

Evaluation criteria		Questions to answer	Evaluation measure	Estimation Method/Tool
	Social equity	How will our choices affect the region's most vulnerable populations?	Highlighted evaluation measures will be measured across population groups (e.g., income, age and ethnicity) to identify whether disproportionate impacts may occur to vulnerable populations in the region. Vulnerable populations are defined to include: low-income households, communities of color, older adults, children, households with limited english proficiency and people with disabilities.	
		How will our choices affect where we work and live?	Number and distribution of housing (by type, cost and location)	MetroScope output
	Jobs and housing		Number and distribution of jobs (by type and location)	MetroScope output
			Housing and job growth captured inside urban growth boundary compared to growth captured in nearby areas	MetroScope output
			Employment access and proximity to labor markets	MetroScope output and ArcGIS
			Employment land in proximity to key transportation corridors (Land zoned for employment use in proximity to major transportation corridors)	MetroScope output and ArcGIS
			Access to destinations (households within .5-mile distance of large employment centers, colleges and high schools, libraries, regional shopping centers, airports, hospitals, major medical centers, parks, and major social service sites by income group, race and ethnicity, and age)	MetroScope output and ArcGIS
			Transportation infrastructure costs (capital and operations)	GreenSTEP output
	Cost and the Economy	What will our choices cost and how will they affect public sector and household budgets, and the economic competitiveness of businesses and industry in the region?	Other public/private infrastructure costs	GreenSTEP/MetroScope output
			Social costs per capita and by income group (e.g., combined cost of travel delay, climate change damage and adaptation, energy security, air and noise pollution, crash costs to non-drivers and other environmental impacts)	GreenSTEP output
			Household cost burden - Housing and transportation costs combined per household by income group (total and as a percent of income by income group)	MetroScope and GreenSTEP outputs
			Freight truck travel delay costs	GreenSTEP output
			Transportation revenues per capita and by income group	GreenSTEP output
	Travel	How will our choices affect how we get around?	Vehicle miles traveled per capita	GreenSTEP output
			Vehicle delay per capita	GreenSTEP output
			Transit service per capita (revenue miles)	GreenSTEP output
			Access to transit (households and jobs within .5-mile distance of high capacity transit stations/ stops and .25-mile distance of frequent bus stops by income group, race and ethnicity, and age)	MetroScope output and ArcGIS
			Average commute trip length	MetroScope output
	Energy consumption	How will our choices affect climate change	GHG emissions per capita Fuel consumption (region-wide) (petroleum-based, liquid and gaseous fuels consumed in light	GreenSTEP output
	and GHG emissions		vehicle engines)	GreenSTEP output
特特特特	Natural resources	How will our choices affect air quality, water supplies and farms, forestland and natural areas?	Criteria pollutant emissions	GreenSTEP output
				MetroScope output
			Residential water consumption	GreenSTEP output
<b>(</b>	Public health	How will our choices affect our health?	Physical activity per capita (walk trips and bike miles)	GreenSTEP and public health model
			Chronic illness (obesity, diabetes, asthma)	Public health model output
			Traffic safety (change in fatalities and injuries)	Public health model
	Feasibility	What choices can we afford, what choices are feasible and how do we implement our choices in an equitable and cost-effective manner?	Financial, legal, legislative or regulatory barriers for implementation	Qualitative assessment
			Political or public acceptability	Qualitative assessment
			Institutional capacity for implementation and long-term "ownership"	Qualitative assessment
			Policy tools to support neighborhood stability and reduce existing community disparities during	Qualitative assessment and ArcGIS

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