National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership Application

Organizational Information

Applicant Organization(s) Names
Sol Price Center for Social Innovation
University of Southern California

Organization Website
socialinnovation.usc.edu

Main Contact for NNIP
Dr. Gary Painter, Professor and Director
Sol Price Center for Social Innovation
University of Southern California
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Organizational Structure
The Sol Price Center for Social Innovation is housed in the Sol Price School of Public Policy at the University of Southern California.

Current Geographic Area of Focus
Southern California/Greater Los Angeles

Current Staffing
1) Total organization size: 6 FTE + 4 PT students
2) list of key staff members along with a sentence describing their roles

- Gary Painter, Professor and Director
- Richard Parks, Executive Director
- Jung Choi, Postdoctoral Research Fellow
- Luis Alvarez Leon, Postdoctoral Research Fellow
- Jovanna Rosen, Postdoctoral Research Fellow
- Derek Jung, Research Assistant (MPP student)
- Hyojung Lee, Research Assistant (doctoral student)
- Matthew Miller, Research Assistant (doctoral student)
- Stacia Fewox, Events and Administrative Coordinator
- Caroline Servat, Social Media and Communications

<u>Current Major Funding</u>

Funding for 2016 is about $700,000. The Price Center currently receives the majority of its revenue from its endowment.

<u>Board/Advisory Board Composition</u> (List members and affiliations)
- Jack H. Knott, Ph.D. (Co-chair), C. Erwin and Ione L. Piper Dean and Professor of the USC Sol Price School of Public Policy.
- Robert Price, (Co-chair), Founder and Chairman of the Board of PriceSmart, Inc. and president of The Price Family Charitable Fund and Price Philanthropies.
- Scheherazade Sherry Bahrambeygui, managing member of The Price Group, LLC and Vice Chairperson, Executive Vice President and Secretary of Price Charities and Price Family Charitable Fund.
- Gary Painter, Ph.D., Director of the Sol Price Center for Social Innovation.
- Becky Modesto, Director of University Relations for Price Philanthropies.

<u>Mission and a brief history</u>
In November 2011, the Price Philanthropies made an extraordinary $50 million gift to the USC Sol Price School of Public Policy to honor the life and legacy of Sol Price, founder of Price Club. The naming gift also launched and endowed the Sol Price Center for Social Innovation. Prof. Gary Painter was appointed Director of Social Policy in January 2015, marking the beginning of the center's work on leading the effort to build a neighborhood data portal for the Los Angeles community.

The Price Center promotes the exploration and understanding of how to create sustainable, holistic vitality in low-income, urban communities. To this end we develop scholars, leaders and initiatives to advance novel approaches and solutions, with a particular eye toward understanding large-scale change efforts in places and populations. We assemble, integrate, and maintain neighborhood data to facilitate research, evaluation and action in the urban realm. We evaluate programs and policies to determine what works, why and what can be applied elsewhere. We convene local seminars and national conferences to tell data stories, to explicate the research of social innovation scholars, and to magnify the impact of social innovators by bringing them together with change leaders from around the world in a common pursuit of equality of opportunity for children and families in marginalized urban communities.

Local Data Intermediary Activities

<u>Please discuss how your mission aligns with the required NNIP partner activities as listed in the introductory information</u>.

The Price Center carries out each of the required NNIP partner activities in pursuit of its mission to improve the quality of life for people living in low-income, urban communities.

Building and operating an information system with recurrently updated data on neighborhood conditions across topics in the local area

The Neighborhood Data for Social Change (NDSC) platform serves as the nexus for the Price Center's research and evaluation activities. NDSC refers to the neighborhood data currently maintained in-house and the public data portal that the center will launch in April 2017. This fall the center anticipates contracting with Socrata to build the data portal as a "one-stop shop" for users to find the information they need.

The center has collected extensive census tract data for the ten-county Southern California region stretching from San Luis Obispo to San Diego, from Kern County to Imperial County (see Appendix 1). This geographic territory covers more than 56,000 square miles and encompasses more than 13 million residents.
Our staff continually assembles, cleans and transforms neighborhood data and pursues data sharing partnerships with an array of academic partners and government jurisdictions, including schools, police departments, and health departments among others. These data cover an array of topics including public safety, housing, employment, education, food insecurity, health, transportation, environment, social connectedness and more.

Facilitating and promoting the direct, practical use of data by community and government leaders in community building and local policymaking

The Center works with government and nonprofit leaders to assemble, interpret, and disseminate data and indices to advance community building and policymaking. Current examples include:

- A collaboration with the City of Los Angeles Mayor's Office and a host of community groups on evaluating the Los Angeles Promise Zone. This includes working with partners on a comprehensive evaluation plan that defines metrics and a strategy to measure outcomes, assess impacts and describe alternative evidence-based approaches over time. The center also provides data and reports to the various stakeholders and impartial evaluation to funders and partnering entities. These data in turn become part of the Neighborhood Data for Social Change platform for public use.
- The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development just awarded a second Promise Zone to Los Angeles, this time in South LA. The South LA Transit

- Empowerment Zone led by the Mayor's Office and the Los Angeles Trade Technical College asked the Price Center to serve as the evaluation partner.
- The center is collaborating with the Coachella Valley Poverty Coalition, an alliance of local government and community groups, on a needs assessment. We have worked with a broad coalition of stakeholders to develop a Results Based Accountability structure with headline indicators that will be tracked over time. The center plans to begin work this summer on a set of indices for opportunity, social connectedness, and risk that local government and community groups can use to measure progress and prioritize investment.

Emphasizing the use of information to build the capacity of institutions and residents in distressed neighborhoods

The center's mission is to improve quality of life for people in low-income urban communities. The Neighborhood Data for Social Change data platform is at the core of how we fulfill our mission. We use the NDSC data to encourage social innovation in the urban realm, specifically, to illuminate, evaluate and enhance strategies. Examples of Price Center collaborations with government and nonprofit organizations over the past year include:

- A collaboration with the Oak View Renewal Partnership (OVRP) to develop an index of community well-being. The center tracked changes in indicators over a 10-year period in an isolated, low-income neighborhood of Huntington Beach in Orange County. The analysis has facilitated OVRP's strategic planning.
- A partnership with the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) to evaluate the effectiveness of the ConnectHome program to improve school outcomes for children and employment outcomes for housing project residents who receive a free computer, software, and Internet service.
- A partnership with the Los Angeles (County) Homeless Services Authority and the Los Angeles Unified School District to understand the impact of homelessness on K12 academic outcomes and where to target resources.

As Neighborhood Data for Social Change enters its second year, the breadth and depth of these partnerships, as well as others that will be discussed below, provide evidence that the USC Price Center is well-positioned to collaborate on a wide array of projects as a trusted partner, neutral convener, and objective observer.

Please describe three to five selected past or current projects that demonstrate 1) the facilitation of the use of neighborhood data by local actors in community building and local policymaking and 2) an emphasis on using information to build the capacities of institutions and residents in distressed neighborhoods.

Local nonprofits and government agencies frequently call upon the Price Center for assistance in using neighborhood data to evaluate programs and inform decision-making. This work typically includes data analysis and equipping local stakeholders to select data and build indices using a Results Based Accountability (RBA) framework. An array of projects demonstrates the Price Center's commitment to developing the capacity of local stakeholders.

- Year Up empowers low-income young adults to go from poverty to professional careers in a single year. The Price Center mapped the nexus of "opportunity youth" (young adults ages 18-24 who were both unemployed and not enrolled in classes) with 30- and 45-minute public transit access to both a community college campus and a high-tech industry cluster. YearUp used the study to inform their decision to open a new jobs-training center in Los Angeles. The new program launches in fall 2016.
- Promise Zones target federal resources to boost economic activity and job growth, improve educational opportunities, reduce crime and leverage private investment to improve the quality of life in vulnerable communities. The Price Center serves as the evaluation partner for both of Los Angeles' Promise Zones. In this capacity the center has worked with community organizations and local government officials to develop a results-based accountability (RBA) framework focused on four substantial outcomes with three- to four-indicators for each. The center provides data and analysis and has helped stakeholders select metrics using an RBA framework to inform decision-making. Work on both Promise Zones is on-going. The LA Promise Zone is entering the second year of a 10-year term. The South LA Transit Empowerment Zone (SLATE-Z) was just announced.
- Little Tokyo Services Center (LTSC) has a 35-year history of community development in downtown Los Angeles. The Price Center is working with LTSC to develop economic development indicators (e.g. local investment, affordable housing units, jobs, etc.) to inform their housing and economic development agenda. This work is on-going.
- The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) is the second largest in the nation, enrolling more than 640,000 K-12 students at over 900 schools and 187 public charter schools in 32 cities spread over 720 square miles. The Price Center has worked on two projects with LAUSD. The first, evaluated the effect of the District's transition to full-day kindergarten assessing which subgroups were best-served by the change. The second project, which is on-going, examines the impact of Section 8 voucher expiration on student academic outcomes. The study will illuminate how mobility and neighborhood quality affects academic outcomes.
- Oak View Renewal Partnership (OVRP) is a place-based nonprofit working in an under-served, one-square-mile community of Huntington Beach in Orange

County. The Price Center has worked with OVRP to develop an RBA data framework to drive decision-making. The center has developed indicators to summarize community change over the last 10-years and to inform current strategy and investment.

Please describe your plans for the future (broad goals, new projects or topic areas being developed, data acquisition plans, etc.).

Broad Goals
This fall the Center will begin working with Socrata to build out a public user interface. On April 27 and 28, 2017 the center plans to launch the Neighborhood Data for Social Change (NDSC) public access web portal as part of a two-day conference marking the state of city's neighborhoods 25 years after the LA Riots. A State of the Region report will focus on Southern California with special attention given to the two LA Promise Zones and other distressed neighborhoods. The report will illuminate NDSC's capabilities while the conference will highlight how neighborhood data can advance the work of local stakeholders

The center plans to develop curriculum for training and technical assistance leading up to the data portal's public launch. Once the NDSC website goes public, the center will provide regular presentations to stakeholders on how to use the portal, identify outcomes, and choose indicators. The center also plans to staff a help desk to assist residents, community-based organizations and government personnel with questions about using the data and portal.

Funding from the Arnold Foundation brought focus to improving the quality of life for residents on Coachella Valley. Over the next two years we plan to update data and develop indices, quantitatively analyze the factors driving the indicators, perform qualitative analysis to enrich our understanding of the environment, and synthesize quantitative and qualitative approaches to design evidence-based solutions. This work will enrich the NDSC data.

New Projects or Topic Areas
The Price Center plans to catalyze several innovative projects over the coming year.

iReach is a digital application that helps high-need community college students complete their degree and transfer to a four-year institution. A virtual counselor or avatar provides a clear and easy-to-follow pathway using information provided by a college's Student Information System (SIS). The program will populate the student's iREACH dashboard with a checklist of coursework they must complete and minimum

grades needed for transfer to their selected institution. Linking to student enrollment information housed in the SIS, iREACH will automatically update the dashboard so students can track their degree progress in real time. In addition to academic guidance, the Virtual Counselor will also serve as a key connector between the student and available supportive services on campus and in the surrounding neighborhood. We anticipate that iREACH will result in a significant increase in degree completion and transfers for community college students and significantly reduce the burden on college counseling staff, allowing them to focus on highest needs students, so all students reach their goals for degree attainment and transfer.

Price CSI plans to illuminate neighborhood effects on student outcomes by integrating Los Angeles Unified School (LAUSD) data with the Neighborhood Data for Social Change platform. A third project partners with the Los Angeles County Housing Services Authority to integrate homeless counts data with LAUSD data on homeless and under-housed students to analyze effects on students and advance evidence-based solutions.

Data Acquisition Plans
The Price Center continuously pursues new and expanded data partnerships. Presently, we are seeking to add public safety data from smaller police agencies in LA County that have not shared their data via an open data portal. We have had advanced discussions with the City of Los Angeles' Housing and Community Investment Department on sharing foreclosure data that they have acquired and maintain. The Price Center is also working with LAUSD and other districts to obtain more precise education information that is available at the school level.

Looking ahead we plan to pursue Southern California Association of Government's metropolitan planning data, the California Franchise Tax Board's sales tax data, real time medical data to look at ER admissions for early asthma alerts, and a more open-ended data agreement with LAUSD (in place of our current project-by-project approval protocol) among others.

Local Environment for Community Information

Please describe your organization's relationship with city or county agencies, staff and elected officials around the use and application of neighborhood data. (E.g. recent projects or collaborations, briefings, requests for input or advice. Do not describe relationships only related to obtaining administrative data.):

The Sol Price Center for Social Innovation is a relatively new center, and the inaugural faculty director joined the Price Center in January 2015. Nevertheless, the center has

forged vital data and research partnerships with government agency staff and elected officials in a short period of time.

Projects previously described, such as the Price Center's evaluation partnership with the City of Los Angeles Mayor's Office for both the Los Angeles and South Los Angeles Promise Zones, the research and evaluation partnerships with LAUSD and the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) among others, evince a wide array of relationships with government agency staff and elected officials around the use and application of neighborhood data.

While this application focuses on the Greater Los Angeles region, the center has actively forged research and evaluation partnerships with government agencies, staff and elected leaders across southern California. Other examples include:

- A research partnership with the San Diego Unified School District using longitudinal data to examine the short- and long-term academic and behavioral outcomes of School in the Park, a museum-based educational program for low-income students that takes place within the cultural institutions and museums of San Diego's Balboa Park.
- A three-year collaboration with the Coachella Valley Poverty Coalition in Riverside County to develop a Results Based Accountability structure with headline indicators that will be tracked over time to measure progress and prioritize investment.

<u>What other groups and organizations in your region perform NNIP functions? Please describe any current or past activities you have collaborated on with them</u>.

Los Angeles has a rich but fragmented history of creating shared data platforms. Any new data effort must recognize that Los Angeles-based community leaders and local governments have – at one point or another – seized data science to inform their social policy, programming, planning, and development. Notable data-driven governance cases are either in progress or have ceased: Open Data LA, the Neighborhood Knowledge LA partnership, Healthy City, and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Local Profiles.

Current efforts are impressive, but fall outside NNIP and Neighborhood Data for Social Change's goals for democratizing data. The Advancement Project has amassed an array of data in their mapping project (Healthy City) with over 78 sources of data. However, these data are not available for the user to download. The SCAG data focus primarily on transportation planning and, likewise, are not available for user download.

The Neighborhood Knowledge Los Angeles (NKLA) partnership had goals similar to Neighborhood Data for Social Change. Unfortunately, the center closed more than 15 years ago. There has not been an NNIP partner in LA since that time.

Unlike in the past, the City and County of Los Angeles have major efforts in Open Data and have committed to the long term sustainability of this project. These new commitments underscore the need for a data intermediary to ensure that low-income, urban communities can access and benefit from open data.

While the center has not yet had an opportunity to collaborate on specific projects with many of these organizations, they have been invited and have participated in the center's regular neighborhood data convening at the Federal Reserve. City and County representatives, leaders from community-based organizations and foundations, academics from across USC and the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, have expressed strong interest in collaboration.

The Price Center invites broad participation in the development of NDSC. A steering committee of these organizations will continue to guide the construction and form of the public data portal. The center's mission, endowment and location anchor it in service to low-income, urban communities. The center's leadership envisions an on-going open table where both community needs and scholarship give voice and direction to NDSC's evolution.

The USC Price Center is strategically positioned to serve Southern California as a neighborhood data intermediary for the long-term. The center's mission and values drive a deep commitment to serve low-income, urban neighborhoods. The Price Center taps the extraordinary talents of faculty and students and the resources of USC. The university hosts a US Census Bureau Federal Statistical Research Data Center that provides qualified researchers across California with the opportunity to perform statistical analysis on non-public federal statistical microdata.

USC also hosts a stellar constellation of research centers with a rich array of data. Among those that have helped advise the development of NDSC and/or collaborated on NDSC related research proposals, include:

- USC Children's Data Network which harnesses the scientific potential of linked, administrative data to inform children's programs and policies,
- USC Southern California Clinical and Translational Science Institute which focuses in part on providing expertise in data integration, data sharing, and data security to help drive the integration of clinical care and clinical research,

- <u>USC Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics</u> which seeks to measurably improve value in health through evidence based policy solutions, research excellence, transformative education, and private and public sector engagement.

As a university-based platform, the center has the ability to work with confidential administrative data with protections afforded by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). Finally, as a fully endowed research center, PriceCSI offers stability in staffing, resources, and longevity that is required of an ongoing effort to expand a neighborhood data platform.

Potential Relationship to NNIP

<u>How do you expect NNIP membership would benefit your organization?</u>
As a peer learning network, NNIP would provide the Price Center with an opportunity to improve its work in Southern California, to share data analysis strategies, new data sets, best practices (e.g. in data sharing agreements, software, staffing, etc.) and to pursue cross-site collaboration on research projects of national significance. As the center builds out its web portal, we would look forward to learning from other NNIP partners' best practices/and lessons learned in making data useful and relevant to local communities, carrying out effective public education, and running an efficient help desk.

<u>What distinctive perspective, experience, or expertise can you contribute to the NNIP peer learning network?</u>

The Price Center brings expertise in linking neighborhood data to social innovation, quantitative and qualitative program evaluation methodology, and experience working with school district data partnerships.

Currently, NNIP does not have partners in the broader southern California region, however, if suitable organizations emerge, the Price Center could encourage the development of organizations based outside of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, seek opportunities to collaborate, and support their admittance as NNIP partners.

Supplemental Question about USC in the Community
The University of Southern California has been an active member of its community since its founding in 1880. USC believes its strength as a great university depends on its ability to be a good neighbor. The university is dedicated to supporting healthy, vibrant and engaged communities around its University Park and Health Sciences campuses. To this

end, USC supports families and youth, promotes small business development and economic growth and instills in its students a profound commitment to participate in civic life.

- USC invests $35 million annually to support community initiatives, serving 40,000 community members.
- USC students, staff and faculty devote more than 650,000 hours in the community.
- The USC Neighborhood Academic Initiative, an intensive college prep program, sends 100 percent of its students to college, with nearly half getting full-tuition scholarships to USC.
- USC has adopted 15 neighborhood elementary, middle and high schools as part of its Family of Schools program, sharing with these schools its students and educational resources.
- USC's local hire program puts $5 million in annual salaries back into the neighborhood.
- USC has taught 60 small business owners the skills to obtain $61 million dollars in capital, contracts and loans.
- USC has more than 3,000 children in college access programs and more than 500 children in pre-school programs.
- The USC Good Neighbors Campaign raises more than a $1 million in donations every year for community programs through staff and faculty donations.

These efforts have been recognized on a national level by the Carnegie Foundation, the president of the American Council on Education, and the World Health Organization. Community outreach was a key factor in TIME magazine naming USC College of the Year in 2000.

USC recognizes its unique role and position in South Los Angeles and the many benefits of its location. Several universities and major institutions have left South LA. Indeed, following the LA Riots in 1992 there was a call by some to "Do a Pepperdine in '99", referring to the private university that left South LA for Malibu. Instead, USC affirmed its long-term commitment to South LA in the generation and application of learning that makes a difference.

Neighbors are not immune to negotiations or disagreements, and either is the university. When USC announced the redevelopment of the USC Village (on property owned by the university), USC negotiated tens of millions of dollars in community benefits for affordable housing, open space, beautification, and local hiring. Some were very pleased that USC did this while bringing a grocery store, retail, restaurants, 4,000 construction jobs and 8,000 permanent jobs to the community. Others thought the

university should have done more. While there are points of disagreement in regards to the university's community engagement, neighbors generally find much to laud.

References

<u>Please list three references with contact information that can provide insight on your qualifications for NNIP (preferably representatives from government and nonprofit agencies that you have collaborated with). Please include a sentence or two on your relationship to them</u>.

- Allison Becker; Director, LA Promise Zone; Mayor's Office of Economic Development; City of Los Angeles. Alison.Becker@lacity.org; (213) 978-2747.
- Heather Vaikona, Director of Community Investment, FIND Food Bank. Heather@uwdesert.org
- Rémy De La Peza, Director of Planning & Policy Counsel; Little Tokyo Service Center; 231 E. Third St., G106; Los Angeles, CA 90013; t: 213-473-3030 x164; f: 213-473-3031, rdelapeza@ltsc.org
- Yesenia Velez Ochoa, Executive Director, Oak View Renewal Partnership, P.O. Box 3476, Huntington Beach, CA 92605, 714-596-7063, yvelezochoa@oak-view.org

Appendix 1: Neighborhood Data for Social Change (NDSC) Target Indicators

Total No. of Data Series: 151

Variables	Detailed Explanation	Years Available	Data Source
Demography (No. of Data Series = 28)			
Population (1)	Total Number of Population	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Age Distribution (7)	▪ % Age Under 18 ▪ % Age 18-24 ▪ % Age 25-34 ▪ % Age 35-44 ▪ % Age 44-54 ▪ % Age 55-64 ▪ % Age 65 and Over	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey

Race & Ethnicity (8)	% Non-Hispanic
	  ▪ % White Alone
	  ▪ % Black Alone
	  ▪ % American Indian/Alaska Native Alone
	  ▪ % Asian Alone
	  ▪ % Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander Alone
	  ▪ % Some or Other Race Alone
	  ▪ % Two or More Races
	▪ % Hispanic
		ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey

Household Type (4)	▪ % of Households that are Non-Family Households ▪ % Children Living in Family Households ▪ % Children Living in Non-Family Households ▪ % Children Living with Only One Parent	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Household Size (1)	▪ Average Household Size	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Marital Status (4)	▪ % Married – Population over Age 15 ▪ % Never Married – Population over Age 15 ▪ % Divorced/Separated – Population over Age 15 ▪ % Widowed– Population over Age 15	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Immigrant (3)	▪ % Immigrant – Citizen ▪ % Immigrant – Non-Citizen ▪ # of Immigrants by Decade of Entry	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Employment & Income (No. of Data Series = 54)			
Income (1)	▪ Median Household Income	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Poverty (2)	▪ % Individual below 100% Poverty Line ▪ % Individual below 200% Poverty Line	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Employment (11)	▪ % Workers Age over 16 in Labor Force	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey

	• Unemployment Rate (%) Unemployment Rate by Race & Ethnicity (%) • White – One Race • White Alone – Non-Hispanic/Latino • Black – One Race • American Indian/Alaska Native – One Race • Asian – One Race • Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander – One Race • Hispanic/Latino of Any Race Unemployment Rate by Education (%) • Less than High School • High School Diploma • Some College • Bachelor • Graduate Degree		
Jobs & Industries (40)	% Residents working in 20 Industries • 1) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing to Hunting • 2) Mining, Quarrying, to Oil to Gas Extraction • 3) Utilities • 4) Construction • 5) Manufacturing • 6) Wholesale Trade • 7) Retail Trade • 8) Transportation to Warehousing • 9) Information • 10) Finance to Insurance • 11) Real Estate to Rental to Leasing • 12) Professional, Scientific, to Technical Services • 13) Management of Companies to Enterprises • 14) Administrative to Support to Waste Management to Remediation Services • 15) Educational Services • 16) Health Care to Social Assistance • 17) Arts, Entertainment, to Recreation • 18) Accommodation to Food Services • 19) Other Services [except Public Administration] • 20) Public Administration % Industry Jobs in Census Tracts • For 20 NAISC industries listed above	2002~2014	LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics

Housing & Real Estate (No. of Data Series = 16)

Homeownership (1)	▪ Homeownership Rate (%)	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Rent Burden (1)	▪ % Renters Paying more than 30 percent of Income on Rent	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Median Rent (1)	▪ Median Gross Rent ($)	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Housing Units (1)	▪ Total number of Housing Units	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey

Subsidized Housing (4)	▪ % Housing Choice Voucher Place-based Subsidy
	  ▪ % Public Housing
	  ▪ % Other Place-based Subsidy
	▪ % Low Income Housing Tax Credit
		2009~2015
		
		1987~2014
			Department of Housing & Urban Development

Overcrowding (1)	▪ % Households with more than 1 Person per 1 Room	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Housing Stability (1)	▪ % Households Living in the Same House from a year ago	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Building Permits (2)	▪ Number of New Building Permits ▪ Dollar Amount of Total Valuation for all Construction Permits	1999~2015	Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety
Home Sales (2)	▪ Number of Home Sales ▪ Average Home Sales Prices	1998~2012	CoreLogic
Property Tax (1)	▪ Property Tax Assessments for Units Sold	1998~2012	CoreLogic
Foreclosure (1)	▪ % Foreclosed Housing Units	2014~2015	LA Housing and Community Investment Department

Education (No. of Data Series = 6)

Educational Attainment (3)	▪ % Enrolled in College (Age 18-24) ▪ % College Graduate (Age 25+) ▪ % High School Drop Out (Age 25+)	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Student Proficiency (2)	▪ % Proficient on CST – English-language Arts in 3rd grade ▪ % Proficient on CST – Math in 8th grade	2009-10~2013-14	CDE Ed-Data/Data Quest
English Learners (1)	▪ English Learner Reclassification	2011-12~2015-16	CDE Ed-Data/Data Quest

Food Insecurity (No. of Data Series = 3)

SNAP Accepting Institutions (1)	▪ Number of SNAP Accepting Institutions	2015	USDA SNAP Locator
Distance to Grocery Stores (1)	▪ % of Residents Not Living Within 1 Mile of a Supermarket	2010	USDA Food Access Research Atlas
Free & Reduced Lunch (1)	▪ % of Students Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch	2009-10~2015-16	CDE Ed-Data/Data Quest

Health (No. of Data Series = 20)

Childhood Obesity (1)	▪ % of Students within the Healthy Fitness Zone	2009-10~2014-15	CDE Ed-Data/Data Quest
Uninsured (1)	▪ % of Individuals without Health Insurance	ACS 2008-12~2010-14	American Community Survey

Asthma Related ER Visits (1)	▪ Asthma Related ER Visits per 10,000	Avg. 2007-2009	CalEnviroScreen 2.0
Immunizations (2)	▪ Immunization Rate – Kindergarten (%) ▪ Immunization Rate – 7th Grade (%)	2000-2015	California Department of Public Health
Deaths by cause (14)	▪ #/% Diseases of the Heart ▪ #/% Malignant Neoplasms (Cancers) ▪ #/% Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) ▪ #/% Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) ▪ #/% Unintentional Injuries ▪ #/% Pneumonia and Influenza ▪ #/% Diabetes Mellitus ▪ #/% Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis ▪ #/% Intentional Self Harm (Suicide) ▪ #/% Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease ▪ #/% Homicide ▪ #/% Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis ▪ #/% All Other Causes of Death	1993~2013	CHHS Open Data
Low Birth Weight (1)	▪ % of Infants with Low Birth Weight	Avg. 2007-2009	CalEnviroScreen 2.0

Transportation (No. of Data Series = 5)

Vehicle Ownership (2)	▪ Average Number of Vehicles per Households ▪ % Households with No Vehicles	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Transit Riders (1)	▪ % of Workers using Public Transit to Work	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Time to Work (1)	▪ Average Time to work	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Traffic Collisions (1)	▪ Motor vehicle vs. Pedestrian Collisions	SWITRS 2009~2013	Los Angeles GeoHub/CHP SWITRS

Environment (No. of Data Series = 3)

Pollution Burden Score (1)	▪ Index Measuring Potential Exposures to Pollutants & the Adverse Environmental Conditions (0.1-1.0)	2014	CalEnviroScreen 2.0
Air Quality (1)	▪ Annual Mean Concentration of PM2.5	Avg. 2009-2011	CalEnviroScreen 2.0
Water Quality (1)	▪ Average Concentrations for the Contaminants in Drinking Water	Avg. 2005-2013	CalEnviroScreen 2.0

Public Safety (No. of Data Series = 3)

Part I (2)	▪ % Violent Crimes (Part I) ▪ % Property Crimes (Part I)	2011~2015	Local Police Department
Part II (1)	▪ % Part II Crimes	2011~2015	Local Police Department

Social Connectedness & Civic Assets (No. of Data Series = 13)

Linguistic Isolation (1)	▪ % of Households with No One over Age 14 Speaking Fluent English	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey

Racial Diversity (1)	▪ Racial Diversity within each Census Tract	ACS 2005-09~2010-14	American Community Survey
Registered Voters (1)	▪ #/% of Registered Voters in General Election	2008, 2012	California Statewide Database
Financial & Business Assets (2)	▪ #/% of Banks ▪ #/% of Credit Unions	2015	Mint Global – Bureau Van Dijk, U.S. FDIC, NCUA
Social Service Assets (4)	▪ #/% of Libraries ▪ #/% of Hospitals ▪ #/% of Churches ▪ #/% of Non Profit Organizations	2015	Reference USA – U.S. Business Database
Recreational Assets (4)	▪ #/% of Parks ▪ #/% of Museums ▪ #/% of Theaters ▪ #/% of Bowling Centers	2015	Reference USA - U.S. Business Database