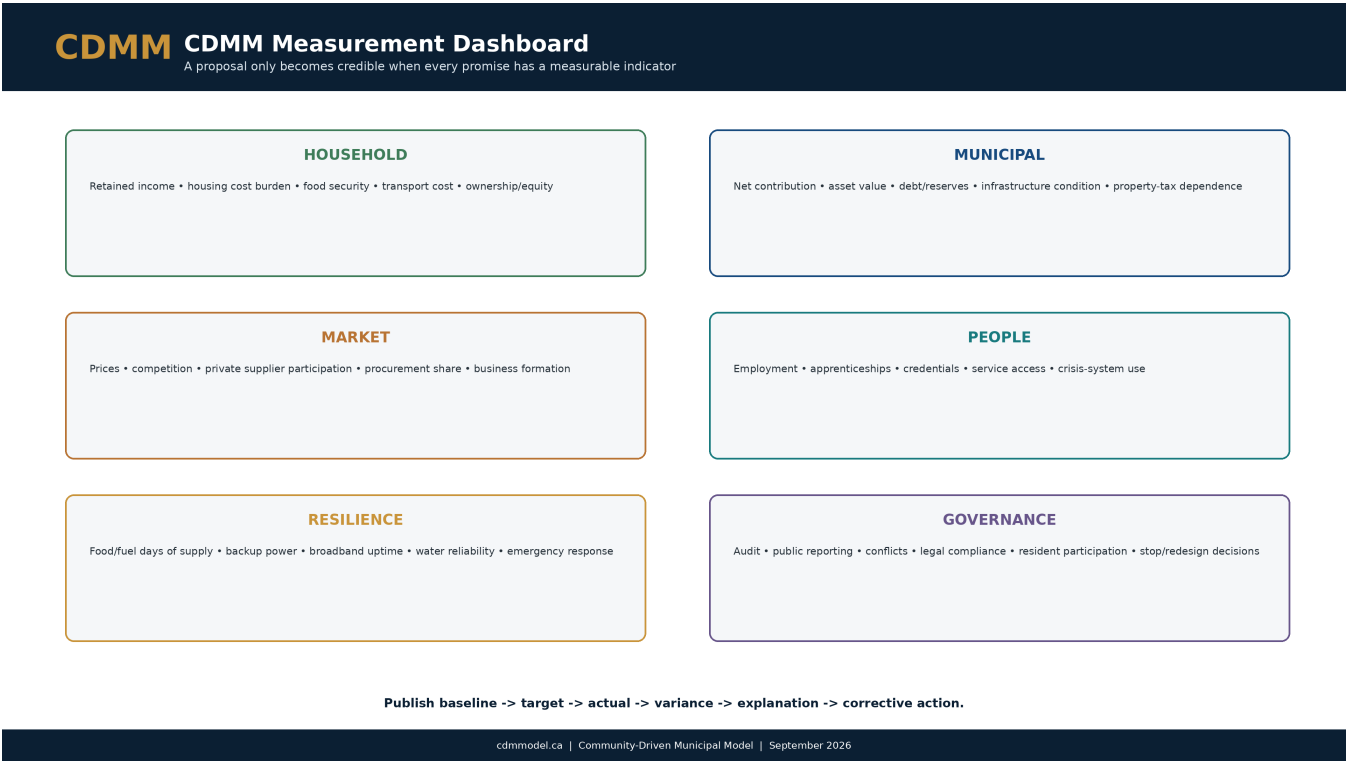


CDMM Measurement & Evaluation Framework

How to test whether the model improves household outcomes, municipal capacity, market performance and resilience.



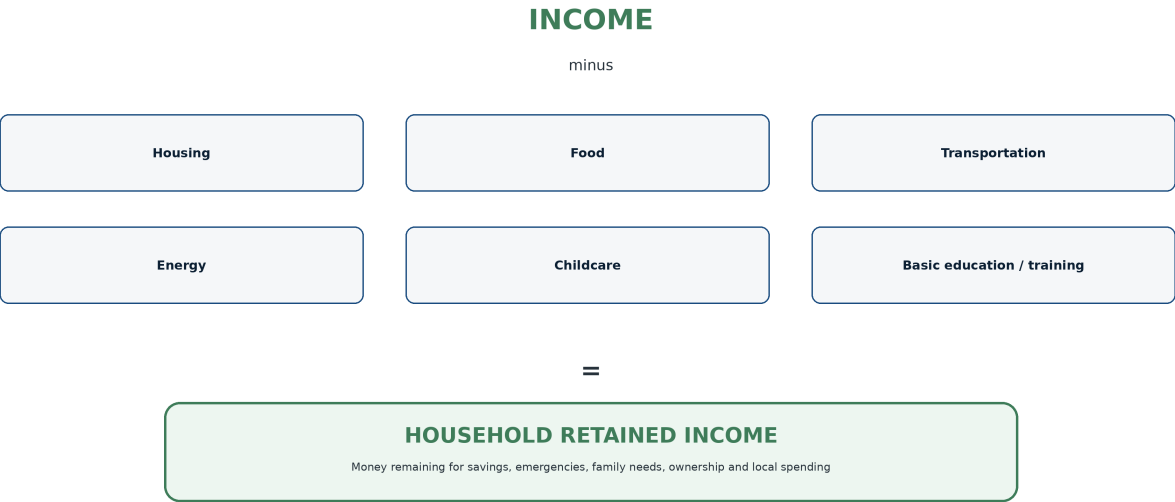
September 2026 | Analytical proposal framework. Forward-looking outcomes are scenarios, not demonstrated results.

1. Measurement principle

No Autonomy should be considered successful because it exists, because it is municipally owned, or because it generates gross revenue. A CDMM project succeeds only if the full cost, risk and public outcome are measured against a credible baseline and alternative.

2. Master household measure

CDMM Household Retained Income
A proposed master affordability indicator for CDMM



CDMM should be judged by household outcomes as well as enterprise performance.

cdmmmodel.ca | Community-Driven Municipal Model | September 2026

Household Retained Income (HRI) is proposed as the cross-Autonomy affordability measure: after-tax/available household income minus essential recurring costs that CDMM can materially influence. It should be reported by household type and income group, not only as a citywide average.

3. Autonomy KPIs

Field	Minimum KPI set
Housing	Units completed; all-in cost/unit; time to occupancy; rent/ownership cost; exits from homelessness; arrears/default; maintenance reserve; asset value.
MGA	Basket-price index; spoilage; local/regional procurement; store margin after full costs; food-bank referrals; rural access; warehouse utilization.
Fuel	Delivered cost/litre; storage turns; fleet savings; public retail margin; farm/business agreements; environmental compliance.
Healthcare	Attached patients; wait time; avoidable ED use; facility utilization; staffing; patient outcomes; cost per service episode.
Transportation	Cost/trip; ridership; coverage; rural access; reliability; accessibility; fleet utilization; emissions/energy use.
Workforce & Skills	Training seats; completion; credential attainment; placement; wage progression; vacancy reduction; apprenticeship completion.
Resource Development	Water quality; leakage; outages; compliance; lifecycle funding; resource revenue/exposure; remediation/closure security.

Field	Minimum KPI set
Energy	Cost/kWh; peak reduction; uptime; storage capacity; avoided outage cost; revenue/savings; lifecycle cost.
Digital	Premises served; speed/latency; uptime; rural coverage; wholesale/open-access use; cost/subscriber; cybersecurity incidents.
Community Services	Childcare spaces; utilization; wait lists; service-navigation outcomes; emergency-support demand; access by neighbourhood.
Community Safety	Repeat crisis calls; alternative-response share; response times; referrals completed; rights complaints; use-of-force and safety indicators.
Financial meta-layer	Capital adequacy; liquidity; debt service; credit losses; project-finance cost; reserve levels; asset return; taxpayer exposure.

4. Five-stage evidence gate

Gate	Requirement
1. Baseline	Current cost, access, assets, demand, market structure and public expenditure.
2. Feasibility	Legal, technical, operational, financial, workforce and market feasibility.
3. Pilot	Limited-scale implementation with published assumptions and downside scenarios.
4. Evaluation	Actual vs baseline, alternative and target; full lifecycle cost and distributional effects.
5. Scale / redesign / stop	Expansion only when evidence supports it; weak projects can be changed or discontinued.

5. Distributional reporting

Every major KPI should be disaggregated where practical by income, household type, renter/owner status, disability/access need, age, geography and rural/urban context. Aggregate success can conceal exclusion.