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New York City Gentrifying Detector

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM HERE?

OPPORTUNITY

Most jobs are closer to city center

INCREASED VALUE

Nearby desirable locations become expensive

DISPLACEMENT

Vulnerable populations are priced out and must leave

SPREAD

Neighborhoods adjacent to new 'trendy' areas are vulnerable



NEIGHBORHOODS BY THE NUMBERS

78%

Average loss of diversity
in Williamsburg

3000%

Increase in
White-Population in
Bedford-Stuyvesant

231

Neighborhoods classified
as gentrified by cluster
algorithm

17%

Of Census Tracts in
Brooklyn classified as
gentrified by cluster
algorithm



THE PROCESS

1. PROCESSING

Percent Changes

3. EVALUATION

Established Metrics



0. COLLECTION

U.S. Census Data

2. CLUSTERING

KMeans & PCA

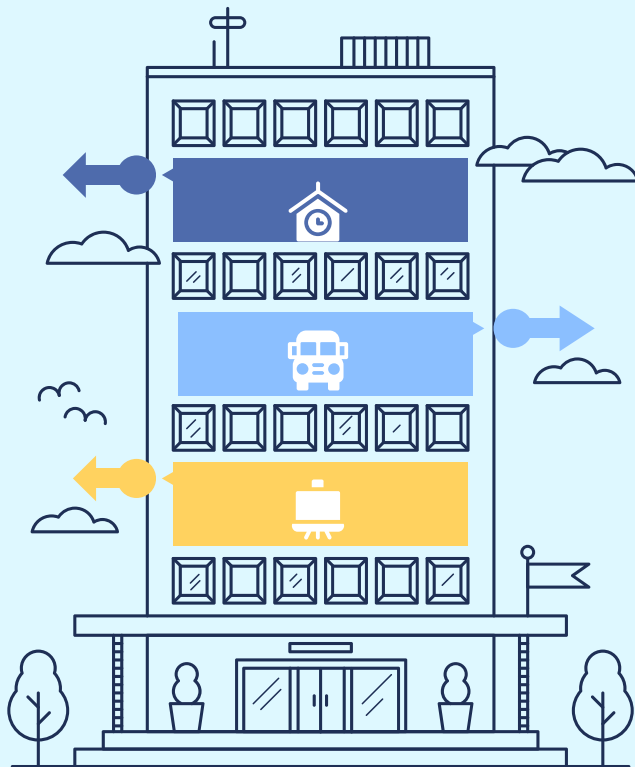
TAKE A LOOK AT THE DATA

2000 & 2010

U.S. Census Data and American
Community Survey

DOMAIN

Staten Island was not included
due to large differences with
other boroughs



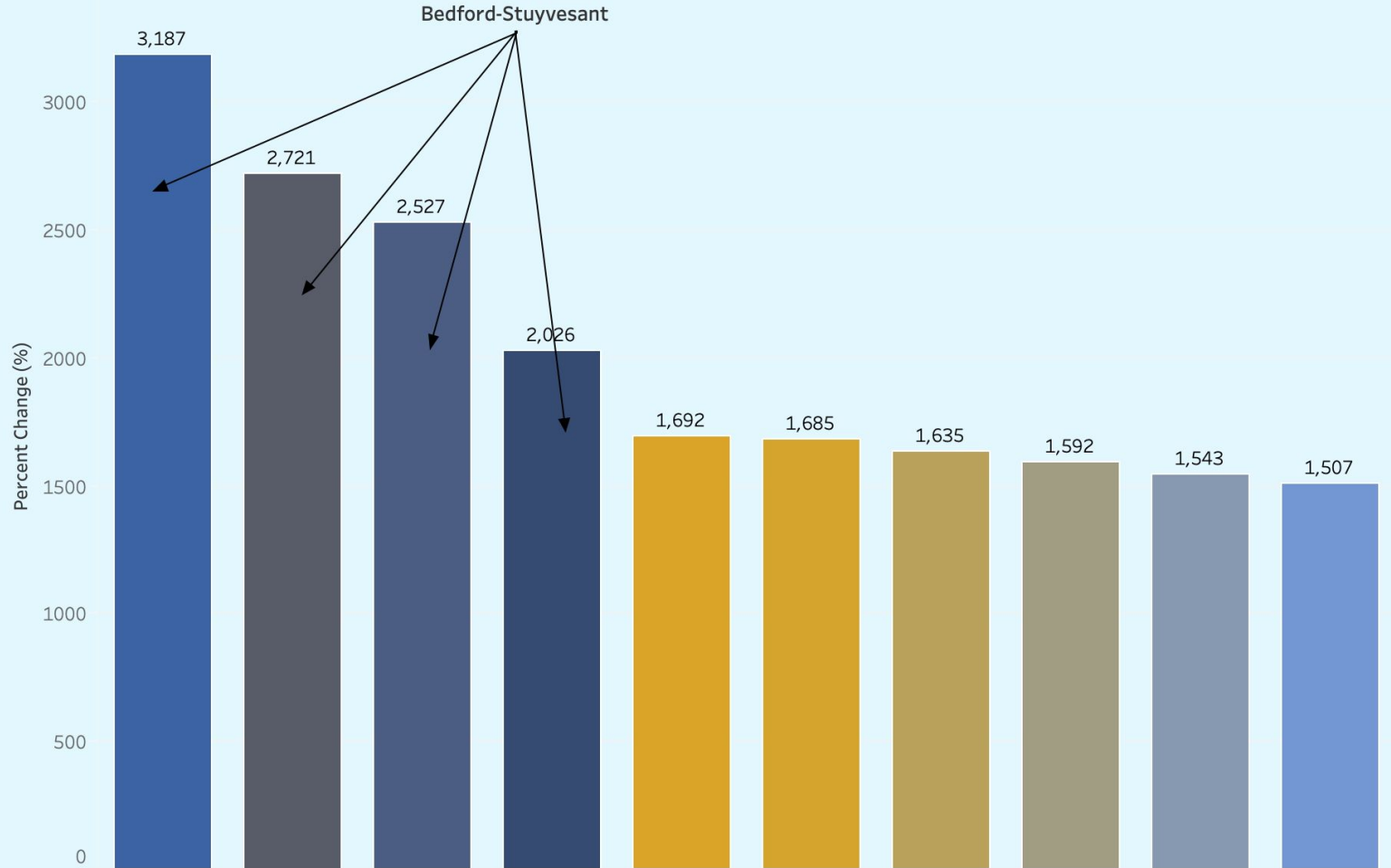
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Engineered features involving
percent changes

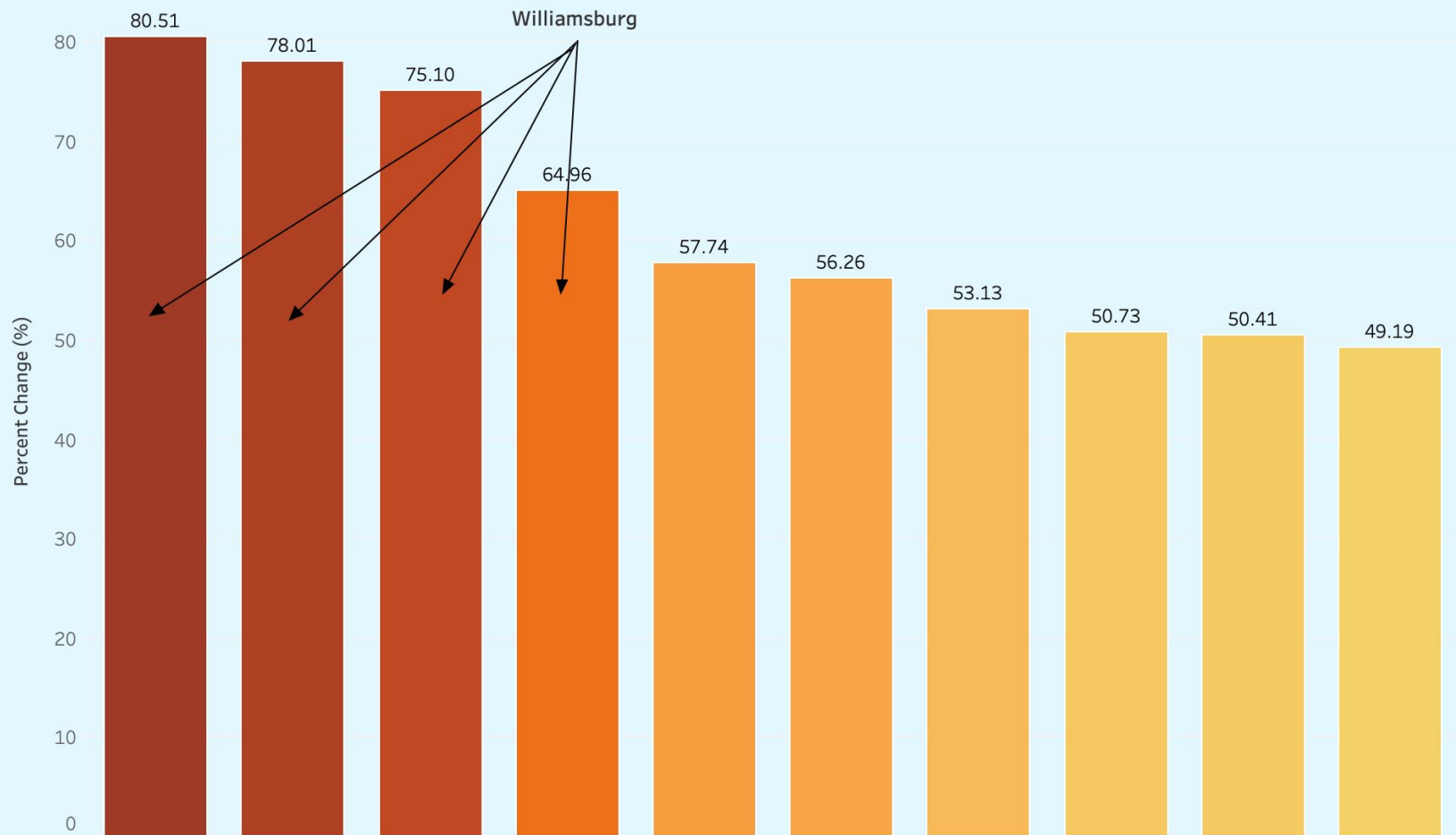
METRICS

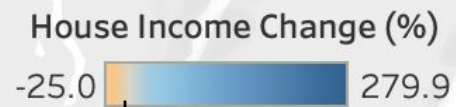
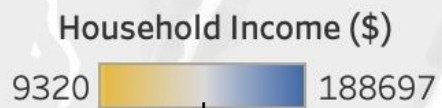
New York City by the Numbers

Top 10 Tracts in White-Population Increase



Top 10 Tracts with Non-White Population Loss





CLUSTERING

- Clustering occurs when you want to group observations on their similarities
- The process is rated based on how closely the observations in clusters are and how far a cluster is from another.

The *Silhouette Score*

- Models that will be used are KMeans, HAC, and PCA

SUBSETS

- Clustering loses efficiency when using large numbers of features
- Used metrics previously mentioned (income change, demographic change) as subsets
- Different subsets were used that increased the dimensions

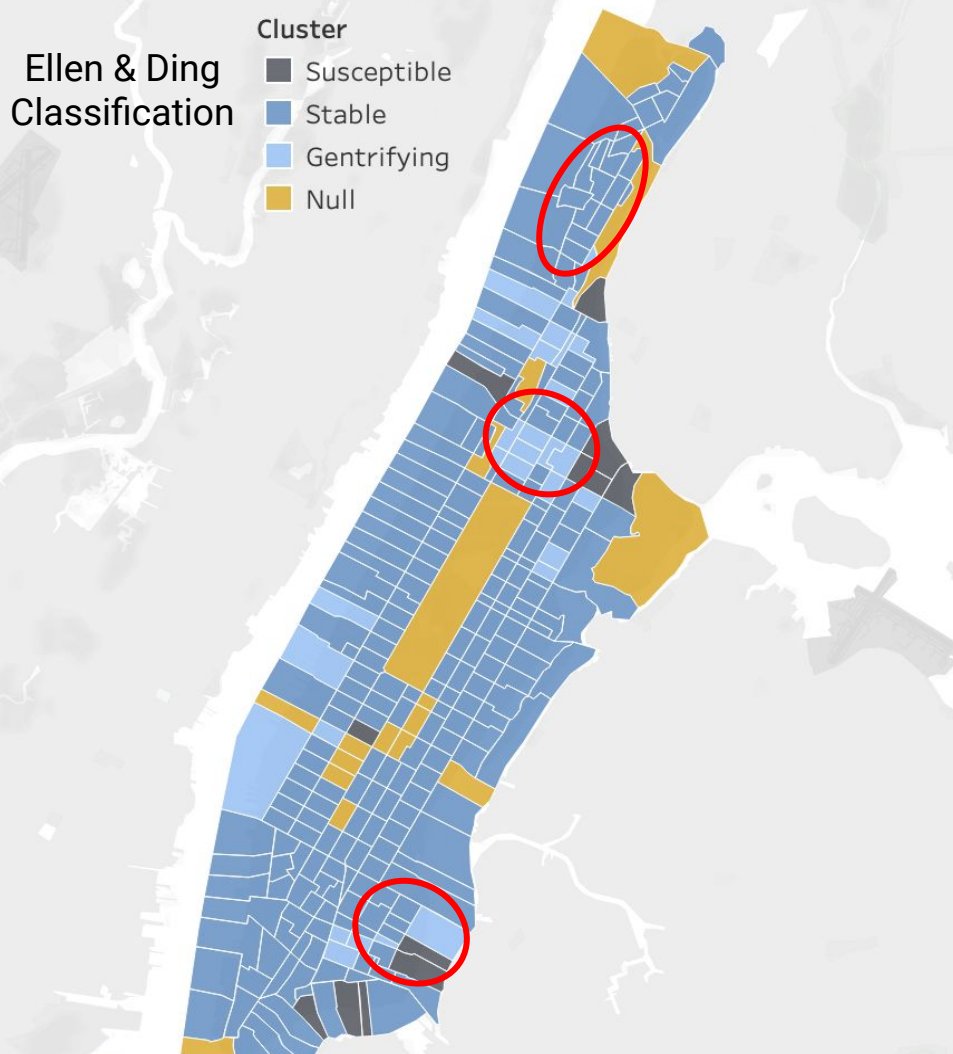
CLUSTERING RESULTS

Model	Description	Features	Silhouette Score
HAC (Subset 1)	Bottoms-Up approach to clustering	Changes in white population, monthly rent, etc	0.04
KMeans (Subset 2)	Top-Down clustering approach	Changes in non-white population, home value, etc	0.40
PCA (Subset 2)	Vector describing data for best fit	Changes in non-white population, home value, etc	0.43

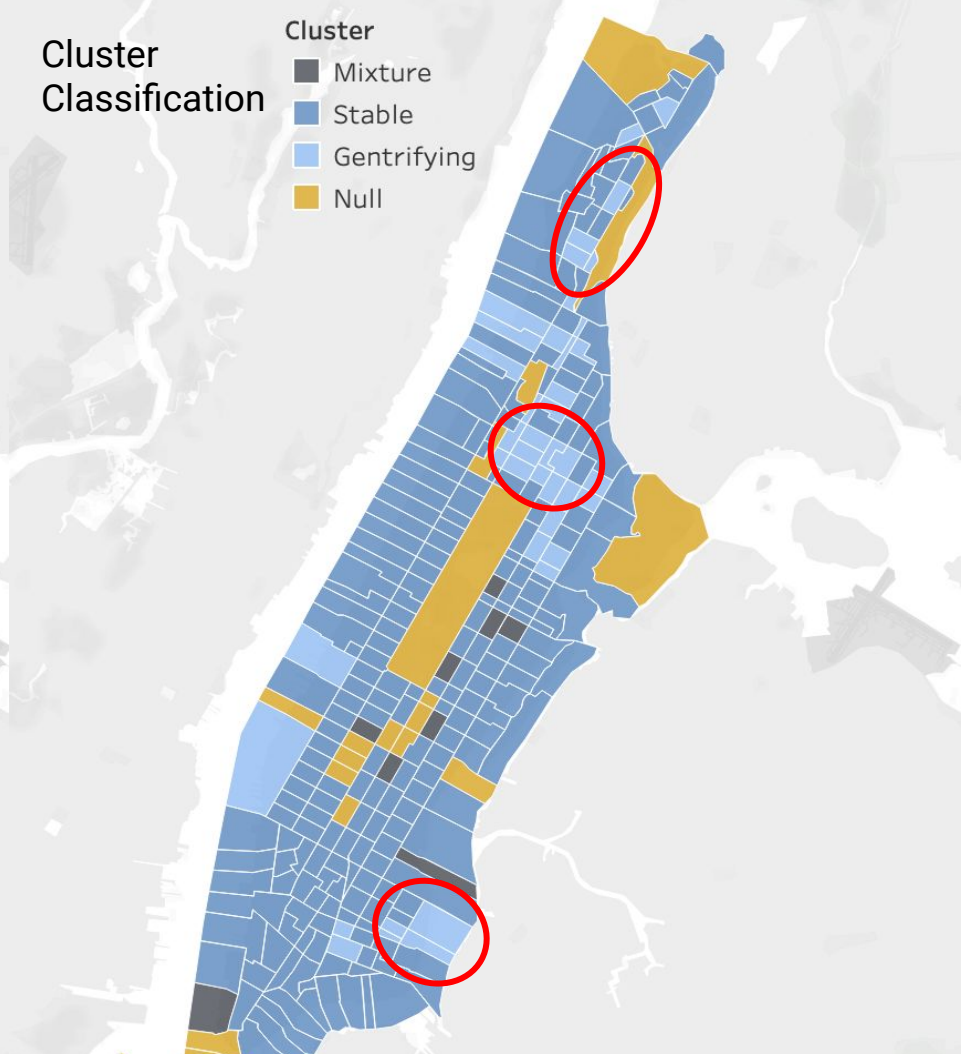
EVALUATION

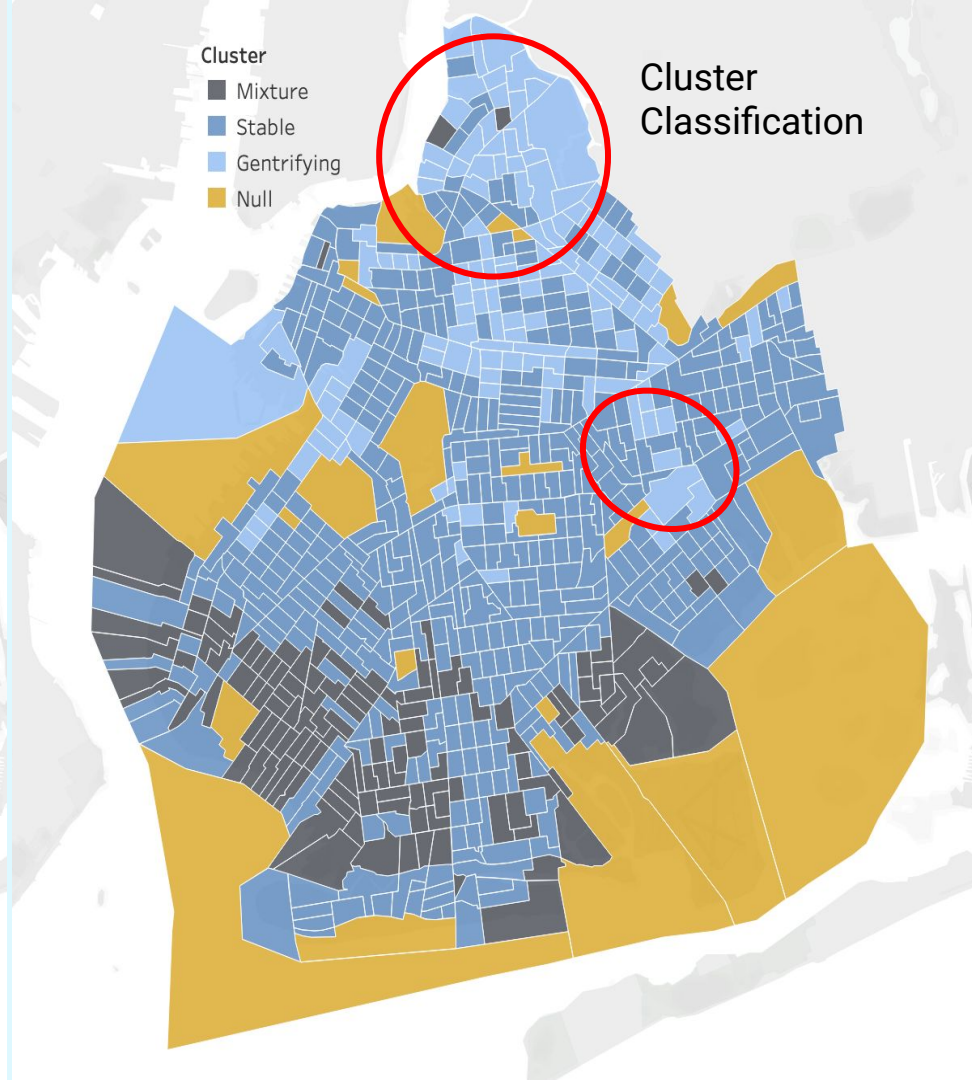
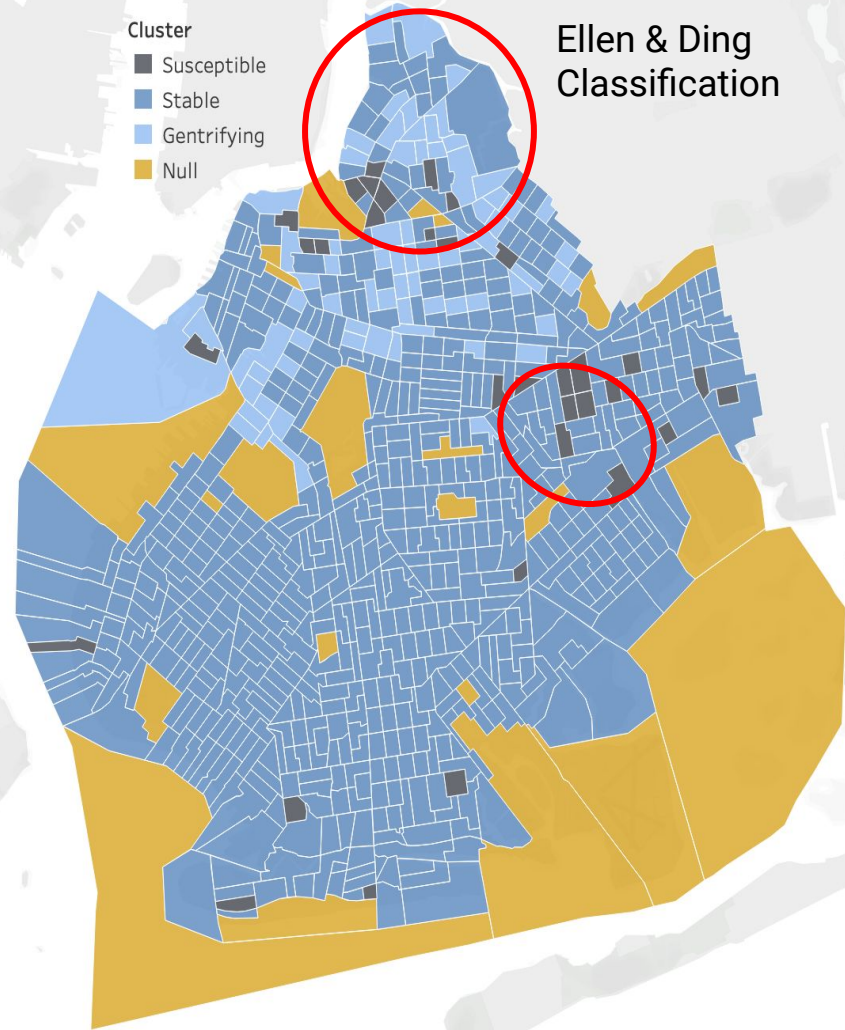
Established Metrics Comparison

Ellen & Ding Classification



Cluster Classification





SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON

CLUSTERING MODEL

- Provided a snapshot of neighborhoods based on percent change
- Mixture category included misclassified tracts and areas deemed less desirable
- Classified ~12% of tracts as gentrifying

ESTABLISHED METRICS

- Looked for possibility of change based on lower household income
- Susceptible category allowed established metrics to look forward
- Only classified 5% of tracts as gentrifying

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Look at adjacent neighborhoods in order to stem the tide of displacement
- Connect with community groups and housing activists in order to provide services to residents that may be forced out
- Communicate to the appropriate government agencies the warning signs of a gentrified neighborhood in order to stop it

FURTHER WORK

- Include more recent data and use this approach to predict on neighborhoods in the Bronx
- Look to find new data that can be used in models to better predict gentrifying neighborhoods
- Run script that will test every combination of possible subsets to find the best barometer of gentrification

SOURCES

- Gentrification: Framing Our Perceptions *Enterprise Community Partners*
 - Daily News: Brooklyn Development
 - Longitudinal Tract Database, Brown University
 - Saporta Report: How Do Researchers Measure Gentrification
 - Georgetown University: Examining the Negative Impacts of Gentrification
 - NYC Census Tract Maps
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- Images created with **Tableau**
 - Slides by Slidego

Thank You

Questions?



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