

Urban Data Science for (Regional) Policy Change

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RSA Winter Conference 2017: Analysis of Paper and Plenary Titles



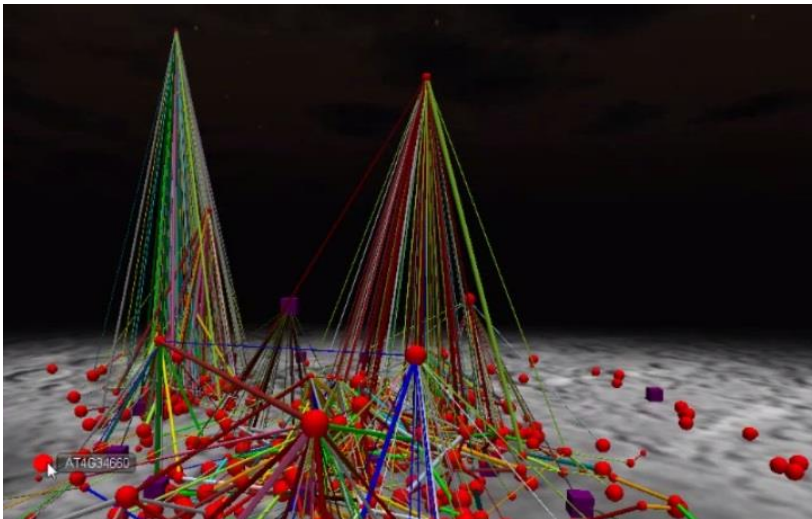
Equity? Uneven
development?

PhD dissertations in city and regional planning

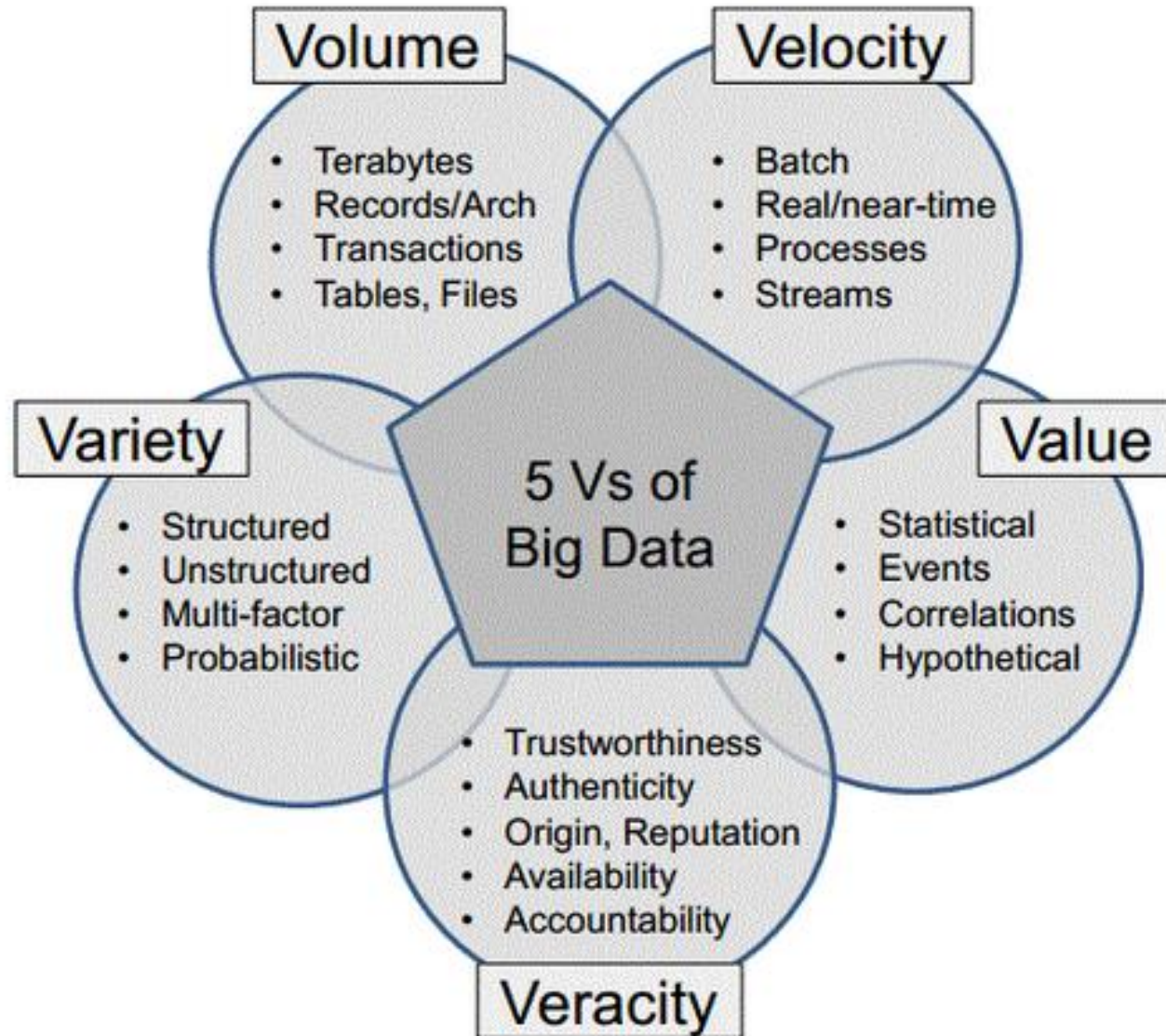
Capitalism is rampant and insidious, so we are screwed

X predicts Y, on rainy days in Coventry, but only on alternate leap years

I am herewith confirming my priors



Is big data the panacea? The 5 Vs...



Scale:

Understanding the micro

Time: speed and continuity

Content:

lived human experience

**Spatial
interaction**

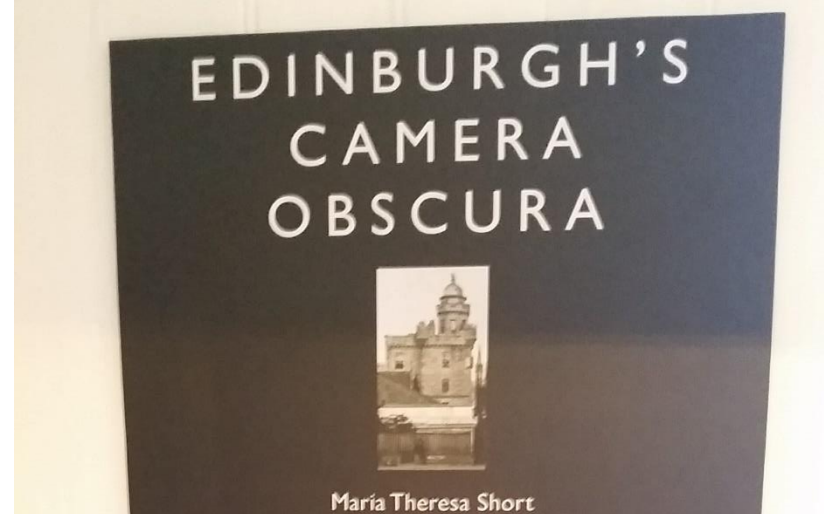
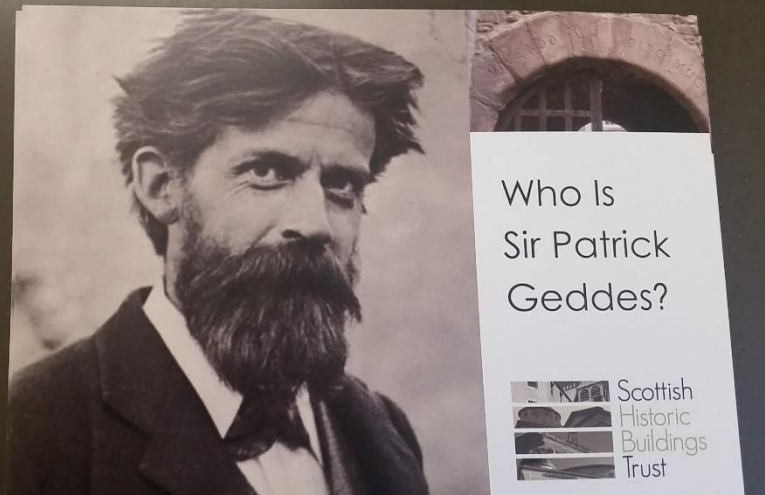
Big Data: The Epistemological Boost

via Rob Kitchin, Tracey P. Lauriault, and Gavin McArdle, eds. *Data and the City* (Routledge, 2017)

Redefining the urban experience, and our understanding of it:

“Our situatedness is mediated through mobile media networks, giving us on the one hand clues that are absent in the physical location, and at the same time turning our performances into data that can be circulated within these networks, both within and outside the original situated contexts.”

Quoting Castells (2002:382): “Cities have always been communication systems, based on the interface between individual and communal identities and shared social representations.”



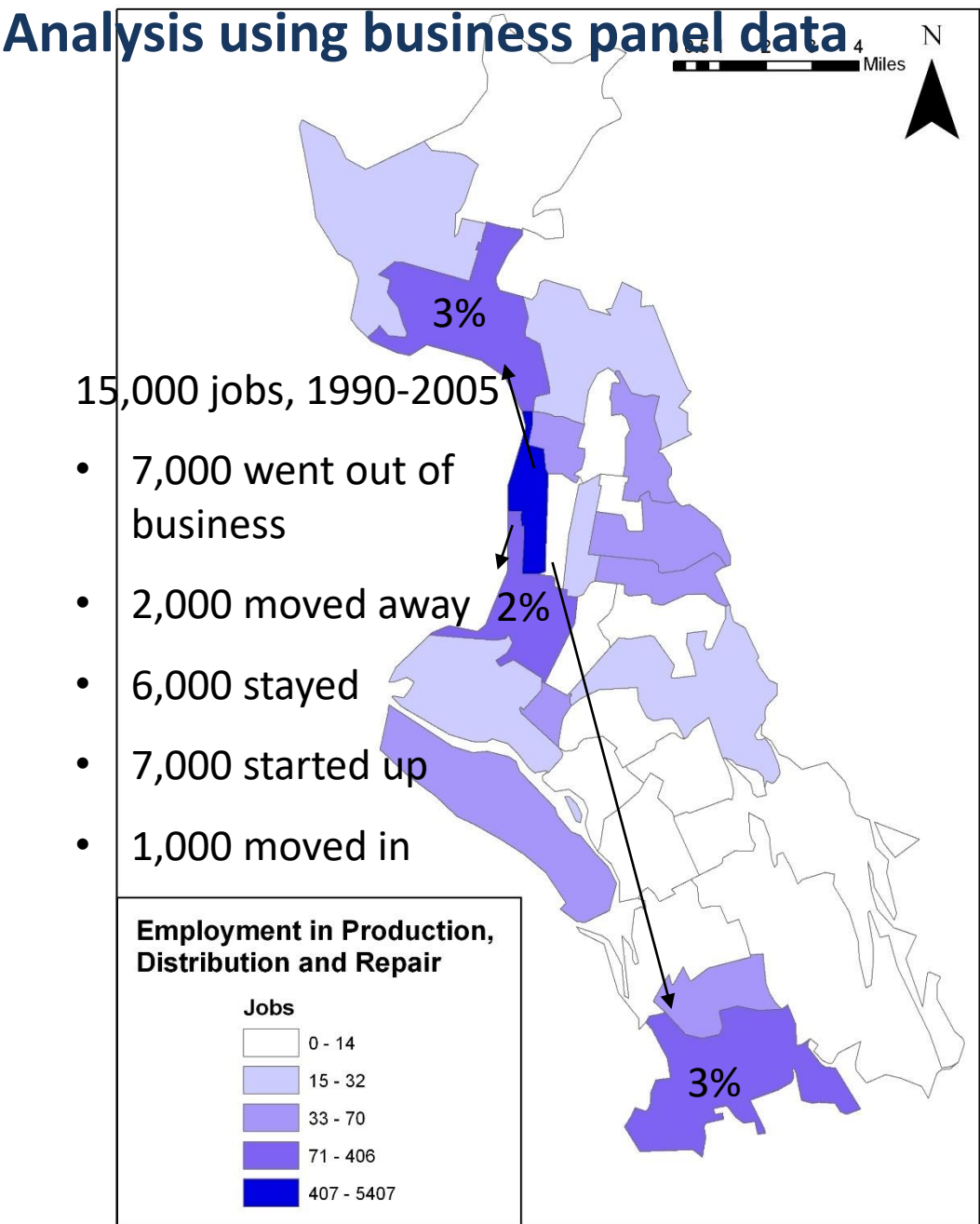
Big data as a way to deal with fake news

- Idea of “truthiness”
- “Nobody really knows for sure”
- Crowdsourcing situatedness for validity: citizen science 2.0

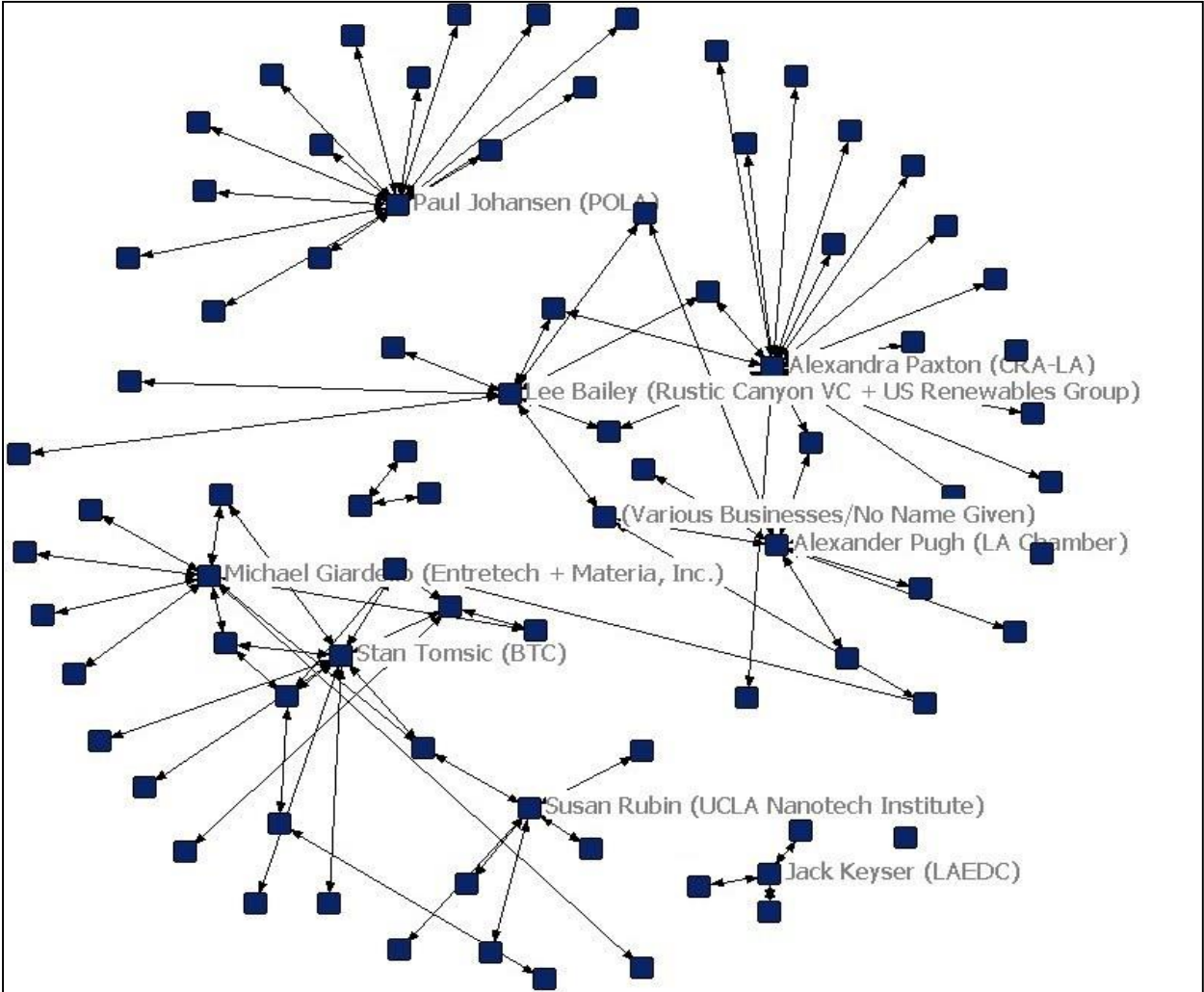
- Challenging the truthiness of conventional wisdoms (and policies)
- The Urban Displacement Project

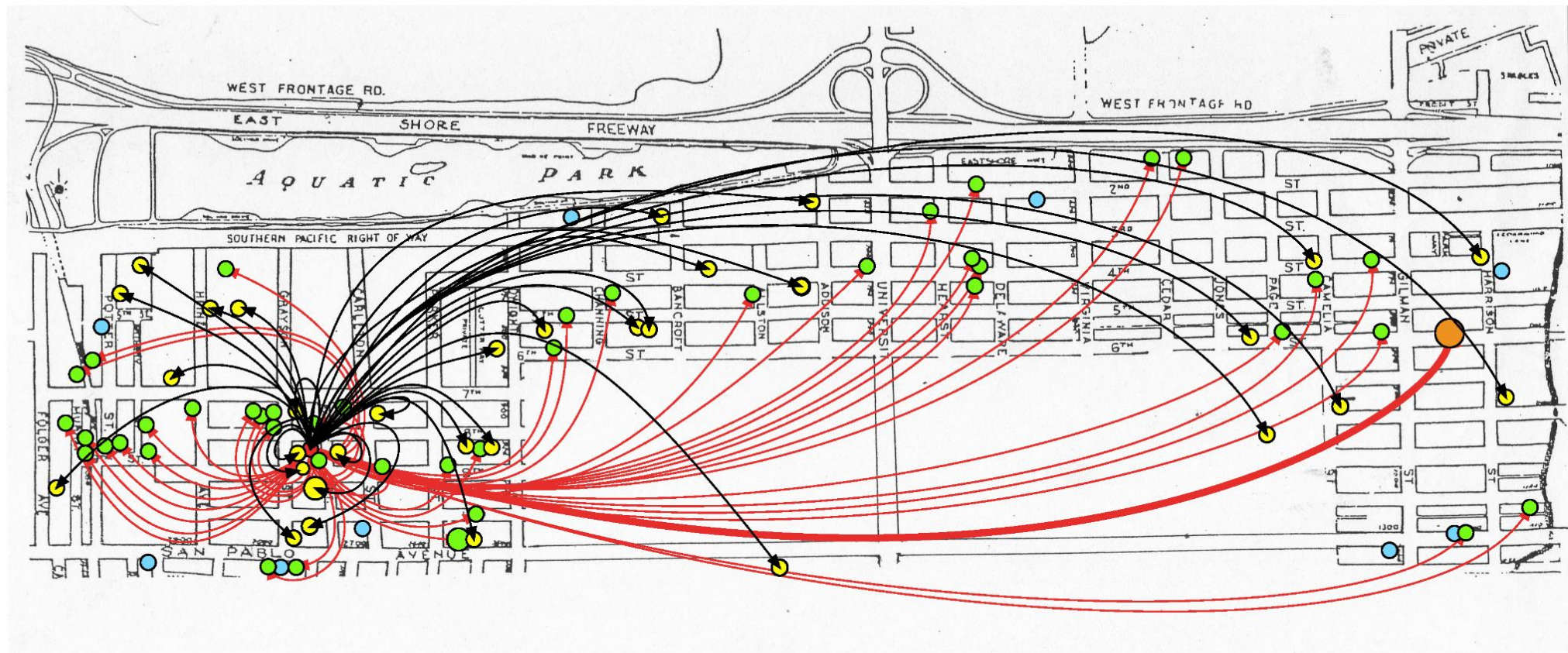
Conventional Wisdoms: Economic Development

- Cities can attract mobile capital
- Clusters, learning regions, etc. map to territories (or not)
- Startups (or patents, or green business, etc.) indicate innovation
- Commercial gentrification displaces mom-and-pops
- Etc.

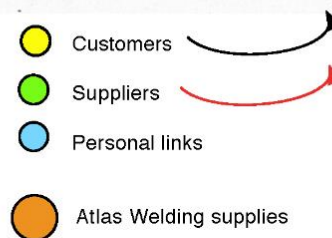


Analysis using surveys and UCINET

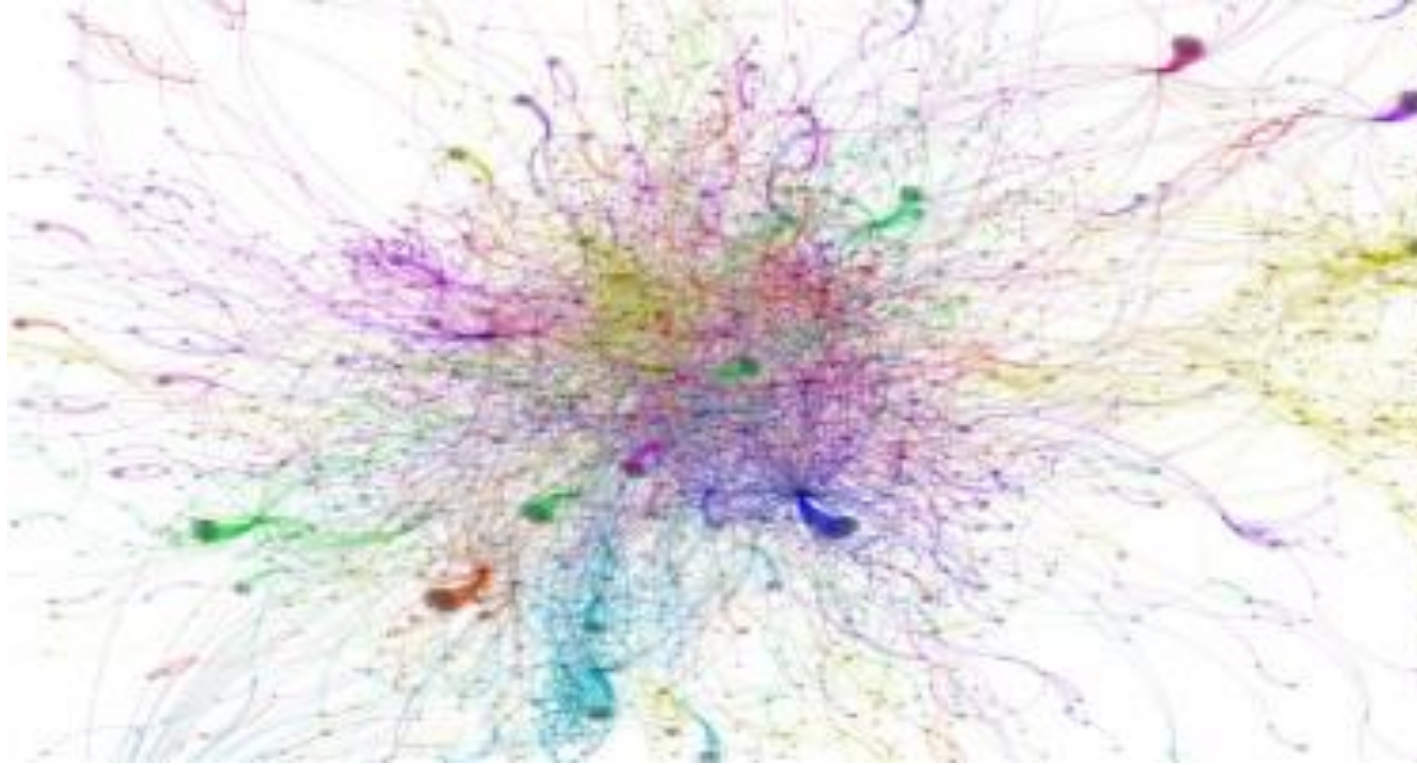




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Vox 510-843-5277
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www.adamschittenden.com



Much better: a business maps its own network



International Journal of Production Economics

Volume 165, July 2015, Pages 247-259



Insights from hashtag #supplychain and Twitter Analytics:
Considering Twitter and Twitter data for supply chain practice
and research

Bongsug (Kevin) Chae 

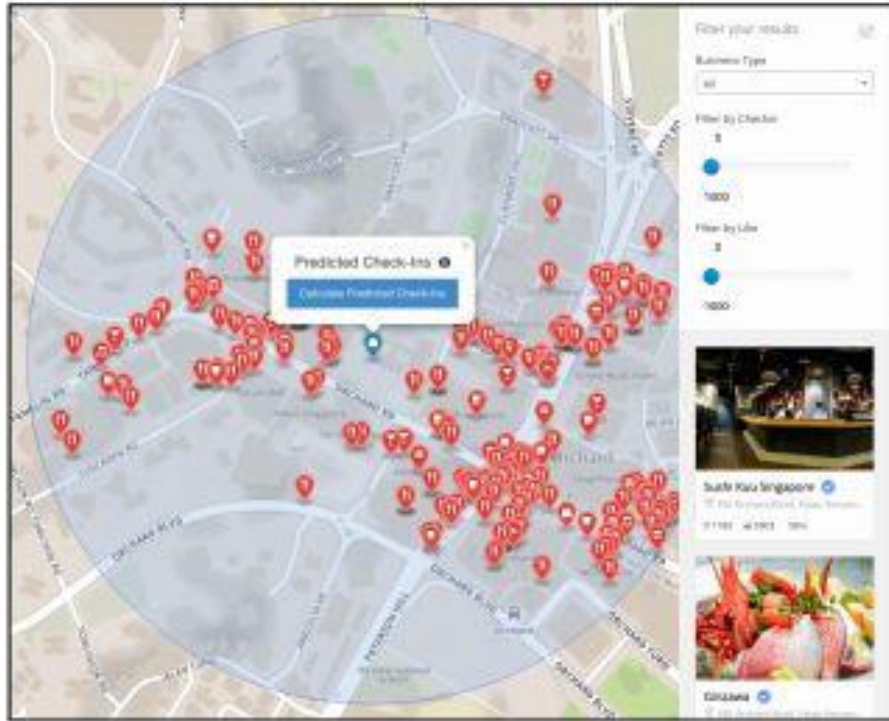


Figure 8: Our online interactive location analytics system.



Figure 3: The Facebook page of *Wimby Lu Chocolates* that shows key popularity metrics such as 8.131 “likes” and 22K “check-ins”.

Where is the Goldmine? Finding Promising Business Locations through Facebook Data Analytics

Jovian Lin, Richard Oentaryo, Ee-Peng Lim, Casey Vu, Adrian Vu, Agus Kwee
 Living Analytics Research Centre, Singapore Management University, 80 Stamford Road, Singapore
 jovian.lin@gmail.com, {roentaryo, eplim, caseyanthvu, adrianvu, aguskwee}@smu.edu.sg

Table 12.2 Product breakdown for GI digital technology firms

<i>GI Product</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
consultancy	1,276,928	65.39	65.39
care_or_maintenance	306,763	15.71	81.09
electronics	145,160	7.43	88.53
custom_software_development	113,763	5.83	94.35
broadband_services	38,672	1.98	96.33
web_hosting	28,808	1.48	97.81
software_desktop_or_server	21,096	1.08	98.89
advertising_network	15,638	0.8	99.69
peer_to_peer_communications	5,204	0.27	99.95
software_web_application	331	0.02	99.97
digital_media	305	0.02	99.99
software_mobile_application	255	0.01	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,952,923</i>	<i>100</i>	

Source: BSD CH Growth Intelligence

12 Exploring digital technology industry clusters using administrative and frontier data

Max Nathan and Anna Rosso

Analyzing business change with Yelp and content analysis

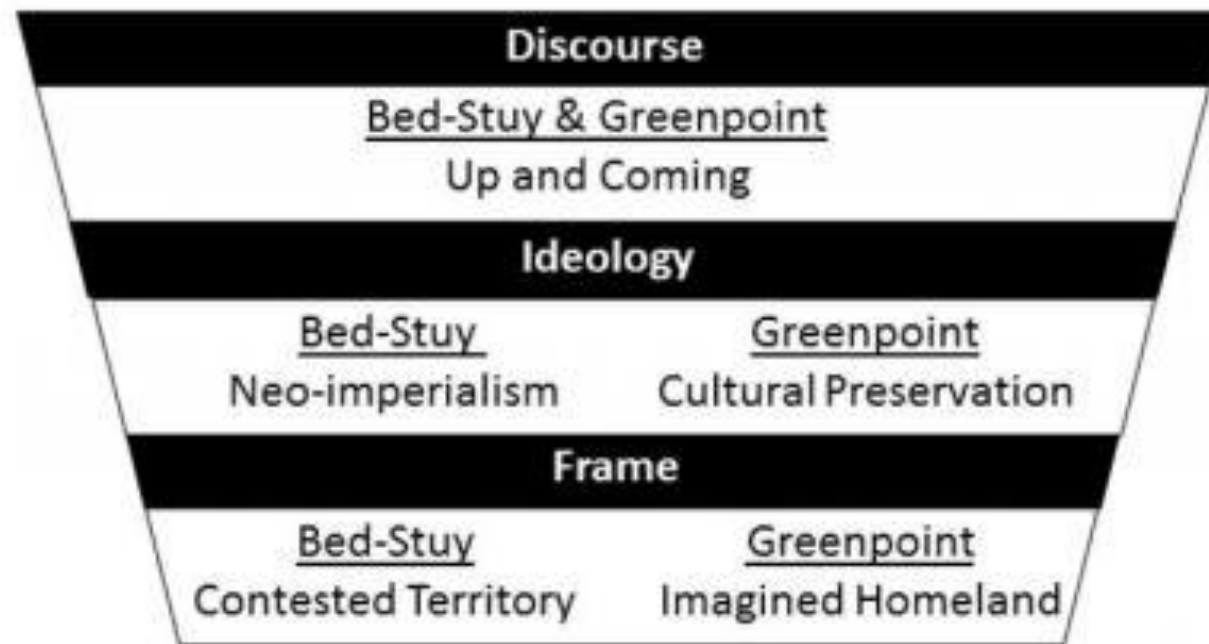


Figure 2. Frame analysis of two Brooklyn neighborhoods based on Yelp restaurant reviews.

Credit card transactions



Source: Louail, Lenormand, Murillo Arias, and Ramasco 2017

Conventional Wisdoms: Land Use, Development, Regional Governance...

- Land use regulation hinders production and raises prices
- New housing production causes displacement
- Regional governance occurs through formal bodies
- Etc.

www.urbandisplacement.org

URBAN**DISPLACEMENT**

[About](#) [Research](#) [Maps](#) [Policy Tools](#) [Case Studies](#) [Resources](#) [Blog](#)

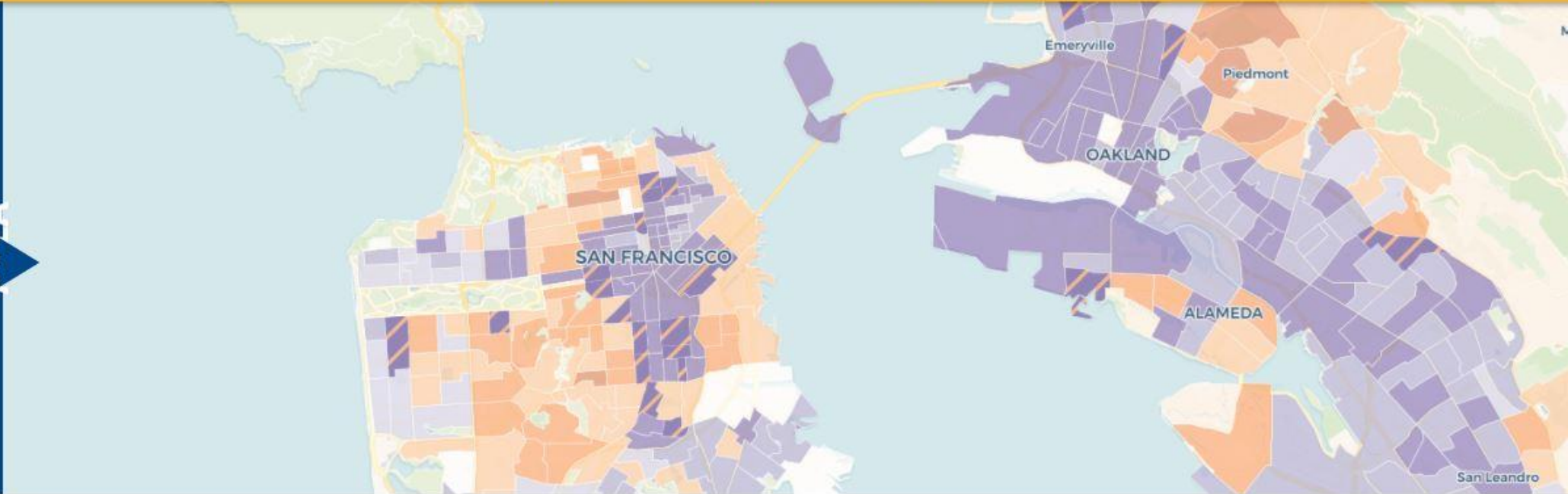
Watch our new explainer video on displacement [here!](#)

PORTLAND

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

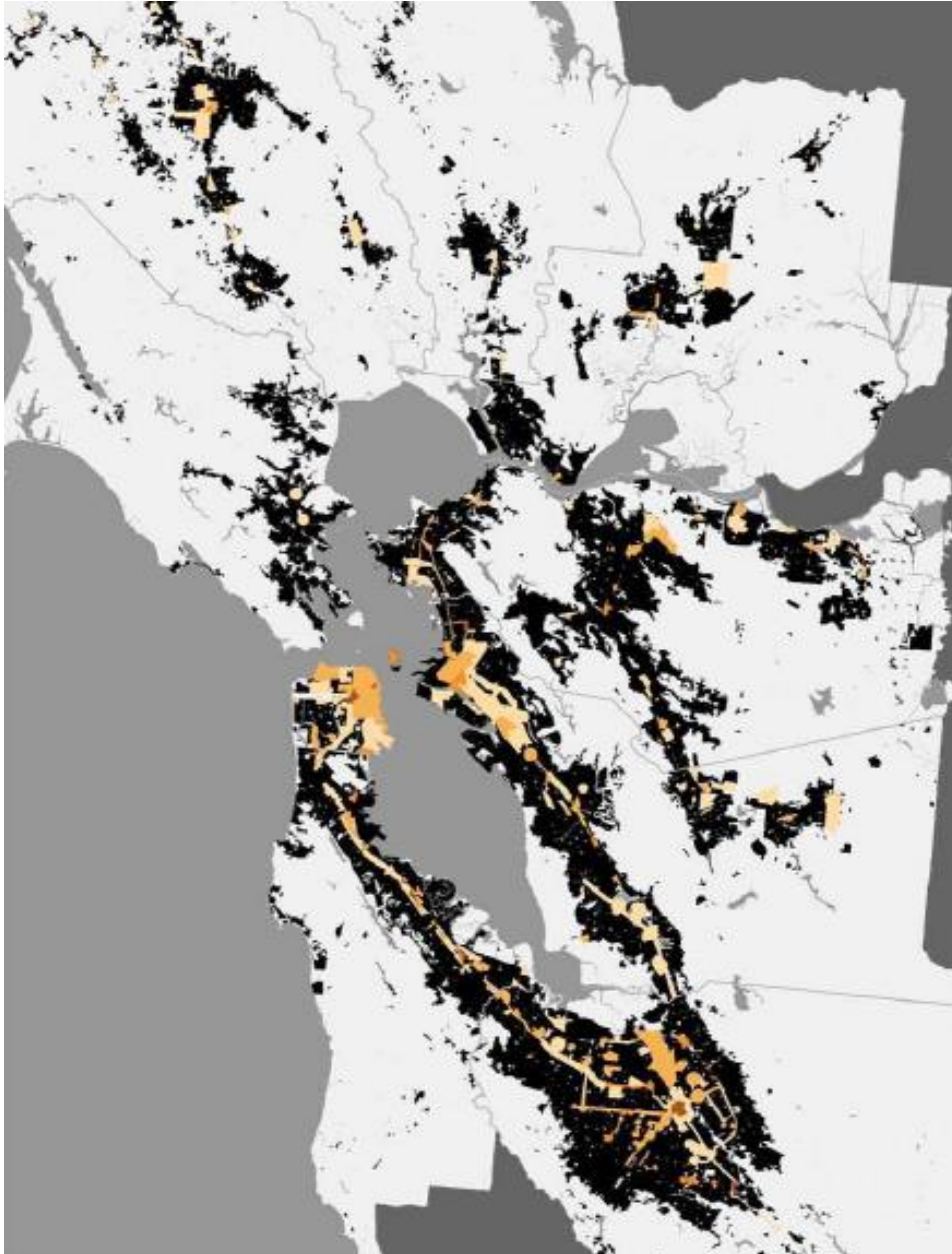
AREA



WHAT IS THE NATURE OF GENTRIFICATION AND DISPLACEMENT IN AMERICAN CITIES?

The Urban Displacement Project is a research and action initiative of UC Berkeley in collaboration with researchers at UCLA and

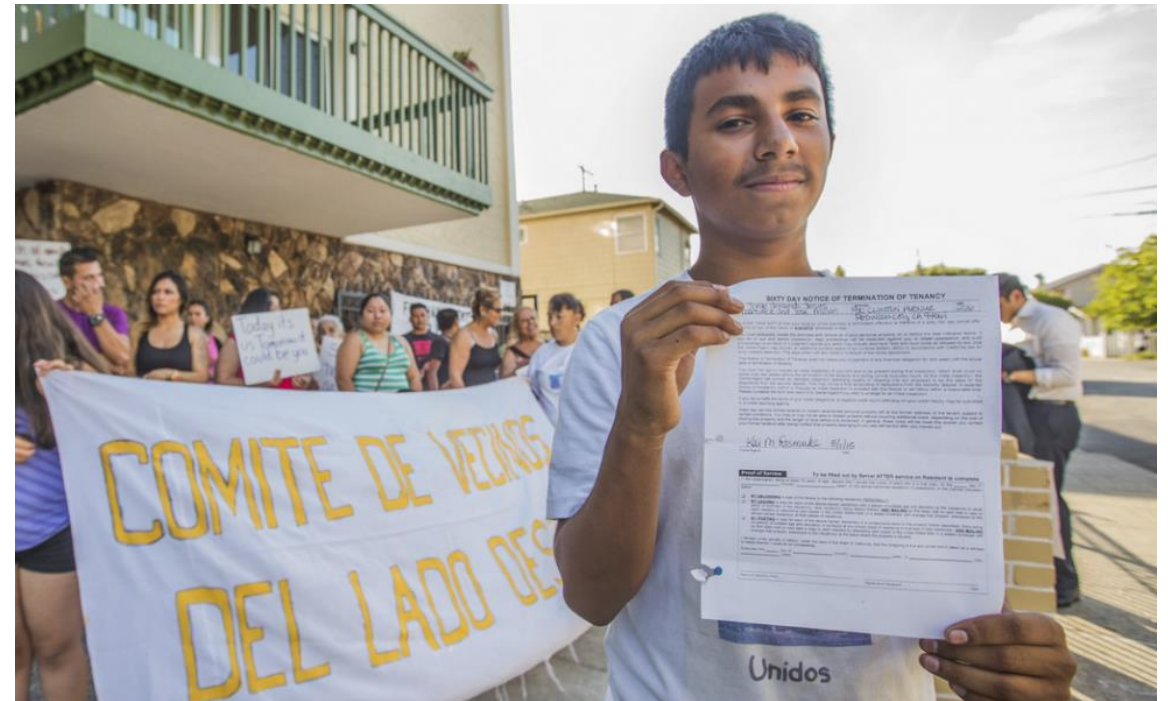
Regional sustainability planning, urban displacement?



=

2040 Plan Bay Area:

- 2 million new residents, 1 million new jobs
- 80% of new growth in 5% of land area



Methodologies for Analyzing Potential Displacement near Transit

*Funded by California Air Resources Board
and Department of Transportation*



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS



ABAG
ASSOCIATION
OF BAY AREA
GOVERNMENTS



Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

URBAN**DISPLACEMENT**

Community-based participatory research



case studies

on Gentrification and Displacement
in the San Francisco Bay Area



WORKING PARTNERSHIPS USA



Mixed-methods approach

- Fieldwork and interviews conducted jointly with community-based organizations
- Multi-level (parcel-tract-city) database:

Dataset	Variables	Years
Census	Race, income, age, educational attainment, HH composition, employment, jobs, tenure, vacancies, crowding, housing units, housing burdened, commute mode, car ownership, rent paid, immigration status, nativity, linguistic isolation, income inequality, racial segregation, income bipolarity, % moved-in within last year (by race, education, income, tenure)	1990, 2000, 2010, 2009-2013
Parks/Open Space	Small parks (acres/1000 people) and protected areas (acres/1000 people)	2014
Transit Stations	# rail stations per acre and population	1990,2000, 2014
Walkability	Average score	2014
Transit ridership (BART, VTA, CalTrain)	# weekday entrances or exits	1992-2014
Residential Building Permits	# permits per year	1980-2013
Potentially rent controlled units	# of potentially rent controlled apt as percentage of total units	
Evictions (SF &LA only)		1998-2013
Non-profits	Total, rec, youth, social services and housing/advocacy-related	1995, 2000, 2010
PUMS	Movement in/out of neighborhood (with race, income, education)	2011, 2010, 2000
Affordable Housing	# deed restricted and public housing units	1990, 2000, 2013
Section 8	# of vouchers	2000-2013
NETS	# jobs, establishments, sales	
Budget	% of general revenue from property taxes	1992-2011
Anti-displacement policies	Production and preservation policies	

Shortcomings of previous research

- Lack of analytic distinction between gentrification and displacement
 - influx of capital and higher-income, higher-educated residents vs. forced moves and exclusion
- Underspecification of models analyzing causes of gentrification
- Models that find little relationship between gentrification and displacement, due to poor proxies, limited timeframe (e.g. 1990-2000) and units of analysis

Defining gentrification and displacement

Gentrification

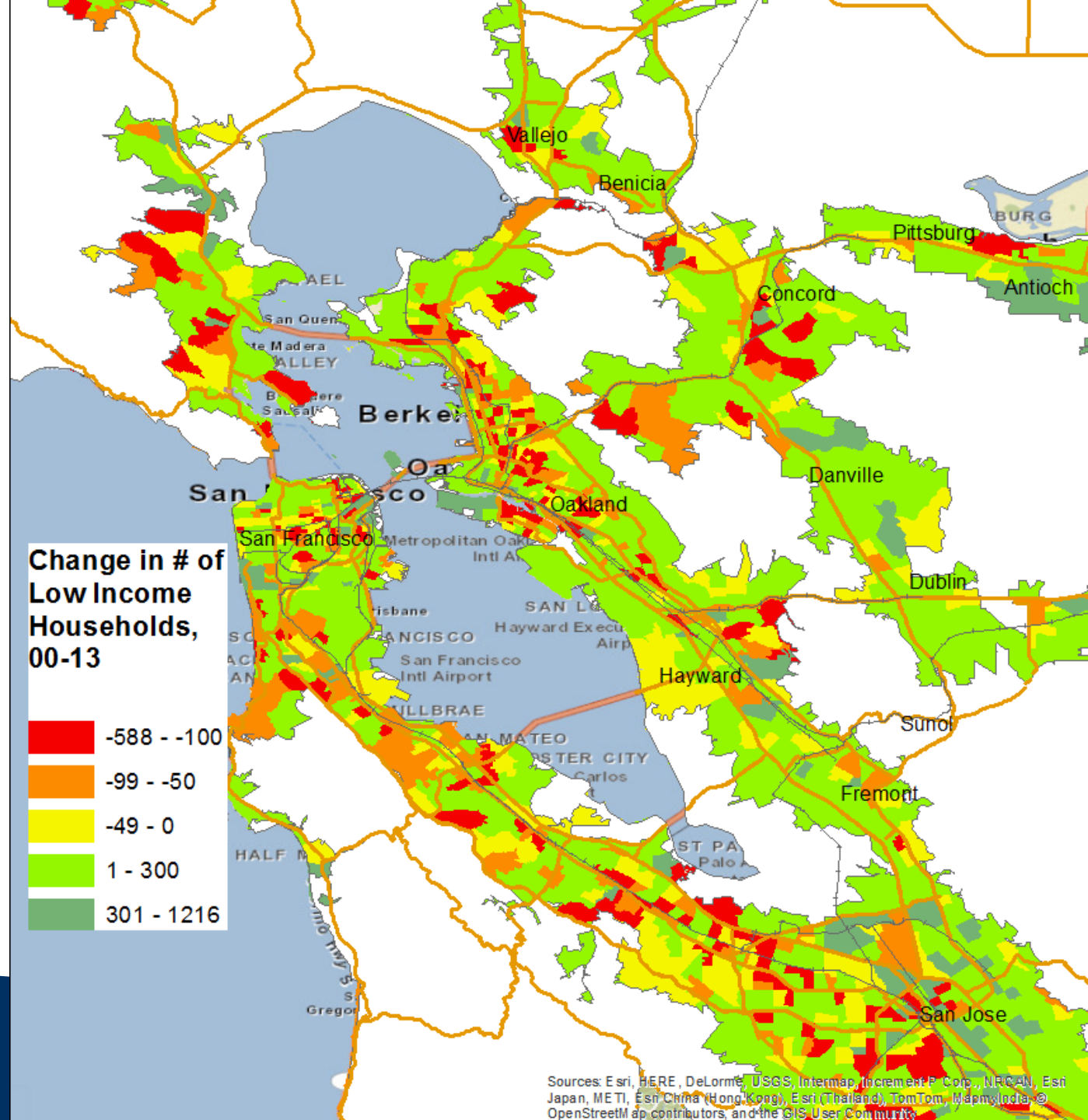
- Process of neighborhood change characterized by new real estate investment and an influx of new residents with higher income and educational levels
- May result in displacement

Displacement

- When a household moves for reasons beyond their control
- Many causes – related to both disinvestment and reinvestment
- Exclusionary displacement when future generations cannot move in

Change in Low Income Households

- On average tracts **gained** 60 low income households.
- **Loss** proxies for displacement

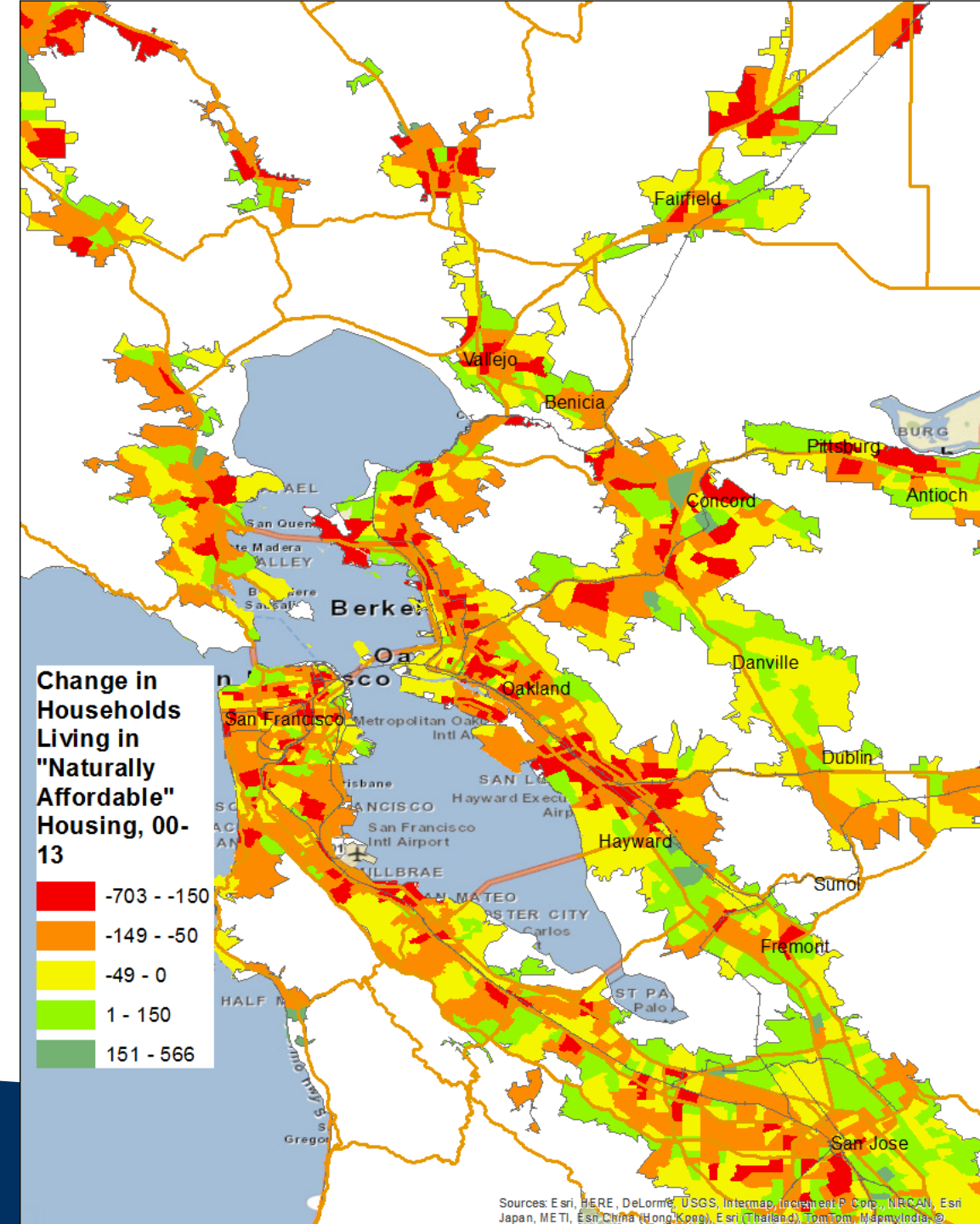


Loss of Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing

From trickle-down to trickle-up:
housing formerly affordable at
30% of income or less

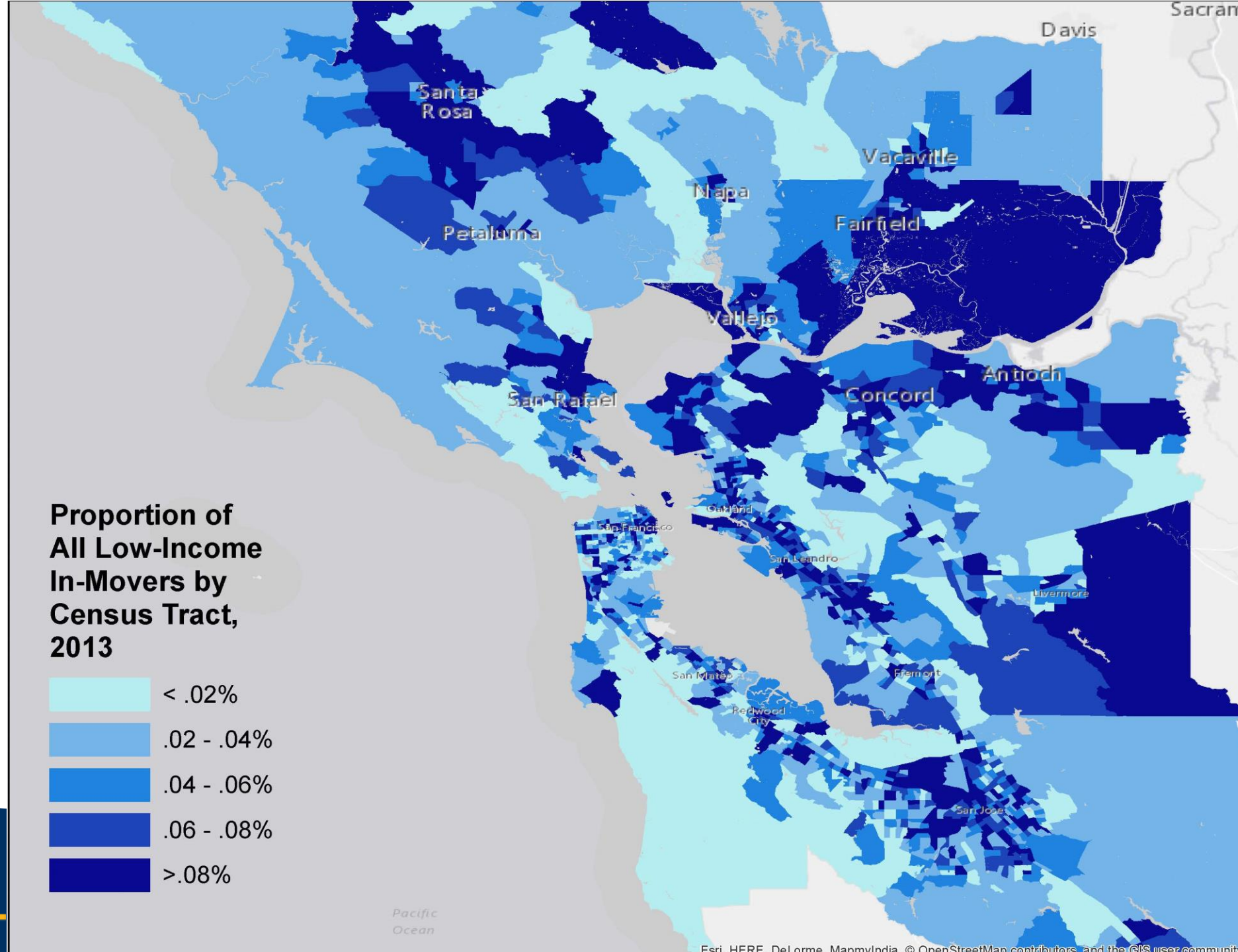
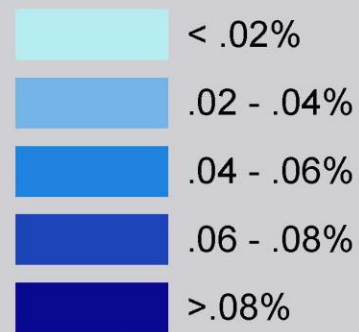
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URBANDISPLACEMENT

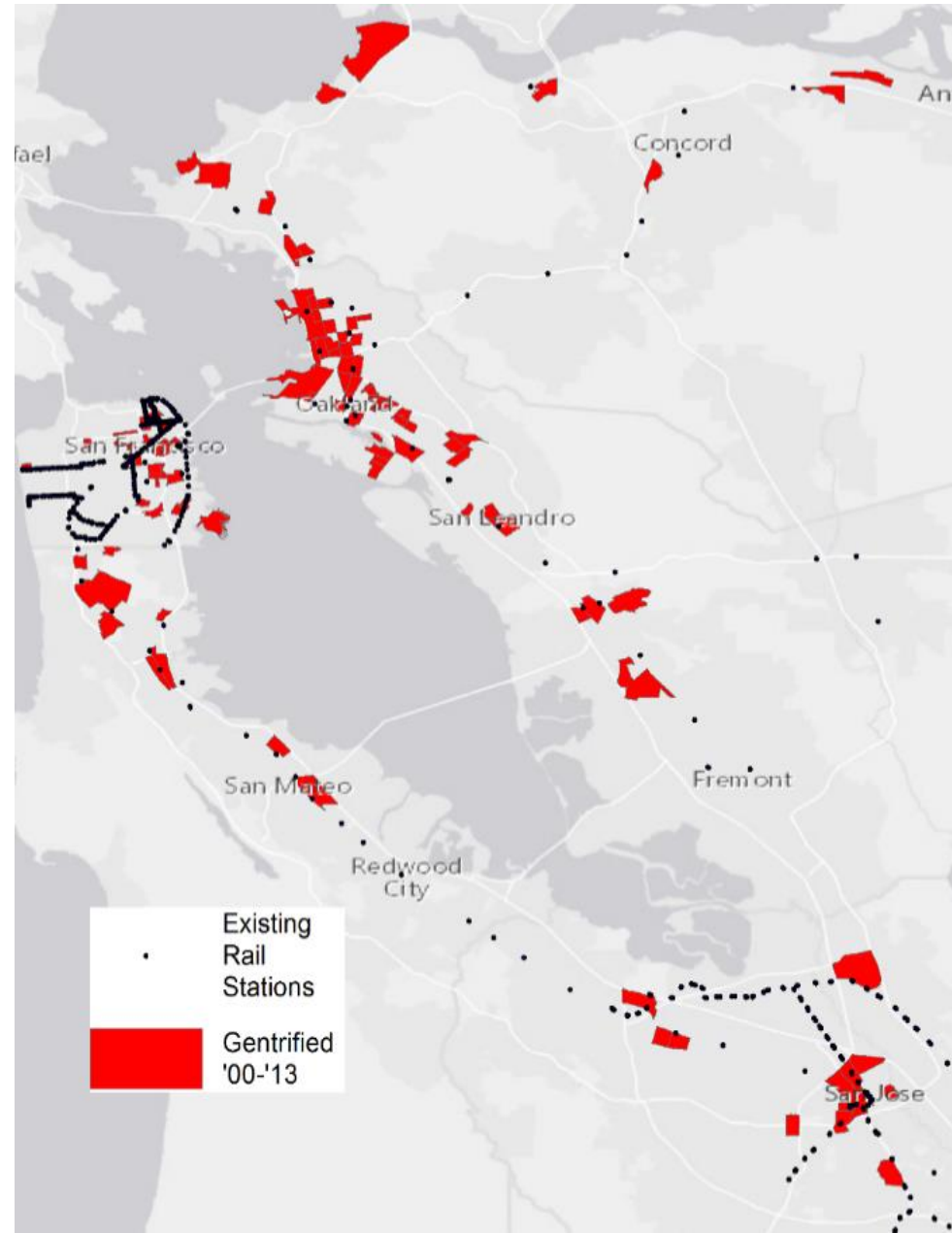


Exclusionary displacement of low-income households

Proportion of All Low-Income In-Movers by Census Tract, 2013

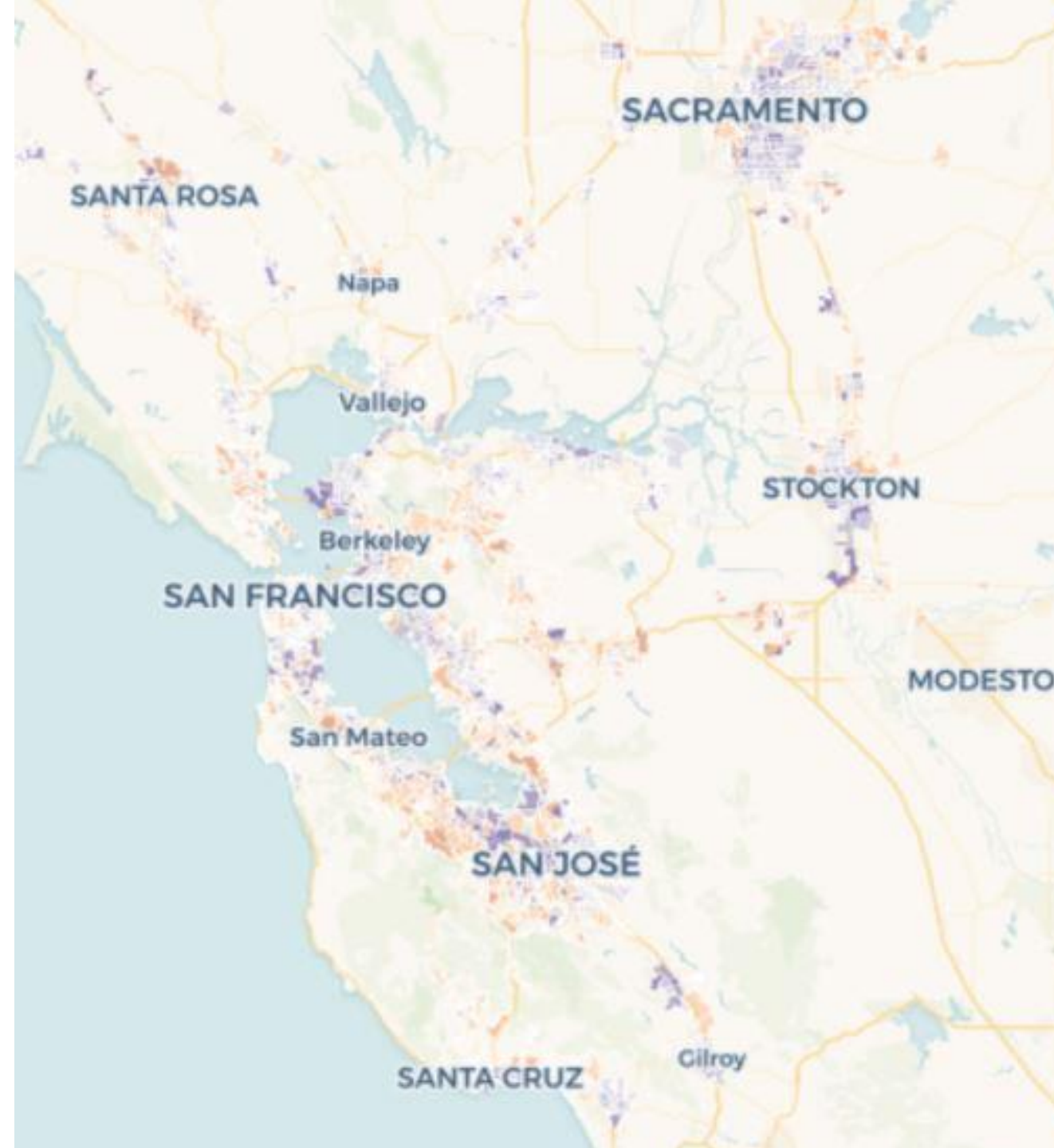


Transit-Oriented Gentrification

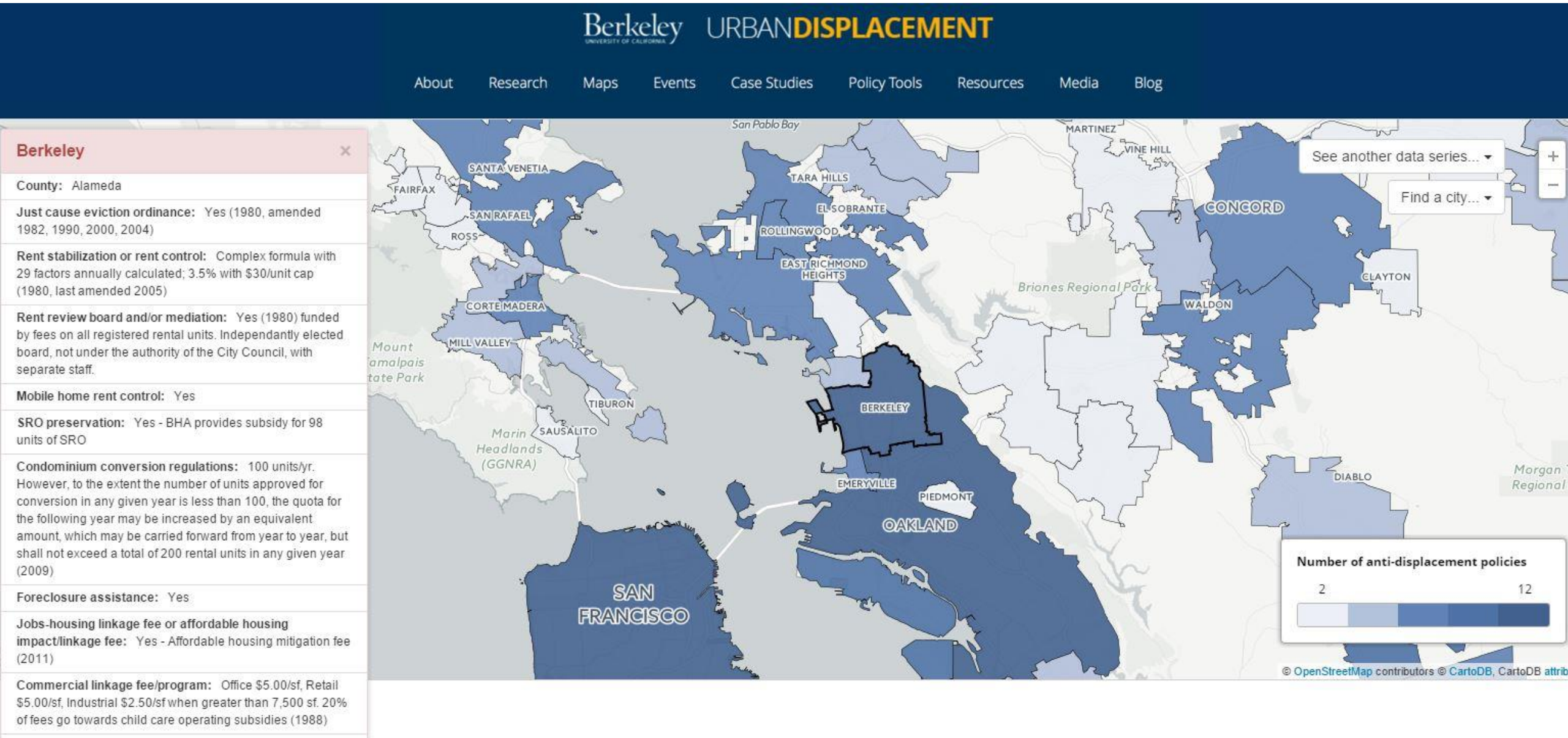


Regional displacement, 1990-2015

Census Tract Typology Classification	
Lower Income Tracts (> 39% of HH are considered Low Income)	Moderate to High Income Tracts (<39% of HH are considered Low Income)
Not losing low income households or very early stages Does not fall within any of the below categories	Not losing low income households or very early stages Does not fall within any of the below categories
At risk of gentrification or displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong market • In TOD • Historic housing stock • Losing market rate affordable units • Employment center 	At risk of displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong market • In TOD • Historic housing stock • Losing market rate affordable units • Employment center
Undergoing displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already losing low income households, naturally affordable units, and in-migration of low income residents has declined • Stable or growing in size 	Undergoing displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already losing low income households • Decline in either naturally affordable units or in-migration of low income residents • Stable or growing in size
Advanced Gentrification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gentrified between 1990 and 2000 or between 2000 and 2013 based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighborhood vulnerability ◦ Demographic change ◦ Real estate investment 	Advanced Exclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low proportion of low income households • Very low in-migration of low income households



Regional policy inventory



Policy change: incorporating time

San Francisco Chronicle

HUD to rethink veto of SF's preference housing law

By J.K. Dineen | September 2, 2016 | Updated: September 2, 2016 4:25pm

Mission residents and others will be favored for housing

By Mission Loc@l on September 22, 2016 at 5:00 PM

Mission 2015 Interim Controls



SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

September 24, 2015

Policy change: shifting from city to region

Plan Bay Area 2040

Search

ENGLISH · ESPAÑOL · 中文(繁體)

2040 PLAN PREVIOUS PLAN THE COUNTIES GET INVOLVED NEWS RESOURCES CONTACT US

2040 Plan

Adequate Housing 2 House **100%** of the region's projected growth by income level without displacing current low-income residents and with no increase in in-commuters over the Plan baseline year*

Goals and Targets

Scenarios

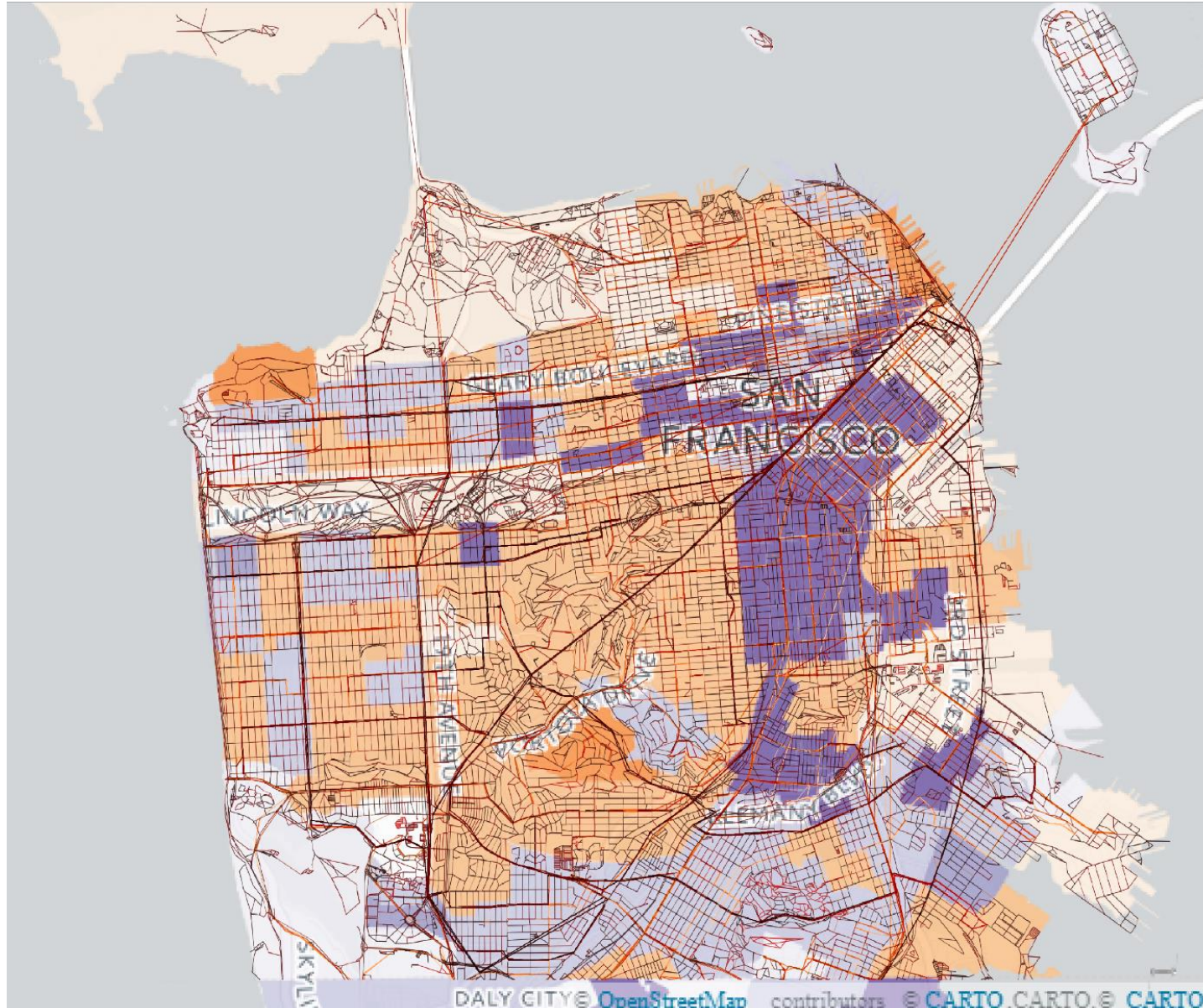
Housing and Jobs

Goals and Targets

BART Board of Directors: Transit-Oriented Development Policy Performance Measures and Targets

POLICY GOAL	INTENT	STAND	
		#	Draft Performance Measures
F. Affordability & Equity	Ensure all incomes can live near transit	F1.	# affordable units on BART property
		F2.	Share of housing units systemwide that are affordable
	Increase Opportunities for Disadvantaged Businesses (Federal) and Small Businesses	F3.	Disadvantaged Business and Small Business Utilization

Reanalyzing with big data: GTFS



**Rethinking
accessibility
from points to
networks:**

Adding General
Transit Feed
Specification data

Reanalyzing with big data: travel diary app

Motivation

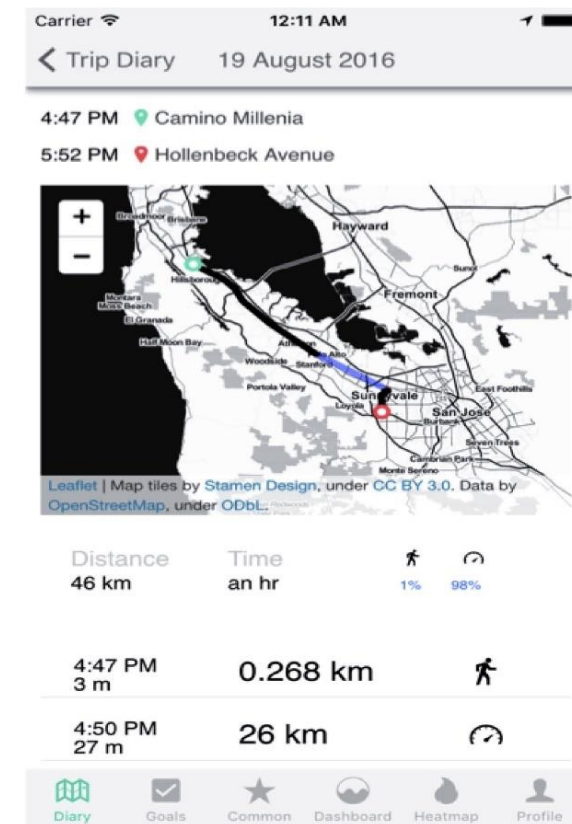
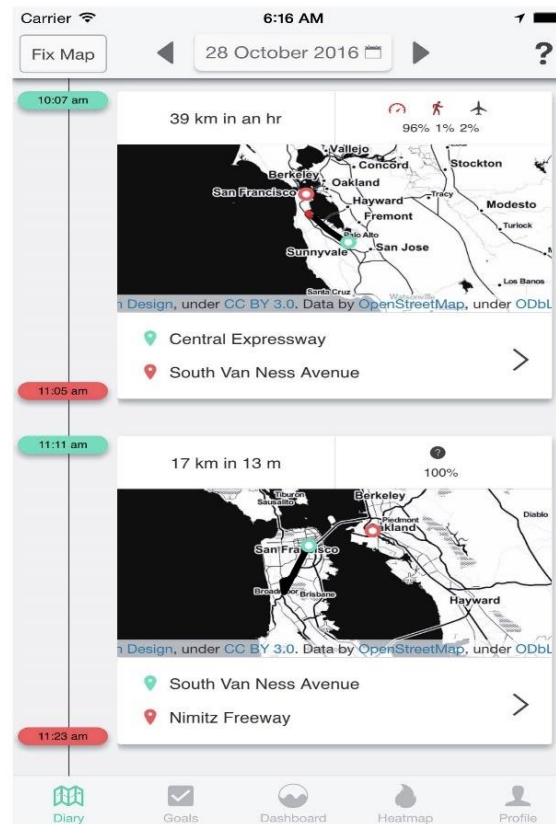
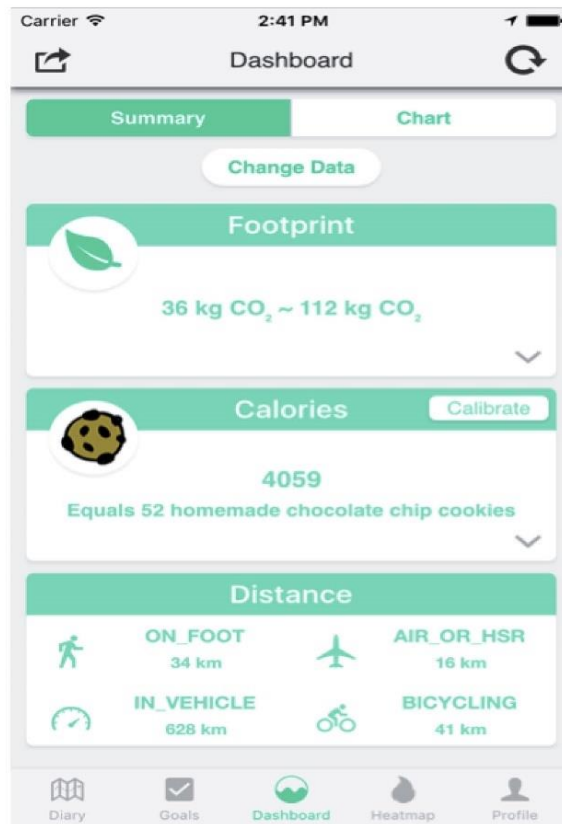
It works!

We used it

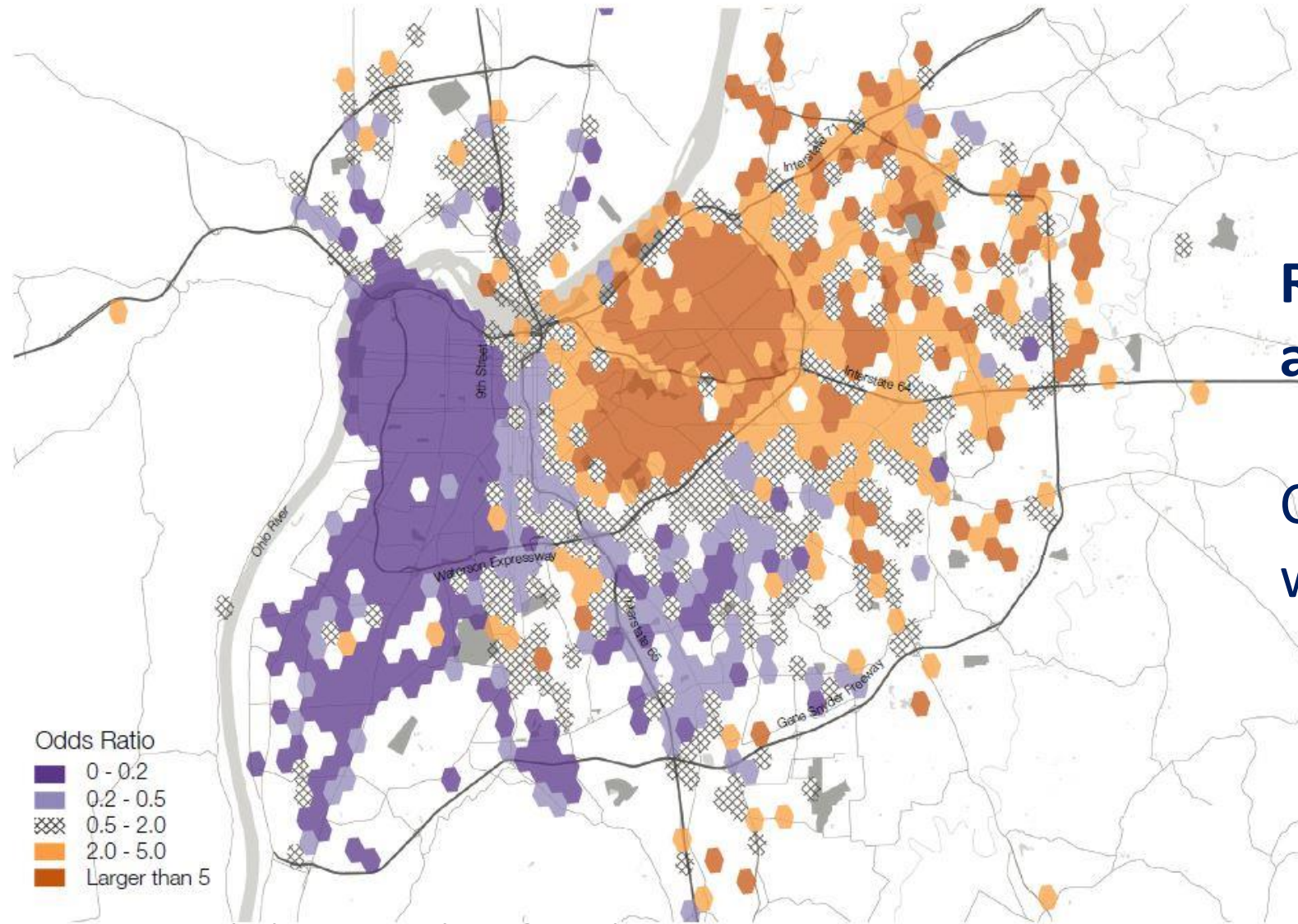
And so can you!

Recap and questions

Automatically sensed travel diary



Reanalyzing with big data: geotagged tweets



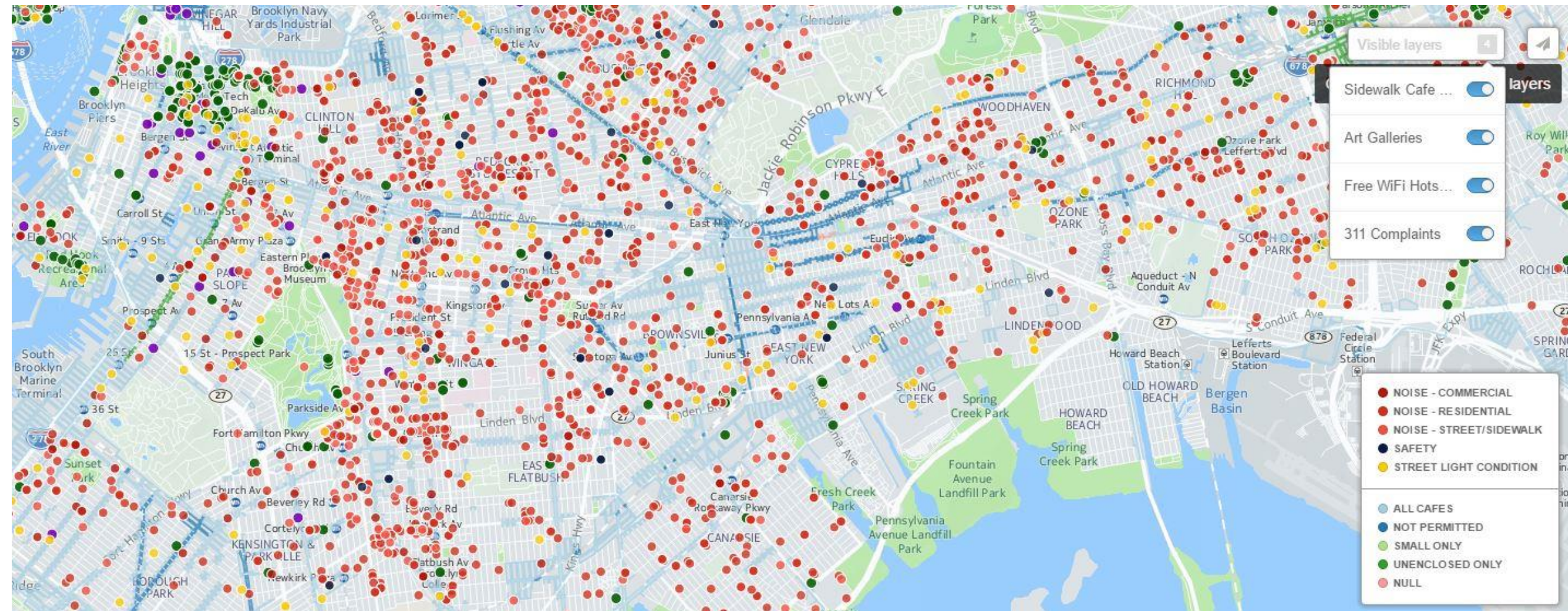
Rethinking
activity patterns

Collaboration
with Matt Zook

Source: Shelton, Poorthuis & Zook 2015

Fig. 3. Unevenly segregated activity spaces of West End and East End residents.

Reanalyzing with 311 (complaint) data



New policy possibilities

- Transit – housing linkage
- Opportunity via regional activity patterns, not just neighborhood
- Lived experience of gentrification and displacement
- Relationship between gentrification and displacement
- Early warning of neighborhood change
- ???

Making a difference through data

- big data and transparency to develop trust, overturn models, and change the world...and regional policy??

