Housing services may be assessed using several key indicators including completion rates for new and rehabilitated low-moderate income housing units. Cycle times for completing rehabilitation projects may also be useful. Variations in performance may be attributed to differences in land and construction costs, availability of materials and contractors to perform construction and rehabilitation work, need for low-moderate income housing, and other factors. For complete access to raw data and all jurisdiction comments, visit http://icma.org/cpm.

Local prices for land, materials, and labor influence the number of units that may be completed per $100,000 of public financial assistance. The availability of outside capital also influences performance on this indicator.

Some jurisdictions report that the availability of materials, labor, and financing affects their ability to meet demonstrated need for low-moderate income housing units.
Highways performance can be assessed on several key measures, including expenditures, citizen satisfaction, lane miles, and road conditions. Variations in performance may relate to differences in population density, traffic, construction materials, urban/rural service area, weather, and other issues. Some very high expenditure rates have been attributed to differences in weather conditions during parts of the year. For complete access to raw data and all jurisdiction comments, visit http://icma.org/cpm.

Citizen ratings of road conditions may vary due to citizen perceptions of the condition of roadways not maintained by the local government.

Many factors influence road conditions. Satisfactory or better is determined individually by each jurisdiction.
Road rehabilitation expenditures are often influenced by climate and traffic conditions, as well as the cost of materials.