[Bay Area Jobs First Collaborative – Regional Plan]

| Currently used data | | | | | |
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| | | ***Data Source 1*** | | ***Data Source 2*** | |
| | **Section of regional plan** | **Data source** | **Example of plots** | **Data source** | **Example of plots** |
| Demography | 3.1.C Population | Community and Place-Based Data Tool | **EXHIBIT 3.1** Bay Area population characteristics | California Department of Finance, 2023 | **EXHIBIT 3.2** Bay Area counties: Population by race/ethnicity (thousands), 2017, 2022 |
| Economy | 3.1.D Labor Force | Bay Area Equity Atlas (Robbennolt, 2023) | **EXHIBIT 3.7** Percent of adults in the Bay Area reporting that it was somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual expenses<br><br>**EXHIBIT 3.8** Percent of Bay Area households that reported a loss in employment income | The State of Bay Area Workers Data Tool (Rework the Bay, 2021) | **EXHIBIT 3.5** Job growth in the Bay Area, by wage level, 1990-2021<br><br>**EXHIBIT 3.6** Earned Income growth for full-time workers in the Bay Area, by wage level, 1990-2020<br><br>**EXHIBIT 3.12** Bay Area employment to population ratio, by race and ethnicity, 2020 |

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| Public Health | 3.2 Public Health | California Healthy Places Index (HPI) | **EXHIBIT 3.37** Racial demographics and population, by county<br><br>**EXHIBIT 3.39** Overall HPI percentile and HPI domain percentiles<br><br>(basically every figure in 3.2) | N/A |

| **Demography** | | | | |
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| **Data tool or system** | **Source/curator** | **Example plot or analysis** | **Date(s) created** | **Data quality** |
| Community and Place-Based Data Tool | California Business & Economic Development (GoBiz) contracted GISPlanning to create the Community and Place-Based Data Tool | **EXHIBIT 3.1** Bay Area population characteristics | | We were unable to identify sources of documentation detailing the specific sources of demographic data that inform the Community and Place-Based Data Tool. However, based on a blog post by GISPlanning (the corporation who developed the tool), multiple data sources were incorporated:<br><br>“GO-Biz's new web tool couples these layers with additional proprietary data sources like Applied Geographic Solutions, National Center for Educational Statistics, Emsi, and DataAxle (formerly InfoGroup USA).” |

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| | | | | We queried demographic summaries for the nine counties in our region. According to the reports, all demographic estimates came from Applied Geographic Solutions.<br><br>Because this source is proprietary, we are unable to evaluate the quality of the data. This has implications for the overall transparency of the tool. In some ways, this tool is a 'black box' that outputs results without giving the user a sense of the inputs or analysis approaches. |
| California Department of Finance, 2023 | California Department of Finance | **EXHIBIT 3.2** Bay Area counties: Population by race/ethnicity (thousands), 2017, 2022 | | Interestingly, the report leverages data from the California Department of Finance for 2017 and 2022 for estimates of population by race and ethnicity, rather than U.S. Census Bureau. The reasons for this are not readily apparent; the specific source that the report cites is as follows:<br><br>Department of Finance. (2023). P-3: Complete State and County Projections. State of California. https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/projections/<br><br>Later on in the report, assess long-term occupational projects, based on data from the California Department of Employment Development Department. It could be the case that population projections from the Department of Finance are used to inform occupational projects, and the regional plan developers wanted to use a consistent source of population and demographic data. |

| Economy | | | | |
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| **Data tool or system** | **Source/curator** | **Example plot or analysis** | **Date(s) created** | **Data quality** |
| Bay Area Equity Atlas (Robbennolt, 2023) – Actual tool used is the Bay Area Recovery Tracker | Bay Area Equity Analysis | **EXHIBIT 3.7** Percent of adults in the Bay Area reporting that it was somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual expenses | | "Bay Area Equity Atlas analysis of Census Household Pulse Survey Public Use File; 2019 5-year data from the American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series"<br><br>"We use a moving average that incorporates Pulse data collected from the current wave as well as the prior two waves. This indicator is reliant on experimental data with smaller and more volatile samples than is typical of census-produced data, so the data should be used with caution. Low-income individuals are those living in households with incomes below $50,000 per year. For regional analyses using the Pulse survey data, the only data available was for the San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metro area."<br><br>**Background**<br><br>The Household Pulse Survey is a 20-minute online survey<br><br>Rapid response survey that was designed to track the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households<br><br>Data collected on a biweekly basis (down from once a week) |
| The State of Bay Area Workers Data Tool (Rework the | Bay Area Equity Atlas partnered with ReWork the Bay's cross-sector Equity at Work | **EXHIBIT 3.5** Job growth in the Bay Area, by wage | | Tool is down right now! 404 not found. Here is the report . See methodology section (12.0) |

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| Bay, 2021) | Council and the National Fund for Workforce Solutions | level, 1990-2021 | | Two key data sources:<br><br>**2018 5-year American Survey Microdata from iPUMS USA**<br><br>“The ACS is the largest annual survey of US households administered by the US Census Bureau, collecting a wealth of socioeconomic and demographic information. It is released in both a “summary file” format that includes a limited set of summary tabulations for a wide variety of geographies as well as a “microdata file” that includes individual-level responses for the survey, and affords an analyst the flexibility to create custom tabulations. These files also come in both 1-year and 5-year versions, which cover about 1 and 5 percent of the US population, respectively. We used the 5-year sample of the microdata to achieve a larger sample size, and we use the version released by IPUMS USA because it has been harmonized to be more consistent over time and augmented with many useful variables”<br><br>**A proprietary occupation-level dataset from Burning Glass Technologies**<br><br>“The proprietary data from Burning Glass Technologies is based on job postings by collecting data from close to 50,000 online job boards, newspapers, and employer sites daily. Burning Glass then de-duplicates postings for the same job, whether it is posted multiple times on the same site or across multiple sites. Finally, Burning |

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| | | | | Glass applies detailed text analytics to code the specific jobs, skills, and credentials requested by employers. The equity gap for good jobs was calculated using occupation characteristics from the ACS (employment and average salary), Burning Glass data models (typical education requirements advertised on job postings and metropolitan-area occupational employment projections), and the automation risk associated with each occupation from the 2013 paper, “The Future of Employment: How Susceptible Are Jobs to Computerisation?” by Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael A. Osborne.” |

| **Public health** | | | | |
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| **Data tool or system** | **Source/curator** | **Example plot or analysis** | **Date(s) created** | **Data quality** |
| California Healthy Places Index (HPI) | Public Health Alliance of Southern California | **EXHIBIT 3.38** Overall HPI percentile and HPI domain percentiles | See data quality column | The technical document for HPI 3.0 can be found here.<br><br>HPI includes 23 different indicators across eight different domains:<br><br>- Economics<br>- Education<br>- Healthcare access<br>- Housing<br>- Neighborhood conditions<br>- Clean environment<br>- Social environment<br>- Transportation |

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| | | | | Some of the criteria used to inform selection of specific indicators (e.g., example) are as follows:<br><br>- Accessible public data sources<br>- Up-to-date data at the geographical level of census tract<br>- Geographical coverage for all eligible 2010 census tracts<br><br>Indicators were selected based on this, as well as a number of other criteria. Data for the 23 selected indicators came from a range of sources, as shown in table.<br><br>The American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, made up half of the individual indicators, which were scaled using Z-Scores and averaged across each of the domains listed above.<br><br>Although the HPI mapping tool uses 2010 census geographies, much of the data incorporated into HPI scores reflects multiple years, and centered around the period between 2015 and 2019.<br><br>The data quality of the HPI 3.0 is high. The tool developers established a criteria for indicator selection that accounted for data completeness and accessibility. Additionally, when data was missing, rather than excluding that entire census tract, a nearest (covariate) neighbor algorithm was used. |