SAINT PAUL PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Prioritization Options Memo

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Census Tract Prioritization Methodology

Saint Paul's 82 census tracts were scored on seven measures: equity, health, safety, connectivity, transit, destinations, and density. These measures were weighted and combined to produce various prioritization scenarios. The components that make up each of these measures are detailed in the accompanying metadata.

For each measure, the overall score is shown on a map, followed by the components that make up each measure (if any). If applicable, the raw data used to produce the component map is shown beneath the component map for reference.

Generally, census tracts were scored 0, 1 or 2 on each component based on standard deviation. Tracts more than one standard deviation above the average were scored 2, tracts within one standard deviation of the average were scored 1, and tracts more than one standard deviation below the average were scored 0. These component scores were averaged to produce the overall measure score. For example, scores for diabetes, obesity, asthma, and heart disease were averaged to produce the overall heath score. A higher score means the census tract is a higher priority.

Any variations from this methodology are noted on the maps.



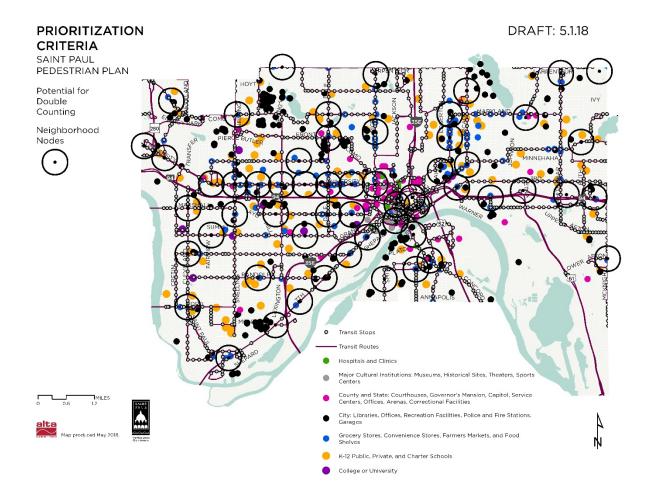
Discussion: Potential for double counting

In some cases, the prioritization methodology may appear to "double count" criteria. For example, a census tract may be home to a college as well as multiple transit stops and routes that exist along a particular street because of transit demand generated by the college. The census tract will receive points for the college as well as the transit stops and routes. We do not consider this to be "double counting", as we are interested in colleges and transit as separate factors. These factors are not mutually exclusive. There may be colleges not well served by transit, and there are areas with multiple transit routes but not colleges. Those areas with both a college and high levels of transit service are important for two distinct reasons. The prioritization analysis is designed to highlight areas where walking is important for multiple reasons—areas where multiple factors compound.

None of the criteria are completely independent—poverty connects to health, transit connects to destinations—but none of the criteria are completely identical. Areas where multiple criteria overlap are areas that should be higher priorities.

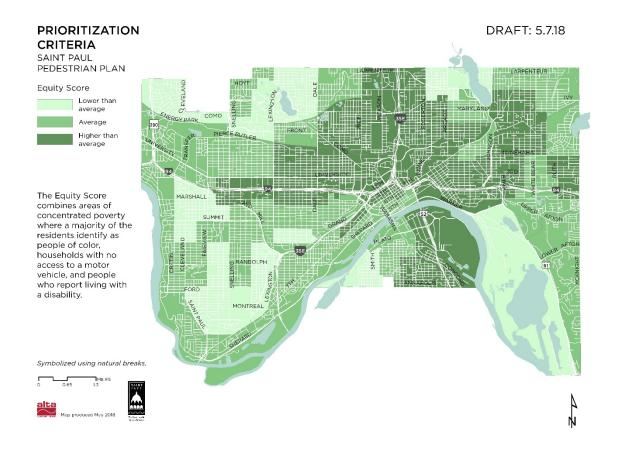
The map below shows destinations, neighborhood nodes, and transit stops and routes, for use in understanding the relationship between these factors.

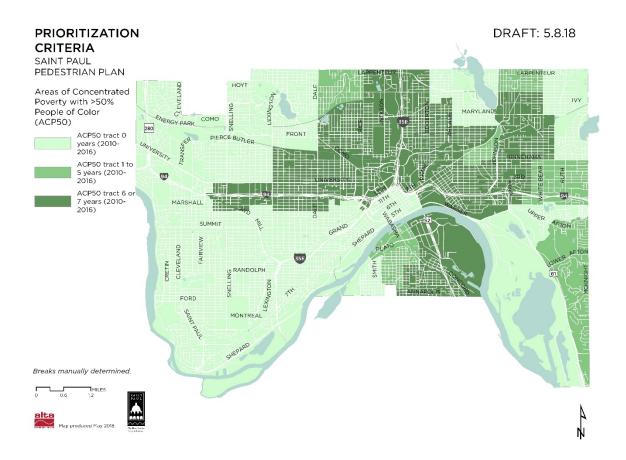
There may be overlap between grocery stores and neighborhood nodes, as grocery stores were a factor in the selection of neighborhood nodes. The factors are not identical; there are grocery stores outside of neighborhood nodes, and neighborhood nodes without grocery stores. We decided to continue to include grocery stores, as they help us to understand access to food and were identified in our community outreach as particularly important for people with low-incomes. Neighborhood nodes with grocery stores are particularly important areas for walking and should be elevated above areas with a grocery store alone or neighborhood node alone.

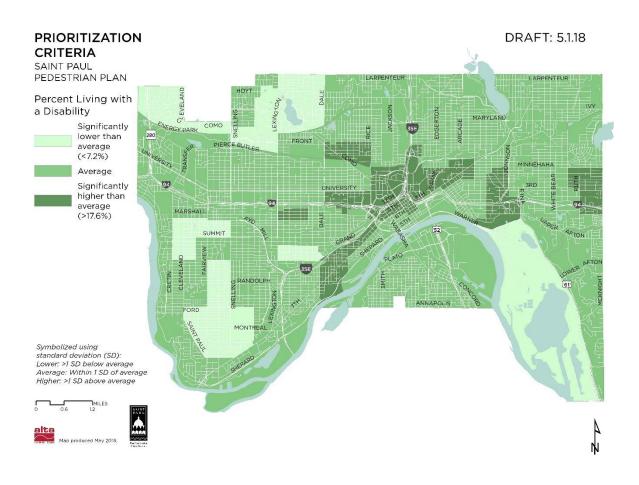


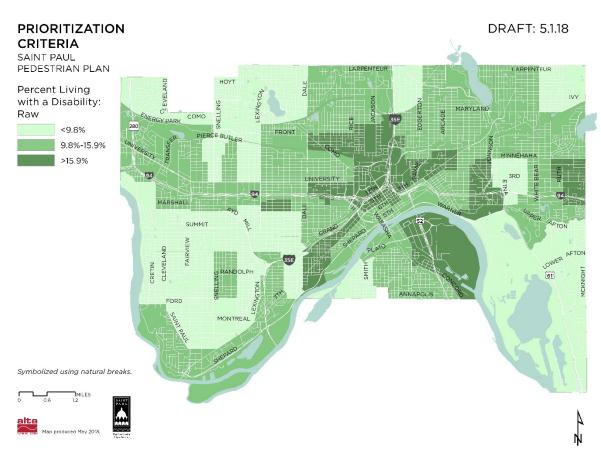
Measure and Component Maps

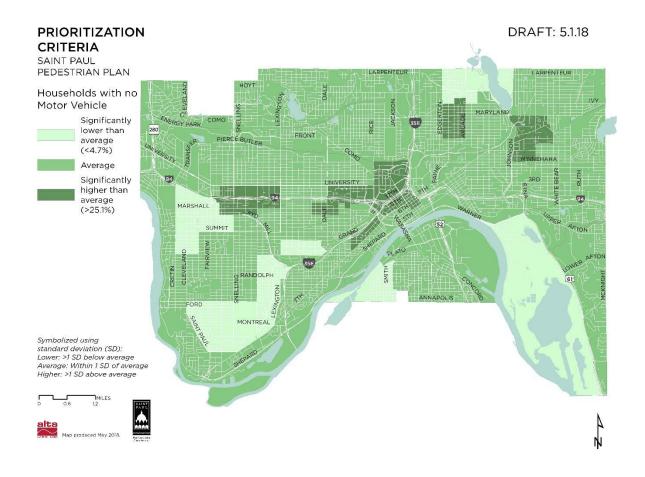
Equity

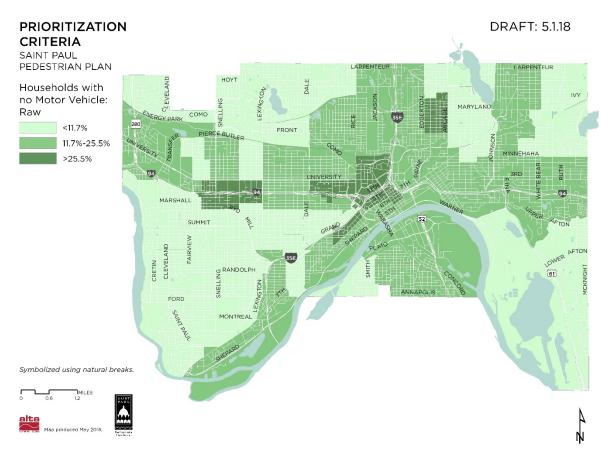




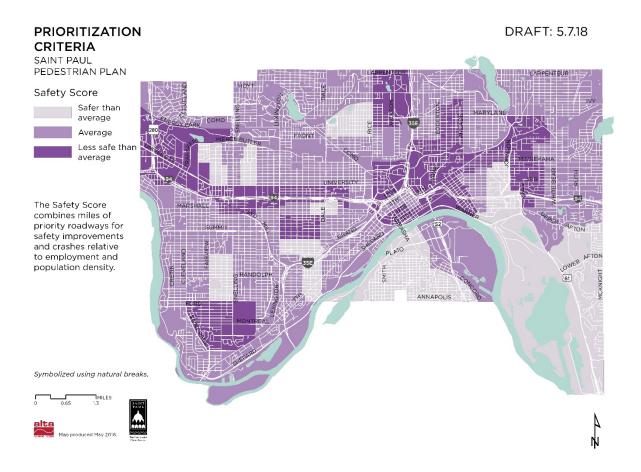


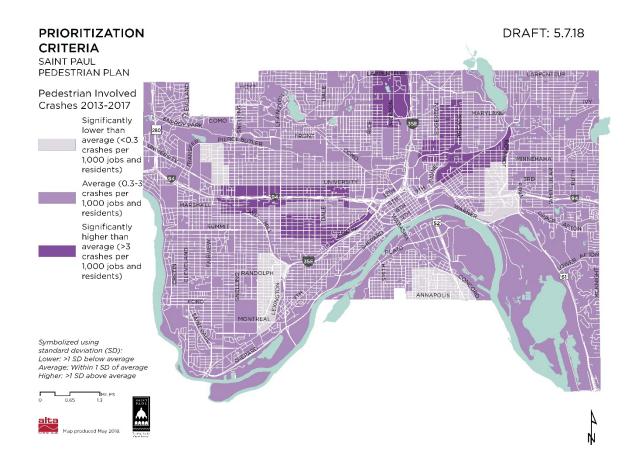


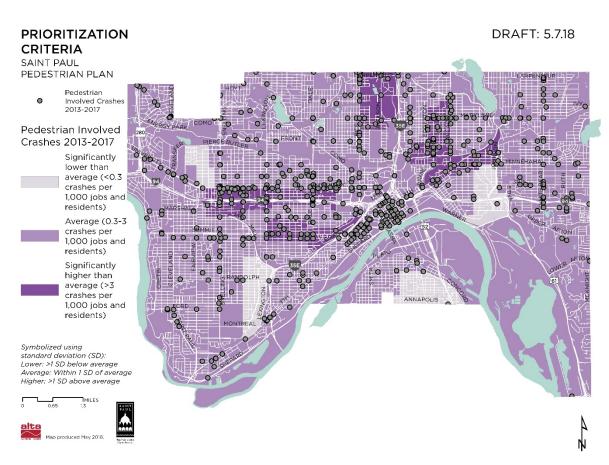


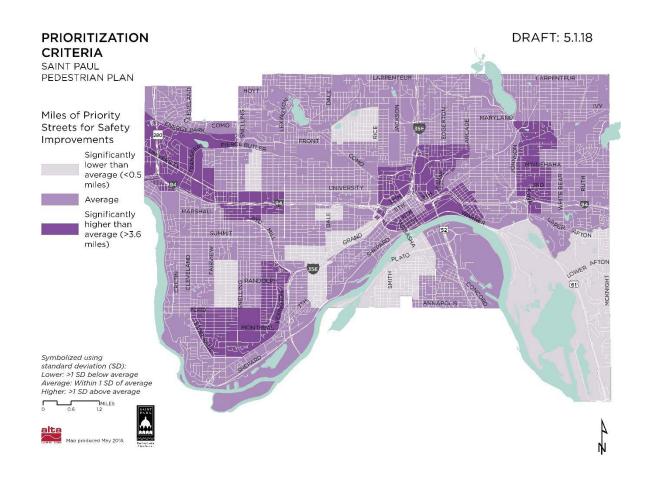


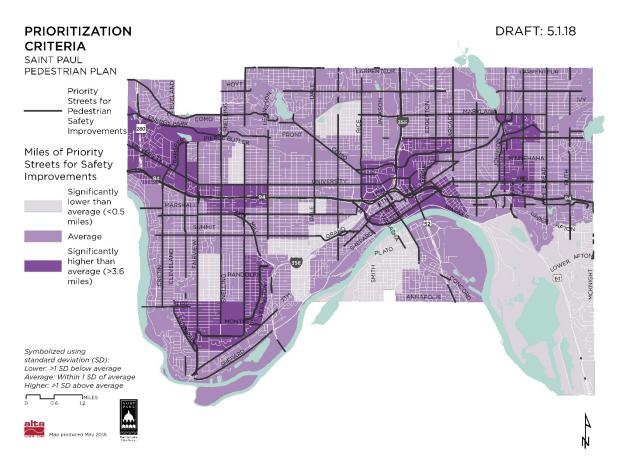
Safety



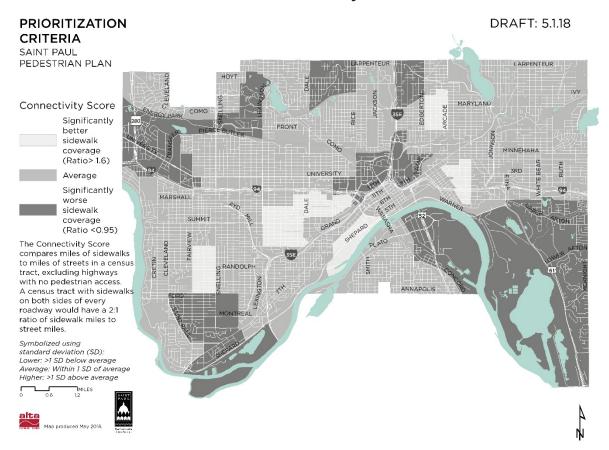


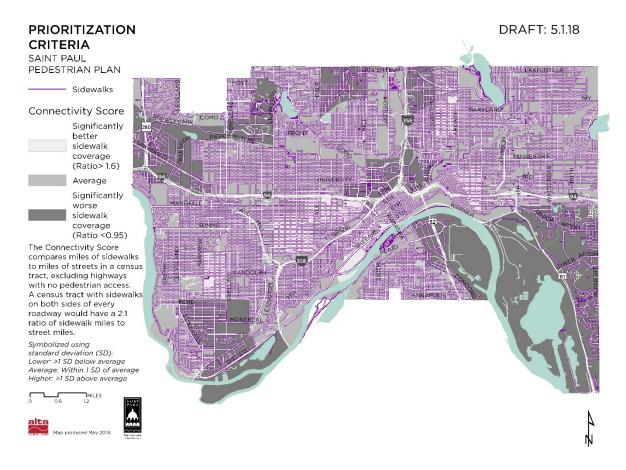




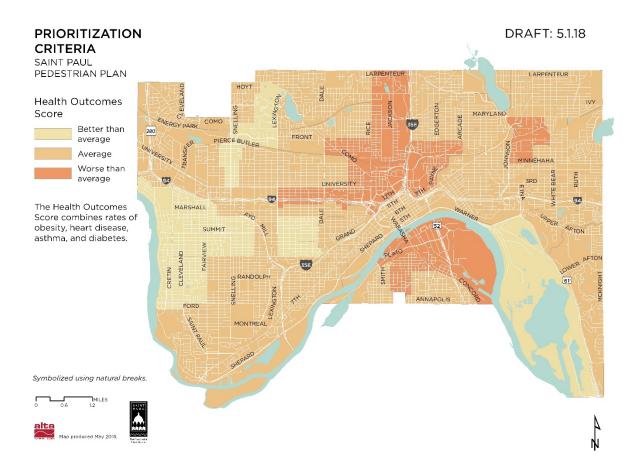


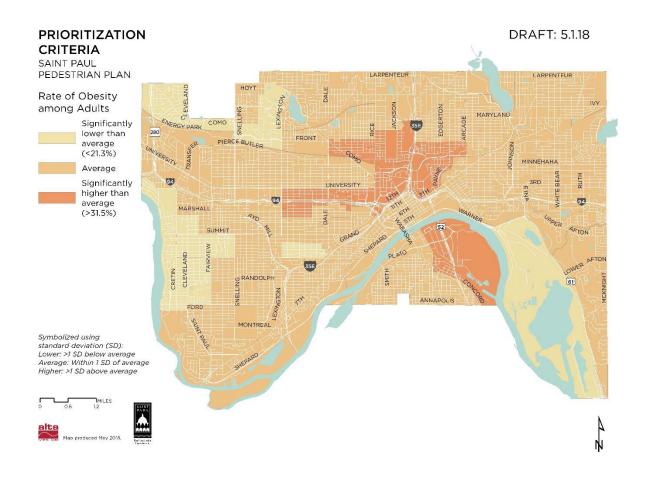
Connectivity

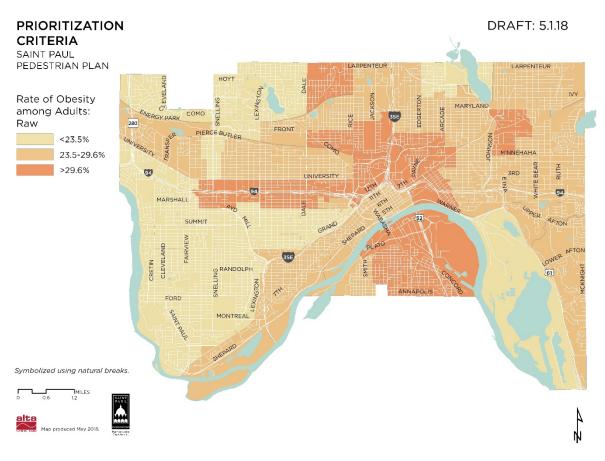


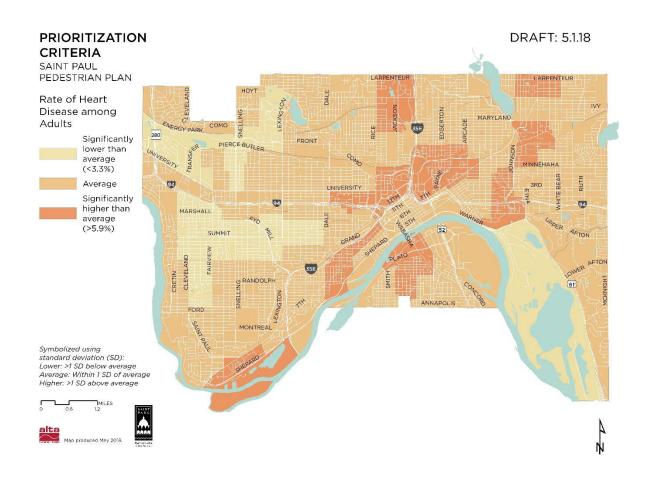


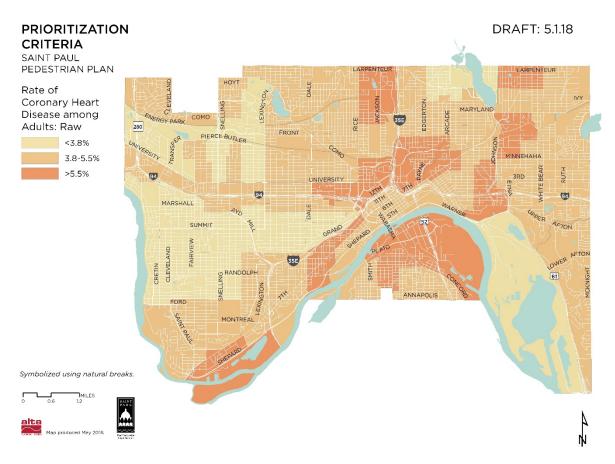
Health

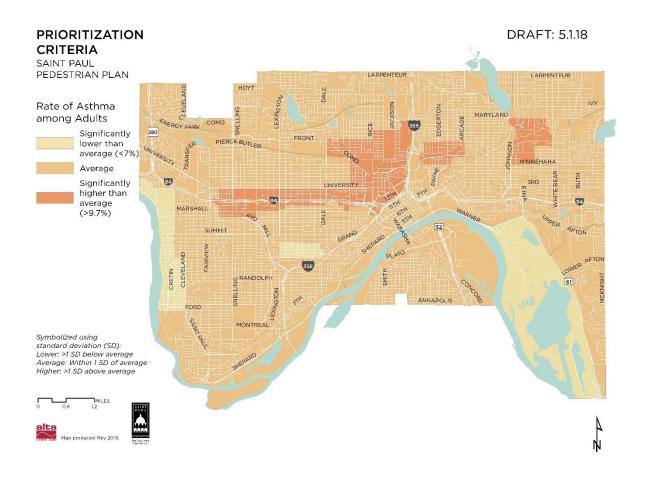


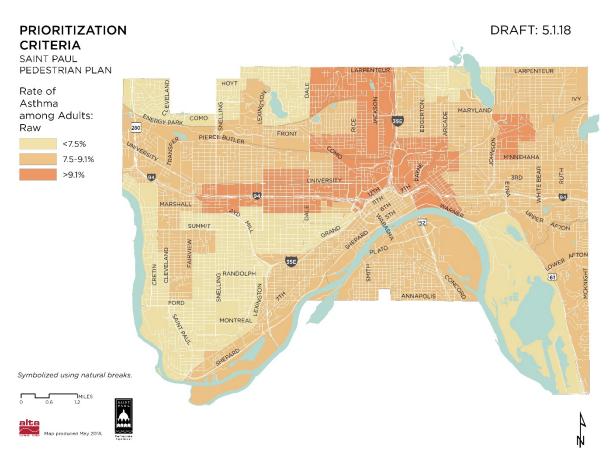


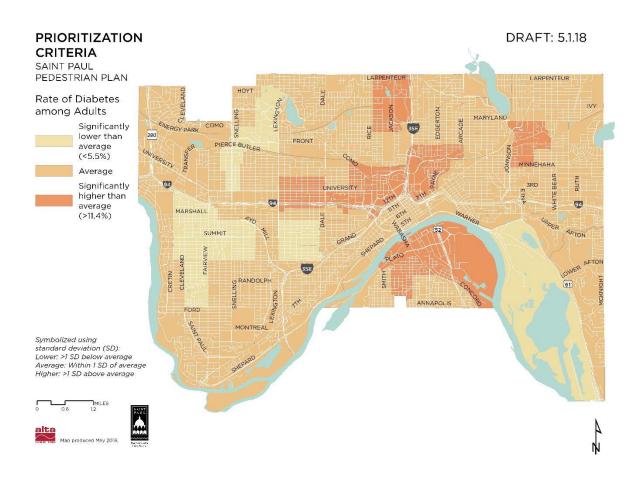


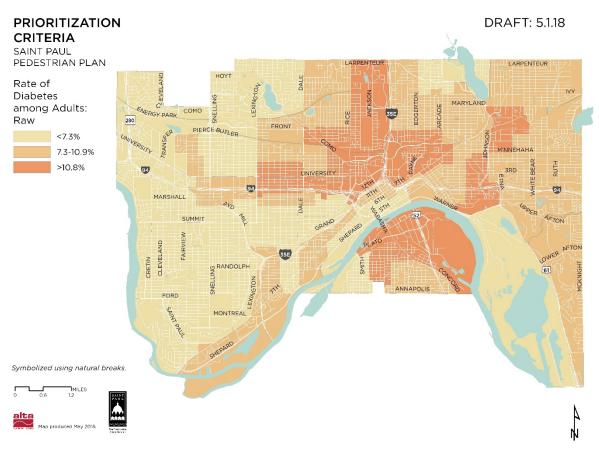




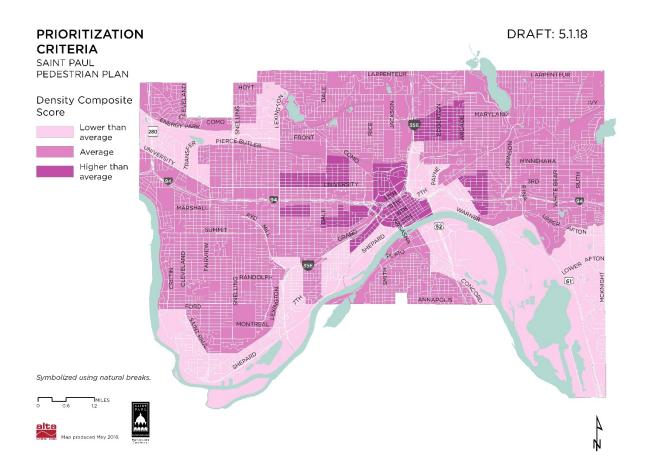


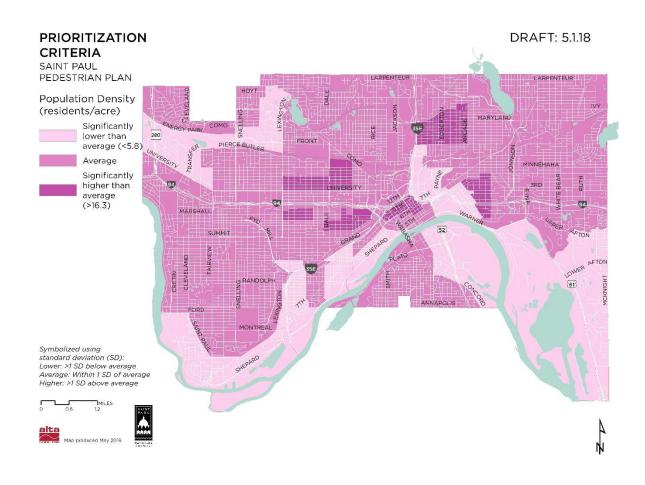


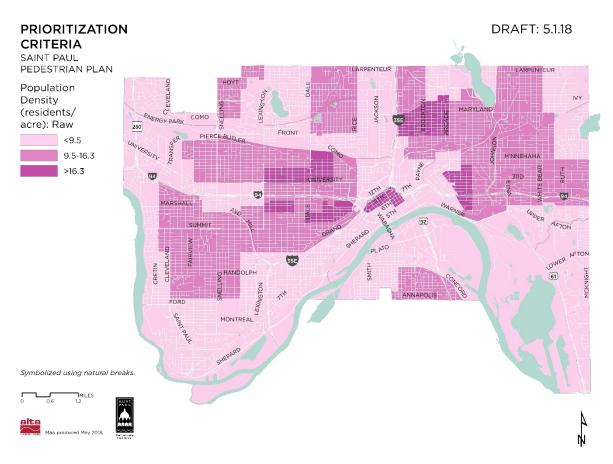


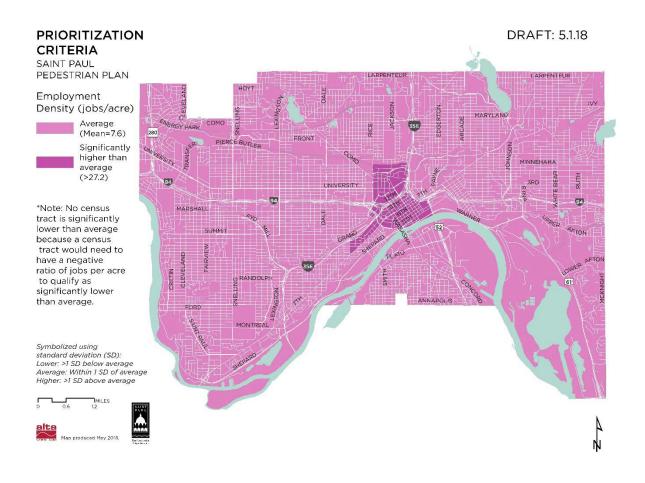


Population and Employment Density



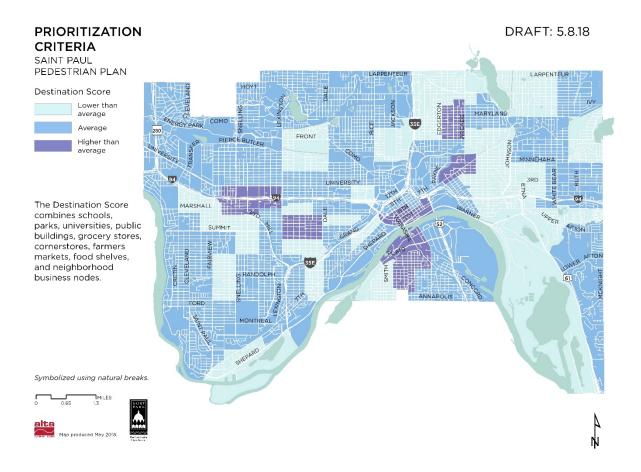


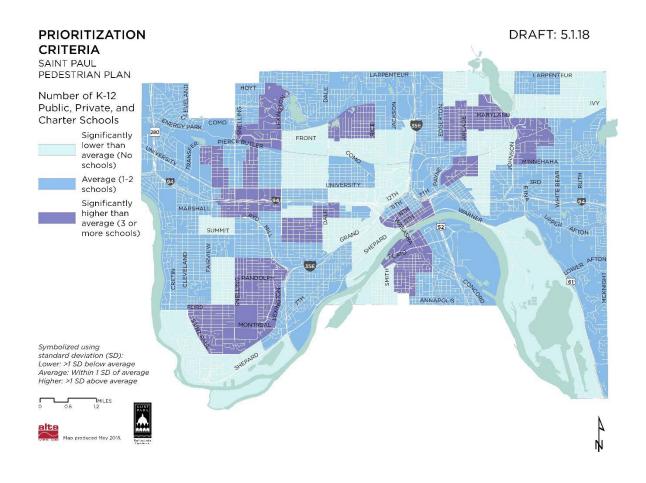


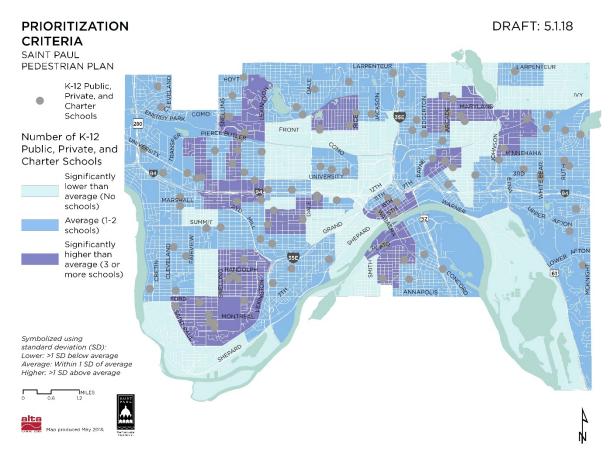


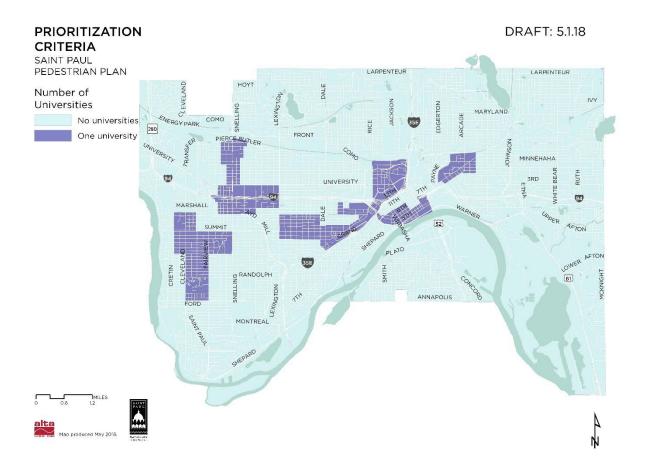


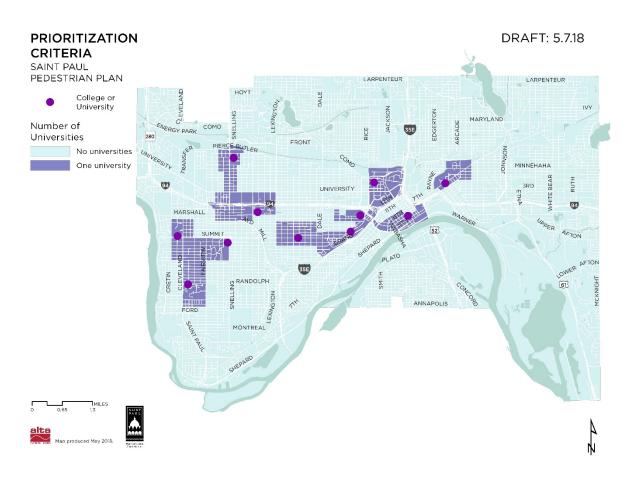
Destinations

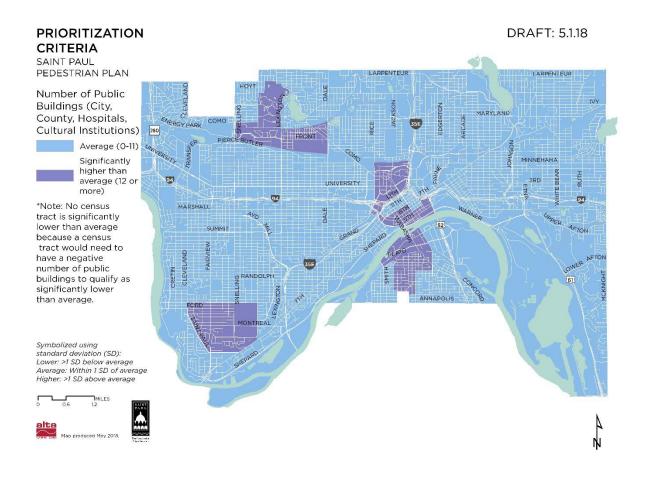


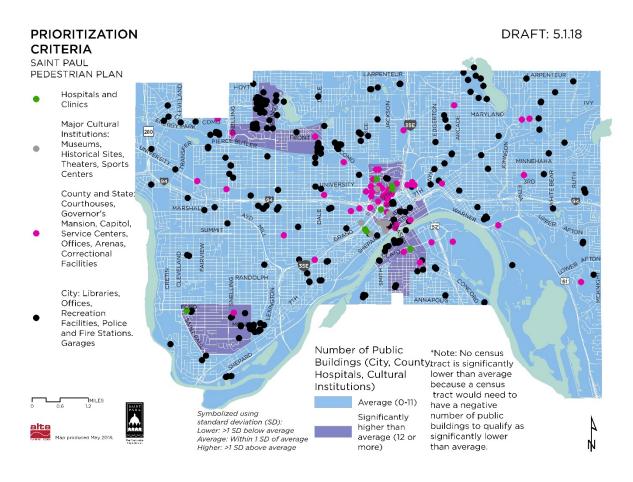


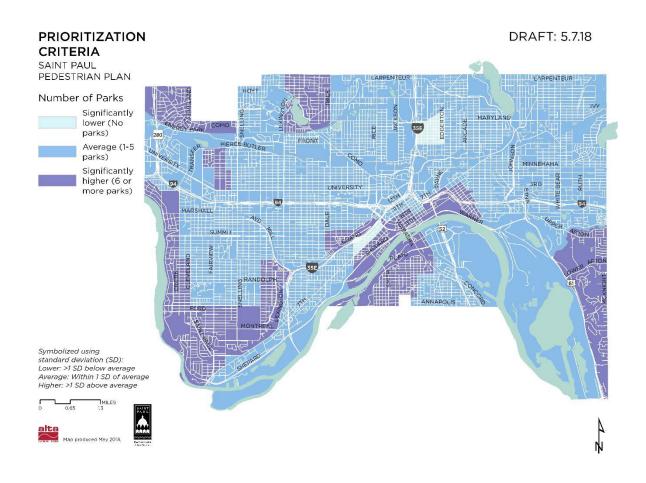


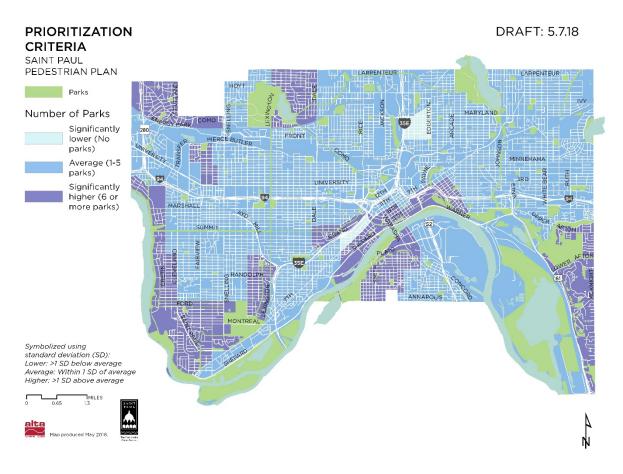


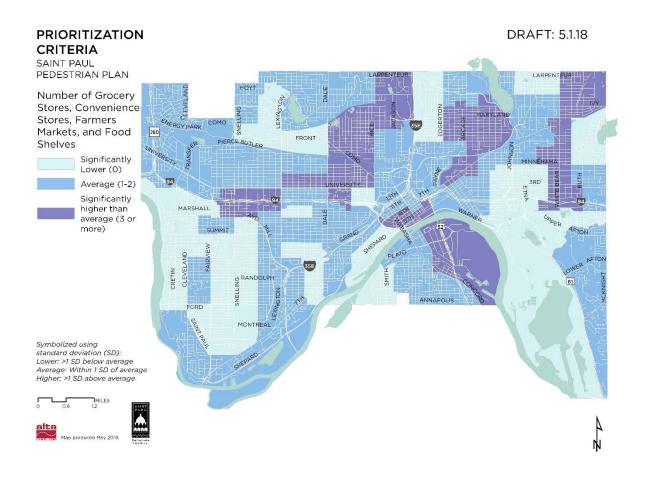


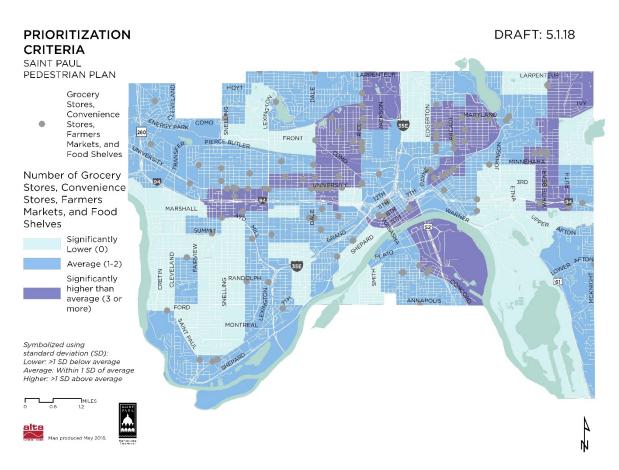


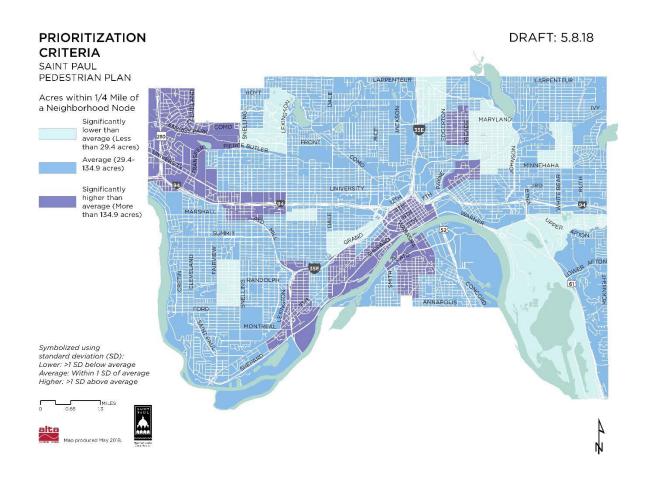


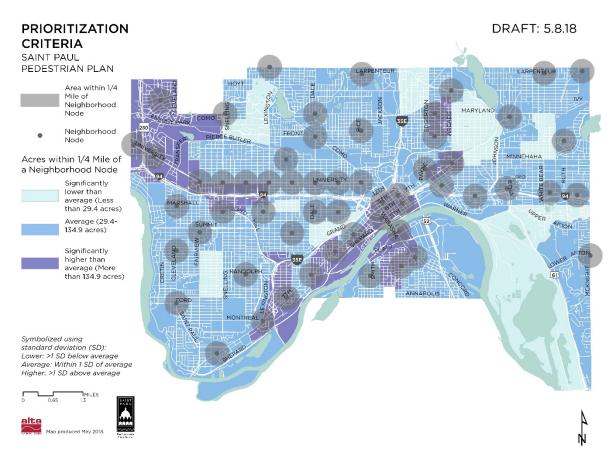




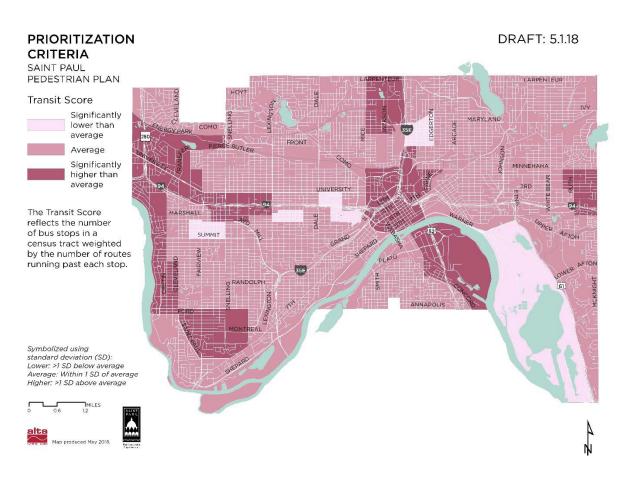


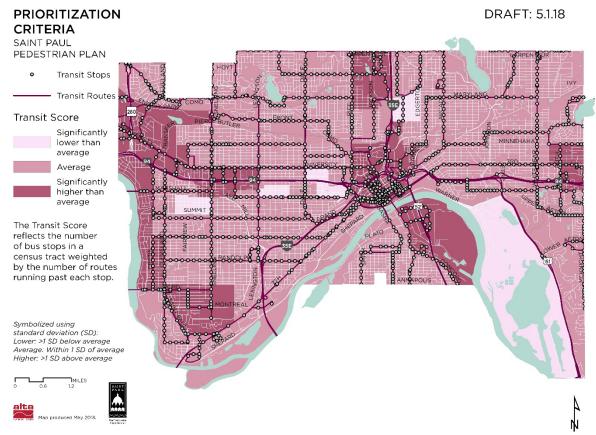






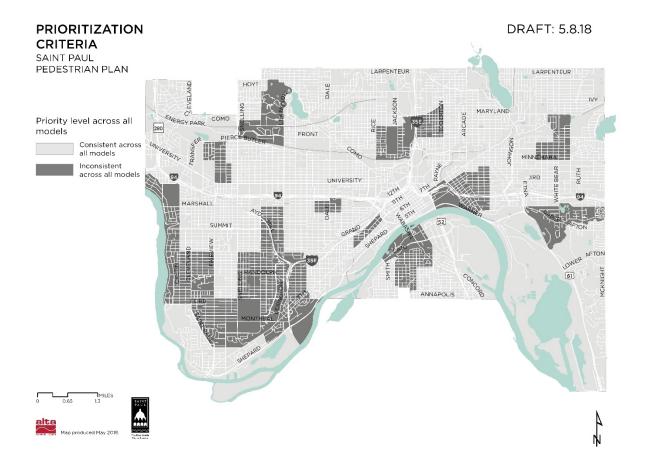
Transit



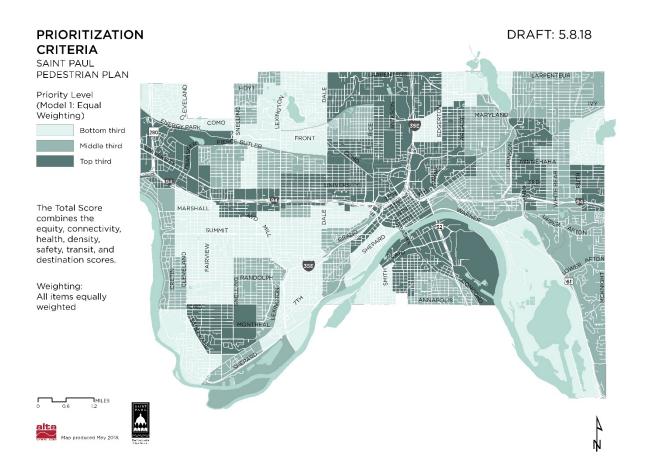


Prioritization Options

The following four models show options for prioritization of Saint Paul's 82 census tracts based on the seven factors detailed in the previous pages (equity, health, safety, connectivity, transit, destinations, and density). Each model weights these factors differently to produce a total score. The census tracts are divided into thirds based on their total score, with 28 tracts identified as top priority, 27 tracts identified as medium priority, and 27 tracts identified as low priority. 64 census tracts had the same priority level across all four models and 18 census tracts changed priority level depending on weighting, as shown in the map below.



Model 1: Equal weighting



In this scenario, all factors are weighted equally. This scenario is presented as a point of reference for decision making.

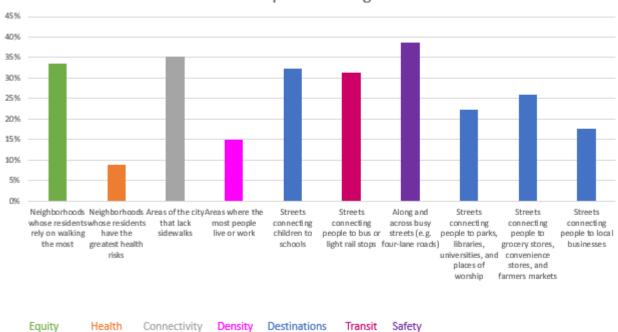
Model 2: Survey weighting



In this scenario, factors were weighted to reflect the results of the online survey. Respondents were asked to choose the top three locations where it is more important to improve walking. The location options roughly correspond to the prioritization categories. The weighting for each factor is the percentage of people who chose that factor, divided by ten for simplicity (for destinations, it is the average of the four factors). The chart on the following page shows the survey results and how the location options were connected to the prioritization categories.

Saint Paul Pedestrian Plan

Choose the top three locations where it is most important to you to improve walking



Weighting (from heaviest to lightest):

Safety: 3.9x

Connectivity: 3.5x

Equity: 3.3x

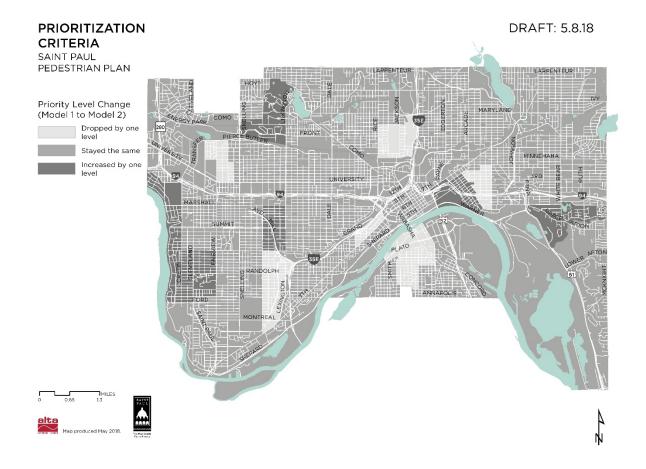
Transit: 3.1x

Destinations: 2.5x

Density: 1.5x

Health: 0.9x

Within destinations, schools were weighted most heavily, followed by grocery stores, parks, public buildings, universities, cultural institutions, hospitals, and neighborhood nodes.



Model 3: Survey weighting adjusted for supplemental outreach



In this scenario, the survey weighting was adjusted to account for demographic discrepancies between the survey respondents and the population of Saint Paul as a whole. People of color, young people, people identifying as male, and people with low incomes were underrepresented in the survey relative to their share of the city's population. The weighting was adjusted to reflect the preferences of these underrepresented groups, as shared in the survey and in targeted in-person outreach to these groups.

Weighting (from heaviest to lightest):

Equity: 4x

Safety: 4x

Destinations: 3.5x

Connectivity: 3x

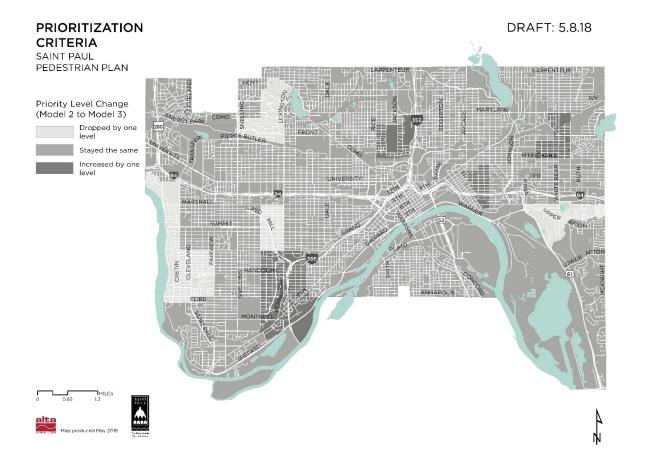
Transit: 3x

Health: 2x

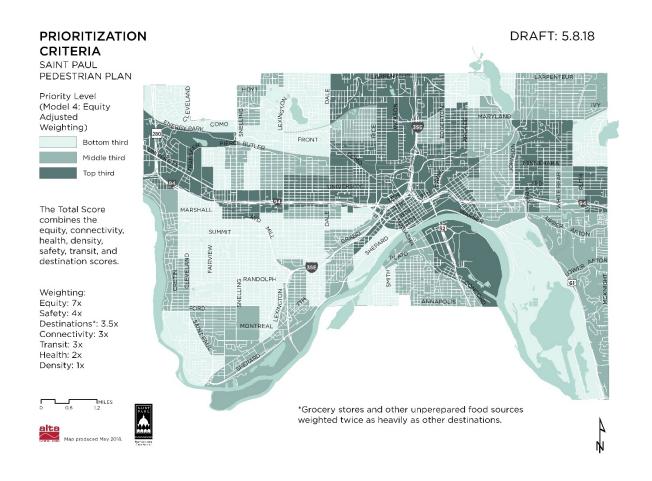
Density: 1x

Within destinations, grocery stores/corner stores/food shelves/farmers markets were given twice as much weight as other destinations to reflect the need to support food access for people with low-incomes.

Notable changes from previous scenario:



Model 4: Survey weighting adjusted for supplemental outreach, with all ACP50 tracts included as high or medium priority



In this scenario, the equity weighting was adjusted upward until all long-term ACP50 tracts (tracts that have been ACP50 tracts for 6 or 7 out of 7 years) were in the middle or top third of census tracts. This weighting reflects the city's overriding concern with equity and proactively addressing current and historical disinvestment in communities most likely to rely on walking to meet daily needs.

Weighting (from heaviest to lightest):

Equity: 7x

Safety: 4x

Destinations: 3.5x

Connectivity: 3x

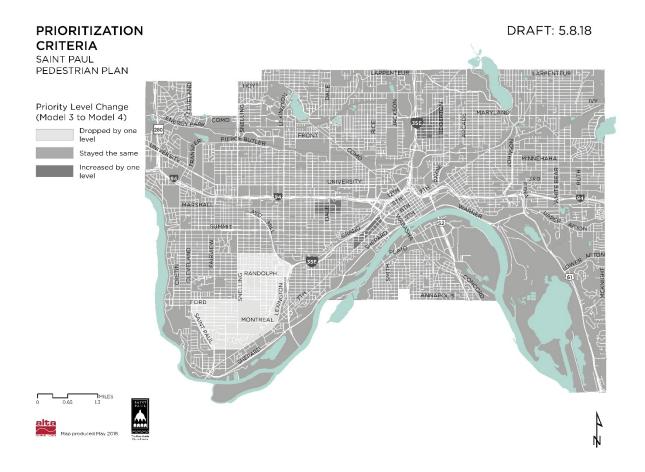
Transit: 3x

Health: 2x

Density: 1x

Within destinations, grocery stores/corner stores/food shelves/farmers markets were given twice as much weight as other destinations to reflect the need to support food access for people with low-incomes.

Notable changes from previous scenario:



Prioritization Metadata

Field names and formulas included for GIS use.

PRIORITY	MEASURE	SOURCE	DATA	FIELD NAME
			STANDARDIZATION	
Equity [Equity]= ([ACP50_Sc_1]+ [Vehicle_Sc]+ [Dis_Sc])/3	Areas of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50)	Metropolitan Council (2017)	Number of years census tract was an ACP50 tract from 2010-2016 Low=0, Medium=1- 5, High=6-7	Score: ACP_Sc
	Disability	American Community Survey (2016)	Percent of residents living with a disability per census tract Classified by standard deviation	Raw: Dis_Per Standard Deviation (SD): Dis_SD Score: Dis_Sc
	Vehicle ownership	American Community Survey (2016)	Percent of households with no vehicles per census tract Classified by standard deviation	Raw: HHNoVehPer SD: Vehicle_SD Score: Vehicle_Sc
Safety [Safety]= ([CrshPJ_Sc] +[PrioritySc])/2	Pedestrian involved crashes (2013-2017) Priority roadways for safety improvements	MnDOT: 2013- 2015 Saint Paul Police Department: 2016-2017 Provided by City of Saint Paul	Collisions per total residents and employees Classified by standard deviation Miles of prioritized roads per census tract Note: The Saint Paul Roadway Safety shapefile	Raw: CrshPopJob SD: CrshPJ_SD Score: CrshPJ_Sc Raw: PriorityMi SD: PrioritySD Score: PrioritySc
			provided by the City included only City-owned roadways. We added roadways with more than two traffic lanes to the shapefile to capture all high- risk roadways. Classified by standard deviation	

PRIORITY	MEASURE	SOURCE	DATA	FIELD NAME
			STANDARDIZATION	
Connectivity [Connectivi] =[Sdwk_Sc]	Gaps in sidewalk network	Provided by City of Saint Paul	Linear miles of sidewalks compared to miles of streets per census tract	Raw: SdwkToSt SD: Sdwk_SD Score: Sdwk_Sc
			Classified by standard deviation	
Health	Obesity	Centers for	Percent of adults	Raw: Obese_Rt
[Health] =		Disease Control and Prevention	considered obese per census tract	SD: Obese_SD
([Obese_Sc]+ [CHD_Sc]+		500 Cities Project (2015)	Classified by standard deviation	Score: Obese_Sc
[Asthma_Sc]+	Heart disease	Centers for	Percent of adults	Raw: CHD_Rt
[Diab_Sc])/4		Disease Control and Prevention 500 Cities Project (2015)	with heart disease	SD: CHD_SD
			per census tract Classified by standard deviation	Score: CHD_Sc
	Asthma	Centers for	Percent of adults	Raw: Asthma_Rt
		Disease Control and Prevention	with asthma per census tract	SD: Asthma_SD
		500 Cities Project (2015)	Classified by standard deviation	Score: Asthma_Sc
	Diabetes	Centers for	Percent of adults	Raw: Diab_Rt
		Disease Control and Prevention 500 Cities Project (2015)	with diabetes per census tract	SD: Diab_SD
			Classified by standard deviation	Score: Diab_Sc
Population and	Population	American	People per acre	Raw: Pop_Dens
Employment Density	density	Community Survey (2016)	per census tract	SD: PopDens_SD
[Density]= ([PopDens_Sc]+			Classified by standard deviation	Score: PopDens_Sc
[EmpDens_Sc]+	Employment	American	Workers per acre	Raw: Emp_Dens
. ,	density	Community Survey (2016)	per census tract	SD: EmpDens_SD
			Classified by standard deviation	Score: EmpDens_Sc
Destinations	Schools	Provided by City of Saint Paul	Number of	Raw:
[Destinatio]= ([School_Sc]+ [Univ_Sc]+ [Parks_Sc]+			destinations per census tract	Sum_School
			Classified by standard deviation	SD: School_SD Score: School_Sc
[Food_Sc]+ [Node_Sc]+	Universities	Provided by City	Number of	Raw: Sum_Univ
[PubInst_Sc])/6		of Saint Paul	destinations per census tract Classified by	Score: Univ_Sc (one university =2, no
			standard deviation	universities=0)

Saint Paul Pedestrian Plan

PRIORITY	MEASURE	SOURCE	DATA STANDARDIZATION	FIELD NAME
Destinations- Grocery Store weighting [Destinat2]= ([School_Sc]+ [Univ_Sc]+ [Parks_Sc]+ [Food_Sc]*2+ [Node_Sc]+ [PubInst_Sc])/7	Public Buildings (City, County, Hospitals, Cultural Institutions)	Provided by City of Saint Paul	Number of destinations per census tract Classified by standard deviation	Raw: Sum_PubBld SD: PubBld_SD Score: PubBld_Sc
	Parks	Provided by City of Saint Paul	Number of Parks per census tract Classified by standard deviation	Raw: Parks SD: Parks_SD Score: Parks_Sc
	Grocery Stores, Cornerstores, Farmers Markets, Food Shelves	Provided by City of Saint Paul	Number of destinations per census tract Classified by standard deviation	Raw: Food SD: Food_SD Score: Food_Sc
	Neighborhood Nodes	Provided by City of Saint Paul	Acres of census tract within a 5 minute walk of one or more neighborhood nodes Classified by standard deviation	Raw: NodeArea SD: Node_SD Score: Node_Sc
Transit access [Transit_Sc]	Transit access	Metrotransit (2018)	Transit stops per census tract weighted by number of routes serving each stop	Raw: BusStpXRte SD: Transit_SD Score: Transit_Sc
			(transit stops intersected with routes so there is a point for every route that intersects with a transit stop) Classified by standard deviation	

Composite Prioritization Weighting Options

MODEL	FORMULA	FIELD NAME
1: Equal weights	[Equity]+ [Connectivi]+ [Safety] +[Transit_Sc]+ [Destinatio]+ [Health]+ [Density]	TotalScore
2: Survey weights	[Equity]*3.3+ [Connectivi]*3.5+ [Safety]*3.9+ [Transit_Sc]*3.1+ [Destinatio]*2.5+ [Health]*0.9+ [Density]*1.5	TotalPubWt
3: Survey adjusted weights	[Equity]*4+ [Connectivi]*3+ [Safety]*4+ [Transit_Sc]*3+ [Destinat2]*3.5+ [Health]*2+ [Density]*1	TotalPbWt2
4: Survey adjusted weights- Equity heavy	[Equity]*6+ [Connectivi]*3+ [Safety]*4+ [Transit_Sc]*3+ [Destinat2]*3.5+ [Health]*2+ [Density]*1	TotalEqWt