



A quality K-12 education system plays an important role in a city's economic success, but it can be challenging for local policymakers to access the data they need to make informed decisions about education issues. *State of Our Cities* aggregates this data in a single platform where users can view data and compare profiles of the public education system in each of the 114 cities featured in the tool.

Dig more deeply into the full data set and explore data metrics and demographic factors through the Explore page and its comparison feature.

Data for Understanding

The Explore page in *State of Our Cities* affords users the ability to compare city data across multiple topics and across demographics. Analyze the data in the Explore page to begin to answer questions such as:

- How do teacher salaries relate to student assessment scores?
- How do high school graduation rates in my city compare with others in my state?
- What is the relationship between spending per student and student subgroup achievement in my state?
- I want to understand what's working to improve student outcomes. Which cities have similar demographics to our own that I can research further?

The dynamic interface of *State of Our Cities* enables a user to create a customized report that explores the full data set within the tool.

Users may select up to two topics for the comparison table, as well as a demographic factor. In this example, the user chooses to compare 2012 levels of spending per student to performance on reading assessments for the 2013-2014 school year to see the relationship of these two metrics to child poverty.

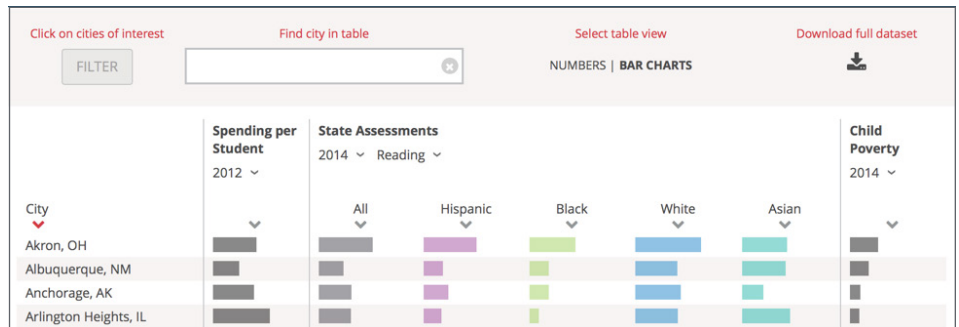
City	All	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian	
Akron, OH	█		█	█		█
Albuquerque, NM	█	█		█		█
Anchorage, AK	█	█		█	█	█
Arlington Heights, IL	█	█		█		█
Arlington, TX	█	█	█	█	█	█
Arlington, VA	█	█		█		█
Atlanta, GA	█		█			█
Austin, TX	█	█	█	█		█
Baltimore, MD	█		█	█		█
Baton Rouge, LA	█		█	█		█
Beaverton, OR	█	█		█	█	█
Billings, MT	█					█
Birmingham, AL	█		█	█		█
Boise, ID	█			█		█
Boston, MA	█	█	█	█	█	█
Bridgeport, CT	█	█	█			█
Buffalo, NY	█	█	█	█		█
Burlington, VT	█					█
Chandler, AZ	█	█		█		█
Charleston, SC	█		█	█		█
Charleston, WV	█			█		█
Charlotte, NC	█	█	█	█	█	█
Cheyenne, WY	█			█		█
Chicago, IL	█	█	█	█	█	█
Cincinnati, OH	█		█	█		█
Cleveland, OH	█	█	█	█		█
Colorado Springs, CO	█	█		█		█
Columbia, SC	█		█	█		█
Columbus, GA	█		█	█		█
Columbus, OH	█		█	█		█
Dallas, TX	█	█	█	█		█
Davenport, IA	█			█		█



Users can download and view full data sets, or they can select cities of interest using the dynamic table to filter and compare across cities.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with the George W. Bush Institute logo on the left and 'ABOUT THE DATA' and 'SHARE' buttons on the right. Below the navigation bar is a dark blue bar with menu items: 'STATE OF OUR CITIES', 'OUR TAKE', 'CITY REPORTS', 'SPOTLIGHT', 'EXPLORE' (highlighted), and 'COMPARE YOUR DISTRICT'. Below this is a filter interface with three dropdown menus: 'Select first topic for table' (Spending per Student), 'Select second topic for table' (State Assessments), and 'Select demographic' (Child Poverty). A 'FILTER' button is on the left, and a 'Download full dataset' icon is on the right.

The interface provides a numerical data table or bar charts, depending on user preference.



The Explore tool defaults to show all cities in *State of Our Cities*, but users can filter their view to select only cities of interest.

This screenshot shows the data interface in a numerical table view. The columns are 'Spending per Student 2012', 'State Assessments 2014' (with sub-columns for Reading, All, Hispanic, Black, White, Asian), and 'Child Poverty 2014'. The rows list cities: Arlington, TX; Austin, TX; Dallas, TX; El Paso, TX; Houston, TX; Irving, TX; and San Antonio, TX. Each cell contains a numerical value.

City	Spending per Student 2012	State Assessments 2014						Child Poverty 2014
		Reading	All	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian	
Arlington, TX	\$8,485	70%	65%	63%	83%	83%	23%	
Austin, TX	\$12,118	73%	66%	59%	93%	83%	25%	
Dallas, TX	\$11,105	63%	64%	55%	83%	55%	36%	
El Paso, TX	\$9,064	71%	69%	74%	86%	87%	31%	
Houston, TX	\$10,310	65%	64%	59%	87%	84%	32%	
Irving, TX	\$10,247	67%	66%	67%	73%	83%	28%	
San Antonio, TX	\$11,097	58%	58%	54%	69%	56%	40%	

The user can further customize the data display by using sorting arrows at the top of each column of data.

This screenshot shows the data interface in a numerical table view, sorted by child poverty rate. The columns are 'Spending per Student 2012', 'State Assessments 2014' (with sub-columns for Reading, All, Hispanic, Black, White, Asian), and 'Child Poverty 2014'. The rows list cities: San Antonio, TX; Dallas, TX; Houston, TX; El Paso, TX; Irving, TX; Austin, TX; and Arlington, TX. Each cell contains a numerical value.

City	Spending per Student 2012	State Assessments 2014						Child Poverty 2014
		Reading	All	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian	
San Antonio, TX	\$11,097	58%	58%	54%	69%	56%	40%	
Dallas, TX	\$11,105	63%	64%	55%	83%	55%	36%	
Houston, TX	\$10,310	65%	64%	59%	87%	84%	32%	
El Paso, TX	\$9,064	71%	69%	74%	86%	87%	31%	
Irving, TX	\$10,247	67%	66%	67%	73%	83%	28%	
Austin, TX	\$12,118	73%	66%	59%	93%	83%	25%	
Arlington, TX	\$8,485	70%	65%	63%	83%	83%	23%	

Table in number view, sorted by child poverty rate.