

# User's Guide

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# I. Introduction

This user's guide is intended to serve as a broad overview of the software interface of TranSight version 5.0. Contained within this document are descriptions and screenshots that map out the overall layout of the application and also highlight some of the specific functionality available in different areas of the product.

Integrating economics with travel demand modeling, TranSight dynamically demonstrates how transportation makes economies competitive. Users can test alternative transportation changes and observe the short and long-term impact on jobs, income, population, and other economic variables. TranSight is a sophisticated modeling tool that integrates travel demand models with the REMI model and is constructed with extensive data on emissions, safety valuation factors, and other data.

# **II. Overview of the Home Window**

The main TranSight application window is the initial jumping off point for all analyses performed with the REMI model. This home window is the central location for creating and managing forecasts, changing general settings, making customizations, examining detailed information specific to your model regions, and finding in-software support material. There are six major sections to the home window, each accessible via tiles located on the left-hand side of the screen.

/	REMI TranSight	2 - 8 🛛
	Demo - City, Suburbs & Rural • 3 Region 70 Sectors • History 2001 - 2020 • Forecast 2021 - 2080	
♠	ℬ Start Modeling	
	New Transportation New Regional More Forecast	
*	Project Simulation Types	
°0	Open Forecasts	
?	A Pinned	
	Standard National Control	
	Standard Regional Control	

Figure 1: TranSight Home Window

# **Home Screen**

The first section of the home window, which will be the first thing seen once TranSight has finished launching, is the home screen. The home screen's purpose is to provide quick and simple access points for starting your use of the REMI model to simulate policy change. By clicking on the appropriate tile, you are able to start creating any one of the four types of forecasts available in TranSight: regional simulations, national simulations, regional controls, and national controls. In some cases, you may be prompted to choose a baseline for your new forecast from the Forecast List. Your new forecast will open in a separate window, called the Forecast Window.

If you are interested in exploring REMI's default control forecasts that form the basis of your model, you can dig directly into the data by clicking on the pre-made **Regional Forecast** or **National Forecast** tiles under "Open Forecasts". The selected forecast will be opened in a special Forecast Window that shows only the Results section. Some specific tables, maps, and data visualizations have been specially chosen to display REMI's baseline forecasts and provide informative profiles of the national and regional economies.

Another way of examining baseline data and visualizing differences between your model regions is to visit the Regional Profile tool, also accessed from the home screen by clicking on the Model Details button and then the **Regional Economic and Demographic Profiles** tile.

### **Regional Profile**

The **Regional Profile** tool features a combination of a regional map with several tabs of tables and charts describing last-history-year data for major economic and demographic concepts for each region. This tool is useful for learning about the specific economic and demographic characteristics of your model regions. Many of the tables contain location quotients, which make it easy to identify unique regional attributes in comparison to national averages. Additionally, our newly updated map is capable of displaying an internet-based **OpenStreetMaps** layer using the **Map Layers** button, which could prove useful for investigating regional geography.

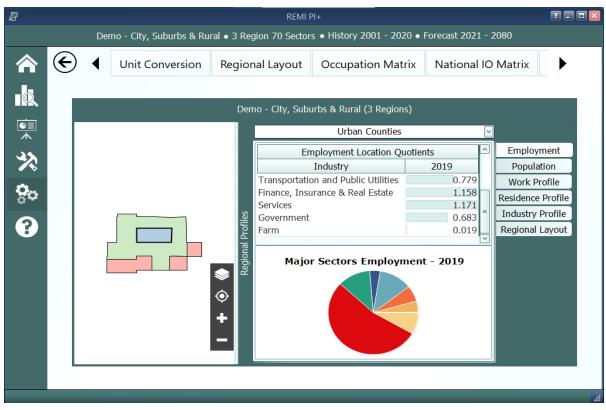


Figure 2: Regional Profile

# What's New

The **What's New** tile will open up a new window to show a summary of the latest changes that have been made to TranSight so that you won't miss out on any new features when you get a new version.

# **Forecast List**

The Forecast List, accessed by clicking on the **View Forecasts** tile, is the central location for everything to do with forecast management. The Forecast List will show every forecast you have created with the model. Forecasts are not opened automatically, so a large list of forecasts will not inherently cause any increased operating overhead for TranSight. This also means that if a forecast file does get damaged it will not prevent viewing of other forecasts unless they were dependent on them as a Control.

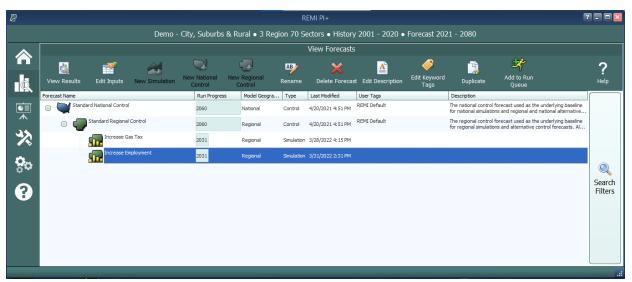


Figure 3: Forecast List

The Forecast List organizes forecasts in a tree structure. Each forecast appears underneath its parent baseline control, with the **Standard National Control** and **Standard Regional Control** at the top. Selecting a forecast in the list will activate buttons above the list depending on the forecast selected and what options are available to it. For control forecasts, buttons for creating new control or simulation forecasts will become active depending on the type of control forecast selected. All forecasts in the list can be opened for viewing in their respective Forecast Window. Depending on whether a forecast being opened already has been run, the Forecast Window will open to either the Inputs List or the Results section.

Other actions that can be taken for forecasts on the Forecast List are renaming, deleting, adding or editing a description, adding or editing keyword tags, and duplicating. Tags and descriptions are new features that should be useful for organizing your forecasts now that they are all contained in the same place. For further ease of use when the forecast list becomes long, there are search filters that can quickly hide all forecasts that you are not currently interested in seeing.

# Add To Run Queue

Click on the **Add to Run Queue** button while a forecast is selected to add it to a queue of forecasts that will be run in order. This can be useful if you need to update several forecasts in a larger model that will take a long time without needing to attend to the model during the process. In **Figure 4** below you can see an example of this queue. When you have filled the queue, click the **Start Run** button.

Forecasts to Run	×
2019''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	Start Runs
Run forecast from 2019 to 2040	
Open Results	Cancel All
Alternative Population Baseline	
Waiting To Run	8
Employment Simulation	
Waiting To Run	8
Employment Simulation Test	
Waiting To Run	8

Figure 4: Add to Run Queue

### **Search Filters**

Clicking on the right-hand **Search Filters** panel on the Forecast List pops open a set of useful options for filtering down the list of known forecasts. There are filters for viewing only national or regional forecasts, for hiding all simulations or all controls, for seeing only forecasts modified within a recent time period, for hiding study related forecasts, and lastly, an auto-complete search filter for retrieving forecasts with information matching the search terms.

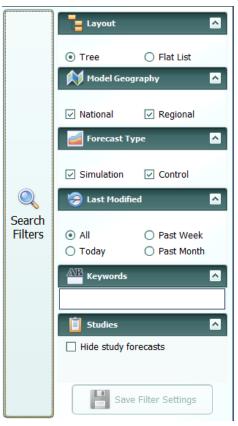


Figure 5: Search Filters

# **Transportation Projects**

Transportation projects is a system allowing you to name, customize, and add specific construction and cost variables to your project. It also add such features like the Benefit-Cost analysis and gives you the ability to prioritize your projects based on their Benefit-Cost value. It displays your project's costs, benefits, and Benefit-Cost value, in addition to letting you edit them alongside your other projects. Finally, you can add your project as a policy variable input to a forecast and combine it with other variables, creating amalgamations of both transportation projects and specific economic policies. Below is a step-by-step guide to create a new forecast.

			D		REMI TranSight				? _ 0
			Demo -		0 Sectors • History 2001 - 2020 • For	recast 2021 - 2080			
	_				Fransportation Projects				_
	New Project	Open Project	AB Edit Details	X Delete					Compa Projec
		Project Name		Description	Categories	Costs	Benefits	Benefit-Cost Ratio 👻	
9	🕨 🔽 Light Rail Ex			The project consists of stations connecting major residential and employment centers.	Light Rail Urban			1.08	
	Bus Rapid Tr	ansit Project		Build new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stations with enhanced BRT services.	Bus Rapid Transit Urban	\$225.82M	\$17.22M	0.08	
	Highway Cor	nstruction Project		Highway construction project	Highway Suburb	\$326.6M	\$8.44M	0.03	
\$ 0									
	1 Project(s) Sele			]		\$195.96M	\$211.34M	1.08	

1. **Project Details** – This tab allows you to categorize your project and give it a description, adding custom categories like 'I-95 Extension' to pertain to your current projects.

2	Light Rail Expansion Proj	ect				_ 🗆 🔀
Save Project	<u>Project Details</u>	Cost Inputs	Benefit Inputs	Benefit-Cost Results	Prioritization	Forecast Conversion
	Project Details					
	(Optional) Categorize your p	roject.	0			
	Light Rail × Urban ×					
	(Optional) Give your project a de	escription.				
	The project consists of stations connectin residential and employment centers.	g major				
					Ν	lext

2. **Cost Inputs** – Here you add your direct costs pertaining to Construction, Net Operations and Maintenance, Design and Planning, and Land Acquisition. Clicking 'Show Descriptions' allows you to specify your various costs.

roject			Proj	ect Details	<u>Cost In</u>	<u>puts</u>	Benefit Inputs		fit-Cost sults	Prioritizat	ion Foreca
Direct Cost Input											
Which types of costs will the project invo Check all that apply.	volve?										
Construction											
Net Operations and Maintenance											
Design and Planning											
Land Acquisition											
										O	pen Calculator
What are annual costs of the project in e	each category? Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		2021 0	2022 120	2023 120	2024 0	2025		2027 0	2028 0		
	Units						0			0	2030

3. Benefit Inputs – In this tab, you can add Baseline and New data for your construction project. Baseline data is the state of the world without your new project, while New data is the adjusted world with your project constructed. You can also add in projected decreases in vehicular accidents, with positive numbers indicating a reduction in accidents, while negative numbers indicate an increase in accidents.

roject				Pro	oject Details	Cost l	nputs E	Benefit Inpu	ite	efit-Cost esults	Prioritiza	tion	Foreca Convers
Direct Travel Impact Input													
What categories of travel impact data do y have available? <b>Select one combination</b> .	ou		onal) Overric ations with c										
●VMT and VHT		🗆 Re	eduction in p	roperty dar	nage accide	nts							
OVMT and Speed			eduction in ir	jury accide	nts								
○VHT and Speed													
U viii and speed		🗆 Re	eduction in fa	ital accider	its								
What are the annual impacts of the project Category	for each		2021	tal acciden	2023	2024	2025 🔺	2026	2027	2028	C 2029	pen Calcul 2030	ator
What are the annual impacts of the project	for each Hours	category?		2022	2023			2026 3558790			2029	2030	
What are the annual impacts of the project Category		category?	2021	2022	2023	1763705	3527411		3590447	3622387	2029 3654610	2030 3687120	
What are the annual impacts of the project Category Baseline Vehicle Hours Traveled (VHT)	Hours	category?	2021	2022 C	2023 0 0	1763705 2137583	3527411 4275167	3558790	3590447 4355396	3622387 4396073	2029 3654610 4437131	2030 3687120 4478571	

4. **Benefit-Cost Results** – This tab gives you an analysis of your project's Benefit-Cost Ratio, with a positive number indicating a positive return on investment and a negative number indicating the opposite. The total costs of your project are compared to the projected total benefits, with breakdowns in vehicle operating costs, safety benefits from accident reduction, and emissions benefits all included. You can also change the period of your analysis, as well as changing your base real dollar year. Finally, you can change the discount rate for

your project, which estimates that the sooner a project's costs and benefits occur, the more valuable that project is.

/		Light Rail Expansion Pro	oject				
H Save I	or Project	Project Details	Cost Inputs	Benefit Inputs	<u>Benefit-Cost</u> <u>Results</u>	Prioritization	Forecast Conversion
	Benefit-Cost Analysis Results All costs and benefits accrued over the analysis period are condens						
	adjusting for inflation and discounting future costs and benefits to t including the discount rate, analysis time period, and the real dollar	base year.	•	-	nptions,		
	Analysis Period 2022 — 2051 (Fixed 2020 Dollars)	7% Discount Rate	Calc	ulation Options			
	Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.078		_			
	Net Benefits	\$15,376,258	Discount Rate	?			
	Total Costs	\$195,961,232	< 7% ▶				
	Construction Costs	\$195,961,232 =	Compare	two rates?			
	Design Costs	\$0					
	Land Acquisition Costs	\$0	< 5% >				
	Total Benefits	\$211,337,490	Analysis Perio	d 🕜			
	Travel Time Savings	\$173,003,351	Recomme	nded (2022 — 205	1)		
			() Recomme		17		
	🗸 Back					N	lext 🗲

5. **Prioritization** – Prioritization allows you to compare various projects and determine which is the most cost effective, factoring in the Benefit-Cost Ratio discussed previously.

2		Light R	ail Expansion Project	t				_ = 2
Save Project			Project Details	Cost Inputs	Benefit Inputs	Benefit-Cost Results	Prioritization	Forecast Conversion
Project Comparison								
Compare the benefits and costs of each of your tra	nsportation projects	i.						
Project Name	Costs	Benefits	Benefit-Cost Ratio	-				
Light Rail Expansion Project	\$195.96 M	\$211.34 M		1.08				
Bus Rapid Transit Project	\$225.82 M	\$17.22 M		0.08				
Highway Construction Project	\$326.60 M	\$8.44 M		0.03				
K Back							N	lext

6. Forecast Conversion – Forecast Conversion allows you to convert your transportation project into a REMI policy variable. With your transportation policy variable, you are then given the option to add it to an existing or new forecast, as well as choose the base forecast control you'd like to compare it to. You can also choose the percentage of the total transportation region your project affects. The last tab, Project Funding, determines where your project receives its funding from, and allows you to pick multiple different choices that help fund your project.

2	Light Rail Expansion Proj	ect				- 0 2
Save Project	Project Details	Cost Inputs	Benefit Inputs	Benefit-Cost Results	Prioritization	<u>Forecast</u> Conversion
Convert Benefit-Cost Inputs into Policy Variables						
Decide how benefits and costs are assigned to regions and create correspondence	onding policy variables.					
Forecast Information						
Do you want to add policy variables representing this project to a new f New Existing Which control forecast should be the baseline for the new simulation? Standard Regional Control Conversion Decisions	forecast, or to an existing one?					
Project Funding						
K Back					Create Fored	cast 📏

7. **Create Forecast** – When you are finished creating your transportation project, you will be given the choice to either save your project and quit or to add it to a forecast as a policy variable.

# **Studies**

Studies are a feature designed to simplify certain projects that involve many forecasts and to provide special multiple-forecast result views. There are several study types (some product-specific), each of which requires different inputs and produces different results. Every type of study has a convenient interface for specifying the relevant inputs that will be used to create each of your forecasts, all in one place. The study editor also has a section for previewing what forecasts would be created based on your current set of inputs and allows for giving names to each not-yet-created forecast in advance. Once satisfied with the study's forecasts, you can run them all automatically, one after the next, and then view the unique results of the study. Every forecast created by a study is still a regular forecast that can be opened as normal to view its individual inputs and results.

Our goals with this feature are to facilitate the quick creation of large numbers of forecasts and to begin offering built-in sets of results that involve comparisons between forecasts. There is great potential for new types of studies with unique results in future versions, so make sure to tell REMI about other types of studies that would help you!

### **Study List**

The study list can be found by clicking the **Studies** tile on the home window. Similar to the forecast list, the study list allows you to create new studies and manage your saved ones. Saved studies display their associated forecasts beneath them and these forecasts can be opened from the study list screen for convenience. Note that if you would like to keep your study-generated forecasts separate from your normal forecasts, there is a savable option on the main forecast list to hide all study-generated forecasts from view. The study list is shown below in **Figure 6**.

		REM	I PI+	
Demo	o Test Model ● 3 Re	gion 70 Sectors • I	listory 2001 - 2020 • For	recast 2021 - 2080
			Studies	
New Study Edit Inputs	View Results Rename	e Edit Description	Duplicate Delete	
Name		Run Progress	Description	Last Modified
Forecast Ranking St	udy		Comparing several pot Suburban, and Rural c	tential projects for Urban, 6/16/2022 5:54 l ounties
Urban Parks	Project	2031		6/16/2022 5:51
Suburban Pa	rks Project	2031		6/16/2022 5:51
Rural Parks P	Project	2031		6/16/2022 5:51
Urban Infras	tructure Project	2031		6/16/2022 5:51
Suburban Inf	frastructure Project	2031		6/16/2022 5:51
Rural Infrast	ructure Project	2031		6/16/2022 5:51

Figure 6: Studies List

#### **Study Editor Window**

The window used to create and edit studies is divided into three sections: **Inputs**, **Forecasts**, and **Results**. The inputs and results sections are unique to each type of study, so you will want to see the relevant sections for each type of study further down for more. Unlike the inputs and results sections, the forecasts section shown in **Figure 7** is largely the same for each study type. This tab hosts the study forecast list, which previews the forecasts to be created by the study (or shows created forecasts if the study has already run). The forecasts section also has an editor that is used to select the control forecast that all of the study's forecast should use as a baseline. This also contains **Run Study** button. Running a study will open a forecast list of the home screen. Each forecast in the study will be run one after the next for the selected range of years. If a study has already been run previously, then attempting to run again will first prompt you to choose whether the previous set of forecasts should be deleted entirely or just disconnected from the study.

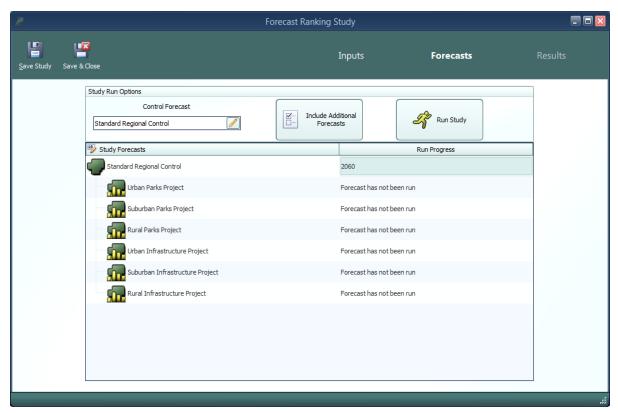


Figure 7: Forecast Ranking Forecasts

Forecasts to Run		×				
2019'2023' '''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	Start Runs					
Run forecast from 2019 to 2023						
Open Results	Cancel All					
Urban Parks Project						
Waiting To Run						
Suburban Parks Project						
Waiting To Run						
Rural Parks Project						
Waiting To Run						
Urban Infrastructure Project						
Waiting To Run		μ				
Suburban Infrastructure Project		1				
Waiting To Run		$\sim$				

Figure 8: Forecast Queue

### **Forecast Ranking Study**

Forecast ranking studies are the most flexible of our current study types. Their main purpose is to allow for scoring and ranking forecasts in a highly customizable way, based on both their model results and on outside data that you can associate with forecasts. However, this type of study is also the best to use for mass-creation of forecasts and generally comparing results for many forecasts at once.

#### Inputs

The first section of the forecast ranking study editor is the inputs list, as displayed in **Figure 9**. Policy variable inputs can be selected manually or imported from XML export files using the buttons at the top right. Multiple files can be imported simultaneously by multi-selecting on the file selection window. Each group of policy variables that are selected or imported will be listed as one item in the inputs list, labelled with a default name for the forecast that would be created using those inputs when the study is run. These default names can be edited so that when forecasts actually get created, they will already be named. To view policy variables themselves rather than just future forecast names, double click or use the View button on the right with an item selected. Note that, in order to edit any particular group of policy variables, you must first view the group and then click the edit button that appears in the grid. There are several other buttons on the right of the inputs list that perform manipulations of the selected policy variable lists, which might be useful in the process of constructing your inputs. You can select a contiguous range of input lists for manipulation by clicking and dragging and you can select a non-contiguous range by clicking with Ctrl pressed. The **Duplicate** function might be useful if you would like to make second copies of selected would-be forecasts with slightly different input values. The Merge function will allow you to combine all of the inputs of many would-be forecasts into a single forecast. Inversely, the **Split** function breaks up the inputs list of each selected would-be forecast into many forecasts, each containing a single policy variable from the original list. By using these tools, it should be easier than ever to rapidly create large numbers of forecasts with your required policy variable inputs.

ł	Forecast F	Ranking Study		- 0 🛛
Save Study Save & Close		Inputs	Forecasts	Results
Specify Policy Variables				
Select one or more policy variable export files to import from. Shift-clid allow you to select multiple files to import at once. Policy variables from imported file will then be assigned to a forecast and run.	k will n each	Select Policy Variables	Import Policy Variables	
🖋 Name of Forecast to be Created		Number	of Active Policy Variables	
Urban Parks Project			2	View Policy
Suburban Parks Project			2	Variables
Rural Parks Project				
Urban Infrastructure Project			Duplicate Policy	
Suburban Infrastructure Project			2	Variables
Rural Infrastructure Project			2	
Active Edit Group				Merge Policy Variables
Active Category	Detail		Region	
	Firm (competes locally)	): Construction	Rural Counties	Split Policy Variables
State and Local Government Spending	Local Government		Rural Counties	
				Delete Policy Variables

Figure 9: Forecast Ranking - Inputs

#### Forecasts

As mentioned above, the forecasts section of the study editor is largely the same for each study type. However, because forecast ranking studies have no particular requirements for what inputs belong in their forecasts, there is one special feature accessible only for this study type which allows you to instantly include additional, already-created forecasts in the study's results. Clicking the **Include Additional Forecasts** button will open a list of forecasts that have a matching baseline regional control and are therefore available to include. With this feature, you can view forecast ranking results without specifying any inputs or running the study if you'd prefer to create forecasts individually using the normal forecast window.

#### Results

Once the forecast ranking study has finished running all of its forecasts, you will be able to access the results section of the editor, as seen in **Figure 10**. The centerpiece of this results interface is the table that displays scores by forecast for each of the currently active economic and attribute scores. The table also contains overall economic scores and overall attribute scores as well as final scores that determine the forecast rankings. On the left of the score table are several sets of controls that determine what is shown on the scoring table. The top group, labelled Forecast Scoring, allows you to create new economic and attribute scores, manage existing scores, and select which scores should be included in the current study's rankings. To learn more about the score editors that handle the creation of new economic and attribute scores, see the appropriate section further

down. The Score Aggregation group determines whether scores are combined together using a simple summation or instead using a weighted average of normalized scores. If you elect to use the weighted averaging method, then weights for each active score will need to be entered using the **Edit Score Weights** button. The last group contains a useful option which switches the score grid to display forecast values rather than forecast scores. To see more information about how a score was calculated, you can hover over its selected cell to see an explanation. If you want to see extra detail about the result values that were used to calculate an economic score, press F1 with a cell selected or right click and choose **View Detailed Result** Values to pop open a results display containing the relevant economic results.

Le Le close				Inp	outs		Forecas	sts	F	Results
Forecast Scoring				Economi	c Scores		At	ttribute Scor	res	
Economic Scores Attribute Scores	Rank	Forecast	Rural Jobs Score	Suburban Jobs Score	Urban Jobs Score	Overall Economic Score	Average Annual Cost	Safety Rating	Overall Attribute Score	Final Score
	3	Rural Parks Project	28.286	0.000	0.112	19.834	50.000	30.000	25.000	44.834
Add Economic Score	1	Urban Parks Project	1.334	22.615	38.022	23.648	10.000	15.000	8.000	31.648
	2	Suburban Parks Project	0.000	26.533	0.326	13.364	25.000	30.000	17.500	30.864
Rural Jobs Score 🥜 🖐 🗍 💼	6	Rural Infrastructure Project	14.818	0.000	0.044		50.000	15.000	20.000	30.386
	5	Suburban Infrastructure Pr	0.000	16.036	0.151	8.064	35.000	15.000	15.500	23.564
🛛 Suburban Jobs Score 🛛 🥜 🖤 🗍 🛱	4	Urban Infrastructure Project	1.044	17.692	29.246	18.351	10.000	0.000	3.000	21.351
Score Aggregation										

Figure 10: Forecast Ranking - Results

#### **Economic Scores**

In a forecast ranking study, economic scores are scores that are based on results from the REMI model. When you create a new economic score, you are able to choose what results the score should be based on and flexibly decide how those results should be translated into a score. The editor for creating an economic score, shown in **Figure 11**, is set up as a step-by-step guide through the process of customizing your score. As you make decisions about how the score should work, further options will be presented until the score is fully specified. Economic scores can be based on individual or aggregated regions and details, they can take into account customizable year ranges, and they can award points to forecasts by ranking, in proportion to result values, or by setting up result value ranges that correspond to scores. Regardless of how you set

up your score, the final step of the guide will display a summary chart illustrating the relationship you have created between result values and awarded points.

🚪 Rural Jobs Score					- 🗆
😑 🔍 🥓		20	10		
Result Variable Score Type Values		Years	Points by Value	Sum	mary Save
Select Result Category and Details Economic scores are calculated using result values for which specific regions and details should be considered		ar result catego	ry. Select which result	category y	ou would like to score and, if applicable, choose
	Result	t Variable to	Score: Employm	ient	
Employment			Sele	ct Result (	Category Details
		Region Ag	gregation		Region Selections
Commonly Used		No Aggre	gation	$\checkmark$	Urban Counties, Suburban Counties 🖂
Employment	=	Industry A	lggregation		Industry Selections
Residence Adjusted Employment		Major Se	ctors	$\sim$	Construction
Full List					Natural Resources
Average Compensation Rate of Nation Weighted b					Manufacturing
Employment					□ Retail and Wholesale =
Employment by Occupation					Transportation and Public Utilities
Employment by Occupation and Industry					Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Exogenous Industry Demand Employment					Services
Exogenous Industry Sales Employment					Government V
Exports to Multiregions Employment	~				

Figure 11: Economic Score

#### **Attribute Scores**

Unlike economic scores, attribute scores are not based on model results. Instead, the intention behind attribute scores is to allow you to incorporate extra data into your forecast rankings that is not part of the REMI model. Attribute scores can flexibly score both categorical and numeric data types and they share a similar guided editor to the economic score editor, depicted in **Figure 12**. Categorical data, an example of which might be safety ratings for construction projects, is specified by creating a number of categories that represent all possible values of the attribute and then assigning points to each value. With numerical data, such as a project cost, scores can be determined with the same set of options available to economic scores: by ranking, in proportion to values, or by setting up value ranges that correspond to scores. Numerical scores also allow you to choose from a predefined list of unit labels that may apply to your attribute and also to add a custom unit label. The attribute score editor will show you a summary chart illustrating the relationship between your attribute's possible values and the points that would be awarded to a forecast with that value. Finally, you need to assign values for that attribute to study forecasts, so that the attribute can be incorporated into the forecast ranking study results.

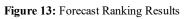
🎽 Safet	ty Rating		- ¤×								
Data	Type Categories Forecast Values		Save								
Add cate	Create Attribute Categories Add categories to your qualitative attribute that represent the possible values the attribute can take on. Specify the number of points to award forecasts that are assigned each corresponding value.										
Default	Attribute Categories	Points Awarded									
	Low Risk	30	Add Category								
	Average Risk	15									
	High Risk	0	Delete Category								

Figure 12: Attribute Score

#### **Benefit-Cost Ratio Scores**

There is a third type of forecast score that is exclusive to TranSight, benefit-cost ratio scores. Forecasts to be scored in this way must have travel demand policy variables that produce benefits and costs, otherwise there will not be a valid ratio to score. Since travel demand policy variables are created by the Travel Demand Editor, you will need to create these policy variables through a regular forecast and then either export and import them into your study or include the forecasts in the study directly. Using the controls on the Benefit-Cost Ratio Score tab of the Forecast Scoring group, shown in the upper left of **Figure 13**, you can change the discount rate and evaluation period parameters that go into benefit-cost calculations. Unlike the other types of scores, there can currently only be one benefit-Cost Ratio Score button to open the score editor. This editor, shown in **Figure 14**, has the same options as the other score editors for scoring by rank, by proportional value, and by value ranges.

Score Benefit-Cost Ratios         2         Expansion Project 2         30.197         27.264         57.461         10.000         10.000         58.933         126.394           Discount Rate         3         Expansion Project 1         31.116         28.428         59.544         5.000         40.560         105.104	Ja		Expansion	Project Stud	dy					_ 🗆 🔀
Store       Store <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Input</th><th>s</th><th>F</th><th>orecasts</th><th></th><th>Resu</th><th>lts</th></th<>				Input	s	F	orecasts		Resu	lts
Rank Forecast Employment Output Overall form Overall f	Forecast Scoring			Ec	onomic Score	s	Attribut	te Scores		
Score Benefit-Cost Ratios   Discount Rate   Image: Score Aggregation   Image: Score Aggrega		Rank	Forecast			Economic		Attribute		
Discount Rate       ①       7%       ○       120.39       120.39       120.39         2       Expansion Project 2       30.197       27.846       57.461       10.000       36.953       120.39         2       Expansion Project 4       31.1032       27.840       58.932       10.000       24.502       93.43         4       Expansion Project 4       31.092       27.840       58.932       10.000       24.502       93.43         Score Aggregation         Image: Core Aggregation       Image:		1	Expansion Project 3	29.461	27.068	56.529	0.000	0.000	93.341	149.870
4 Expansion Project 4 31.092 27.840 58.932 10.000 10.000 24.502 93.434	Score Benefit-Cost Ratios	2	Expansion Project 2	30.197	27.264	57.461	10.000	10.000	58.933	126.394
Evaluation Period 2019 <sup>11</sup> 2025 <sup>11</sup> 2025 2019 <sup>11</sup> 2025 2019 <sup>11</sup> 2025 Core Aggregation Score Aggregation Sum Directly add together points from each score item to get subtatias and final scores Weighted Average Scores are converted into percentages and then averaged using weights. Display Options	Discount Rate 7% 🕨		· ·				5.000	5.000		105.104
2019 2029   2020 2	Evaluation Period	4	Expansion Project 4	31.092	27.840	58.932	10.000	10.000	24.502	93.434
Show Forecast Results Instead of Scores	Sum           Directly add together points from each score item to get subtotals and final scores           Weighted Average           Scores are converted into percentages and then averaged using weights.           Edit Score Weights									
	Show Forecast Results Instead of Scores									



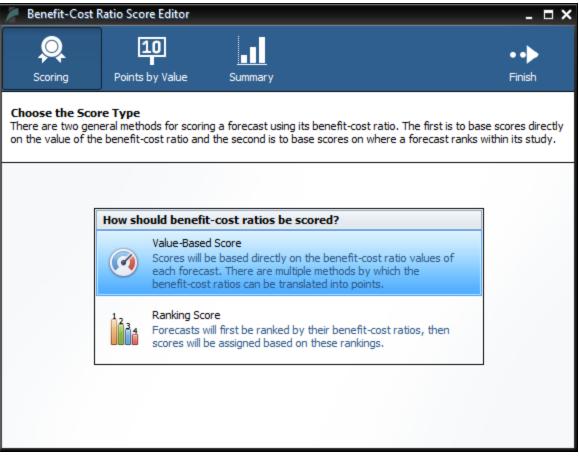


Figure 14: Benefit Cost Ratio Score Editor

# **Tools & Settings**

The Tools & Settings section of the main window contains, as the name suggests, several tools and settings that will be useful for customizing TranSight and performing advanced tasks.

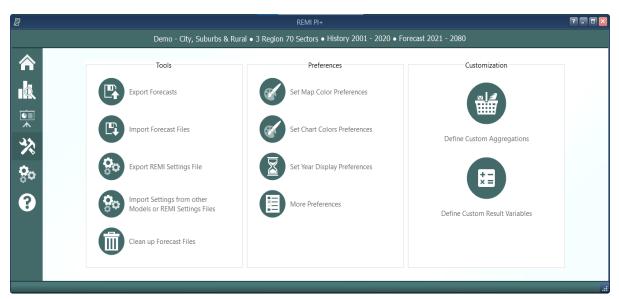


Figure 15: Tools & Settings

# **Exporting and Importing Forecasts**

Perhaps most important among the various tools and settings available on the Tools & Settings screen are the forecast export and import features. Due to our new system of automatically managing forecast files, it is no longer possible to simply pass along a ".RWB" workbook file to other users or to REMI for support because a given installation of TranSight will not know about forecasts in files that it did not create itself. The solution to this is our new export and import features. The corresponding tiles are located under the **Tools** heading. The export feature will allow you to select any forecasts you want to share and package them up in a single file that can be imported by another user with the same TranSight model. Exported forecasts will be in either ".FEX" or ".FEXML" file format. The former format will export the entire workbook, and the latter one will export the inputs. These inputs can be rerun when imported, resulting in a much smaller and more readable file. When selecting forecasts for export, be aware that any parent control forecasts are required to be exported as well and will be automatically checked off.

e (e	$\cdot$	Ir	mport Settings	Map Colors	Ch	art Colors	Year Selection	Aggregations	Custom	Results
			Please	e select the forec	asts you	would like to	export			
i										
2	Export	Forecast Name	Run Progress	Model Geogra	Туре	Last Modified	User Tags	Description		
		Standard National Control	2060	National		4/20/2021 4:51 PM	REMI Default	The national control forecast u underlying baseline for nationa		
:	• • •	Standard Regional Control	2060	Regional	Control	4/20/2021 4:51 PM	REMI Default	The regional control forecast u underlying baseline for regiona	used as the al simulations	~
	5		2031	Regional	Simulation	3/28/2022 4:15 PM				Q
	5	Increase Employment	2031	Regional	Simulation	3/31/2022 2:31 PM				Search Filters

Figure 16: Forecast Export

# **File Cleanup**

Another file management feature is the forecast backup file. Each time a forecast is saved, a backup file is created as well so that there is something to fall back on in case the file is corrupted or lost when it is next used. If you end up with too many backup files in the Workbooks subdirectory of your model folder or if you find that you would like to attempt to access a backup, you can use the File Cleanup feature. The File Cleanup dialog will determine how many forecast files exist that are unknown to TranSight as either backups, exports that have yet to be imported, or any other forecast files and allow you to deal with them by either deleting or importing them.

# Options

The options menu consists of several minor settings. You can change the TranSight color scheme, select an alternative tile navigation design, decide whether exported files should automatically open, allow for TranSight to use the Internet to retrieve **OpenStreetMaps** data, supply a sound file for use as an indicator alert that TranSight has finished running a forecast, and select from several alternative industry labelling forms that include NAICS codes.

# **Map Colors**

The map colors interface allows for selecting what colors the map should use when it displays results. To select your preferred color option, choose it from the gallery and click the **Save as Default** button. Custom colors ranges can be created by using the **Add New** button. Three-color ranges are offered for ease of viewing both positive and negative results on the same map while two-color ranges work better for black-and-white printing.

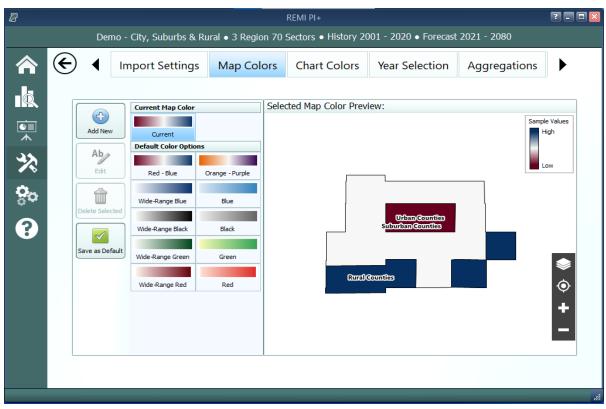


Figure 17: Map Colors

# **Chart Colors**

Similar to map colors, the Chart Colors Selection screen allows for selecting the default palette to be used by the charts on the results. It also includes a tool for creating custom color palettes. Colors can be selected to add to a palette using a color selector tool or by entering RGB or HEX codes.

# Year Selection

The Year Selection screen is used to build lists of years for use on the results. Saved year lists that you create can later be applied to result visualizations such that only the years included in the list are shown. This feature is useful if you are only interested in viewing certain years of results and would prefer to have a saved list rather than filtering the years shown by visualizations manually.

### **Import Manager**

Use the Import Manager to import settings and preferences from other REMI models installed on your computer. On Tab 1, choose a source for importing settings. Select from a list of installed models or import from a **REMI Settings File**(.rsf). If you choose to import from a REMI Settings File you will need to then click the **Select File to Import** button and choose the .rsf file to import. Once a source has been selected, Tab 2 will display the available setting that can be imported

from that source. Clicking a tile will take you to Tab 3 where you can choose which settings items to import.

Certain settings may require additional settings to be imported to work properly, such as importing a favorite result table with custom result variables. The favorite result will not display the custom result if it is not also imported.

8					REMI PI+					? - 0 🔀
			Demo Test Model • 3	3 Region 70 Secto	ors • Histo	ry 2001 - 2	2020 • For	ecast 2021	- 2080	
	€	◀	Import Settings	Map Colors	Chart	Colors	Year Se	election	Aggregations	
Q	ſ	👂 1. Sele	ection Source 🔯 2. Availabl	e Settings 🖺 3. Sel	ect Setting It	ems to Impor	t			
• •			an import settings and prefer or choose a .rsf file to import							rom the
35	(	Oth	er models found on this	s computer						
≫ ‰		Mod	del Name		Version	# Sectors	# Regions	Install Path		
			Michigan Regions v2.2.8 (Buil.		2.2.8	7	70	C:\Program F	iles\REMI\PI+ Mich	
<b>O</b>			Demo - City, Suburbs & Rura		2.1.2	3	70	C:\Program F	iles\REMI\PI+ Dem	
÷		Tax	-PI Demo State v2.0.0 (Build		2.0.0	1	70	C:\Program F	iles\REMI\Tax-PI D	
?					11					¢
		Imp	port from a REMI Setting	gs File (.rsf)						
		E	Select File To Import Hodel Name				# Sector	rs # Re	Cur	port rrent tings
										.::

Figure 18: Import Manager

To export the current model settings click the **Export Current Settings** button under the **Import from a REMI Settings File (.rsf)**. This file can then be shared with other users and assistants or be used transfer settings between computers.

# **Aggregation Manager**

Aggregations are groupings of details including regions, industries, commodities, occupations, and ages. They have been thoroughly integrated into the model with respect to both policy variable creation and the results. Aggregations save time when you are interested in only certain details or when you would like to define your own customized structuring of all the details. The **Aggregation Manager** allows you to create aggregations for each of the five supported detail types. Aggregations that you import from other models using the **Import Manager** appear here.

8				REMI PI+				? - 8
		Demo - C	ity, Suburbs & Rural • 3 F	Region 70 Sectors	History 2001 - 202	20 • Forecast 2021 - 2	2080	
	€		Import Settings	Map Colors	Chart Colors	Year Selection	Aggregations	Custom Results
Q								
• •	_	Create Custom Ag	gregations		Industry Aggr	egations		
			Ĩ	Sector Level		Q		
X		By Region		Major Sectors	arm, Government, Farm	Q Q		
<b>O</b> n		ву кедіон	By Industry		ng and Service-Providing			
☆ ≎∘ ?			<b>^</b>	Industrial and	Commercial	Q		
		By Commodity	A A Age					
		By Occupation			🚱 New Aggrega	stion •		

Figure 19: Industry Aggregation Manager

For most of the detail types, you will find some default aggregations built by REMI. You can view these default aggregations to see how they categorize details and also duplicate them if you would like to make a small change. For making a completely new aggregation, click the **New Aggregation** button at the bottom of the aggregation list. Depending on your model and the detail type, you may be prompted to choose what level of detail you would like to use in building the aggregation. For example, a 70-sector model would be able to create industry aggregations using the default 70 sectors or, optionally, using 23 sectors instead.

Creating a custom aggregation will open the Aggregation Editor. The first decision you need to make is whether to make a **Strict** or **Flexible** aggregation. The difference between each option is detailed within the selection gallery. It is also possible to change this later, although when switching from **Flexible** to **Strict** some changes will be made to your aggregation groups to make them valid for a Strict aggregation.

To build an aggregation using the Aggregation Editor, simply create some groups using the Add **Group** button, give them meaningful names, and then drag details from the left-hand list box onto the groups. In long lists of details, it may be useful to use the search box to filter the list. Groups and details can be deleted by selecting them and clicking the **Delete Selection** button, and details can be moved between groups or back to the left-hand list box by dragging. There are additional detail-moving features located in the right-click menu. Using the Aggregation Editor to create a region aggregation includes a map as an additional tool. Regions listed in either list box can be

selected using the map (hold shift while dragging to multi-select on the map) and the map also serves to visually indicate how your regions are being aggregated.

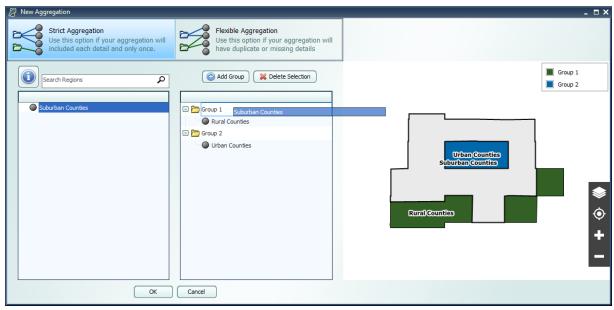


Figure 20: Region Aggregation Editor

Once finished, the aggregation will appear on the Aggregation Manager's list and can be given a name. This saved aggregation will now be available when creating policy variables with the same detail type. Instead of selecting from the regular detail list, you will be able to select from groups you created when building the aggregation. In some cases, where policy variables only allow a subset of the full detail list (such as industry policy variables that exclude farm and government industries), your aggregation will be automatically filtered to remove excluded details and groups containing only excluded details. Similarly, results can also be displayed at the level of your aggregation groups rather than the regular detail list.

# **Custom Results**

Custom results allow users to create new result variables by performing operations on the default results or other custom results. There are three methods to create custom results: Adjust by Constant Factors, Define Equation, and Weighted Spreading. All three types of custom results can be created through the Custom Results Manager shown in **Figure 21**. When you select a method under "Create Custom Result," a Custom Result Builder window appears where you can specify how your result is calculated.

The Custom Results Manager lists your custom results along with their method type, the original result that was adjusted (called the "base variable") and which types of forecasts can display the variable. The manager also has several right-click options, including one to change the name and description of a custom result. The rightmost column of the manager contains buttons to edit and delete custom results.

8				REMI PI+						? _ 6	
	Demo - City, Suburbs & Rural • 3 Region 70 Sectors • History 2001 - 2020 • Forecast 2021 - 2080										
	€		Import Settings	Map Colors	Chart Colors	Year Selecti	on Aggre	gations	Custom F	Results	
Q			Name		Base Variable		Adjustment Type	Fore	cast Availability		
▲			Full-Time Employment		Employment	Consta	it Factor	All Forecas		/ 🗶	
	Create Custor 1.25										
☆ % ?	インロ Adjust by Const										
?	$rac{x + z}{z}$ Define Equ	<u>Y</u> ation									
	Weighted Sp	reading									

Figure 21: Custom Results Manager

# **Adjust by Constant Factors**

Use this option to create custom results by making an additive or multiplicative adjustment to a result, as shown in the Custom Result Builder in **Figure 22**. Specify the base variable by searching for the result in the Base Variable text box or by selecting from the list, where other custom results that are compatible with this option are listed first. After selecting a base variable, a list of detail dimension will appear. Toggling on/off the individual detail dimensions will modify the shape of the grid for entering constant factor values. Select an adjustment factor to specify if the adjustment will be additive or multiplicative. Optionally, you can specify units for your custom result, otherwise the new custom result will display the same units as their base variable. Important information on custom result units can be found in the **Custom Result Units in Forecasts** section.

In forecast results, constant factors will act on the base variable after the base has been converted to the units specified in the forecast. For additive factors, this means that if a GDP-based custom result of 1 billion dollars has an additive constant factor of 2, the custom result will be displayed as 3 billion if the results are displayed in billions of dollars, and as 1,002 million if the results are displayed in billions of dollars.

🖉 Custom Result Builder		- ¤×							
Constant Factor Adjustment									
Base Variable	Employment 🔀 🔋 🗄	Select From List							
Custom Result Units	Units Label (Optional)								
Detail Dimensions	Region Industry Year								
Adjustment Operator	<ul> <li>Additive</li> <li>Multiplicative</li> </ul>								
Values	RegionValueUrban Counties0.000Suburban Counties0.000Rural Counties0.000								
	Save Cancel								

Figure 22: Creating a Constant Factor Custom Result

You can add your custom result to your model by clicking **Save**, at which point the Custom Result Builder will suggest a name and description for your custom result that you can edit as shown in **Figure 23**.

Save Custom Result	×
Please provide a name and description for this new custo result.	m
Name	
Adjusted Employment	
Description	
This is a custom constant factor adjustment result. It is based on the Employment variable and has been adjusted additively by a set of constant factors along the Region dimension.	
OK Cancel	

Figure 23: Naming and Describing a Custom Result

### **Define Equation**

Use this option to define custom results by an equation where a base variable acts on another variable, which is called the "interacting variable." In simple cases, you can combine two result variables using a mathematical operator. To produce more complex results, you can create custom results that reference other custom results by selecting them as base and/or interacting variables. An example of this is given in the **Example Custom Results** document.

As shown in **Figure 24**, first select a base variable that will be the first term in the equation by searching for the result in the Base Variable text box or by selecting from the list, where other custom results that are compatible with this option will be listed first. You can then select an interacting variable that is compatible with the base. The units of the interacting variable are automatically selected based on those of the base variable, and can also be changed in some cases.

Depending on the base and interacting variables you chose, you might be able to select from addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division operators. The equation previewer will display the equation that defines the new custom result. Based on the variables and type of interaction, a unit for the new custom result will be suggested that you can edit.

🖉 Custom Result Builder 🛛 🗖 🗙						
Custom Equation Definition						
Base Variable	Output					
Base Variable Units	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars					
Interacting Variable	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
Interacting Variable Units	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars					
Interaction Operator	Addition     Multiplication       Image: Subtraction     Division					
Combined Result Units	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars					
$[New\ Custom\ Result] = (\mathrm{SUP}_i - \mathrm{TGNPFD})$						
$For \ Industry \ i$						
Click variables to view descriptions						
Save Cancel						

Figure 24: Creating a Custom Equation Result

Similar to constant factor custom results, you can click the **Save** button to save, name, and write a description for this custom result.

# Weighted Spreading

Use this option to create custom results where you divide a base variable into subcategories with specific weights. As shown in **Figure 25**, specify the base variable by searching for the result in the Base Variable text box or by selecting from the list, where other custom results that are compatible with this option will be listed first. Select a detail dimension to spread and check the **Year** box if you want to enter different spreading weights for each year. You can choose whether to create the same subcategories under detail by toggling **Synchronize Subcategories** on or off. Click on subcategory names to edit them. You can specify your spreading values as a percentage in the bottom chart of the Custom Result Builder, or as a proportion in the grid of user-created subcategories that will appear when you click **Open In Grid**, as shown in **Figure 26**. In the grid, you

can also paste values and use the calculator feature. If you are using synchronized subcategories, you can specify a Dimension Label for your subcategories that will appear as a header in forecast tables.

Custom Result Builder		_ = ×		
Weighted Detail Spreading				
Base Variable	Employment	Select From List		
Spreading Dimension	⊖Total	ry 🗌 Year		
Dimension Label	Dimension Label (Optional)			
Spreading Tools	Synchronize Subcategories Subcategories Subcategories Subcategories	Delete Open In Grid		
	Detail Category	Spreading Weight		
	Urban Counties	100.00%		
	Category 1	50.00%		
	Category 2	50.00%		
Spreading Categories	Suburban Counties	100.00%		
and Weights	Category 1	50.00%		
	Category 2	50.00%		
	Rural Counties	100.00%		
	Category 1	50.00%		
	Category 2	50.00%		
	Save Cancel			

Figure 25: Creating a Weighted Spreading Custom Result

2	Custom Spreadi	□ ×			
	Detail Category	Spreading Subcategory	Spreading Weights		
	Urban Counties	Category 1	0.5000000		
		Category 2	0.5000000		
	Suburban Counties	Category 1	0.5000000		
		Category 2	0.50000000		
	-Rural Counties	Category 1	0.50000000		
		Category 2	0.5000000		
	OK Cancel				

Figure 26: Input Grid

The total spreading weights for each set of subcategories is displayed in a heading. You can, if desired, instantly change a subcategory value so that the total adds up to 100% by right clicking on that value and selecting **Balance Total**.

Similar to constant factor custom results, you can click the **Save** button to save, name, and write a description for this custom result.

### **Viewing Custom Results in Forecasts**

You can view custom results in a compatible forecast by adding them to a Favorite. When selecting results to be shown in a Favorite, click on the **Custom Results** category to see the custom results available as shown in **Figure 27**.

Figure 27: Adding Custom Results to a Favorite

While you can display both constant factor and custom equation results with other results, you can only display weighted spreading results in a visualization alone.

## **Custom Result Units in Forecasts**

Numbers in constant factor results are given in the same units as their base variable. If you choose to use a custom unit label, the label will not change to reflect the units the model actually gives the results in. For example, as shown in **Figure 28**, if, in a forecast that displays jobs in thousands, you display a constant factor result with an Employment base variable and units that you have named "Number of People," the model will give the custom result in thousands, but the units will be labeled "Number of People." As shown in **Figure 29**, you will have to change the forecast's display units or rename the units label for the results and units label to match. Constant factor results without a custom units label will display with the same label as their base variable, which will change to match the units in which results are given.

Category	Units	2018
Adjusted Employment	Number of People	1.840
Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	1.840

Figure 28: Constant Factor Result Displayed with Jobs Given in Thousands

Category	Units	2018
Adjusted Employment	Number of People	1840
Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	1840

Figure 29: Constant Factor Result Displayed with Jobs in Given in Individuals

As shown in **Figure 30** and **Figure 31**, neither the units labels nor the units in which custom equation results are given will change to match settings in the forecast. For example, a custom equation where Output in billions of fixed 2012 dollars is divided by Employment in thousands will give results in billions divided by thousands with the units label "Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars per Thousands (Jobs)." If you change the forecast settings to display currency in millions, neither the numbers nor the units label in the custom equation result will change.

Category	Units	2018
Output per Employee	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars per Thousands (Jobs)	0.045
Output	Billions of Current Dollars	0.084

Figure 30: Custom Equation Result with Currency Units Set to "Billions of Current Dollars"

Category	Units	2018
Output per Employee	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars per Thousands (Jobs)	0.045
Output	Millions of Current Dollars	84.404

Figure 31: Custom Equation Result with Currency Units Set to "Millions of Current Dollars"

## **Model Details**

The fourth section of the TranSight Home Window is the Model Details screen. This area contains a variety of detailed data as well as other information like lists of all possible variables, your model region layout, industry sectors, occupations, and commodities.



Figure 32: Model Details

### **Model Parameters**

The Model Parameters window displays the values of all parameter constants used in REMI's equations for your specific model. The window is arranged so that each model equation has its own tab containing all relevant parameters. Descriptions are provided to explain the significance of each parameter in its equation.

Parameters by Equation 《	CE, CS, CI, and CL in the Relative Capita		n			
S Capital Cost	National proportion of capital accounted for	by capital type				_
Commodity Access Index	Industry	Equipment	Structures	Inventory	Land	^
Commuter Share	Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting	0.58817	0.27455	0.00000	0.13728	
	Support activities for agriculture and fo	0.58817	0.27455	0.00000	0.13728	
	Oil and gas extraction	0.02650	0.64900	0.00000	0.32450	
Delivered Price	Mining (except oil and gas)	0.15251	0.56499	0.00000	0.28250	=
📥 Government Social Insurance	Support activities for mining	0.46655	0.35563	0.00000	0.17782	
A Government Spending	Utilities	0.18773	0.54151	0.00000	0.27076	
M Investment	Construction	0.62949	0.24701	0.00000	0.12350	
	Wood product manufacturing	0.31728	0.32403	0.19667	0.16202	
Labor Access	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	0.45885	0.27377	0.13050	0.13689	
💫 Labor Cost	Primary metal manufacturing	0.43009	0.27156	0.16258	0.13578	
Market Share	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	0.45320	0.21130	0.22985	0.10565	
Migration	Machinery manufacturing	0.48444	0.21346	0.19537	0.10673	
Optimal Capital Stock	Computer and electronic product manuf	0.57793	0.22424	0.08572	0.11212	
	Electrical equipment, appliance, and co	0.42739	0.24654	0.20279	0.12327	
🕍 Participation Rate	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and	0.58665	0.19728	0.11744	0.09864	
Personal Taxes	Other transportation equipment manuf	0.41071	0.19200	0.30128	0.09600	
Property Income	Furniture and related product manufact	0.31211	0.27797	0.27093	0.13899	
Real Estate Price	Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.46333	0.22581	0.19796	0.11290	
	Food manufacturing	0.40858	0.29762	0.14499	0.14881	
Transfer Income	Beverage and tobacco product manufa	0.34244	0.24945	0.28339	0.12472	
Import and Export Shares	Textile mills; Textile product mills	0.22207	0.40040	0.17732	0.20020	
	Apparel manufacturing; Leather and alli	0.20260	0.32298	0.31294	0.16149	
	Paper manufacturing	0.47794	0.25811	0.13489	0.12906	$\sim$

Figure 33: Model Parameters

## **Help Center**

The final section of the home window is the Help center. Here you will find several useful sources of information that can help answer questions about the TranSight software or the

underlying REMI model.

8	REMI PI+		? 🛛								
	Demo - City, Suburbs & Rural • 3 Region 70 Sectors • History 2001 - 2020 • Forecast 2021 - 2080										
合	Knowledge Base	Get in Touch									
	Users' Guide	R									
	What's New in PI+ v2.6.0 alpha 5	Contact REMI Technical Support									
☆ % •	All Documentation										
•	Frequently Asked Questions	WWW									
	About REMI PI+	Visit the REMI Website									
			ł.								

Figure 34: Help Center

## **Software Information**

The **About** window displays information about your installation of TranSight. It contains version, model, and build ID numbers as well as information that could be useful for a REMI support situation such as information about applied patches and some statistics pertaining to your computer's memory usage.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

The FAQ window contains answers to common questions about using TranSight. Questions and answers are grouped by topic and provide insight into important REMI model concepts, detail some best-practices for policy variable usage, explain the options available when running a forecast, and give tips for troubleshooting errors.

## Documentation

The documentation viewer is a built-in PDF viewer that provides easy access to all documentation files that are shipped with your model. Documentation is organized into different sections for version change documents, equations and data, examples of use, etc. From the documentation viewer, you can print as well as easily open our Documentation folder if you'd like to copy or share our documentation files. Specific documentation pieces that are worth noting are the **Major Changes** file, which briefly outlines a history of major changes between TranSight versions, and the **Model Overview** file which provides an in-depth description of data, software, and methodology changes made for the current version. The rest of our documentation focuses on REMI's model equations, data sources, and estimation procedures.

# **III. Overview of Forecast Windows**

The process of creating a forecast takes place within a Forecast Window. The three main aspects of working with a forecast: specifying policy variables, running the forecast, and viewing the results, each take place on separate screens of the Forecast Window and are accessed using the navigation links along the window's header panel. At any time, your forecast and its contents such as policy variables and customized result visualizations can be saved using the **Save Forecast** button which is always located at the upper left of the screen on the header panel. Forecast windows are now separate entities from the main application window and thus multiple forecasts can now be opened simultaneously, with each accessible via a button on the Windows taskbar. Inputs Search Function is added to search for variables, details, topics and scenarios.

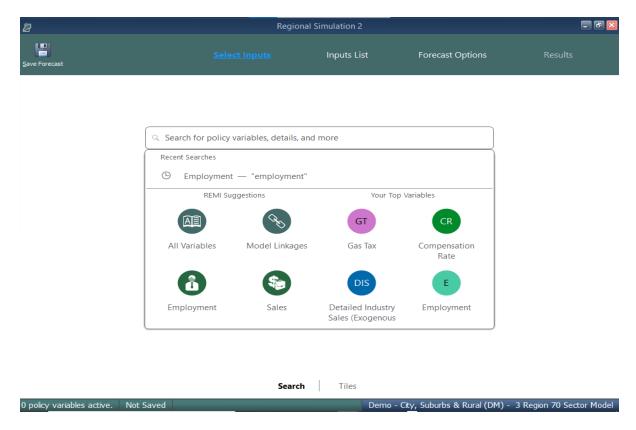


Figure 35: Forecast Window

## **Select Inputs**

The first screen that will be visible when creating a new forecast is Select Inputs (shown in **Fig-ure 35**). This interface is the jumping off point for choosing what policy variables to add to the forecast. The search bar feature simultaneously searches for policy variables and their details, top-ics, and scenarios to help you quickly find what you are looking for. An update to the search

function allows you to have your most used variables ready at hand, as shown in the figure. This feature also uses your search to bring up REMI suggestions, with many different variables for employment coming up if you type 'Employment', for example. You can also switch to the Tiles menu either through clicking it at the bottom of the screen or setting it as your main selection menu in the More Preferences settings menu. Each tile represents some number of policy variables which will be opened in the Policy Variable Selector, whether it is a single variable like in the case of the Employment tile or a group of related policy variables like with the Business Costs or various Scenario tiles. At the forefront of the input selection screen, the Featured section high-lights variables and topics that are likely to be used most often. Alternatively, the Model Linkages and Model Blocks tiles offer ways of accessing policy variables by area of the REMI model structure where they fit in. If you'd prefer to see all variables that are available for your forecast, the Full List tile will open all variables in the Policy Variable Selector.

If there are certain policy variables that you are likely to frequently use together and they are not already grouped by one of REMI's scenarios, you might consider using the Custom Scenario editor to build your own. This editor, found under the **More Scenarios** tile by clicking **Custom Scenarios**, allows for creating multiple groups of policy variables where each variable can also have its list of details filtered down to remove ones that won't be useful. The custom scenario can be given a name, description, and saved using the controls on the editor. Saved custom scenarios are given their own tiles in the **Custom Scenarios** section of the Select Inputs screen.

🖉 Custom Scenario - (untitled)			_ = ×				
New Load Save Scenario Scenario File Tools	Manage Scenario Files	Add Delete Rename Group Group Groups	<ul> <li>Add Delete Variable</li> <li>Variables</li> </ul>				
Scenario Name : Favorites	(astronom)		Check All				
Group My Favorite Employment My Favorite Demographic Tax Variables Custom Variables	Category Employmen State and L Farm Emplo	ocal Government Employment	Detail         Image: Support activities for agriculture and forest         Image: Support activities for agriculture and forest         Image: Support activities for agriculture and forest         Image: Support activities for mining         Image: Su				
Description My most used variable	5.						

Figure 36: Custom Scenario Editor

In order to make your most-used policy variables and custom scenarios even more accessible, you can make use of the Favorites section. Right-clicking any tile will save it to your Favorites (indicated with a star), where they can then be dragged into any customized order.

## **Policy Variable Selector**

Clicking on a tile that represents some number of policy variables will open up the Policy Variable Selector window. This window is split into three tabs (Variables, Details, and Edit Values) that each represent a step in the process of defining exactly how your policy variables will enter into the model. At any time, you can name your policy variables using the editor at the top of the window. You can also click the Scenario Info button to see a description of the scenario you have open.

The first tab on the Policy Variable Selector contains the variable list. This screen is where an individual policy variable is selected for editing. The contents of the variable list are determined by what group of variables was previously chosen. Only one variable can be selected for editing at a time, but once you finish creating a variable, you can always go back to the variable list tab to start working with another. In cases where you accessed the Policy Variable Selector using a tile that represents just a single variable, this section will be skipped since there is no selection to be made. If the number of available variables is large, it may be helpful to use the search field for filtering the list down by variable name or description. The bottom left buttons also allow for toggling the list of policy variables between the current scenario, the full list in alphabetical order, and the full list grouped by concept.

Clicking a variable in the list will display information about it and its options. In some cases, a diagram may be available that depicts how the selected policy variable interacts with other variables and how it fits into the REMI model. Once you have decided what variable to choose, clicking the **Select** arrow button on the window's header panel will move the variable to the Details tab to begin editing.

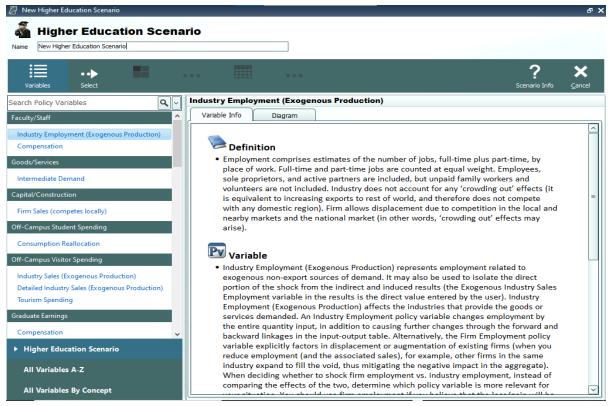


Figure 37: Policy Variable Selector - Variable List Tab

The Details tab is where you specify what the exact form of the policy variable should be. Different variables have different sets of details that must be filled out before the variable can be added to your forecast. Each type of detail information that must be specified will be represented by a tile on the left-hand side of the screen. Clicking one of these tiles will allow you to fill out some information describing your policy variable and can be done in any order. Most policy variables will require you to at least specify the regions it should affect and the unit type of the values. In the specific case of the Employment policy variable, shown below in **Figure 38**, option and industry details are also required. Options only exist on some policy variables, they allow for choosing exactly how the variable should interact with other parts of the model. Selecting industry details for the Employment variable depicted below controls what industries will be impacted by the policy variable's changes to employment levels.

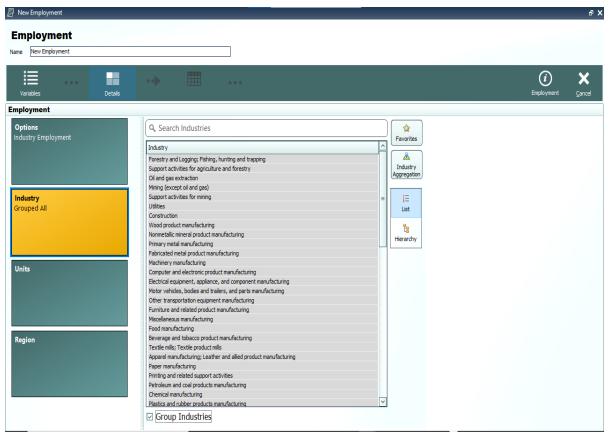


Figure 38: Policy Variable Selector – Details Tab (In Progress)

There are several ways to select specific details from the various types of detail lists, which include regions, industries, commodities, occupations, and ages. The first way is to select them from the simple flat list view. Hold down the Ctrl key to select multiple details one at a time or Shift to select a range of details all at once. If you would like to apply the same policy change to multiple details, it is helpful to check the **Group Industries** or equivalent checkbox below the detail list. This will put all of the details into a single variable rather than creating separate variables for each selected detail.

Another way of selecting details is to use the hierarchical view. Simply click the **Hierarchy** button to the right of the detail list to see a hierarchical tree structure with checkboxes as the selection mechanism. This view is useful for selecting multiple related details all at once. For example, you could check the **Manufacturing** tree item to capture all manufacturing sub-industries. The final way to select details is to click the **Aggregation** button and select a custom or pre-defined aggregation, discussed in the **Aggregation Manager** section. Selecting an aggregation will repopulate the flat and hierarchical detail lists with the aggregated detail groups contained within the chosen aggregation. Similar to the detail grouping checkboxes, creating a variable with an aggregated

detail will cause the inputted year values to be spread among the individual regions, industries, commodities, occupations, or ages as it enters the model.

New Employment				ъх
Employment Name New Employment				
Variables Details	••		(i) Employment	X Cancel
Employment				
Options Industry Employment	Select a Unit Type <ul></ul>			
Industry Grouped All		1		
Units Percent				
Region				

Figure 39: Policy Variable Selector – Details Tab (Completed)

Once the unit type and the rest of the options on the policy variable have been specified, you will be able to click the **Add to Editor** button to move the variable into the value editing spreadsheet. The number of created policy variables will be displayed as a badge on the **Edit Values** button that becomes enabled once at least one variable has been added. One policy variable will be created and added to the spreadsheet for each combination of details specified on the Details tab. If you chose to check any of the grouping check boxes or chose to use aggregations, then all of those grouped details will be combined into one variable, which is depicted below for the industry dimension.

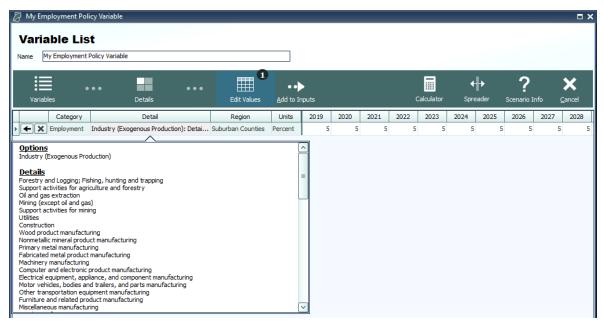


Figure 40: Policy Variable Selector - Value Editor

The editor will allow you to input values for each policy variable in each year. You can change the region and units by clicking on those cells in the spreadsheet, which contain combo-box editors. The Calculator and Spreader tools located on the top right of the navigation panel are useful for inputting more complicated series of values. If you need to change more options on your variable, you can click the **Redefine Details** button marked with a left-facing arrow. Variables can be deleted using the adjacent button that is marked with an "X". Once finished, add your variables to the forecast's Inputs List screen by clicking the final arrow button, **Add to Inputs**. Submitted variables will appear on the Inputs List together in a group with the name specified on the Policy Variable Selector.

## **Custom Variables**

There are a handful of special policy variables available only to regional simulations that are known as custom variables. These variables are much more customizable than regular policy variables because they allow for modifications to be made to the input-output (IO) table data that dictates how the variable will affect different parts of the economy within the model. There are custom variables for Industry Output/Sales, Government Spending, Investment Spending, Consumer Spending, Imports, Exports, and Tourism Spending. These variables can be found under the **Custom and Detailed Variables** tile in the Featured section of the Select Inputs screen and also can be added to a custom scenario. Custom variables can be created, edited, and deleted from the Policy Variable Selector's Details tab once a particular type of custom variable has been selected. Creating a new custom variable opens the Custom Variable Editor, which looks slightly different and has various options depending on which type of custom variable is being created.

Custom Industry 1.MCS				_ = *	
Save Save and Close Increase Dec	OC Stacked Data Color Bars Scales Display Options	_	_		
New Industry Output Variable	Modify IO Column		Compare		
Define a variable that will adjust the	IO Column	Base Custom ^			
compensation rate, productivity, and	Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.10499 0.10499			
industry-specific intermediate demand for an existing industry.	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10015 0.10015			
existing industry.	Oil and gas extraction	0.00127 0.00127			
Calast a Pasa Industry	Mining (except oil and gas)	0.00005 0.00005			
Select a Base Industry	Support activities for mining	0.00001 0.00001			
Base Industry	Utilities	0.00193 0.00193			
Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting ar	Construction	0.00085 0.00085			
	Wood product manufacturing	0.00101 0.00101			
Detailed Column	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	0.00163 0.00163			
None	Primary metal manufacturing	0.00008 0.00008			
Select a base industry that is similar to the	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	0.00335 0.00335			
new industry that you would like to create. The employment, output, wages, etc.	Machinery manufacturing	0.00448 0.00448			
	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	0.00012 0.00012			
	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manuf	0.00462 0.00462			
	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufac	0.00254 0.00254			
	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	0.01035 0.01035			
Year	Furniture and related product manufacturing	0.00004 0.00004			
Select a Base Year	Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.00016 0.00016			
32019	Food manufacturing	0.00131 0.00131			
Select a base year for the new variable. The	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	0.00008 0.00008			
new variable will create adjustments to the	Textile mills; Textile product mills	0.00099 0.00099			
base variable using the differences between the custom and base IO columns in the base	Apparel manufacturing; Leather and allied product mar	0.00001 0.00001			
year.	Paper manufacturing	0.00004 0.00004			
	Printing and related support activities	0.00007 0.00007			
	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	0.02709 0.02709			
	Chemical manufacturing	0.00055 0.00055			
	Industry Options				
	Specify the labor productivity and compensation rate for industry output variable.	r the custom			
	Nominal \$ (000s)				
	Compensation Rate	21.365	Base	Custom	
	Labor Productivity	139.114			
		135,114			

Figure 41: Custom Variable Editor – Industry Output/Sales

On the left-hand panel of the Custom Variable Editor are variable-specific options and instructions. These options typically involve specifying information about what base data you would like to associate with the custom variable such as the base year, base industry, commodity or government spending category, and so on. The base IO column data resulting from your choices is what you are able to subsequently modify using the central IO Column editor in order to finish specifying the custom variable. Additional customizations are available for certain types of custom variables, such as the options for adjusting compensation rate and labor productivity of custom industries, as shown in **Figure 41**.

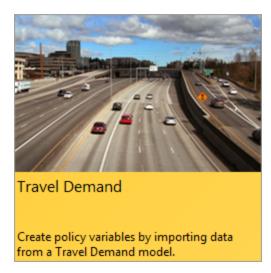
To aid in constructing your custom IO column, the stacked-bar chart on the right-hand side of the screen helps visualize the differences between the base and custom IO columns. And you will be able to choose data bars or color scales to automatically categorize the IO column into low, mid-range, and high categories. Additionally, using the button marked with a magnifying glass in the IO column editing area, IO column reference data for each forecast year can be viewed as a table or chart and can be auto-filled into the custom column editor. The Custom Industry Output/Sales variable editor also has reference information for national and regional compensation rates and labor productivity. The right-click menu of the custom column editor has an **Apply Remainder** option (except when editing Industry Output/Sales, for which Value Added captures the remainder), which can prove useful as the IO column needs to total to one. If there are issues with any of your custom values, the button usually displaying a green checkmark in the corresponding

section of the editor will change and instead warn you of the problems with what you have entered.

Once you have finished your custom variable, simply save it and subsequently use it as you would a normal policy variable. Saved custom variables appear in the Details tab of the Policy Variable Selector once you have selected that same category of custom variable. Be aware that custom variable files should not be transferred between versions of TranSight because each new release includes an updated IO table. This means that the values you attached to the custom variable will vary from the base data not only in the way that you intended them to, but also due to our updates affecting the base IO table.

## **Travel Demand Manager**

In REMI TranSight, you can begin modeling a transportation scenario using data originating from an exogenous travel demand model (or entered manually) by clicking on Travel Demand in the forecast navigation screen. The Travel Demand Manager helps you specify transportation inputs for your simulation.



The Travel Demand Manager allows data from travel demand models to be entered into TranSight as simulation inputs. You can enter Baseline and Adjusted Simulation data; the Baseline Simulation is the "no-build" scenario forecasting what will happen without the proposed changes, while the Adjusted Simulation is the "build" scenario forecasting what will happen if the changes occur. You can also apply different parameters to the Adjusted Simulation data, such as lower accident rates to reflect a build scenario that would also bring safer traffic conditions.

It is also possible to use the same data for the Baseline and Adjusted Simulations and simply make Parameter Changes to see the impact it would have on your existing network.

🎽 Tr	avel Der	nand									- 🗆 X
	Baseline			Adjusted			_				
	 Baseline	•• Import Baseline	View Baseline Travel Demand	lphaeta View Baseline Parameters	Select Adjusted	Import Adjusted	View Adjusted Travel Demand	lphaeta View Adjusted Parameters	lphaeta Advanced Parameters	••• <u>A</u> dd to Inputs	X Cancel
			Baseline Travel Dem s regular maintenan		ine data should re	epresent your tr	ansportation network	as you would foreca	st it without any	,	
Option					Inform	ation					
Ξ	0	Import from	Travel Demand mod	el Add new La	ayout						
		O CSV Defa	ult CSV (Annual valu	es)							
	0	Import from	a previously saved	tdd file.							
	0	护 Enter data n	manually								

There are 3 options for inputting travel demand data into REMI: importing the data from a travel demand model's output (if the output is in the form of a CSV Excel or DBF file,) importing the data from a previously saved travel demand (.tdd) file, or entering the data manually. Select any of the three options and click **Import Baseline** on the top bar of the manager. The three following sections guide you through what happens when you click each of the three options. All three options involve using the Baseline Travel Demand toolbar in the top left of the manager.

Baseline					
Select Baseline	•• Import Baseline	View Baseline Travel Demand	<b>αβ</b> View Baseline Parameters		

All three options also involve repeating the process for your adjusted travel demand data using the Adjusted Travel Demand toolbar to the right of the Baseline Travel Demand toolbar. The Travel Demand Manager for your adjusted data will appear when you click **Select Adjusted**.

Adjusted					
Select Adjusted	Import Adjusted	View Adjusted Travel Demand	<b>αβ</b> View Adjusted Parameters		

If you wish to use the same travel demand data for your baseline and adjusted scenarios or lack, select the **Copy Values from Baseline** option on the Travel Demand Manager for your adjusted data. You can select different options for inputting your baseline and adjusted data (e.g., you can import your baseline data and enter you adjusted data manually.)

## **Import from Travel Demand Model**

If you select this option, TranSight can automatically read travel demand data in a CSV Excel or DBF file.

- 1. Select **Import from Travel Demand model** from the options on the Travel Demand Manager.
- 2. Select the source layout of the file to be read (see the Layout Editor section for instructions on creating and using source layouts.)
- 3. Click Import Baseline on the Baseline Travel Demand toolbar.
- 4. Navigate to the folder containing your simulation data.
- 5. Select it and click the **Open** button.

**Note:** If selecting a folder you may need to select one of the files within the folder for the import to work. TranSight will then convert the data into a format it can use.

**Note:** For some import types further information on how to phase in the data between the baseline and adjusted may be needed. If that is the case, after selecting the file(s) to be imported you will be prompted to enter that data before you can continue.

- 6. Review and make any adjustments to your travel demand data in the **Travel Demand Viewer** for your baseline (see the **Travel Demand Viewer** section for instructions on navigating and entering data.)
- 7. You can also review and adjust or import other travel parameters such as leisure time value, fuel costs, and emission rates by clicking **View Baseline Parameters**.
- 8. Begin entering your adjusted travel demand values by clicking Select Adjusted.

**Note:** If you lack an Adjusted scenario with your Travel Demand data, you can also click the **Copy from Baseline** button and manually adjust the values. Right-clicking the table and using the **Calculator** can aid in the process.

## Import from a Previously Saved .tdd File

Select this option on the Travel Demand Manager and click **Import Baseline**. Similarly to the steps in the **Import from Travel Demand Model** section, File Explorer will open, where you can navigate to your .tdd file, select it, and click **Open**. You will be navigated to the **Travel Demand Viewer** for your baseline data. (See the **Travel Demand Viewer** section for instructions on navigating and entering data.) You can also review and adjust or import other travel parameters such as leisure time value, fuel costs, and emission rates by clicking **View Baseline Parameters**.

🚰 Select File						×
$\leftarrow \rightarrow$ $\checkmark$ $\uparrow$ $\frown$ $\checkmark$ $\land$ Data $\Rightarrow$ Userdat	a ⇒ Travel D	emand	~ č	) Search Trave	l Demand	Q
Organize 🔻 New folder					•== •	•
lpl 🔒	* ^	Name	Date modified	Туре	Size	
🔥 Weekly Logs	*	Sample Baseline Travel Data.tdd	10/31/2012 12:58	TDD File	34	KB
lpl 📙	*	Sample Expansion Project Travel Data.tdd	10/31/2012 12:58	TDD File	34	KB
Production	*					
📙 In QA	*					
💻 This PC						
📃 Desktop						
🖆 Documents						
🕂 Downloads						
👌 Music						
E Pictures						
📑 Videos						
🏪 OS (C:)						
MIRRORED (D:)						
DVD RW Drive (F:)	~					
File <u>n</u> ame:				Travel Dem     Travel Dem	and Data file (*.t	dd) 🗸
				<u>O</u> pen	Can	cel
				open	Cun	

Begin entering your adjusted travel demand values by clicking Select Adjusted.

## **Enter Data Manually**

If you select this option on the Travel Demand Manager, you will be navigated to the **Travel Demand Viewer** for your baseline data after you click **Import Baseline**. All values will be set to 0 by default. You can edit values by typing them in manually or by copying and pasting from an outside spreadsheet. (See the **Travel Demand Viewer** section for instructions on navigating and entering data.) You can also review and adjust or import other travel parameters such as leisure time value, fuel costs, and emission rates by clicking **View Baseline Parameters**.

Begin entering your adjusted travel demand values by clicking Select Adjusted.

## **Travel Demand Viewer**

When **View Baseline Travel Demand** or **View Adjusted Travel Demand** are selected in the Travel Demand Manager, the Travel Demand Viewer for your baseline or adjusted data will be shown.

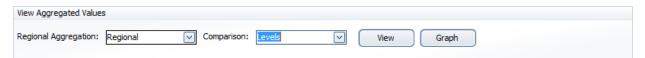
🎽 Travel Der	mand													_ 🗆 X
			Baseline					Adjust	ed					
Select Baseline	•• Import Bas		View Baseline Travel Demand	lphaeta View Base Paramete		Select Adjusted	•• Impor Adjust	rt Vie	W Adjusted vel Demand	<b>αβ</b> View Adjus Paramete	sted A	lphaeta Advanced arameters	••• <u>A</u> dd to Inputs	Cancel
Adjusted Fil	e/Folder I	mpo	rted:									Export	to Travel Dema	nd File (*.tdd)
Here you can r	eview and e	dit v	our travel demand data	. Please no	e that if	vou choose t	o import this	data again, a	ny previous d	hanges vou ma	ade will be lo	ist.		
nere you cam		,			e eneren	you choose t	o import dilo	aata againy a	ny premous a	nangeo you ni				
Highway	^	님	Vehicle Miles Tr	aveled										
			Road Modes		Time Pe	riod		Destination						
MILE 1			Auto		All Day			Urban Count	ies					
VMT	-		Origin			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 2
		=	Urban Counties			1266273690	1280762111	1295416305	1310238169	1325229621	1340392602	2 135572907	5 1371241024	1386930458 1402
l Ö	)		Suburban Counties											2846784602 287
VHT			Rural Counties			363795282.0	369214408.0	374714259.	380296035.	385960958.0	391710266.	397545217	. 403467085.	409477166. 415
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	)		Regional Aggregation:	Regional		Comp	arison: Leve	els		View	Graph			
		$\sim$												

The Travel Demand Viewer shows grids of the travel demand data you have entered. The grids are organized by highway or transit travel and by VMT, VHT, or Trips. You can filter your data by selecting from the drop down menus above the grid. You can move a dimension (origin, destination, time period, year, etc.) into a grid's rows or columns by clicking the **Move to Rows** or **Move to Columns** buttons (marked by a small blue horizontal and vertical line, respectively) next the drop down menu for that dimension. The dimension that was already in the rows or columns will be placed in a new drop down menu. You can also use a Pivot Manager to select a row and column for your grid by right-clicking on any data cell in the grid and clicking **Pivot Manager**.

You can export your travel demand data to a .tdd file by clicking **Export to Travel Demand File** (\*.tdd) in the upper right corner of the viewer. You will be able to save the file and import it later to recreate the travel demand inputs by selecting **Import from a Previously Saved .tdd File** in the Travel Demand Manager.

## Viewing Aggregated Values

You can view charts or graphs of your travel demand values by selecting a regional aggregation and a comparison type from the tool at the bottom of the Travel Demand Viewer and clicking **View** or **Graph**, respectively.

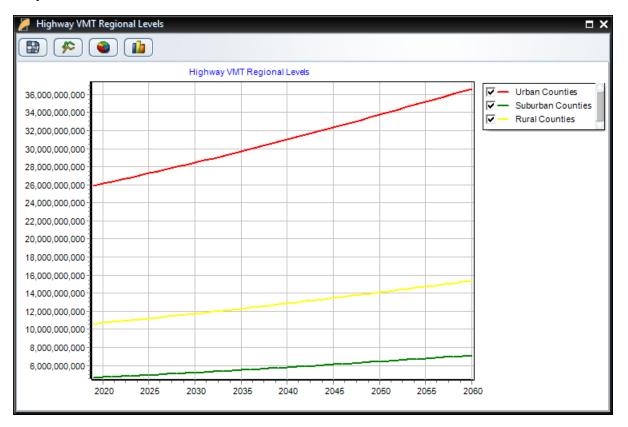


The chart or graph that appears will show only the data type that is currently on the viewer (VMT, VHT, or Trips for highway or transit.) The **Regional** aggregation mode will sum up the relevant

travel data by origin region. The **Region-to-Region** mode will show the travel data by origin and destination region, and the **Total** mode sums data from all regions.

You can use the **Levels** comparison to view charts or graphs of the values in your travel demand data. You can use the **Differences** and **Percentage Change** comparison to view charts of graphs of the differences or percent differences between your adjusted and baseline travel demand data, respectively.

When viewing a graph, you can use the top buttons on the graph as shown below to change the graph type to a color-coded map of the impacts, a line chart, a pie chart, or a bar chart, respectively.



Right-click on a desired chart and select **Copy** to copy an image of the chart to the Clipboard; you can paste it into a graphics program such as Paint or Photoshop.

## **Parameters Viewer**

By clicking on **View Baseline Parameters** or **View Adjusted Parameters** in the Travel Demand Manager, you can access the Parameters Viewer for your baseline or adjusted travel demand inputs, where you can view and edit other travel parameters such as leisure time value, fuel costs, and emission rates for highway and transit travel.

🖉 Travel Demand												-	□ ×
Ba	selin	е				Adju	sted						
Select Baseline Import Baseline	View	Baseline I Demand	lphaeta View Baseline Parameters	Selec Adjust	t Imr		iew Adjusted ravel Demand	<b>X</b> View Adj Parame	justed	lphaeta Advanced Parameters	••• <u>A</u> dd to Inpu	ts <u>C</u> an	<b>\$</b> ncel
Here you can review and edit	lere you can review and edit the parameters used with your travel demand data.								rs to a				
General 🔨		Leisure	Time Value										
<ul> <li>Leisure Time Value</li> <li>Emission Cost Per Gram</li> </ul>			It leisure time is r Irtment of Transpo									nmended by	/ the
	=	Region			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	202
Highway 🔥		Urban Co	unties		14.10000	14.10000	14.10000	14.10000	14.10000	14.10000	14.10000	14.10000	14.1
Non-fuel Operating Costs		Suburban Rural Cou			14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.10000 14.10000	14.1 14.1
Vehicle Occupancy													
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Suel Rates		Set to D	efaults										
Fuel Costs	~												

You can save these parameters for use in other forecasts by clicking **Export Parameters to a File** in the upper right corner of the viewer. You can load files saved this way by clicking **Import Parameters to a File**. You can reset the parameters you are currently viewing to their default values by clicking **Set to Defaults** at the bottom of the viewer.

### **Advanced Parameters Viewer**

You can access the Advanced Parameters Viewer by clicking **Advanced Parameters** on the top bar of the Travel Demand Manager. You can use the viewer to make some adjustments to how travel demand inputs enter the model, including scaling how changes in travel demand for each travel mode affects Transportation, Accessibility, and Commuting costs in the model.

🌽 Travel Demand										- 🗆 X
Ba	Baseline				Adju	sted				
Select Baseline Import Baseline	View Baseline Travel Demand	lphaeta View Baseline Parameters	Select Adjusted	Im		liew Adjusted ravel Demand	lphaeta View Adjusted Parameters	lphaeta Advanced Parameters	••• <u>A</u> dd to Inputs	X Cancel
General	Mode Ra	atios Transpor	rtation Co	ost Matrio	ces					
Annualize Data Policy Variables Highway Mode Ratios	These par expected t	to affect the com ple, commuting c	ights for spe ponents of cost changes	ecific equa the transp s is assum	ortation cos ed to be dri	t matrices: t iven by chang	e values should be transportation, acco ges in the auto VM o for truck under co	essibility, and F and auto trij	commuting. ps, while comm	ercial
Transportation Cost Matrice	s Road Mo	de		Transporta	Accessibility	Commuting				
ở Leisure Time	Auto Truck			0.00000	0.00000	1.00000 0.00000				
Transit Mode Ratios           Image: Transportation Cost Matrices           Image: Leisure Time	s									
	Set to De	efaults								

## **Add To Inputs List**

When you're ready to add the Policy Variables created in the Travel Demand Manager to the model, click the **Add to Inputs** button. You should now notice that the policy variables list has been filled with a **Travel Demand** policy variable group under which you can find the following groups of policy variables:

- Emissions: The change in pollution-related health costs (summed across the five major motor-vehicle pollutants) due to the change in VMTs caused by the transportation project. The Amounts tab shows the change in grams of emissions (for each of the five pollutants) due to the change in VMTs.
- Leisure Time: The value of leisure time either saved or lost due to the change in VHTs caused by the transportation project. A negative number on this table represents time (and cost) savings for that region.
- Safety Costs: The change in accident-related costs (including health and the value of lost life) due to the change in VMTs caused by the transportation project.
- **Operating Costs:** The change in fuel costs and non-fuel costs due to the change in VMTs caused by the transportation project (non-fuel costs include such factors as vehicle maintenance).

	F	olic	y Varia	ble Inputs				
	Acti	/e	Edit	Group				
1	Эĺ	☑ [	/ 🔀	Travel Demand				
		Ac	tive Gro	up				
		Ξ	🔽 Trav	el Demand - Emissions				
			Act N	/iei Category	Detail		Region	Units
				Non-Pecuniary (Amenity) Aspects	Total		Urban Counties	2012 Fixed National \$ (M)
				Non-Pecuniary (Amenity) Aspects	Total		Suburban Counties	2012 Fixed National \$ (M)
				Non-Pecuniary (Amenity) Aspects	Total		Rural Counties	2012 Fixed National \$ (M)
			<					>
		Ð	Trav	el Demand - Leisure Time				
		Ð	Trav	el Demand - Safety Costs				
		Travel Demand - Operating Costs						
		Ð	🔽 Ope	rator Costs for Cost-Benefit Analysis				
		Ð	Trav	el Demand - Effective Distance				

Note that no changes to either policy variables or values may be made here, except to activate or

deactivate them by unchecking/checking the box. Only active variables will be included when the simulation is run. This option makes it easy to run multiple simulations with different combinations of variables included. Doing so isolates the direct impact of individual variables.

## Using the Layout Editor

By clicking **Add New Layout** in the Travel Demand Manager, you can use the Layout Editor to define how the three primary travel demand concepts VMT (Vehicle Miles Traveled), VHT (Vehicle Hours Traveled) and Trips are laid out within your travel demand model's output. Below is a step-by-step guide to using the layout editor to create a travel demand layout.

🌽 Travel Demand La	yout Editor				_ 🗆 X			
Road	Road Transit							
	Road Settings			Files (1)				
These files contain ✓ annual values rather than daily values  First Data Year  Unspecified, first forecast year will be assumed ○ Set Value  Prompt for year during import			[User Selected File] Add a File Rename Remove File					
		Sett	ings for					
File Format CSV DBF	CSV     File     Ascimponts:     Edit							
		Index	Fields (3)					
Field	Header: Origin Dimension: Origin Mapping: Edit Mappings Remove Field	Header: Destination Dimension: Destination Mapping: 🗊	Header: Year Dimension: Year Mapping: 🗸					
		Data	Fields (6)	•				
Field Copy Selected Data Field	Header: Auto_Trips Concept: trips 🗸 Scalar: Mode: Auto	Header: Auto_VMT Concept: VMT Scalar: Mode: Auto	Header: Auto_VHT Concept: VHT Scalar: Mode: Auto	Header: Truck_Trips Concept: trips Scalar: Mode: Truck	Header: Truc Concept: VMT Scalar: Mod			
	Edit Assignments	Assigned:	Assigned:	Assigned:	Assigned:			
	<	Ш			>			
OK Cancel								

#### Step 1: Pick a mode & specify settings

Choose the transportation mode your data is for, either Road or Transit using the tabs at the top of the screen. If you have data for both, simply choose one to start with.

Road Tra	nsit					
Road Settings						
These files contain annual values rather than daily values	First Data Year         Image: Unspecified, first forecast year will be assumed         Set Value         Prompt for year during import					

#### **Annual Values**

You will need to specify here whether the data in the files associated with this mode are annual values or daily values using the checkbox below. If the box is not checked then the values you supply will be scaled to annual numbers based on a formula that assumes the values you provided for weekdays and reduced traffic values for weekends.

#### First Data Year

- Unspecified so TranSight uses the first forecast year in the model as a reference point.
- If you intend to use this in future TranSight models with a different Last History Year, you will need to use **Set Value** unless the **Index Field** that specifies the **Year** dimension is set to use a **Lookup** mapping. You should always use **Set Value** if you intend to provide travel demand data in years earlier than the first forecast year in the model.
- If you intend to only specify a layout for only a single year of history, it may be best to **prompt for the year during import**.

#### Step 2: Add Files

You can either add the names of all files related to this layout now or you can add them one at a time adding the details for each individual file as you go. To prompt for a file name during import, add a file with the name "\*" (without quotation marks.)

	Files (1)
	Add a File
E CONTRACTOR DE LA CONT	Copy File
File0.csv	Rename
	Remove File

**Note:** If no files are specified for a particular mode, then that mode will not be listed as part of the layout on the main form.

#### **Step 3: Edit File Details**

	Settings for File0.csv						
File Format CSV  DBF	File Assignments:						
	Index Fields (0)						
Add an Index Field Copy Selected Index Field	Field <pre></pre>						
	Data Fields (0)						
Add a Data Field Copy Selected Data Field	<no data="" display="" fields="" to=""></no>						

**File Format** 

Here you will specify the format the file is in. While generally this should match the extension of the file, it doesn't have to. Currently supported formats are:

- CSV (Comma Separated Values) This is the most common format for data input since it can be created by most Travel Demand programs or from Excel spreadsheets.
- **DBF** (dBASE Filename Extension) An older file format, but still a common format for database output.

Please note that currently all CSV files are required to have a header row which is used to identify the columns of data. The columns headers must also have unique names.

#### **File Assignments**

Click the Edit button next to the File Assignments to adjust what dimensions of the data are assigned to the file. This will be covered in more detail in the next step.

#### **Index Fields**

You can use the **Add an Index Field** button to add a new Index Field to the File layout. To remove an Index field, simply click the **Remove Field** button at the bottom of the Index Field details. A common example of an Index Field would be a field/column that specifies the origin or destination region.

		Index Fields (1)
Add an Index Field	Header: NEW FIELD	
Copy Selected Index Field	Mapping:	
	Remove Field	

- **Header** The header is the name that the layout will look for in the header row of the csv file (or the field name in a dbf file). This name must be unique within the file itself.
- **Dimension** An Index field can only have one dimension assigned to it, the one it is an index into.
- **Mapping** The checkbox simply indicates whether or not a mapping has been assigned to this Index. Use the Edit Mappings button below this to make changes.
- Edit Mappings This button is used to show the Mapping Editor for the selected Index. Mappings are used when an index has text values rather than numeric ones or when you need to aggregate data. Mappings will be explained further in Step 5.
- **Remove Field** This button is used to remove the field from the file layout.

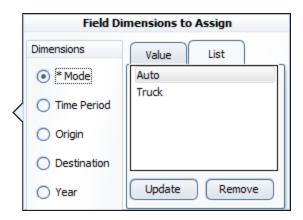
#### Data Fields

You can use the **Add a Data Field** button to add a new Data Field to the File layout. To remove a field, simply click the **Remove Field** button at the bottom of the Data Field details.

		Data Fields (1)
Add a Data Field	Header: NEW FIELD Concept: VMT Scalar:	
Copy Selected Data Field	Assigned:	
	Edit Assignments Remove Field	

- **Header** The header is the name that the layout will look for in the header row of the csv file (or the field name in a dbf file). This name must be unique within the file itself, but it doesn't need to be unique in the layout. For example if you had one set of data that you wanted to split between two Road Modes you could specify that field twice, assign it different dimension and apply a different scalar value to each.
- **Concept** This specifies which of the 3 primary concepts (VMT, VHT, Trips) is associated with this Data Field.
- Scalar This specifies a scalar which all values in the field will be multiplied by during import. This can be used for several purposes, for example if your VHT is in minutes you could scale it to hours here. Or if your VMT is in millions of miles you would scale it down to miles using this property.
- Assigned This lists the various dimensions which are associated with your field. Use the Edit Assignments button below this to make changes.
- Edit Assignments This button is used to show the Assignment Editor for the selected Index. You can find out more about assigning dimensions to fields in Step 4.
- Remove Field This button is used to remove the field from the file layout.

#### **Step 4: Assigning Dimensions**



For every File and Data field you will need to assign the dimensions associated with it. For example, if this field contained Auto VMT during the AM time period, you would want to make sure the *Mode: Auto* and *Time Period: AM* were associated with this field. Any dimensions that are common to all fields in a file should be associated as File Dimensions or any dimension for which only a single element exists (for example if your configuration only has a single Time Period) should also be assigned to the file dimension assignments for all files.

#### Dimensions

This is where you select which Dimension Assignment you wish to adjust. Any Dimensions which already have an element assigned to them are marked with an \*. If this is for an Index Field you will only have the dimension list and changing the selected dimension will automatically change it for the field.

#### Value

The Value tab is used to assign the element index directly. This is what is actually used by TranSight when it imports the files. You will most likely only be using this when a list of the dimension labels is not available. The values are 1-relative.

#### List

The list shows all the elements available for the currently selected Dimension. To assign an element to the currently selected Field or File simply select it from the list and click the **Add** or **Update** button. You can use the **Remove** button to remove a dimension element from the assignment for the currently selected Field or File.

#### **Step 5: Mappings**

Mappings for the selected Index Field	
Value List Lookup	_
Text to Map Mapping	
<no display="" mappings="" to=""></no>	
Add Remove Remove All	

For every Index field you can assign a mapping, but in most cases you will not need to. If the index field in your file contains numeric values that properly match up with the Dimension elements they are to be associated with, then this is not necessary. For example if you have a field that is an Index for the Origin dimension and the field contains values (starting at 1) that correlate to the regions in your model, then no mapping is necessary. If, however, they do not match (for example they are FIPS codes or some other region identification number), you will need to use a mapping. Most commonly mappings are used when the index field contains a textual description, such as the region name. In this case you will need to create a mapping for each unique value within that field.

Mappings can also be used to aggregate values. For example, if your output files contain more regions than the TranSight model, you could use a Mapping to combine regions into the proper regions in the TranSight model.

#### Text to Map

This is where you would specify the text that will be replaced.

#### List

The lets you specify the mapping as it relates to the dimension labels. Generally this is the easiest way to associate them, although in some cases it will look like you are mapping the text to the same value. This is simply because the list view handles the translation of the labels to actual values.

#### Value

The Value tab is used to assign the element index that the text will be mapped to directly. This is what is actually used by TranSight when it imports the files. You will most likely only be using this when a list of the dimension labels is not available. The values are 1-relative.

#### Lookup

The Lookup tab is used to assign pre-defined mapping based on the existing labels for Mode, Time Period, Regions, or Years. This is most commonly used for Years as manually adding in mappings for years can be tedious and may cause them to be out of sync between versions with different Last History Years. Regions is another common Lookup mapping to assign when you know your files will consist of region names rather than numbers. However, be certain that the region names are an exact match with what the TranSight model uses.

**Note:** If you have an Index for the Year dimension, you will still need to set up a Mapping if the values in that field are the actual years (ex. 2014, 2015, etc.). This is necessary because while those are numeric values, the import is expecting a year index starting with 1 for the first year. The Lookup Mapping is recommended to handle this.

**Note:** If you have specified a **Set Year** for the First Data Year you will have an additional button labeled **Fill Mappings Based on First Data** year when defining the mappings for a Year **Index** 

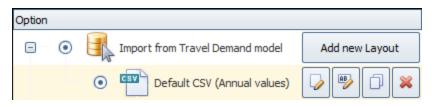
**Field**. If you are providing travel demand data for years prior to the model's first forecast year, you can use this button to automatically generate the appropriate mappings for you.

#### **Step 6: Final Steps**

Once you have specified all the files and their respective fields in the layout, click the **Save** button to save these changes to your configuration.



After you have saved your new Source Layout, you will be able to edit, rename, duplicate, or delete it with the 4 buttons next to its name in the Travel Demand Manager.



## **Cost Matrices**

You can also view/edit the changes to the Transportation cost matrices by clicking on **Highway** in the forecast navigation screen and then **Effective Distance**. Next, choose to edit the values **As Cost Matrix**. This will take you to the Transportation Costs Editor.

Transportation Costs						_ ¤×
Transportation Matrices		Views			Commuting Costs - Imme	ediate Market Share Response
Commuting Costs - Immediate Market Share Response     Accessibility Costs     Transportation Costs     Commuting Costs - Lagged Market Share Response		<ul> <li>Region x Region</li> <li>Region x Year</li> <li>Flat View</li> </ul>	ion x Year 2019		savings within or betw effective distances car cost matrix. Enter the	policy variables represent the amount of commuter time een modeled regions over the average workday. The he modified using policy variables or the transportation change in transportation costs as a percent change ables, or enter the new level when using the
Create effective distance policy variables	by making direct	changes to the cost ma	atrix			
Origin	Urban Counti	es Suburban Co	unties	Rural Counties	Rest of Nation	
Urban Counties		1	1	1	1 1	
Suburban Counties		1	1	1	1 1	
Rural Counties		1	1	1	1 1	l .
Rest of Nation		1	1	1	1 1	L
		<u>S</u> a	ve Change	s <u>C</u> ancel		

There are three cost matrices you can view/edit by choosing the appropriate radio button below **Transportation Matrices**:

- **Commuter Costs** describes the amount of commuter time savings within or between modeled regions over the average workday.
- Accessibility Costs describes access to more diverse consumer goods and services by households, as well as access to a broader array of intermediate inputs by employers.
- **Transportation Costs** describes the amount of cost savings in transporting goods and services due to an increase in transportation efficiency.

These matrices are used to calculate the amount of cost savings induced by improvements in the transportation network. The numbers in the table represent the percentage of savings across the transportation system for specific pairs of regions (including within each region) relative to the baseline:

- 1 =no change from the baseline
- Below  $1 = \cos t$  savings relative to the baseline
- Above 1 = cost increases relative to the baseline (e.g., during a construction period)

For example, 0.99 represents a 1% cost savings across the transportation system for that region or pair of regions.

You can also change the view to better allow you to see or edit the changes made.

Once you are done making any changes to the matrices, you can click the **Save Changes** button. If you do not wish to save any changes you have made or were simply viewing the results of the Travel Demand Study, click the **Cancel** button instead.

## **Additional Highway Inputs**

After you have run the Travel Demand study, you may wish to add additional policy variables to further detail the changes created by the project. Back on the screen under the **Highway** button of the forecast navigation screen, there are four additional categories of data inputs:

- **Design and Construction** A change in road or transit construction activity can enter the model as Demand or Sales/Employment.
- **Operation and Maintenance** A change in construction activity reflecting road or transit operation and maintenance spending can enter the model either as Demand or Sales/Employment.
- **Government Funding** Funding options for transportation-related projects typically involve a combination of several sources, including federal, state, and local governments, as well as specific consumer and business taxes/fees.

## **Model Assumptions**

In addition to directly entering policy variables, a forecast can also be changed from its baseline by another type of input: customized model assumptions. Model assumptions can only be added to control forecasts. There are five categories of model assumptions, some of which are applicable only to regional controls and some only to national controls. All five categories of model assumptions are handled by the Forecast Updates window shown in Figure 42. This window shows all of the available assumption types that can be modified for the current forecast. Each assumption type has at least one default assumption, called either the Baseline or REMI Standard assumption. Some types of assumptions have other pre-defined choices available. Figure 42 shows two such alternative Macroeconomic Update assumptions, representing higher and lower GDP growth scenarios compared to the baseline forecast. The tools menu along the top of the window has buttons for opening each assumption to view its data, copying an assumption for customization, and creating a brand-new assumption to start from scratch. You can also rename and delete assumptions and import assumption files from past versions. To select a non-baseline assumption, whether it is a REMI alternative or custom-made, just click the checkmark button on the assumption's card. Some types of assumptions will feature a visualization consisting of a chart and table that depict how the selected assumption affects the relevant concept.



Figure 42: Forecast Updates Manager

## **Employment Update**

Employment updates are accessible for national and regional control forecasts and allow for calibration of a forecast to alternative by-industry employment data.

Creating an employment update is a multi-step process. You will first be presented with an **Over-view** to guide you on how an Employment Update works and how to use it. Moving on to **Options** you can enter employment values at different industry and region aggregation levels and in different units. If you make changes to the options after entering values you may lose some of the changes you made.

Employment	Update - New Emplo	oyment Update	e 1					n x			
?音		••		•••	Þ			×			
Overview	Options	Apply	Enter Values	Confirm Values	Review	Save As	Calculator	<u>C</u> ancel			
Aggregations											
Employment Upd employment valu		ered in different	t levels of aggrega	tion. If values are e	ntered for aggreg	gated details, they will b	e spread to individual details using	the baseline			
Industry None		$\checkmark$									
Region None		$\sim$									
Units											
Thousa	nds of Employees	$\checkmark$	Employment Upd	ate values can be e	ntered in numbers	s of individual jobs or the	ousands of jobs.				
Update Metho	d										
Update Method  Hit Target Values Use this option if your update data has the same definition and source as the REMI data. The updated forecast will try to match the entered target values.  Match Growth Rates Use this option if your update data has a different definition is from a different source than the REMI data. Enter v the last history year and forecast years the updated forecast will try match the annual growth rates.											

Figure 43: Employment Update - Options

Once you have made any necessary changes to the options click **Apply** to begin entering the updated values. Data must be entered for every industry, but not every region. To fill in new employment values based on the default employment values, use the tools at the top of the window.

🗿 Employment Update	- New Employm	nent Update	1								
?		••		••	Þ						×
	Options	Apply		Confirm Values	Review		ave As				<u>C</u> ancel
nter new employment values for that year. Values									using the ba	seline employn	nent
- ill the indicated year rang											
	e with a percent o	nange to bas	eine							_	
4			Years 2019	to 2040				Adjust Baselin	e 0.20%	2	dicated ears
Region			t Sector	Units		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Urban Counties	Forestry an	nd Logging; Fi	shing, hunting and tr	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.
Urban Counties	Support act	tivities for ag	riculture and forestry	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.394	0.405	0.409	0.411	0.413	0
Urban Counties	Oil and gas	extraction		Thousands of Em	ployees	1.012	1.009	0.990	0.977	0.963	0
Urban Counties	Mining (exc	ept oil and ga	as)	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.753	0.747	0.747	0.745	0.744	0
Urban Counties	Support act	tivities for mir	ning	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0
Urban Counties	Utilities			Thousands of Em	ployees	2.386	2.363	2.339	2.296	2.259	2
Urban Counties	Constructio	n		Thousands of Em	ployees	44.843	43.454	43.106	42.583	42.405	42
Urban Counties	Wood prod	uct manufact	uring	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.063	0.063	(
Urban Counties	Nonmetallic	mineral prod	uct manufacturing	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.418	0.416	0.412	0.407	0.403	0
Urban Counties	Primary me	tal manufactu	iring	Thousands of Em	ployees	1.181	1.152	1.126	1.101	1.079	1
Urban Counties	Fabricated	metal produc	t manufacturing	Thousands of Em	ployees	1.558	1.542	1.529	1.511	1.494	1
Urban Counties	Machinery r	manufacturin	9	Thousands of Em	ployees	7.060	6.815	6.700	6.541	6.383	6
Urban Counties	Computer a	and electronic	product manufactur	Thousands of Em	ployees	2.352	2.324	2.214	2.115	2.010	1
Urban Counties	Electrical ed	quipment, app	bliance, and compone	Thousands of Em	ployees	2.299	2.282	2.234	2.200	2.169	2
Urban Counties	Motor vehic	des, bodies a	nd trailers, and parts	Thousands of Em	ployees	0.885	0.871	0.855	0.839	0.824	0
Urban Counties	Other trans	sportation eq	uipment manufacturir	Thousands of Em	ployees	14.657	14.410	14.246	14.007	13.772	13
Urban Counties	Furniture a	nd related pro	oduct manufacturing	Thousands of Em	ployees	1.525	1.498	1.471	1.434	1.404	1
Urban Counties	Miscellaneo	us manufactu	uring	Thousands of Em	ployees	4.641	4.604	4.541	4.458	4.382	4
Linkan Caustian	Conditioners	for all prime		Inc		2.076	4.011	4.010	2.005	2.002	

Figure 44: Employment Update - Enter Values

Once you are done entering new employment values, click the **Confirm Values** button. This will bring you to the **Review** section. From here you can review the changes broken out to the most detailed levels and compare it against the baseline employment. You can also enter a description of your customized employment update in the text field at the bottom of the window.

?		••		••	Ð				Ē		×
Overview	Options	Apply		Confirm Values	Review	Sa	ive As		Calcu	lator	<u>C</u> ancel
			updated values with t		ent as pe	rcent chang	e or differenc	es, or view t	he annual gro	wth rates res	ulting f
e updated values. Ad	d a description fo	or this update to	be stored on assumpt	tion card.							
Comparison Type	pdated Levels	$\sim$									
Region		Employme	nt Sector	Units		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	202
Urban Counties	Forestr	y and Logging;	Fishing, hunting and tr	Thousands of Empl	oyees	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0
Urban Counties	Suppor	t activities for a	griculture and forestry	Thousands of Empl	oyees	0.394	0.405	0.409	0.411	0.413	0
Urban Counties	Oil and	gas extraction		Thousands of Emplo	oyees	1.012	1.009	0.990	0.977	0.963	0
Urban Counties	Mining	(except oil and g	jas)	Thousands of Emplo	oyees	0.753	0.747	0.747	0.745	0.744	(
Urban Counties	Suppor	t activities for m	ining	Thousands of Emple	oyees	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0
Urban Counties	Utilities			Thousands of Emple	oyees	2.386	2.363	2.339	2.296	2.259	2
Urban Counties	Constru	uction		Thousands of Emple	oyees	44.843	43.454	43.106	42.583	42.405	42
Urban Counties	Wood p	product manufac	turing	Thousands of Emple	oyees	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.063	0.063	0
Urban Counties	Nonme	tallic mineral pro	duct manufacturing	Thousands of Emple	oyees	0.418	0.416	0.412	0.407	0.403	0
Urban Counties	Primary	metal manufac	turing	Thousands of Emplo	oyees	1.181	1.152	1.126	1.101	1.079	1
Urban Counties	Fabrica	ted metal produ	ict manufacturing	Thousands of Emple	oyees	1.558	1.542	1.529	1.511	1.494	1
Urban Counties	Machin	ery manufacturi	ng	Thousands of Emple	oyees	7.060	6.815	6.700	6.541	6.383	6
Urban Counties	Compu	ter and electron	ic product manufacturi	Thousands of Empl	oyees	2.352	2.324	2.214	2.115	2.010	1
Urban Counties	Electric	al equipment, aj	opliance, and compone	Thousands of Emplo	oyees	2.299	2.282	2.234	2.200	2.169	2
Urban Counties	Motor v	/ehicles, bodies	and trailers, and parts	Thousands of Emplo	oyees	0.885	0.871	0.855	0.839	0.824	0
Urban Counties	Other t	ransportation e	quipment manufacturir	Thousands of Empl	oyees	14.657	14.410	14.246	14.007	13.772	13
Urban Counties	Furnitu	re and related p	roduct manufacturing	Thousands of Emplo	oyees	1.525	1.498	1.471	1.434	1.404	1
Irban Counties	Miscella	aneous manufac	turina	Thousands of Emple	ovees	4.641	4.604	4.541	4,458	4.382	>
											2

Figure 45: Employment Update - Review

When you are done reviewing click the Save As button to save your new Employment update.

## **Population Update**

Population updates are available only for regional controls. This type of assumption can be used to adjust regional population levels. The overall process is the same as an employment update but with different options. Alternate population values can be entered by race and by gender, or for all races and both genders together. Different age aggregations, unit types, and region aggregations are also available.

🖉 Pop	ulation Update -	New Population	on Update 1						□ ×
1	4	≣	••		••				×
Ove	rview	Options	Apply	Enter Values	Confirm Values	Review	Save As	Calculator	<u>C</u> ancel
Aggre	gations								
	tion Update value le population value			evels of aggregatior	n. If values are ent	ered for aggregat	ted cohorts, they will be	spread to individual cohorts using	) the
Ages	None		$\checkmark$	All Races	In In	dividual Races			
Region	None		$\checkmark$	Both Genders	In In	dividual Genders			
Units									
	Thousands of P	eople	$\checkmark$	Population Update	values can be enter	ed in numbers of i	individual people or thou:	sands of people.	
Direct	Employment	Response							
Dir	ect Employment R	esponse	Au Em equ dot mo If t par go' bas If t cha cha	ployment policy vari ual to the product o' ployment response es not mean that the del's multiplier effect the default setting o yments and dividenc vernment spending sed on changes in a sulting from the char a nonzero value is ei	y variables to direct lables will be added of the entered percet value of 100 would e total employment t. f0 is used, then en ds, interest, and rere which also responds ge composition, and ge in population. Intered for the direct exogenously adde	thy adjust the emp for all private non ntage and the tot produce policy var forecast will grow uployment only res tal income associa to the change in wage and compe t employment resp d to the private no	loyment forecast when 1 -farm industries if the pr al change in updated poy- riables with values equal at this rate, due to inter- sponds indirectly to the c ated with the change in p population. Consumption meastion rates will respon- poonse, then the product on-farm industry employ	the population forecast is change ercentage is nonzero. Their value pulation relative to the baseline. to the percent change in popula ractions between industries and t change in population through tran oppulation, as well as state and lo n spending may also be indirectly d to changes in employment oppu of the percent entered with the ment policy variables, and will be	s will be A direct tion. This he osfer ocal affected ortunity

Figure 46: Population Update - Options

### Macroeconomic Update

The Macroeconomic Values Update allows you to calibrate a national forecast to alternative macroeconomic data by component. The overall process is the same as an employment update but with different options. You can enter values based on final demand, personal income, or a combination of final demand and personal income. Changing the level of the GDP type in the combobox allows you to specify the level of final demand detail you wish to enter. You can also toggle on several optional inputs to enter a different inflation assumption, change the national unemployment rate assumption, or change the labor productivity growth rate. The labor productivity growth rate can be entered for each sector or as the average growth rate of all sectors.

2 Macroeconomic Update - New Macroeconomic Update 1		□ ×
Image: Coptions     Image: Coptions     Image: Coptions     Image: Coptions     Image: Coptions       Overview     Options     Apply     Enter Values     Confirm Values     Review     Save As	Calculator	Cancel
Calibrate Final Demand Values? Yes		
GDP Aggregation Level: 85 Major GDP Components V		
Calibrate personal Income values along with the final demand values? Yes		
Rescale Nominal Values and Price Index?		
Use the "Rescale Nominal Values and Price Index" to enter a different inflation assumption.		
Enter a different national unemployment rate assumption? Yes		
This will change the national and regional unemployment rates but will not affect any other economic results. The unemployment rate is (Unemployed / Labor Force) * 100, where Unemployed = Labor Force - Residence Adjusted Employed Population.		
Enter a new average labor productivity growth rate? Yes Aggregation Level: Total		
This will adjust employment for individual industries so the average productivity growth across all industries will match the new total rate or individual industry rates.		
If the productivity growth rate is used in combination with a final demand update, the employment change will occur without a corresponding change in wages, compensation, earnings. The productivity growth rate will be ignored if used in combination with employment update.	or	
Update Method		
Hit Target Values Match Growth Rates		
Use this option if your update data has the same definition and source		
as the REMI data. The updated forecast will try to match the entered target values.		

Figure 47: Macroeconomic Update - Options

### **National Demographic Assumptions**

National Demographic assumptions allow for modifying various demographic aspects of a national forecast. Alternate values can be entered for birth rates, survival rates, international migration, and participation rates. These custom national demographic values must be entered by gender, race, and individual age group. A description of a national demographic assumption can be added using the text field on the top left of the form.

	n for this assumption	Age Age 0 Age 1	2019	2020		be	ter values inte added to the mographic for	assumptions	list and can b	e activated to	o change the	national	
Gender R:	ace	Age 0		2020				recast. Enter	a description	that can be d	isplayed on t	ne assumption	
		-	0		2021		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2( ^
		Age 1	U	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=
		-	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 3	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 4	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 5	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 6	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 7	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 9	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 10	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 11	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mala M	hite Maral Connecto	Age 12	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Male Wł	hite-NonHispanic	Age 13	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 14	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 15	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 16	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 17	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 18	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 19	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 20	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 21	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 22	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 23	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 24	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Age 25	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			1			-							

Figure 48: National Demographic Assumption

## **Alternative Model Settings**

Different pieces of the REMI model's structure are linked together in certain ways as our best means of approximating of how the real economy generally works. In some cases, you may find that the model would better match a particular real-world scenario if some of these connections behaved differently or were removed altogether. Using the Alternative Model Settings, you can do just that by changing certain settings that control various interacting parts of the model. Depending if you are creating a national or regional control, there are different settings that are available. Certain pre-defined alternative sets of settings exist that REMI has found to be useful in the past. When making your own custom alternate model settings, simply toggle any of the on-off switches to enable or disable that particular model response. A few settings are actually parameters to model equations that can be modified. Each of these has an alternative set of values that can be viewed and selected for substitution. The default housing price and land price coefficients can also be substituted for custom values. Any setting that has been changed from the REMI default value will be highlighted for easy differentiation. Information buttons containing setting descriptions are presented next to every setting.

Alternative Model Settings - New	□ ×
Output and Demand	
On Investment Response to Capital Stock	On Local Consumption Response to Income and Prices
On Transfer Payment Response to Population	Commodity Access Index Response to Intermediate Inputs Access
Off Alternative Investment Response to the Level of Activity	Image: Off Government Spending Response to Population
(1) Off Government Spending Response to GDP	Image: Off Alternative Commuter Response (Fixed Shares)
(i) On Property Income Response to Population	
Compensation, Prices, and Costs	
(i) On Housing Price Response to Population and Income	Off Compensation Response to Labor Market Conditions
Labor and Capital Demand	
On Labor Access Index Response to Industry and Occupation Access	Con     Labor Intensity Response to Relative Factor Costs
Population and Labor Supply	
Off Economic Migration Response to Expected Income	On Participation Rate Response to Expected Income
Market Shares	
(i) On Exports To Rest Of World Response To Production Costs	
Parameters	
Housing Price Coefficients	Nonresidential Land Price Coefficients
🔞 🔿 Standard 💿 Alternative 🔿 Custom 🥜	(i) Standard O Alternative O Custom /
Compensation Equation Coefficients	Demand Price Elasticities
(i) Standard O Alternative Q	(i) Standard
Migration Speed of Adjustment	
(i) Standard O Alternative Q	
	Highlighted if Different from REMI's Defaults
	OK Cancel

Figure 49: Alternative Model Settings

# **Inputs List**

The Inputs List is a screen that displays the policy variable groups and contained policy variables that will be included as inputs to the model as it runs. Expand any group to see the variables inside. Unchecking a check box in the **Active** column of the list will exclude the corresponding variable or variable group from the forecast run. Another feature of the Inputs List is the ability to inspect the converted versions of a given policy variable. While there are many different ways to specify any particular policy variable, only one format can actually be used by the model, so conversion is necessary. Clicking on the magnifying glass icon on a policy variable in the Inputs List will open this converted variable window. The **Tools** button stationed on the header of the Inputs List provides some useful functionality for selecting, merging, and deleting groups of policy variables from the list. Finally, any model assumptions that have been added to the forecast will also be displayed on this screen alongside a button for quickly editing them.

8							Employment Sim	ulation Test						-	
Save	E Forecast	<b>Import</b>	Export	Print	於 Tools				Select li	nputs	Inputs List		orecast Iptions	Resu	ılts
	Policy V	ariable Inputs	3												
A	ctive Ed	it Group													
G	3 🗹 🖉	X My Employ	ment Policy	y Variable											
۶.	Act Vie		Detail				Region	Units	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	202
		Employment		y (Exogenous Pr	oduction): De	tails (66)	Suburban Counties	Percent	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
μ.	<														>
1 p	olicy varia	ble active.	Saved					Dem	o - City, S	uburbs 8	ı Rural (D	M)-3R	legion 70	Sector M	odel

Figure 50: Inputs List

The policy variable import and export buttons are also located on the inputs list. Clicking the **Export** button will open the Export Center, which provides functionality for selecting which of the existing policy variables should be exported. Likewise, clicking the **Import** button launches a file selection dialog, which, once completed, opens the Import Center. The Import Center offers similar selection functionality to the Export Center, but also has additional options for merging, duplicating, and clearing values from variables found in the export file.

## **Policy Variable Export and Import Centers**

The Export and Import Centers are similar windows that provide a method for deciding which user inputs contained in the present forecast should be exported to a file or imported from a file, respectively. Simply check or uncheck checkboxes in the **Include** column to include or exclude variables.

2	ĴБ	крс	ort Policy	Variables to an XML File								□ ×
	Inc	dud	le	Group								
	Ξ		$\checkmark$	My Employment Policy Variable								-
			Include	Category	Details	Region	Units	2019	2020	2021	Ex	port
ľ			$\checkmark$	Employment	Industry (Exogenous P	ri Suburban Counties	Percent	5	5	5		$\equiv$
		<	]	III						>		×
												_
											Ca	ancel
Ľ											J	
1	Polic	:y \	/ariable s	elected in 1 group.								

Figure 51: Export Center

Our current policy variable export files use the flexible XML format to store the wide variety of options that can be associated with all of our different types of policy variables. Unfortunately, XML files are not easily manipulated by hand or by third-party software. As such, when working with large numbers of variables for repeated forecast runs, we recommend creating one or more templates using the PV Selector and the policy variable group merging tool and exporting them. A template would then be a large policy variable group containing all of your required variables in the correct order and with the desired options to match the format of your values. Each use of a template then just becomes a task of opening the variable group in the PV Selector and pasting in values, rather than attempting to replicate the complex structure of the policy variables in our export files, which would be highly error-prone.

Import from file						□ ×
Include Group			Import Options			
My Employment Policy Variable			Clear	values on import	?	
Include Category	Details	Region		e Policy Variable Groups	?	Options
Employment	Industry (Exogenous Pro	Suburban Counties		ate Variables Across Regions		
					?	
				cation options		
			0	New group for each region	?	
			0	Same group	?	
			🖃 📑 Regio	ins		
				Urban Counties		
				Suburban Counties		
				Rural Counties		
						Import
						×
						Cancel
1 Policy Variable selected in 1 group.			4			

Figure 52: Import Center

Importing with the Import Center follows roughly the same process as exporting, but with more options. There are options for merging policy variable groups, clearing the values out of the variables, and duplicating variables across all or some of your model regions. In addition to the most straightforward form of importing: from an exported XML policy variable file, you can also import policy variables from a REMI workbook file. Use caution when importing from older versions, as your old variables may not perfectly map to new variables.

# **Forecast Options**

Running a forecast takes place on the Forecast Options screen. Once you have finalized your policy variable inputs, you should make some final decisions about how the forecast should run. Depending on the type of forecast, some different options will be available including closure options and iteration settings. Regardless of the forecast, there will be frequently asked questions and answers about the available run options right on this screen. The **Run Years** selector shows what years the forecast will run for. Not all forecast years up to 2060 will be available in all cases. If your forecast has a parent baseline control, only the years for which that control has run will be available. Once you have chosen your options, settings, and run years, simply click the **Run Forecast** button and the model will begin calculating results, as indicated by the pop-up run progress window.

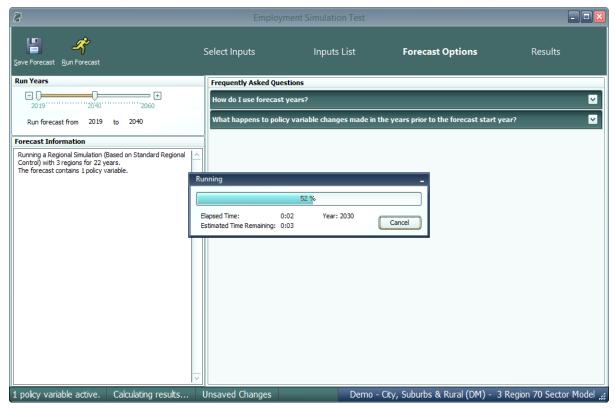


Figure 53: Forecast Options

# Results

The Results section of TranSight contains all of the results of the forecast run that were produced by the REMI model. Result data are displayed in tables, maps, and a wide variety of chart-types. The main navigation bar on the left side of the window provides a means for accessing all of the different categories of result visualizations that have been created by REMI. These groupings put results together by concept and help to break up the huge amount of data into more manageable sections.

There are six layouts that are used for arranging visualizations among the different categorized sections of the Results screen. The first is the Key Results layout mode. In this layout, certain key model results are displayed in one of two very simple formats. The first one, which is illustrated in **Figure 54**, presents a single visualization that fills all available space on the screen, with tools displayed on the right-hand side. The second one, which is shown in **Figure 55**, has a set of tabs located above the content area for navigating between multiple visualizations.

e Forecast Default Export Settings Results		Select Inputs	Inputs List	Fore	cast Optic	ons		
	<b>0 0</b> 9	Q Search for resu	It visualizations					
ey Results								
Economic Summary	Economic	Summary						≦ ↔
Employment	Basiss	Comparison Trans	Francis	Companying Free				
Demographics	Region	Comparison Type	Forecast	Comparison For		_		
Gross Domestic Product	All Regions	<ul> <li>Differences</li> </ul>	Employment Simulation	Standard Reg	ional Cont	~		
		Category	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 🛆
Output	Total Employment		Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+40.390	+38.286	+32.232	+25.01
Personal Income	Private Non-Farm		Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+39.178	+36.351	+30.017	+22.85
Regional Overview	Residence Adjust		Thousands	0.000	+39.791	+37.617	+31.690	+24.64
	Population		Thousands	0.000	+11.538	+21.270	+28.052	+31.15
Key Results	Labor Force		Thousands	0.000	+7.100	+12.853	+16.787	+18.58 _
	Gross Domestic Pr	oduct	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	0.000	+3.932	+4.148	+3.876	+3.29
Analytical Graphs	Output		Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	0.000	+7.000	+7.402	+6.904	+5.86
-	Value-Added		Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	0.000	+3.932	+4.148	+3.876	+3.29
👂 Interregional Trade	Personal Income		Billions of Current Dollars	0.000	+3.669	+3.986	+3.681	+3.14
	Disposable Persor	al Income	Billions of Current Dollars	0.000	+3.146	+3.421	+3.173	+2.72
Analytical Tools	Real Disposable P	ersonal Income	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	0.000	+3.324	+3.103	+2.778	+2.31
	Real Disposable P	ersonal Income per Capita	Thousands of Fixed (2012) Dollars	0.000	+0.723	+0.417	+0.201	+0.03 ~
Economic Tables	<							>
Leonomic labies	40							
* Demonstration	20							
Demographic Tables	20					-	_	
	0-14							
Favorites	2021 2	2023 2023 2	024 2025 2026 Labor Force	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
			Labor Force					

Figure 54: Results – Key Results Mode I

Porecast Settings Results		Select Inputs	Inputs Li	st	Fore	cast Opt	ions		
	<b>c e c</b>	Q Search for resul	t visualizations						
ey Results	By Region	By Industry	/ By Dema	and Sou	rce				
Economic Summary									
Employment	Employme	ent by Industry							<b>∕</b>
Demographics						_			
Gross Domestic Product	Region	Category Cor	nparison Type Fo	recast		Comparis	son Forecast		
Output	All Regions	🖂 Employment 🖂 Diffe	erences 🖂 Emj	ployment Simu	lation	Standar	rd Regional	l Cont 🖂	
Personal Income		Industry	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Regional Overview	All Industries	Industry	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+40.390	+38.286	+32.232	+25.015	+18.81
		ging; Fishing, hunting and tr		0.000	+0.004	+0.004	+0.004	+0.003	+0.00
Key Results		for agriculture and forestry		0.000	+0.003	+0.003	+0.002	+0.001	-0.00
	Oil and gas extra	ction	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+0.006	+0.006	+0.005	+0.004	+0.00
Analytical Graphs	Mining (except oil	and gas)	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+0.027	+0.028	+0.024	+0.019	+0.01
	Support activities	for mining	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+0.001	+0.001	+0.001	+0.001	+0.00
Interregional Trade	Utilities		Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+0.067	+0.057	+0.044	+0.030	+0.01
	Construction		Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+19.781	+19.338	+16.269	+12.714	+9.65
Analytical Tools	< Nood product m	outocturioa		0.000	10 101		10 100	10 1/16	>
	<u>6</u> 40 -								
Economic Tables	Ë 30								
	1 2								
Demographic Tables	(sq 0 ) 30 spue snout				_				
	루 10								
Favorites	⊢ ₀ ₩								
ravonices	2021	2022 2023	2024 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031

Figure 55: Results – Key Results Mode II

The next four visualization layout types each look quite different, but all function in very similar ways.

The Model Linkages view, shown in **Figure 56**, consists of an interactive diagram that depicts the various links that interconnect different parts of the economy in the REMI model. Any of the outer or inner blocks of the diagram, when clicked, will bring forward a group of related results tables.

Other result categories use tile and list layout modes. These two organizational modes simply contain a list of concepts, hierarchically structured in the case of list mode, where each concept has its own tile or list item that links to the corresponding result table. Examples of these two modes are displayed in **Figure 57** and **Figure 58**.

Model Linkages, tile mode, and list mode share similar functionality once you have selected a concept for viewing of its results. Depicted in **Figure 59**, you can see that the selected result table is shown by itself as part of a tabbed view. The tab bar along the top of the visualization area allows for quickly switching to view any of the other tables included in the same model block, tile group, or list section. The tab bar can be scrolled left and right using the respective on-screen arrow buttons. To go back to the starting view, use the back button on the top left. There is also a row mode which can show multiple rows of visualizations with multiple visualizations on each row.

The fifth layout used on the results screen is row mode that is used on the customizable Favorites section of the results. As shown in **Figure 60**, tables and visualizations appear to the right of their group name and description. To enlarge a visualization for further viewing, click the button with four direction arrows on the top right corner of any visualization. You can shrink the visualization to return to the rest of the rows view by clicking the top right button again.

The sixth and final, which is visible in **Figure 61**, is the gallery mode. In gallery mode, one visualization takes up the majority of the space on the screen and the remaining visualizations belonging to the same group are previewed on a scrolling list of tiles on the right-hand side of the screen. This tile list can be scrolled up and down by dragging with the mouse, using the mouse wheel, or by hovering the mouse near the top-most or bottom-most tile and clicking on the arrow buttons that appear. Clicking on any preview tile will slide that visualization into the central, focused view.

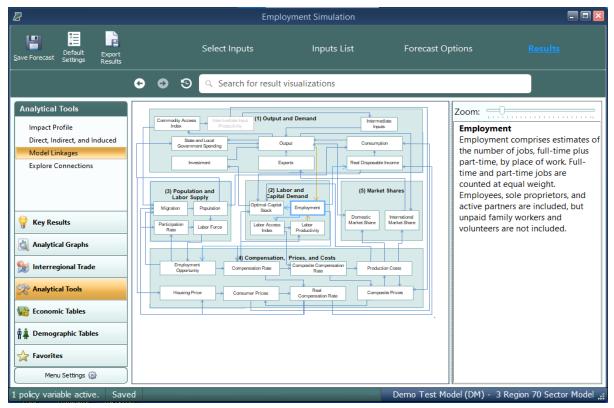


Figure 56: Results – Model Linkages

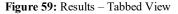
		Employmer	nt Simulation		-
e Forecast Settings Results			Select Inputs	Inputs List Forecast Op	ntions <u>Results</u>
	General Search for result visual	izations			
onomic Tables GDP and Income	Industries				
Employment Production and Trade Prices and Indices Industry	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Retail trade	Management of companies and enterprises	Other services (except public administration)	
inaustry	Mining	Transportation and warehousing	Administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services	State and Local Government	
	Utilities	Information	Educational services; private	Federal Civilian	
Key Results	Construction	Finance and insurance	Health care and social assistance	Federal Military	
Analytical Graphs Interregional Trade Analytical Tools	Manufacturing	Real estate and rental and leasing	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Farm	
Economic Tables Demographic Tables	Wholesale trade	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Accommodation and food services		
Favorites					
Menu Settings (2)	ed			Demo Test M	odel (DM) - 3 Region 70 Sector I

Figure 57: Results – Tile Mode

2		Employment Simulation	
Forecast Settings Result		Select Inputs Input	ts List Forecast Options <u>Results</u>
	G Search for result visualization.	S	
conomic Tables	Employment by Industry	Employment by Occupation	Employment by Demand Source
GDP and Income	Industry Profile	Occupations	Industry Profile
Employment Production and Trade	Location Quotients	Employment by Industry and Occupation	Intermediate Demand
Prices and Indices	Employment by Region		Local Consumption Demand
Industry			Government Demand
			Investment Activity Demand
			Total Export
			Exports to Multiregions
			Exports to Rest of Nation
			Exports to Rest of World
	_		Exogenous Industry Sales
Key Results			Exogenous Industry Demand
Analytical Graphs			
💡 Interregional Trade			
Analytical Tools			
Economic Tables			
Demographic Tables			
7 Favorites			
Menu Settings 🎡			
licy variable active.	aved		Demo Test Model (DM) - 3 Region 70 Sector M

Figure 58: Results – List Mode

u 🗄 🖡						imulation									l
Default Export re Forecast Settings Results							Select Inj	puts		Inputs L	ist	Fo	orecast Optior		
¢	🕒 💿 🧐 🔍 Search for result visu	alizations													
GDP and Income	Industry Profile Intermedi	ate Demand Lo	ocal Consu	mption De	emand	Governm	ent Deman	d Inve	estment Ac	tivity Dema	ind T	otal Export	t Exports to	Multiregions	Expor
Employment Production and Trade	Industry Profile														¥↔
Prices and Indices	Region Industry						Comparison	Type	Forecast		Co	nparison For	erast		
Industry	All Regions   All Industries					V	Differences		) Employmen	t Simulation			ional Cont 🖂		
	Category	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
	Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+40.390	+38.286	+32.232	+25.015	+18.812	+14.112	+10.711	+8.556	+7.339	+6.775		
	Intermediate Demand Employment Local Consumption Demand Employment	Thousands (Jobs) Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+8.056	+7.809	+6.733 +5.588	+5.307 +4.040	+4.030	+3.032 +2.239	+2.292 +1.766	+1.823 +1.497	+1.556 +1.364	+1.436 +1.318		
	Government Demand Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+0.086	+0.116	+0.115	+0.098	+0.074	+0.052	+0.034	+0.021	+0.013	+0.008		
	Investment Activity Demand Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+4.900	+5.197	+4.162	+2.737	+1.448	+0.472	-0.187	-0.563	-0.722	-0.733		
	Exports to Multiregions Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+1.715	+1.677	+1.446	+1.122	+0.826	+0.593	+0.421	+0.313	+0.255	+0.234		
	Exports to Rest of Nation Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	-0.214	-0.555	-0.804	-0.953	-1.016	-1.017	-0.971	-0.896	-0.809	-0.720		
	Exports to Rest of World Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	-0.022	-0.092	-0.138	-0.163	-0.171	-0.169	-0.162	-0.152	-0.140	-0.128		
Key Results	Exogenous Industry Sales Employment Exogenous Industry Demand Employment	Thousands (Jobs) Thousands (Jobs)	0.000	+15.435	+14.949 0.000	+12.916 0.000	+10.667	+8.748	+7.280	+6.166	+5.390	+4.862	+4.508		
Analytical Graphs															
🖉 Interregional Trade															
Analytical Tools															
Economic Tables															
Demographic Tables															
7 Favorites															
Menu Settings 🛞															



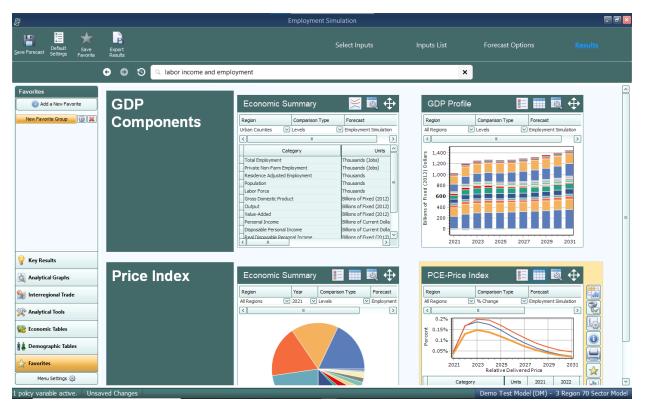


Figure 60: Results – Rows View

			En	nploymer	t Simulat	ion									-
Default Save Settings Favorite	Export Results					Select	Inputs		Input			Fore	cast Op	ptions	
	🕒 💿 🧐 🔍 Search for resu	It visualizations													
rites	GDP Components Price	ce Index													
w Favorite Group	Economic Summary									×		€		GDP Cor	nponents
	Region         Comparison Type           Urban Counties         V	Forecast												Category Total Enployment Private Non-Parm Employment Residence Adjusted Employment	Units Thousands (Jobs) Thousands (Jobs) Thousands
	Category	Units	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	203	V	Population Labor Force	Thousands
	Total Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	1649.893	1858.308	1868.432	1806.992	1738.630	1689.836	1661.346	1643.692	1641.069	1643		Gross Domestic Product Output	Billions of Foxed (2012) 0 Billions of Foxed (2012) 0
	Private Non-Farm Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	1544.268	1735.465	1733.794	1666.337	1594.705	1544.110	1514.199	1495.115	1490.589	1491	$\overline{\Box}$	Value-Added Personal Income	Billions of Fixed (2012) I Billions of Current Dollar
	Residence Adjusted Employment	Thousands	1391.682	1538.520	1554.715	1514.754	1469.096	1439.180		1417.220	1422.333		0	Pieronable Denormal Tromme	Billions of Current Dollars
	Population	Thousands	1491.278	1684.180	1850.397	1977.880	2066.840	2128.213	2171.435	2202.661	2230.073	2255		Economi	c Summary
	Labor Force	Thousands	792.764	904.954	999.913	1071.450	1117.589	1146.904	1164.826	1177.187	1188.153	1198		Economic	c ournindly
	Gross Domestic Product	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	163.778	195.417	211.979	220.071	224.594	230.019	236.812	244.054	253.296	263			
	Output	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	286.725	343.839	374.383	390.047	399.495	410.851	424.669	439.213	457.081	476			
	Value-Added	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	163.778	195.417	211.979	220.071	224.594	230.019	236.812	244.054	253.296	263	$\leq$		
	Personal Income	Billions of Current Dollars	146.806	167.602	183.434	188.267	192.847	198.403	205.641	214.585	223.282	234			
	Disposable Personal Income	Billions of Current Dollars	130.160	147.123	160.875	165.408	169.533	172.883	178.198	186.498	194.184	204			
ey Results	Real Disposable Personal Income	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	168.436	174.158	182.910	184.194	185.684	186.540	189.411	195.207	200.078	206			
	Real Disposable Personal Income per Capita PCE-Price Index	Thousands of Fixed (2012) Dollars	112.947 77.276	103.408 84.477	98.849 87.953	93.127 89.801	89.840 91.302	87.651 92.679	87.228 94.080	88.623 95.539	89.718 97.054	91 98			
alytical Graphs	Clear the tidex	2012=100 (Nation)	//.2/6	04.4//	07.953	69.801	91.302	92.679	94.080	95.539	97.054	98			
terregional Trade														GDP	Profile
nalytical Tools															
onomic Tables															
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vorites	<											>			
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Figure 61: Results – Gallery View

## **Results Preferences**

You can change what types of options are visible in the main navigation bar by clicking **Menu Settings** at the bottom of the bar, as shown in **Figure 62**. Using the drop-down menus, each group of options can be specified to appear in all forecasts, no forecasts, control forecasts, or simulations. The **Default** setting will revert an option to the forecasts it appears in when you first begin using the model.

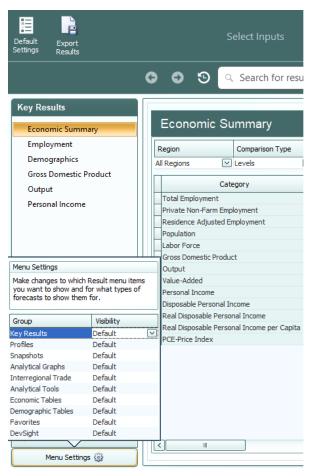


Figure 62: Menu Settings

# **TranSight Results**

On the top of main navigation menu under the TranSight heading, you will find TranSight specific result visualizations that have been created by REMI. While much of the data contained within could also be viewed in a TranSight model, the ones shown here have been selected as a collection of information most relevant to transportation studies.

## **Transportation Summary**

ve Forecast Settings Results	Benefit-Cost Analysis				Selec	t Inputs		Inpu	ıts List		Forecas	st Option	S	<u>Re</u>	<u>sults</u>
	😋 💿 💿 🔍 Search f	or result visua	izations												
TranSight															
Transportation Summary	Transportation Sumn	nary												×	<b>\</b>
Benefit-Cost	Region Comparison	Type Forec	ast		Comparison Fo	precast									1
Commodity Access Index	Urban Counties V % Change		Demand Simula		Standard Re										
Kan Baarta	Category	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	20
Y Key Results	Total Employment	Percent	+5.949%	+6.110%	+6.259%	+6.232%	+6.128%	+5.981%	+5.857%	+5.716%	-0.156%	-0.319%	-0.490%	-0.490%	-0.
TranSight	Private Non-Farm Employment	Percent	+6.300%	+6.389%		+6.448%	+6.323%	+6.161%	+6.029%	+5.883%	-0.332%	-0.426%	-0.564%	-0.540%	-0.
Transigne	Residence Adjusted Employment	Percent	+5.878%	+5.954%		+6.094%	+5.996%	+5.856%	+5.739%	+5.605%	-0.195%	-0.275%	-0.449%	-0.446%	-0.
	Population	Percent	+1.381%	+2.394%		+3.813%	+4.246%	+4.538%	+4.730%	+4.843%	+3.501%	+2.545%	+1.789%	+1.230%	+0.
analytical Graphs	Gross Domestic Product	Percent	+1.589%	+2.724%			+4.791%	+5.097%	+5.286%	+5.382%	+3.811%	+2.702%	+1.816%	+1.170%	+0. =
	Output	Percent		+5.362%		+5.316%	+5.231%	+5.317%	+5.208%	+5.082%	-0.048% -0.055%	-0.203%	-0.376% -0.392%	-0.389%	-0.
Realytical Tools	Value-Added	Percent	+5, 184%	+5.362%		+5.526%	+5.444%	+5.317%	+5.208%	+5.082%	-0.048%	-0.203%	-0.376%	-0.389%	-0.
	Personal Income	Percent	+3.835%	+4.303%		+4.787%	+4.813%	+4.749%	+4.689%	+4.580%	+0.977%	+0.521%	+0.144%	-0.035%	-0
Economic Tables	Disposable Personal Income	Percent	+3,762%	+4.235%		+4.723%	+4.753%	+4.695%	+4.643%	+4.539%	+1.019%	+0.560%	+0.182%	-0.001%	-0.
	Real Disposable Personal Income	Percent		+3.467%		+3.820%	+3.840%	+3.796%	+3.769%	+3.694%	+0.380%	+0.493%	+0.208%	+0.086%	+0.
🛔 Demographic Tables	Real Disposable Personal Income pe	r Capita Percent	+2.174%	+1.048%	+0.507%	+0.007%	-0.389%	-0.710%	-0.918%	-1.096%	-3.015%	-2.001%	-1.554%	-1.129%	-0.
	PCE-Price Index	Percent	+0.171%	+0.743%	+0.823%	+0.870%	+0.879%	+0.866%	+0.842%	+0.815%	+0.636%	+0.067%	-0.026%	-0.088%	-0.
Favorites	Commodity Access Index (moving a	verage) Percent	+0.001%	+0.002%	+0.003%	+0.003%	+0.004%	+0.004%	+0.004%	+0.005%	+0.004%	+0.003%	+0.002%	+0.001%	+0.~

The Transportation Summary tab gives you a summary of the main population, output, GDP, and labor force changes as a result of your project.

## **Commodity Access Index**

				Travel D	emand Si	imulation									
ve Forecast Settings	Benefit-Cost Analysis				Select	Inputs		Inpu	ıts List		Forecas	t Options	;	Res	ults
	📀 😨 🕄 🔍 Search for resu	lt visualiza	ations												
Fran Sight														_	
Transportation Summary	Commodity Access Index													$\times$	÷
Benefit-Cost	Region Category			Comparison	Туре	Forecast		Co	mparison For	ecast					
Commodity Access Index	All Regions Commodity Access In	lex (moving a	verage) 🖂	% Change	~	Travel Dem	and Simulatio	on 🖂 Sta	andard Reg	ional Cont	$\overline{}$				
Labor Access Index 🛛 🖂	Industry	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	<u>^</u>
Key Results	All Industries						+0.004%	+0.004%	+0.004%		+0.004%		+0.002%	+0.001%	
,	Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting and t	Percent	+0.001%	+0.000%	+0.003%	+0.003%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.005%	+0.000%	+0.003%	+0.002%	+0.000%	+0 =
TranSight	Support activities for agriculture and forestr		+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+
	Oil and gas extraction	Percent	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	(
Analytical Graphs	Mining (except oil and gas)	Percent	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	+(
	Support activities for mining	Percent	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	(
Analytical Tools	Utilities	Percent	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	(
C Analytical loois	Construction	Percent	+0.004%	+0.008%	+0.012%	+0.015%	+0.017%	+0.018%	+0.019%	+0.018%	+0.014%	+0.009%	+0.004%	+0.000%	-(
	Wood product manufacturing	Percent	+0.000%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	(
Economic Tables	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	Percent	+0.000%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.000%	+0.000%	(
	Primary metal manufacturing	Percent	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	0.000%	(
Demographic Tables	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	Percent	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	C
	Machinery manufacturing	Percent	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+(
7 Favorites	Computer and electronic product manufactur	ir Percent	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	+0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	
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The Commodity Access Index measures the change in access to specialized inputs into production in order to predict the change in the productivity of intermediate inputs.

#### Labor Access Index

INVE Forecast Settings Results	Benefit-Cost Analysis				Select	t Inputs		Inpu	ts List		Forecast	t Options		Res	<u>sults</u>
	🕒 💿 💿 🔍 Search for res	ult visualiza	ations												
TranSight															
Transportation Summary	Labor Access Index													$\geq$	- ⊕
Benefit-Cost	Region Category	Comparis	T	Forecast		0	omparison Fo								
Commodity Access Index	All Regions V Labor Access Index			Travel Der	mand Cimulai		tandard Re		• 🖂						
Labor Access Index	Air Kegioris	M /s change						gionarcom							
<u> </u>	Industry	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
Y Key Results	All Industries	Percent	+0.061%	+0.114%	+0.158%	+0.193%		+0.239%			+0.208%	+0.162%		+0.090%	+0 _ [
<b>T</b>	Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting and		+0.020%	+0.038%	+0.052%	+0.063%		+0.075%	+0.078%	+0.079%	+0.060%	+0.043%	+0.029%	+0.019%	+
TranSight	Support activities for agriculture and forestr Oil and gas extraction	y Percent Percent	+0.031%	+0.058%	+0.079%	+0.096%		+0.118%	+0.124%	+0.128%	+0.100%	+0.076%	+0.057%	+0.041%	+
Analytical Graphs	Mining (except oil and gas)	Percent	+0.039%	+0.091%	+0.120%	+0.133%		+0.165%	+0.173%	+0.173%	+0.134%	+0.089%	+0.050%	+0.033%	-
Analytical Graphs	Support activities for mining	Percent	+0.036%	+0.072%	+0.103%	+0.128%		+0.155%	+0.160%	+0.161%	+0.126%	+0.088%	+0.054%	+0.026%	
· · · · · · ·	Utilities	Percent	+0.053%	+0.100%	+0.140%	+0.172%		+0.215%	+0.228%	+0.236%	+0.190%	+0.149%	+0.114%	+0.084%	+
X Analytical Tools	Construction	Percent	+0.112%	+0.230%	+0.336%	+0.418%	+0.472%	+0.500%	+0.509%	+0.501%	+0.378%	+0.237%	+0.104%	-0.006%	
	Wood product manufacturing	Percent	+0.055%	+0.108%	+0.154%	+0.188%	+0.211%	+0.223%	+0.228%	+0.227%	+0.169%	+0.113%	+0.063%	+0.024%	
Economic Tables	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	Percent	+0.039%	+0.075%	+0.105%	+0.128%	+0.143%	+0.153%	+0.157%	+0.158%	+0.120%	+0.084%	+0.053%	+0.028%	+(
	Primary metal manufacturing	Percent	+0.023%	+0.044%	+0.061%	+0.074%	+0.083%	+0.089%	+0.092%	+0.093%	+0.071%	+0.051%	+0.034%	+0.020%	+(
A Demographic Tables	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	Percent	+0.034%	+0.064%	+0.089%	+0.108%	+0.122%	+0.130%	+0.134%	+0.136%	+0.103%	+0.073%	+0.047%	+0.028%	+(
	Machinery manufacturing	Percent	+0.030%	+0.057%	+0.080%	+0.097%		+0.118%	+0.124%	+0.127%	+0.099%	+0.074%	+0.053%	+0.037%	+(
Favorites	Computer and electronic product manufactu	rir Percent	+0.053%	+0.096%	+0.127%	+0.148%	+0.160%	+0.166%	+0.166%	+0.163%	+0.108%	+0.066%	+0.033%	+0.011%	-(~)
	< III														>

The Labor Access Index estimates the effect of access to labor choice and individual characteristics by occupation and industry on labor productivity.

## **Production Cost**

				Travel D	emand S	imulation									
Ve Forecast Settings Results	Benefit-Cost Analysis				Select	t Inputs		Input	ts List		Forecast	t Options		Res	<u>ults</u>
	🕒 💿 🕲 🔍 Search for res	ult visualiz	ations												
ran Sight															
Labor Access Index	Production Costs													×	
Production Costs	Region Category		Comparison Ty	ne E	orecast		Compa	rison Forecas	at						
Relative Delivered Price Trade	All Regions Relative Cost of Pro				avel Demand	Simulation		ard Region							
	Industry	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	-
Key Results	All Industries	Percent	+0.165%	+0.644%	+0.741%	+0.795%	+0.811%	+0.802%	+0.780%	+0.753%	+0.576%	+0.082%	-0.028%	-0.099%	-0 _
	Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting and		+0.163%	+0.510%	+0.595%	+0.640%	+0.650%	+0.640%	+0.617%	+0.590%	+0.414%	+0.048%	-0.053%	-0.116%	-
TranSight	Support activities for agriculture and forest	y Percent	+0.350%	+0.725%	+0.858%	+0.926%	+0.944%	+0.932%	+0.903%	+0.866%	+0.524%	+0.141%	-0.014%	-0.109%	-
	Oil and gas extraction	Percent	+0.127%	+1.062%	+1.178%		+1.268%	+1.257%	+1.229%	+1.199%	+1.043%	+0.071%	-0.052%	-0.136%	-(
Analytical Graphs	Mining (except oil and gas)	Percent	+0.159%	+0.965%	+1.081%		+1.167%	+1.154%	+1.124%	+1.089%	+0.906%	+0.079%	-0.050%	-0.139%	-(
-	Support activities for mining	Percent	+0.239%	+0.734%	+0.842%	+0.900%	+0.912%	+0.896%	+0.863%	+0.824%	+0.570%	+0.056%	-0.078%	-0.165%	-(
Analytical Tools	Utilities	Percent	+0.163%	+1.097%	+1.239%	+1.321%	+1.341%	+1.326%	+1.290%	+1.251%	+1.058%	+0.102%	-0.054%	-0.157%	-(
	Construction	Percent	+0.220%	+0.598%	+0.708%	+0.769%	+0.787%	+0.777%	+0.751%	+0.717%	+0.492%	+0.105%	-0.026%	-0.113%	-(
Economic Tables	Wood product manufacturing	Percent	+0.128%	+0.403%	+0.468%	+0.503%	+0.512%	+0.503%	+0.486%	+0.465%	+0.328%	+0.044%	-0.034%	-0.083%	-
	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	Percent	+0.153%	+0.530%	+0.612%	+0.657%	+0.669%	+0.660%	+0.640%	+0.615%	+0.452%	+0.059%	-0.037%	-0.098%	-(
Demographic Tables	Primary metal manufacturing	Percent	+0.124%	+0.413%	+0.481%	+0.518%	+0.527%	+0.520%	+0.503%	+0.482%	+0.347%	+0.042%	-0.038%	-0.088%	-
The seniographic rapies	Fabricated metal product manufacturing Machinery manufacturing	Percent	+0.169%	+0.464%	+0.541%	+0.581%	+0.590%	+0.579%	+0.558%	+0.532%	+0.353%	+0.043%	-0.051% -0.042%	-0.109% -0.097%	-
	Machinery manufacturing Computer and electronic product manufacti	Percent	+0.165%	+0.462%	+0.536%	+0.574%	+0.583%	+0.573%	+0.553%	+0.529%	+0.355%	+0.047%	-0.042%	-0.097%	-
Favorites	Computer and electronic product manufact	in Percent	+0.211%	+0.000%	+0.743%	+0.795%	+0.000%	+0.799%	+0.776%	+0.755%	+0.540%	+0.095%	-0.014%	-0.085%	
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Production Costs shows how your inputs affect the cost of production.

### **Relative Delivered Price**

ave Forecast Settings Results	Benefit-Cost Analysis				Select	Inputs		Input	ts List		Forecast	t Options		<u>Res</u>	<u>ults</u>
		t visualizat	ions												
TranSight															
Labor Access Index	Relative Delivered Price													×	♠
Production Costs	Region Category	Compar	rison Type	Forec	ast		Compariso	n Forecast							
Relative Delivered Price	All Regions Relative Delivered Price	e 🔽 % Chan	ige	Travel	Demand Sim	ulation 🖂	Standard	Regional C	ont						
Trade															
💡 Key Results	Industry	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	- 6
Wey Results	All Industries Forestry and Logging; Fishing, hunting and tra		+0.138% ·	+0.544%	+0.614%	+0.653%	+0.662%	+0.653%	+0.634%	+0.612%	+0.468%	+0.054%	-0.026% -0.001%	-0.078%	-0 =
🖉 TranSight	Support activities for agriculture and forestry		+0.003%	+0.010%	+0.012%	+0.012%	+0.013%	+0.012%	+0.012%	+0.011%	+0.008%	+0.001%	-0.001%	-0.002%	
4	Oil and gas extraction	Percent	+0.000%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.001%	+0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	
Analytical Graphs	Mining (except oil and gas)	Percent	+0.065%	+0.395%	+0.443%	+0.471%	+0.478%	+0.472%	+0.459%	+0.444%	+0.365%	+0.004%	-0.053%	-0.092%	- 2
	Support activities for mining	Percent	+0.007%	+0.021%	+0.024%	+0.025%	+0.026%	+0.025%	+0.024%	+0.023%	+0.016%	+0.002%	-0.002%	-0.005%	4
Analytical Tools	Utilities	Percent	+0.117%	+0.789%	+0.891%	+0.949%	+0.964%	+0.953%	+0.927%	+0.898%	+0.761%	+0.076%	-0.036%	-0.109%	- (·
	Construction	Percent	+0.219%	+0.595%	+0.705%	+0.766%	+0.784%	+0.774%	+0.747%	+0.714%	+0.489%	+0.104%	-0.025%	-0.113%	1
Economic Tables	Wood product manufacturing	Percent	+0.049%	+0.156%	+0.180%	+0.193%	+0.196%	+0.193%	+0.186%	+0.178%	+0.126%	+0.016%	-0.013%	-0.031%	- (
Conomic rables	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	Percent	+0.064%	+0.224%	+0.257%	+0.274%	+0.278%	+0.275%	+0.266%	+0.256%	+0.189%	+0.025%	-0.012%	-0.036%	-( 0
Democratic Tables	Primary metal manufacturing	Percent	+0.100%	+0.331%	+0.384%	+0.413%	+0.421%	+0.415%	+0.401%	+0.385%	+0.278%	+0.033%	-0.030%	-0.069%	-(
Demographic Tables	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	Percent	+0.066%	+0.182%	+0.211%	+0.226%	+0.229%	+0.225%	+0.217%	+0.207%	+0.137%	+0.017%	-0.019%	-0.041%	-(
A	Machinery manufacturing	Percent	+0.063%	+0.177%	+0.204%	+0.218%	+0.221%	+0.217%	+0.209%	+0.200%	+0.134%	+0.015%	-0.018%	-0.039%	-
Favorites	Computer and electronic product manufacturin	Percent	+0.050%	+0.153%	+0.175%	+0.187%	+0.190%	+0.188%	+0.184%	+0.178%	+0.129%	+0.027%	+0.002%	-0.014%	-(~)  >
															2

This tab measures the change in the actual price of a product at point of origin and factors in transportation cost.

#### Trade

2			Travel	Demand Simula	tion						
Default Export Save Forecast Settings Results	Benefit-Cost Analysis			Select Inpu	its	Inputs List	Fore	cast Op	otions	<u>Results</u>	
	😋 💿 😳 🔍 Se	earch for result visualizati	ons								
TranSight	Trade Flows	Trade Shares									
Labor Access Index  Production Costs Relative Delivered Price	Trade Flows						₩		Т	rade Flows	
Trade	Year Category	Industry				Comparison Type	Forecast		Origin	Units U	Jrban Counties
💡 Key Results	2023 V Trade Flows V	All Industries				Differences	Travel Demand		Urban Counties Suburban Counties Rural Counties	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+5.3731 +0.4170 +0.0061
🖉 TranSight				D	estination				Rest of Nation Rest of World Demand	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+1.4699 +0.5848 +7.8530
	Origin	Units	Urban Counties	Suburban Counties	Rural Counties	Rest of Nation	Rest of World	$\overline{\Box}$		Josions of Poles (2012) Dolars	+7.0500
💧 Analytical Graphs	Urban Counties	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+5.37315	+0.42769	+0.00520	-0.03231	+3.8665€				
		Bilions of Fixed (2012) Dollars Bilions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.41702 +0.00613	+2.39515	+0.00708 +0.02828	-0.02096 -0.00080	+1.4443+ +0.03628			Trade Flows	
🔆 Analytical Tools		Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.00613	+0.00886 +1.45024	+0.02828	-0.00080	+0.03620				_
5		Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.58480	+0.37292	+0.00715						
Weight Economic Tables	Demand	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+7.85104	+4.65486	+0.09491						
n 🛔 Demographic Tables											
🔶 Favorites											
Menu Settings 🛞	<						>				4
policy variables active. Save										3 Region 70 Sector	_

The Trade tab summarizes the impact on trade imports and exports to and from your region, as well as taking into account the rest of the nation and world economies.

#### **Benefit-Cost Analysis**

Another useful tool available is the Benefit-Cost Analysis table. It is available only after running a travel demand scenario. In the results tab, click **Transportation** and then **Benefit-Cost Analysis**.

nputs			Region Aggregation All Regions	Region All Regions		
019 Fixed National \$ (M) Type Category		Variables	Detail	Region	2019	2020 ^
Benefit Emissions	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Urban Counties	-0.216	0
Benefit Emissions	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Suburban Counties	0.449	0 =
Benefit Emissions	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Rural Counties	-1,150	-1
Benefit Travel Time Savings	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Urban Counties	199.751	242
Benefit Travel Time Savings	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Suburban Counties	101.217	116
Benefit Travel Time Savings	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Rural Counties	21.037	24
Benefit Safety Benefits	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Urban Counties	5.854	6
Benefit Safety Benefits	Non-Pecuniary (Amer		Total	Suburban Counties	1,509	1
		int) / hopeeus	1010	ouburburr countee	1.005	
esults for All Regions Parameters	70/ DD	Benefit-Cost Ar		valuating possible projects by	comparing the	ir total
Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period	7% {b 42 {b	Benefit-Cost benefits with and direct cos	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines	ly the direct b . A discount r	enefits ate is
Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation Year		Benefit-Cost benefits with and direct cos used to calcul	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of the	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines e benefits of a project to socie	ly the direct b . A discount r ty and the tot	enefits ate is
Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation Year Evaluation from 2019 to 2060	42 () 2019 ()	Benefit-Cost / benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th e of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines e benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating c	ly the direct b . A discount ra ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s	enefits ate is al afety
Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation Year Evaluation from 2019 to 2060 Total Benefits, Mil PV\$	42 ()	Benefit-Cost , benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc ate the total present value of th e of the costs of designing and co le environment due to changes in el time savings, and maintenance	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines e benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating c ecosts/savings. A Benefit-Cost	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation Year Evaluation from 2019 to 2060	42 € € 2019 € € 18031.516	Benefit-Cost. benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th e of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation from 2019 to 2060 Total Benefits, Mil PV\$ Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998	Benefit-Cost. benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
esults for All Regions Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation Year Evaluation from 2019 to 2060 Total Benefits, Mil PV\$ Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$ Safety Benefits, Mil PV\$	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998	Benefit-Cost. benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
Parameters         Discount Rate         Analysis Period         Evaluation Year         Evaluation from 2019 to 2060         Total Benefits, Mil PV\$         Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$         Safety Benefits, Mil PV\$         Vehicle Operating Cost Savings, Mil FI	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998 PV\$ 670.585	Benefit-Cost. benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
Parameters         Discount Rate         Analysis Period         Evaluation Year         Evaluation from 2019 to 2060         Total Benefits, Mil PV\$         Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$         Safety Benefits, Mil PV\$         Vehicle Operating Cost Savings, Mil PV\$         Maintenance Costs, Mil PV\$	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998 PV\$ 670.585 0.000	Benefit-Cost. benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
esults for All Regions Parameters Discount Rate Analysis Period Evaluation Year Evaluation from 2019 to 2060 Total Benefits, Mil PV\$ Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$ Safety Benefits, Mil PV\$ Vehicle Operating Cost Savings, Mil PV Maintenance Costs, Mil PV\$ Travel Time Savings, Mil PV\$ Other Benefits, Mil PV\$	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998 PV\$ 670.585 0.000 17016.235	Benefit-Cost benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi costs which co	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
tesults for All Regions         Parameters         Discount Rate         Analysis Period         Evaluation Year         Evaluation from 2019 to 2060         Total Benefits, Mil PV\$         Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$         Safety Benefits, Mil PV\$         Vehicle Operating Cost Savings, Mil F         Maintenance Costs, Mil PV\$         Other Benefits, Mil PV\$         Other Benefits, Mil PV\$         Dotal Total Costs, Mil PV\$	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998 670.585 0.000 17016.235 0.000	Benefit-Cost benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi costs which co	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety
Versults for All Regions         Parameters         Discount Rate         Analysis Period         Evaluation Year         Evaluation from 2019 to 2060         Total Benefits, Mil PV\$         Emissions Benefits, Mil PV\$         Safety Benefits, Mil PV\$         Vehice Operating Cost Savings, Mil F         Maintenance Costs, Mil PV\$         Travel Time Savings, Mil PV\$         Other Benefits, Mil PV\$	42 (k) 2019 (k) 18031.516 72.698 271.998 670.585 0.000 17016.235 0.000	Benefit-Cost. benefits with and direct cos used to calcul present value changes to th benefits, trav calculated usi	Analysis is an economic tool for e their total cost over a period of t sts associated with a project, acc late the total present value of th of the costs of designing and co e environment due to changes in vel time savings, and maintenanco ng the net present value of the t	ime. This analysis considers on ording to the FWHA guidelines benefits of a project to socie nstructing the project. Benefit emissions, vehicle operating o e costs/savings. A Benefit-Coss enefits divided by the net pre-	It the direct b A discount rate ty and the tot s may include cost savings, s t Ratio can be	enefits ate is al afety

Benefit-Cost Analysis is an economic tool for evaluating possible projects by comparing their total benefits with their total costs over a period of time. This analysis considers only the direct benefits and direct costs associated with a project, according to the FWHA guidelines. A discount rate is used to calculate the total present value of the benefits of a project to society and the total present value of the costs of designing and constructing the project. Benefits may include changes to the environment due to changes in emissions, vehicle operating cost savings, safety benefits, travel time savings, and maintenance costs/savings. A Benefit-Cost Ratio can be calculated using the net present value of the benefits divided by the net present value of the costs which can be used to evaluate a project's economic merit.

The top portion of the Benefit-Cost Analysis screen shows the inputs to the benefit-cost calculations. They are the policy variables included in the travel demand scenario categorized by cost or benefit type. Additional benefits and costs may be added using the Edit button below the inputs grid.

The lower portion of the Benefit-Cost Analysis screen calculates the present value of those direct benefits and costs by category along with the Benefit-Cost Ratio. The discount rate, analysis period, and evaluation year for these calculations can be specified in Parameters section of the table.

You can add any benefit or cost to your Benefit-Cost Analysis by clicking **Custom Benefits/Costs**. After you click **Add Benefit** or **Add Cost**, the Custom Benefits/Costs Creator will ask you to specify a name, cost/benefit category (for including on the totaled list of results by category on the Benefit-Cost Analysis screen), units, and a region for your new cost or benefit. The policy variable for a custom benefit or cost will always be listed on the Benefit-Cost Analysis screen as "N/A".

P Custom Benefits / Costs								- 0
Custom Variables for Benefit-Co	st Analysis							
	be used for use in Benefit-Cost cal intenance is a disbenefit and the v			al benefits.				
Name	Cost / Benefit Category	Units	Region		2019	2020	2021	2022
Additional Estimated Reducti	Emissions Benefits	2012 Fixed National \$ (M)	🖂 Urban Counties		1.6583	1.6583	1.6583	1.658
Expected Cost of Acquiring	Land Acquisition Costs	2012 Fixed National \$ (M)	🖂 Rural Counties	$\checkmark$	25	25	25	2
1 11								
<u></u>								
Add Benefit Add Cost	Delete					ОК	Ca	

You can export figures shown in the Benefit-Cost tool by clicking **Export Spreadsheet** toward the bottom of the tool.

## Favorites

The Favorites section is intended to allow users to build their own preferred tables, charts, and maps and arrange them however they would like. Favorites are saved and can be viewed for every forecast that you run. To add a new favorite group, select the **Favorites** group on the main navigation bar and click on the **Add a New Favorite** button. After prompt to name the new favorite group, a table creation tool will launch.

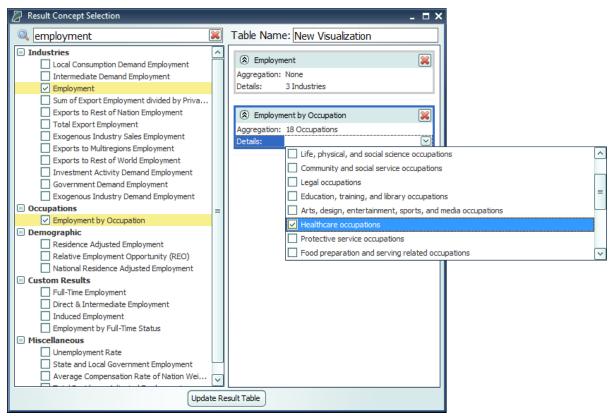


Figure 63: Result Table Creator

The table creator features a full list of every result concept available to the current type of forecast, sorted by detail category. Use the search bar to filter down the long list. Selected concepts will be displayed in the list on the right for ease of keeping track of what has been selected, removing any no-longer-wanted concepts, and lastly, for specifying further information about selected concepts in certain situations. More information will be required when multiple concepts are chosen to be added to a table and they do not all have the same detail category, for example if one variable has industry details and another has age, race, and gender details. In this case, the resulting visualization will need to display values for each concept and a fixed individual detail, like Employment – Construction rather than general Employment with a combo-box filter for switching the industry. Each selected detail can come from an aggregation, if desired, and ultimately will be added to the finished table as separate line item. Clicking the 'Add to Favorites' star button the right hand of the screen also brings you to a new favorites preview screen. This allows you to configure custom options like comparison type, legend display, and more to match your personal preferences. It also allows you to see exactly what your favorites graph will show, giving a more personalized way to construct favorites.

After a new favorite group is created, it will appear in the Favorites section of the main navigation bar. When the favorites group is selected, two buttons will appear next to it, one to delete the group and one to open the **Favorites Editor**. The Favorites Editor can be used to customize the favorites group. It can be used to add, remove, or reorder visualizations and change the layout style. Visualizations can also be arranged in groups which will have a different effect depending on the layout type. In gallery mode, each group will appear on a separate tab, in row mode each group will appear in a separate row, in list mode each group will appear in a different column, and in tile mode each group will form a separate tile group.

8	Favorite Editor	2 - 0 🛛
Add Copy Delete Move Move Visualization Group Group Up Down Selected Group	Add Arrange Import Old Group Rows V Results Table Tools	
Favorite Name		
New Favorite Group		
Group Name		Layout Style
New Group 1     New Visualization		Gallery This layout focuses on a single visualization and shows previews of the remaining visualizations in a sidebar. Groups are displayed as tabs at the top.
		Rows Groups are displayed as rows of visualizations. Groups can be given a short description which will be shown as long as the group has a name.
		Lists This layout displays each group of visualizations as a bulleted list of the visualization names
		Tiles This layout displays each visualization as a TEB tile with the visualization name.
	Save As Save Cancel	

Figure 64: Favorites Editor

Favorite visualizations have a button on their title header panel that will let you re-open the table creator to adjust their contained data. There are several more options for Favorites that are described in the section below in the context of the many options available for interacting with visualizations.

## Interacting with Visualizations

As you navigate the results and click around on visualizations, you will notice that a group of six buttons consistently appears to the right of the most recently selected data visualization. These buttons provide important ways of interacting with the selected visualization. The first three buttons each open pop-up menus that respectively allow for changing the chart-type, modifying the included data, and updating the visualization's settings. The fourth button opens a pop-up text field containing a description of the result concepts currently included in the visualization and the fifth adds a copy of the selected visualization to the Favorites. The last button will open the visualization in the **Explore Connections** tool.

Show Total     Aggregation Display     Image: Comparison     Filter     Region   Category   Forecast   Comparison     Defer Layout Update	Filter   Region   Category   Forecast   Comparison	
---	--	--

Figure 65: Data Visualization Interaction Buttons and Menus

The chart-type menu lets you switch a visualization between showing a table, map, or fifteen different types of charts. Once you have selected a chart-type option, another menu will open that lets you choose between each of the different ways your data could fit into the new type of chart, with visual previews of each of the available configurations.

If you want to change what data is being shown on a visualization, look in the data selection menu accessed using the second button from the top with the filter icon. This menu has several tabs that each focus on a separate aspect of the data included in the visualization. In the data series tab, you can toggle whether any of the included data series are visible in the chart, remove them altogether, and add new data series using the result table creator. On the other tabs, which vary depending on what details are associated with the data series being displayed, you can change what details are being shown. You can choose to hide or show each region, year, comparison forecast, comparison method, and other detail. There are also options for changing the aggregation level of the displayed details, adding totals, and introducing hierarchy to the layout of the result table in order to see values for multiple aggregation levels at the same time. It is also possible to access the filtering options by right-clicking on a column header in the grid, this will pop up the filter options specific for the field that column represents.

The options menu, shown furthest to the right in **Figure 65**, has a few more options for modifying the current visualization. For certain chart-types you can choose to enable sorting, pick alternate color schemes, and change the decimal precision of listed values. You can also change the displayed units and use the pivoting tool to restructure the chart entirely by dragging different

dimensions of the result data into the different pivot-able destinations afforded by the chart-type. For example, in the pivot menu shown above, industries are currently being displayed down the rows of a table, years along the columns, and the remaining detail types in the filter combo-boxes. This can be altered in any way by dragging these data dimensions between the different groups, although putting too many dimensions onto the rows or columns of a table or either of the two axes on a chart might cause the visualization to take a very long time to finish updating. It is also possible to pivot from the grid directly by left-clicking on a column header or filter combo-box and dragging it to the column or filter position you want it in.

There are several other ways of interacting with and modifying visualizations outside of the main visualization buttons. Master selection, which is located at the top of the window on the header panel, should be turned on when you would like to make changes to all visualizations at once such as changing the focused region or selecting the visible years. Another useful feature is the full-screen button. This button can be found on the top right corner of any visualization's title area and will toggle full-screen mode for that visualization. When viewing charts or maps, a **Show Table** button appears next to the full screen button that will show a table of values that correspond to the displayed chart or map.

## **Searching for Result Tables**

Toward the top left corner of the results screen is a search bar where you can search for names of tables and visualizations in your forecast. The results search is used to search for entire tables and visualizations, and can return visualizations based on partial matches. It also shows you the path to take to get to that result, going through Key Results, Analytical Graphs, and Demographic Tables for example.

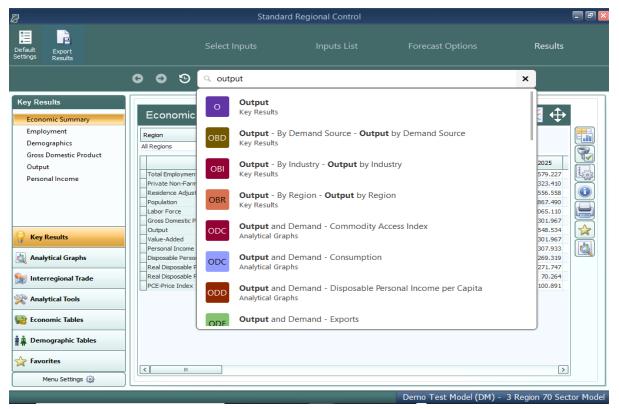


Figure 66: Results Search

# **Conditional Formatting**

You can use conditional formatting to visually categorize results in tables. You can find conditional formatting in any forecast by clicking the **Options** button to the right of any table and viewing the **Table** tab. You will be able to choose color scales, data bars, or icons to automatically categorize your results into low, mid-range, and high categories. You can also click on **Top/Bottom Rules** to choose to highlight the top or bottom ten results in your table, all results that are above or below average, or all results that are in the top or bottom tenth percentile of the table. Tables will automatically clear themselves of all conditional formatting when you navigate away from them.



Figure 67: Conditional Formatting

## **Impact Ranking Tool**

The impact ranking tool is a feature of forecast charts that can show where in the economy a policy will have the greatest or least impacts. To view charts that show the impact ranking tool by default, go to the Analytical Tools panel in the forecast results and select the Impact Profile option. Over the top of the chart, click on the **Ranked** tab as shown in **Figure 68**. As shown in **Figure 69**, the tool will appear as a menu where you can select how many ranked items to show and what year of impacts to reference. For other charts, the tool can be made visible by clicking the **Options** button, navigating to the **Chart** tab, and selecting the order in which impacts should be displayed as shown in **Figure 70**. Impacts are ordered by magnitude (e.g., an impact of -5 jobs will be considered greater than an impact of 2 jobs.) Impact ranking is not available for certain chart types.



Figure 68: Ranked Visualizations



Figure 69: Impact Ranking Tool

<b>L</b>		Options
	Table	Sorting
	Chart	Descending V
	Colors	Ascending Descending
	Pivot	
	Units	

Figure 70: Making the Impact Ranking Menu Visible

## **Connections Explorer**

The Connections Explorer is designed to allow you to go through the REMI model step-by-step to see the effects of individual policy variables. It will show you a policy variable or result that you have selected along with the other variables in the model that are connected to it. The Connections Explorer can be accessed in the Results section of regional forecasts by going to the Analytics panel and selecting **Explore Connections** as shown in **Figure 71** or by clicking the **View in Explorer** button to the right of any result visualization as shown in **Figure 72**.

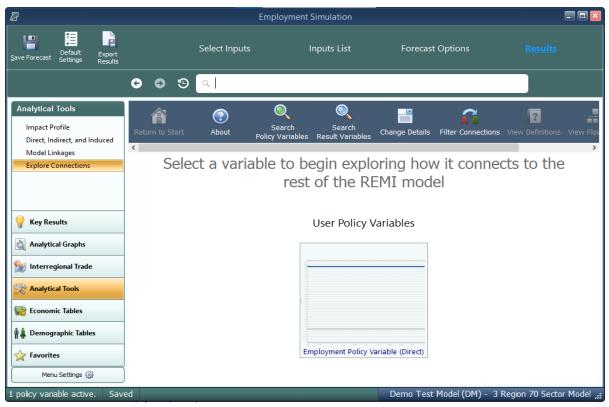


Figure 71: Opening the Connections Explorer

Summary		<b>•</b>
Region Comparison Type	Forecast	Comparison F
Irban Counties 🛛 Differences	Employment Simulation Test	Standard Regi
<		>
Category	Units	2019
Total Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	+8.533
Private Non-Farm Employment	Thousands (Jobs)	+8.272
Residence Adjusted Employment	Thousands	+10.354
Population	Thousands	+3.358
Labor Force	Thousands	+2.434
Gross Domestic Product	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.769
Output	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+1.353
Value-Added	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.769
Personal Income	Billions of Current Dollars	+0.733
Disposable Personal Income	Billions of Current Dollars	+0.641
Real Disposable Personal Income	Billions of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.591
Real Disposable Personal Income per Car	Thousands of Fixed (2012) Dollars	+0.302
PCE-Price Index	2012=100 (Nation)	+0.039

Figure 72: View in Explorer

As shown on **Figure 73**, the Connections Explorer contains graphs of policy and result variables over the forecast period. Clicking on the graph of a variable you are interested in will enlarge it. Once your variable is enlarged, the feature also displays a **Determinants** column that lists any variables that directly affect your variable and a **Dependents** column that lists any variable directly affects. To make changes to the details that are displayed for each variable, you can make changes to the drop-down menus just above the visualization. You can also make

changes to the details displayed and the detail aggregations used by clicking the **Change Details** button on the top bar.

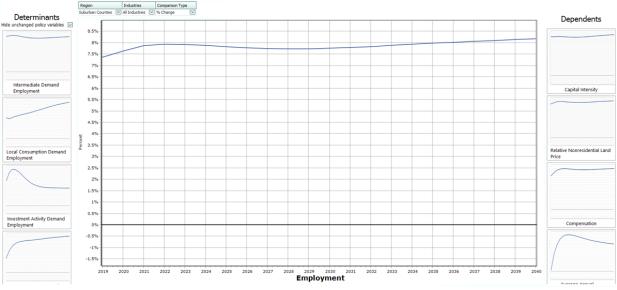


Figure 73: Viewing a Variable in the Connections Explorer

To search for a specific policy variable, click the **Search Policy Variables** button on the top bar as shown in **Figure 74**. You will be able to search for available policy variables with the search bar or choose from the list. The policy variables that are active in your simulation are listed first. Similarly, to search for a specific result variable, click the **Search Result Variables** button next to Search Policy Variables. You will be able to search from available result variables with the search bar or choose from the list.

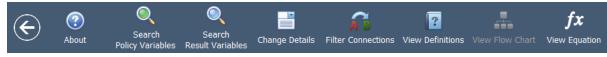


Figure 74: Top Bar of the Connections Explorer

To see how REMI defines variables, click the **View Definitions** button on the top bar. This will show you the definition of the variable you are currently viewing along with the definitions of any determinant or dependent variables being shown.

## **Equation Viewer**

To see model equations that involve your variable, click on the **View Equation** button on the top bar as shown in **Figure 75** to open the Equation Viewer. Your variable that you are currently viewing will be shown in red. You can click on any variable in the equations to view its name, definition, and in some cases a **View Variable** button that will show you the graph of that variable along with its determinants and dependents.

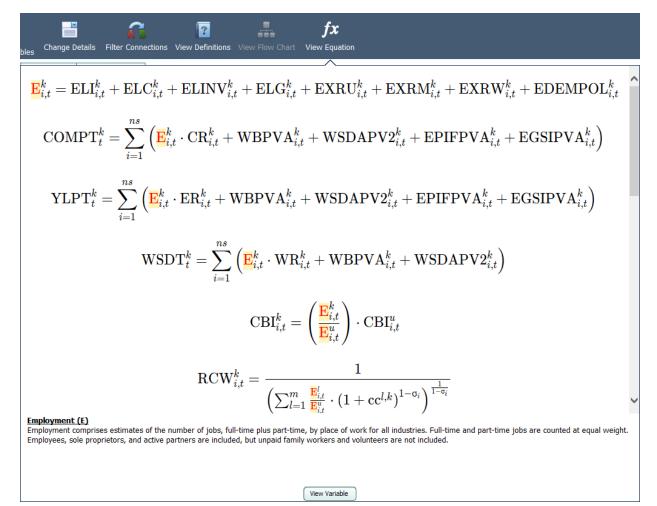


Figure 75: Equation Viewer

#### **Stepping Through the Model**

To view one of your variable's determinants or dependents, click on that variable in the relevant column. The visualization of that variable will be enlarged, and the Determinants and Dependents columns will be replaced with your new variable's determinants and dependents. To return to your old variable, simply search through the relevant column, where it will be outlined in blue. By clicking on determinants and dependents, you can "step through" the model and the interactions between variables.

#### **Connections Explorer Filter**

To automatically map out relationships between any two variables, click on the **Filter Connections** button on the top bar to access the Connections Filter, which is a search feature for linkages between specific variables. Type the starting and ending variables for the paths you want to map out. The Connections Filter will show a connections map which will represent up to 12 of the most direct paths between the two variables. Paths that are more than 20 variables long will not be shown. To view the entire map at once, press the **Zoom Out** button in the top left corner of the map. To begin tracing through the paths between your starting and ending variables, click one of the **Apply Filter** buttons below the connections map as shown in Figure 66. You will then be shown your starting variable, and will be able to step through either all the paths that were shown on the connections map or the single selected path, with all other variable relationships filtered out. When you are done with the Connections Filter or would like to see all possible determinants and dependents for your variable and not just the ones found on the connections map, bring up the Connections Filter again and click the **Remove Filter** button.

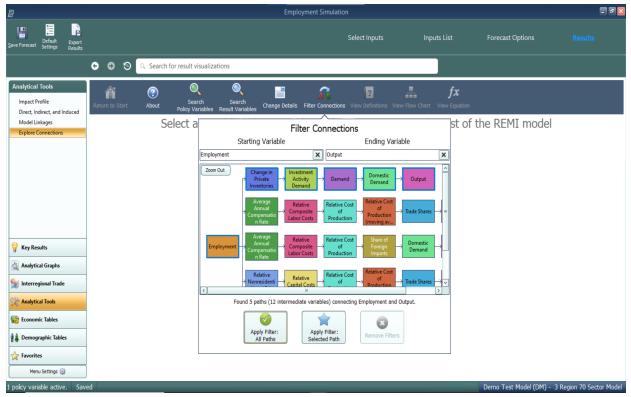


Figure 76: Connections Filter

#### **Purpose of the Connections Explorer**

The Connections Explorer shows you connections between policy variables and results, but in simulations with multiple policy variables active, it cannot isolate the effects of each policy variable. Exploring the effects of multiple policy variables at once will make the cause and effect relationships between policy variables and results become unclear and confusing, since there is no way of seeing which effect was caused by each policy variable. Because of this, we recommend using the Connections Explorer on simulations with a single policy variable active. The policy variable should be applied to only 1 region, 1 industry, 1 commodity, etc. A specific example of how the Connections Explorer can be used to solve issues in a policy analysis is given in the documentation.

## **Exporting Results**

In order to export forecast results from TranSight, you will need to locate the **Export Results** button on the navigation header bar, between the save and options buttons. This button launches the **Data Export Center**, which is the home for all result exporting. The interface of the export center has options for deciding what content should be exported, as well as the export file format, and some additional settings. When exporting multiple visualizations to an Excel Workbook, visualizations are each placed on a separate spreadsheet tab.

Data Export Center		_ 🗆 X
Content to Export		
<ul> <li>Export Current Visualizati</li> </ul>	on	
C Export All		
.xlsx	Excel Workbook	
.xls	Excel 97-2003 Workbook	
.csv	Comma Delimited Values file	
.txt	Text (Tab delimited)	
.html	Web Page	Export
Open file after export		
Export across multiple shee	ets	
Autofit Columns		•
Export Data only, no head	er information	Cancel

Figure 77: Result Export