

Rating	Claim	Evidence	Reasoning
0	Claim is incorrect and/or not directly relevant. Example: Frontline workers must go to work, even when others can stay home.	Evidence is incorrect and/or not directly relevant to claim. Examples: - In the model, all the people recover, but that's not what happens in real life. - Frontline workers need safer transit systems to travel to their jobs.	Reasoning does not connect evidence to claim. Example: Frontline workers are pyramids, and they get infected faster.
1	Claim is correct and relevant. Example: Frontline work contributed to the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on racial and ethnic minority groups.	Evidence supports claim using data from sources (e.g., models, articles, reports). Evidence could be more specific and/or communicated more precisely. Examples: - In our computational model, more pyramids were infected than spheres. - The report says that a lot of frontline workers are members of racial or ethnic minority groups.	Reasoning connects evidence to claim. Example: Frontline workers are exposed to COVID-19 through their jobs, and many frontline workers are from racial and ethnic minority groups. Thus, frontline work likely contributed to the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on racial and ethnic minority groups.
2		Evidence supports claim using data from multiple sources (e.g., models, articles, reports). Evidence is specific and communicated precisely. Example: In the computational model, 85% of pyramids were infected by the virus but only 62% of spheres. The pyramids traveled farther than the spheres from their starting location. According to the New York City Comptroller's report, racial and ethnic minority groups are disproportionately represented in frontline work. For example, 60% of workers in cleaning services are Hispanic, and 40% of workers in public transit are Black.	