

# CITY of BOSTON

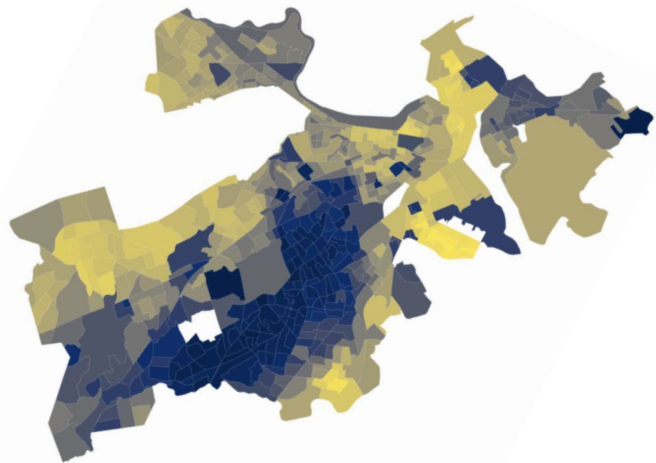
## PERMITTING

Deliverable 3

CS 506 - Team D  
David E. Kim (Team Lead)

Lukas Werk  
Richard Hao

Efim Sokolov  
Jackson Fisk



Analyze approved and rejected permits, including those assessed under Article 80, to **uncover insights linked to broader societal, political, and environmental concerns.**

## Boston Permitting Process

### Application

Apply and pay underlying fees for the permit

### Plan Review & Zoning

City examines the plan for compliance with the zoning laws

### Rejected

### Appeal

ZBA

### Approved

Valid for six months

## Current Progress

- Data cleaning & visualizations
- Preliminary Analysis
- Census data merging
- Geospatial visualizations
- Project base questions answered
- Basic Exploratory Analysis
- Extension project

## Datasets



### Approved Permits

Approved Building Permits



### Article 80 Permits

Approved Permits subject to Article 80



### Zoning Board of Appeal

ZBA decisions



### Census Data

For additional analysis



### COVID19 Data

Extension Project

# Extension Project

## Questions

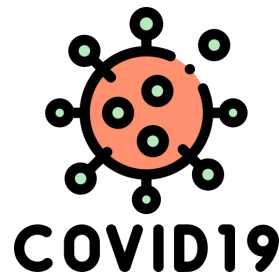
- How did the pandemic outbreak affect the permitting process?
- What factors can be predicted by machine learning to influence permit approvals?

## Datasets

- Dataset of Massachusetts COVID-19 data including dates and confirmed case counts.
- Combined dataset of approved and rejected permits.

## Information

- Mathematical methods to discover trends in COVID-19 and permitting processes over time.
- Implement a decision tree model to illustrate the factors influencing permit approvals and rejections.
- **Objective: Explore insights related to societal, political, and environmental factors.**



## OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:    project_count    R-squared:                0.003
Model:            OLS              Adj. R-squared:           -0.021
Method:           Least Squares    F-statistic:              0.1090
Date:             Mon, 11 Dec 2023  Prob (F-statistic):          0.743
Time:             20:10:45         Log-Likelihood:           -361.76
No. Observations: 45              AIC:                       727.5
Df Residuals:     43              BIC:                       731.1
Df Model:         1
Covariance Type:  nonrobust
=====

```

```

=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          3531.7075    133.950     26.366    0.000    3261.571    3801.844
Confirmed cases   -0.0005      0.002     -0.330    0.743     -0.004      0.003
=====

```

```

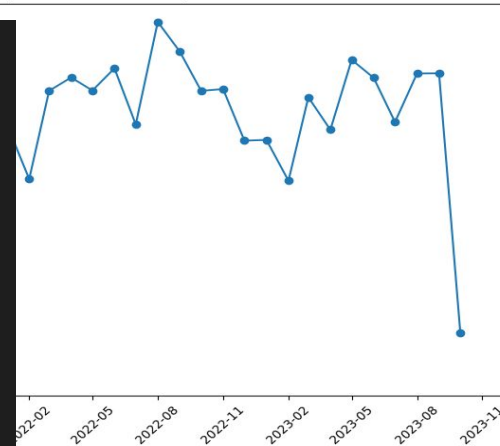
=====
Omnibus:            27.946    Durbin-Watson:           0.921
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        51.222
Skew:               -1.834    Prob(JB):                7.54e-12
Kurtosis:           6.723    Cond. No.                1.04e+05
=====

```

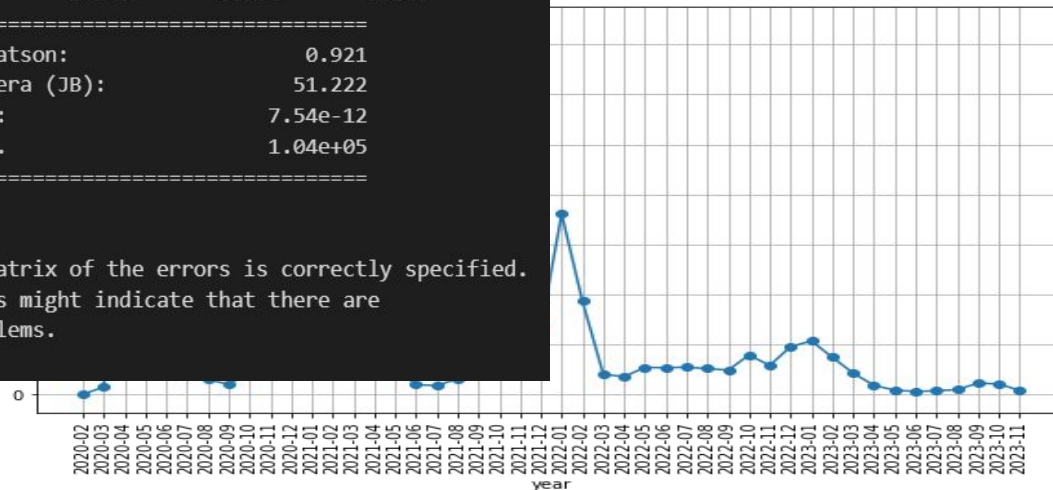
Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

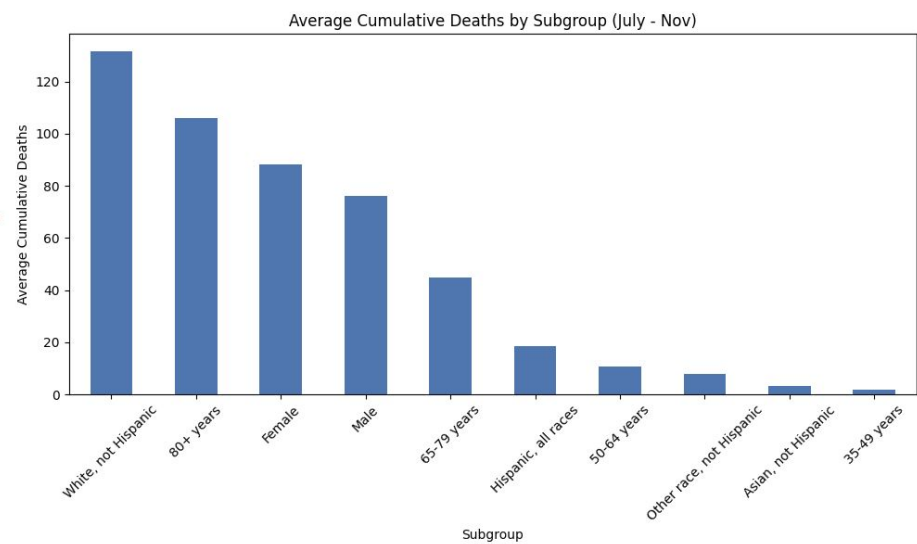
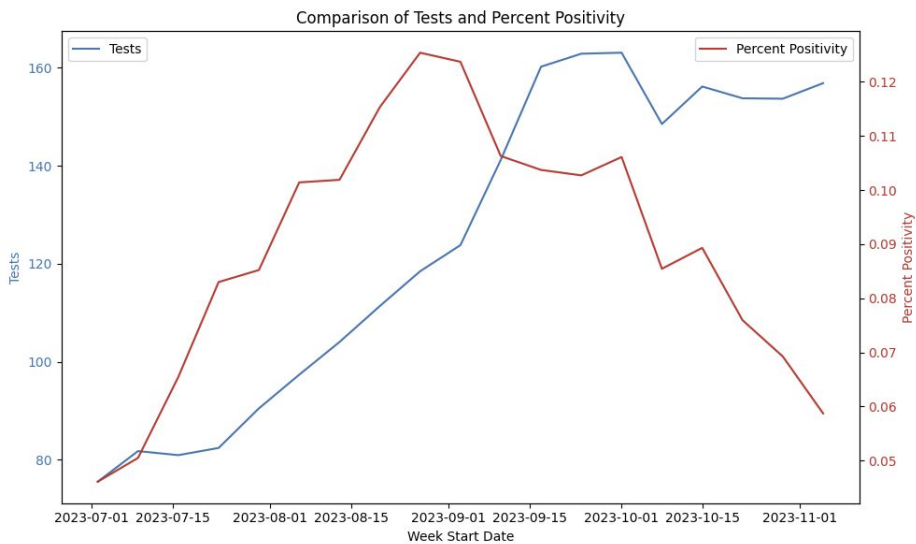
[2] The condition number is large, 1.04e+05. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.



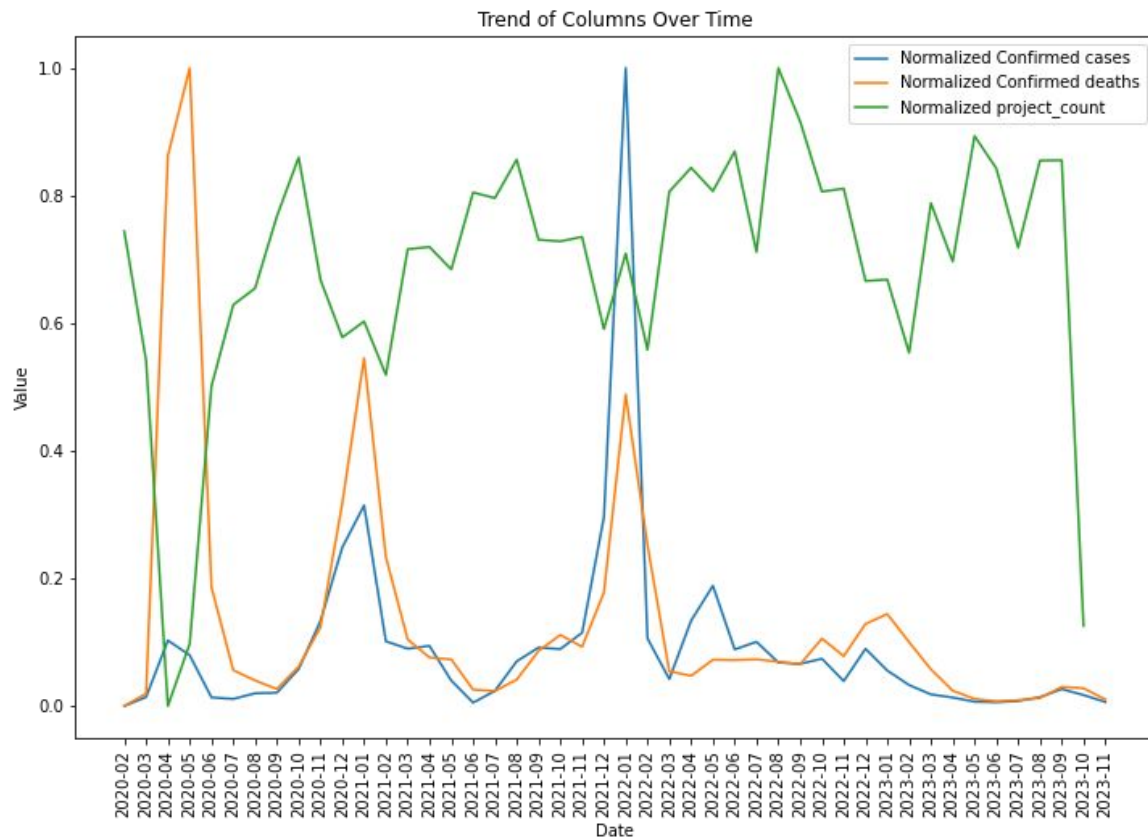
Confirmed Deaths



# COVID19

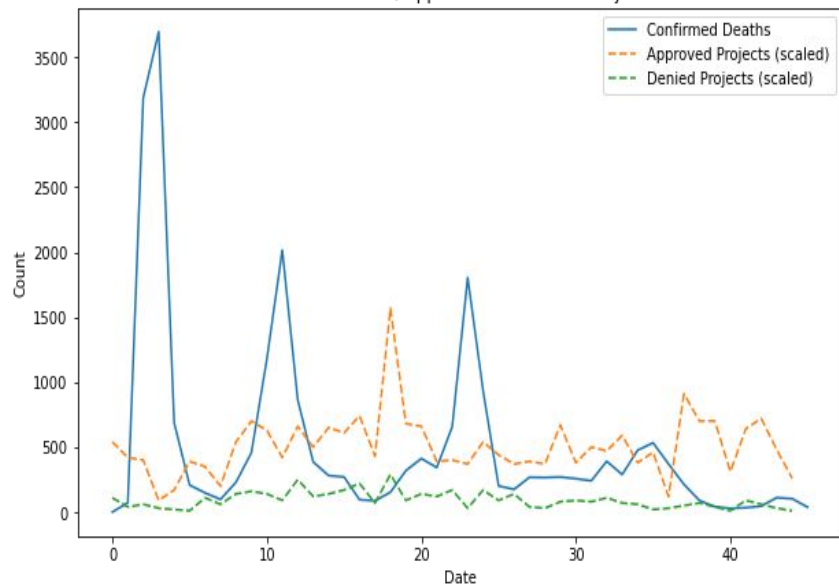


# COVID19

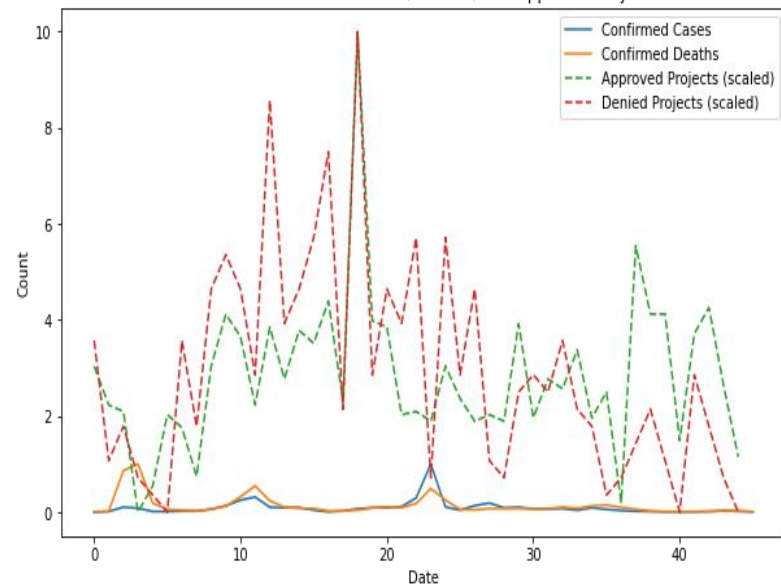


# COVID19

Trends of Confirmed Cases, Approved and Denied Projects Over Time

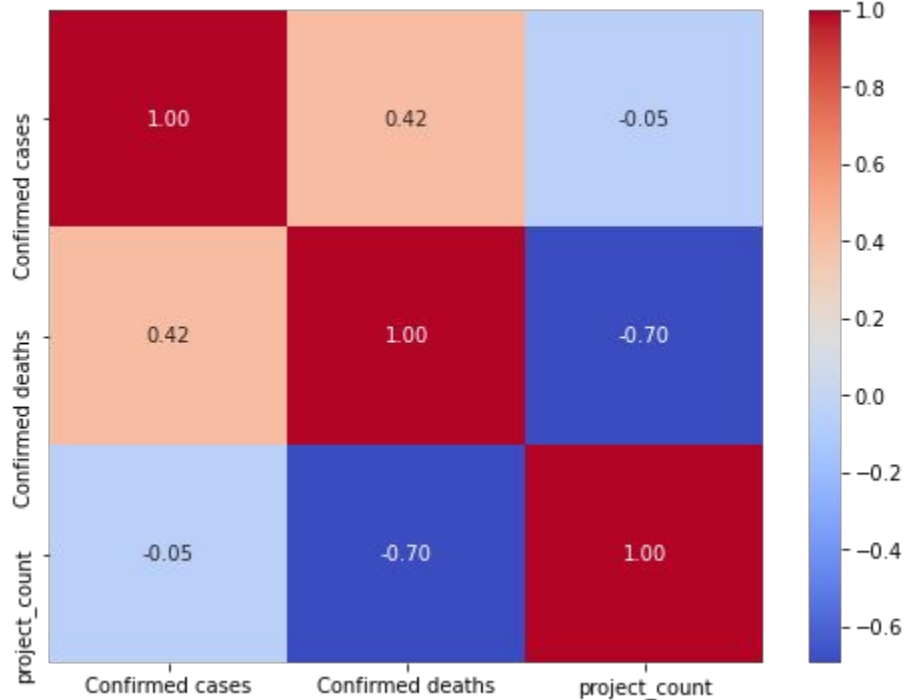


Trends of Normalized Confirmed Cases, Deaths, and Approved Projects Over Time

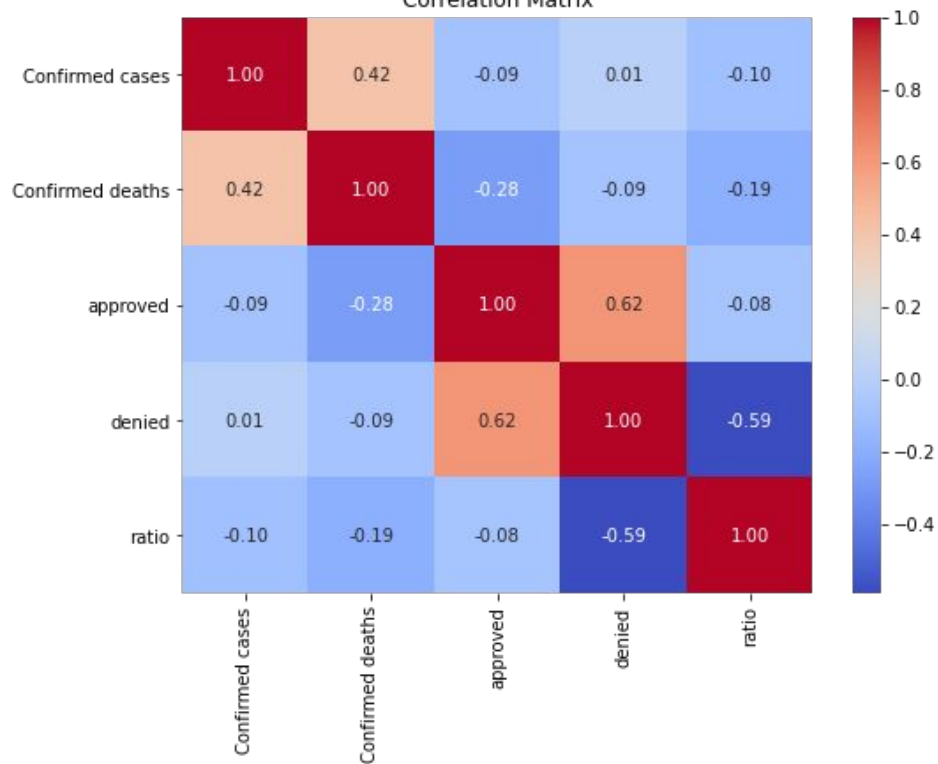


# COVID19

Correlation Matrix



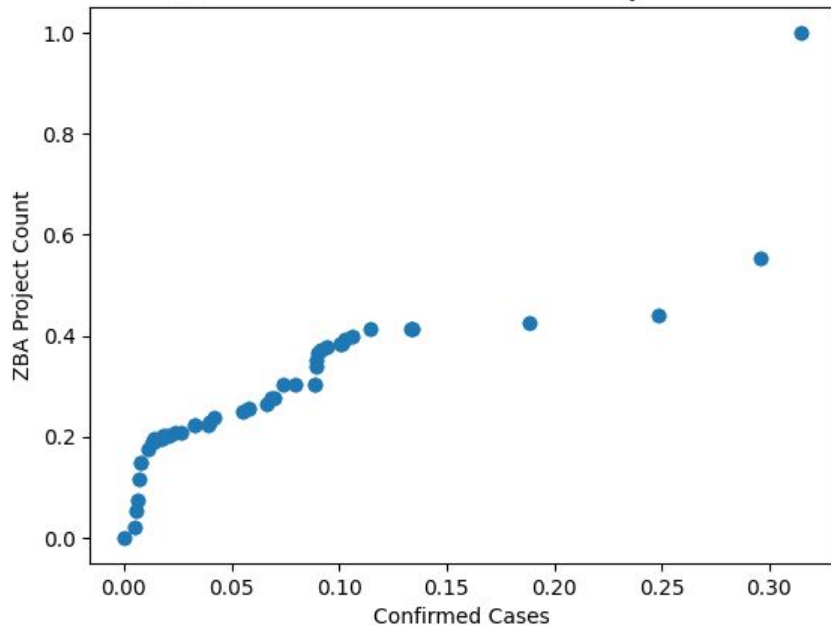
Correlation Matrix



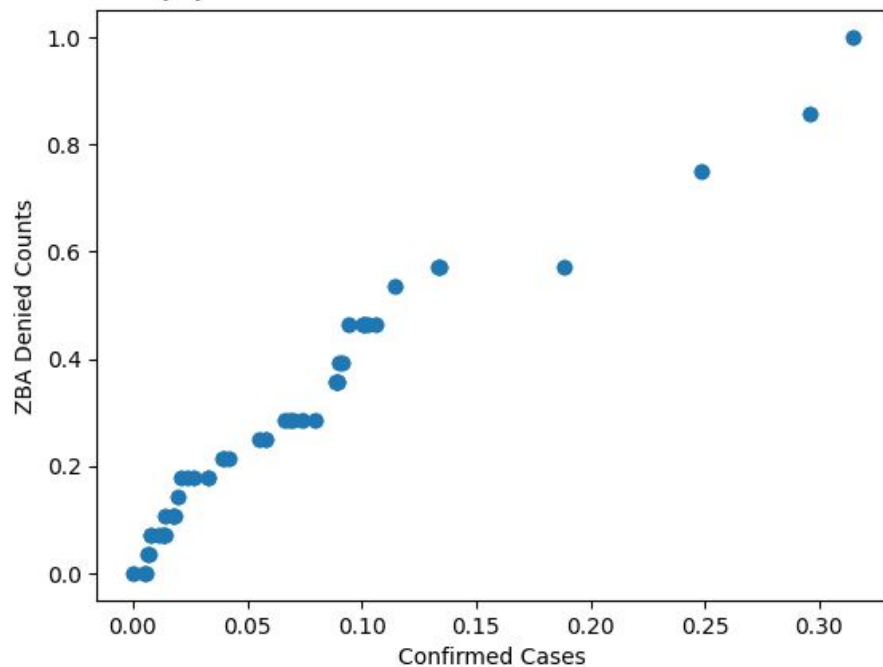


# Q-Q Plots

Q-Q Plot Confirmed Cases vs ZBA Project Count



Q-Q Plot of Confirmed Cases vs ZBA Denied Counts



# COVID19

## OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:    normalized_project_count    R-squared:                0.484
Model:                OLS    Adj. R-squared:            0.472
Method:            Least Squares    F-statistic:            40.27
Date:                Wed, 06 Dec 2023    Prob (F-statistic):      1.15e-07
Time:                22:36:43    Log-Likelihood:          23.554
No. Observations:    45    AIC:                    -43.11
Df Residuals:        43    BIC:                    -39.49
Df Model:            1
Covariance Type:    nonrobust
=====
```

```
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const                0.7832      0.026     29.695      0.000      0.730      0.836
normalized_Confirmed deaths -0.6777      0.107     -6.346      0.000     -0.893     -0.462
=====
```

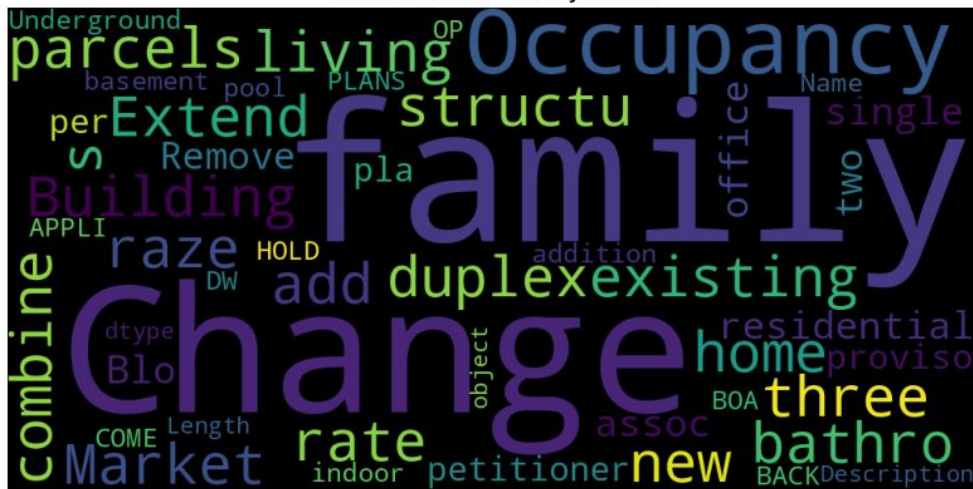
```
=====
Omnibus:            33.031    Durbin-Watson:           1.458
Prob(Omnibus):       0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        108.580
Skew:                -1.767    Prob(JB):                2.64e-24
Kurtosis:            9.739    Cond. No.                 4.98
=====
```

100

## Words used in Approved

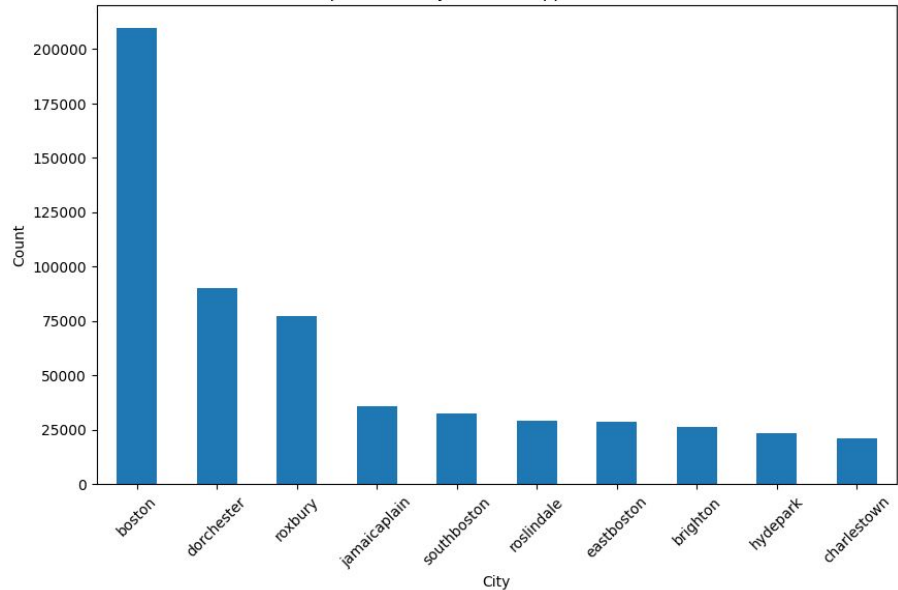


## Words used in Rejected

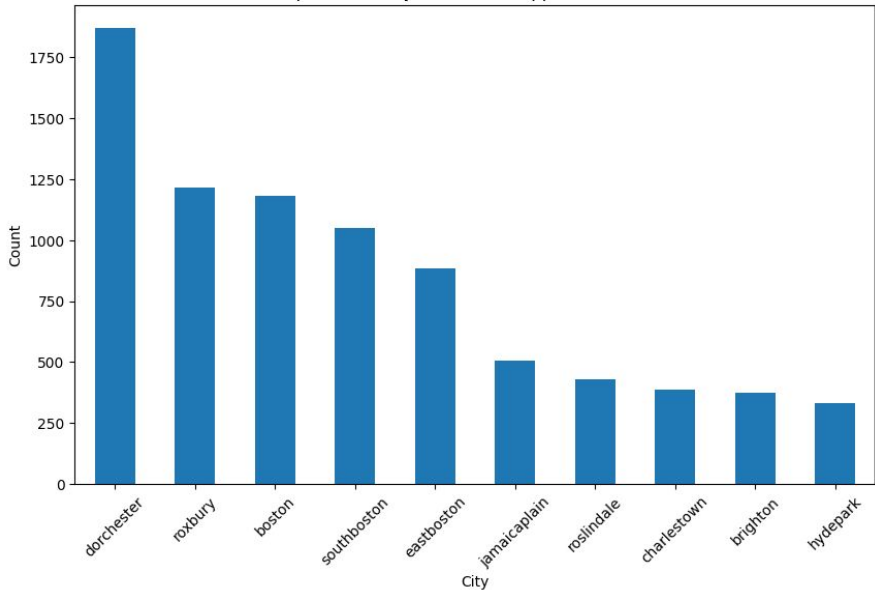


# Prediction Features

Top 10 Cities by Count of Approved Permits



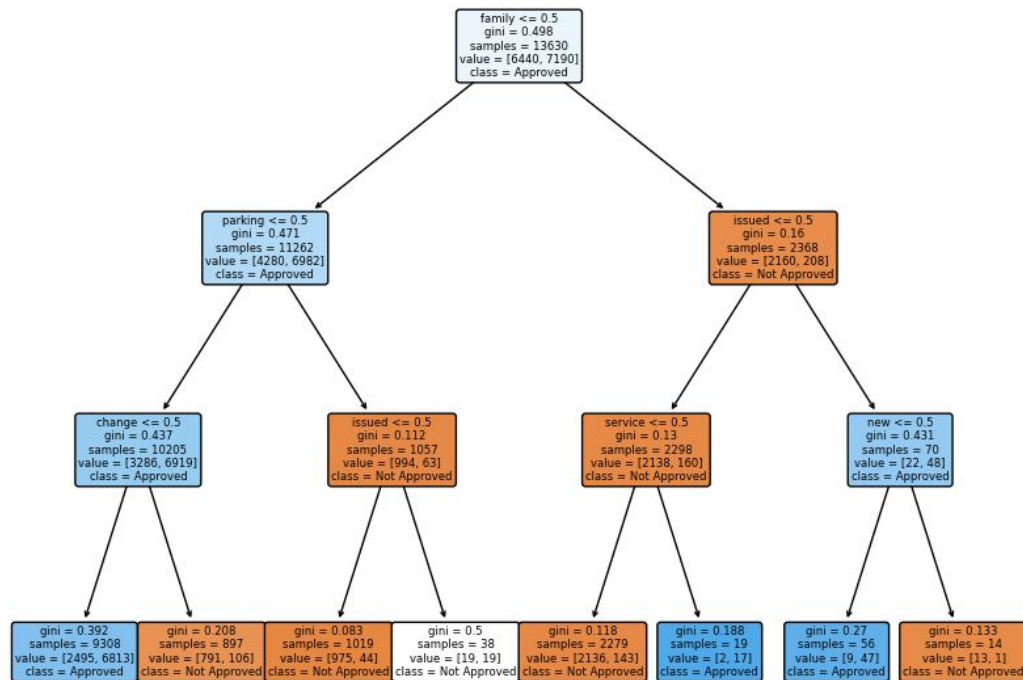
Top 10 Cities by Count of Unapproved Permits



# Prediction Features

Accuracy: 0.79

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
False	0.92	0.61	0.73	1598
True	0.73	0.95	0.83	1810
accuracy			0.79	3408
macro avg	0.83	0.78	0.78	3408
weighted avg	0.82	0.79	0.78	3408



# Takeaways

- Assumption: Location, work type, valuation, and size are key influencers in permit decisions.
- Correlation between COVID cases/deaths and project counts
- Increase on Covid death leads a drop on permitted projects and increase in denied projects
- Type of family, development type and zoning information is important to predicting the decisions
- 

# Next Steps

- Finish analysis for extension project and complete final report.

# Individual Contribution

**David Kim:** Extension Project, Dataset Cleaning, Prediction Wordcloud, Analysis

**Zhihuan Hao:** Merging abp and zba with covid-19; Then did Covid-19 Correlation Analysis with line charts and correlation matrix and linear regression.

**Lukas:** Merged abp and zba data, performed nlp on text features and generated decision trees to find new features. Drafted the final report.

**Efim:** Presentation, COVID Correlation Analysis, Q-Q plots, Regression analysis

**Jackson:**

# CITY *of* BOSTON

## PERMITTING

### CS 506 - Team D

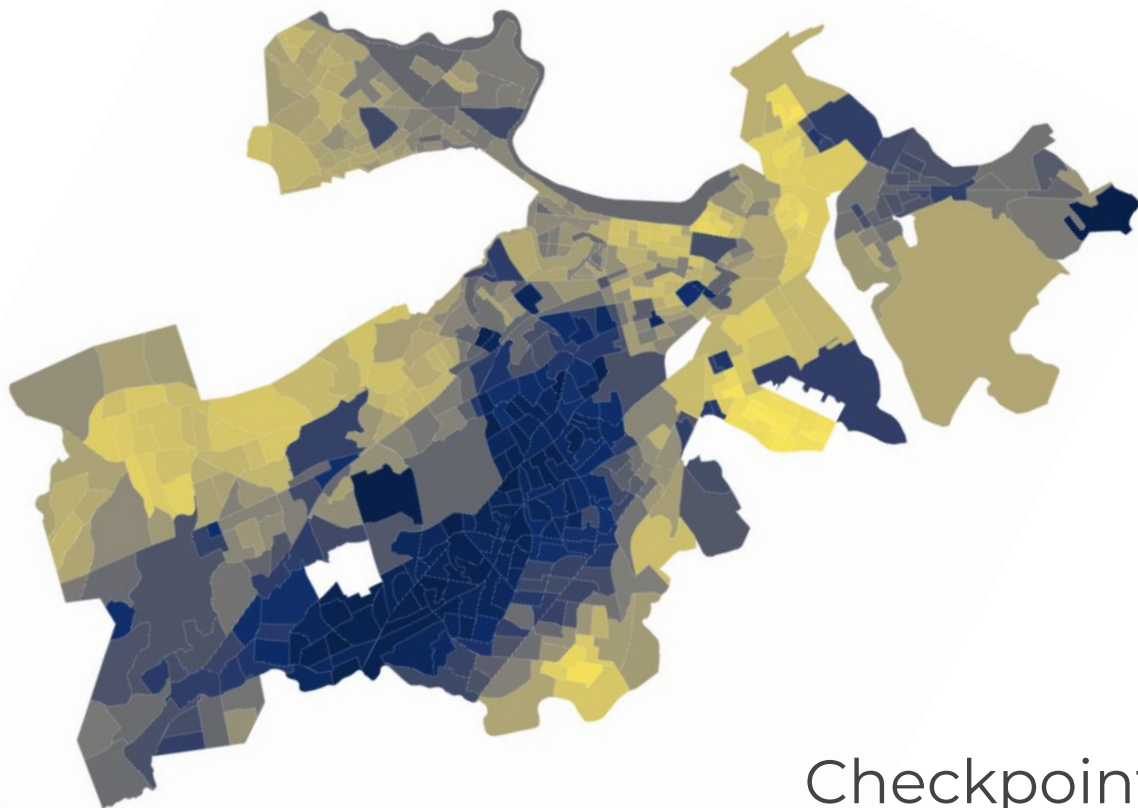
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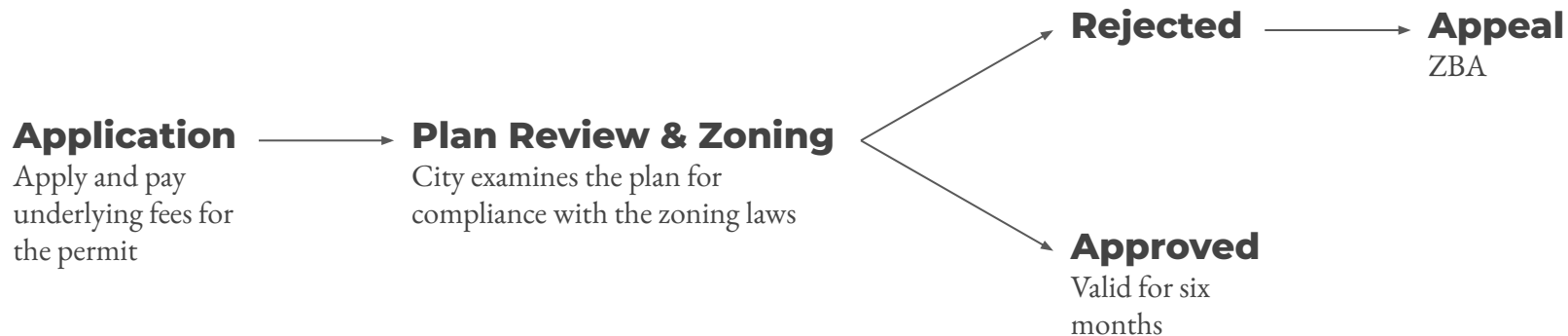


Checkpoint A



# Boston Permitting Process

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# Datasets

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## **Approved Permits**

Approved  
Building Permits



## **Article 80 Permits**

Approved  
Permits subject  
to Article 80



## **Zoning Board of Appeal**

ZBA decisions



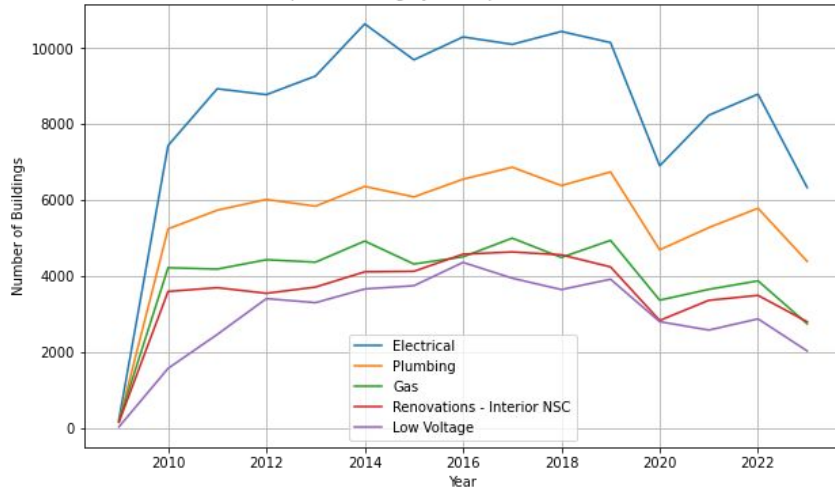
## **Census Data**

For additional  
analysis

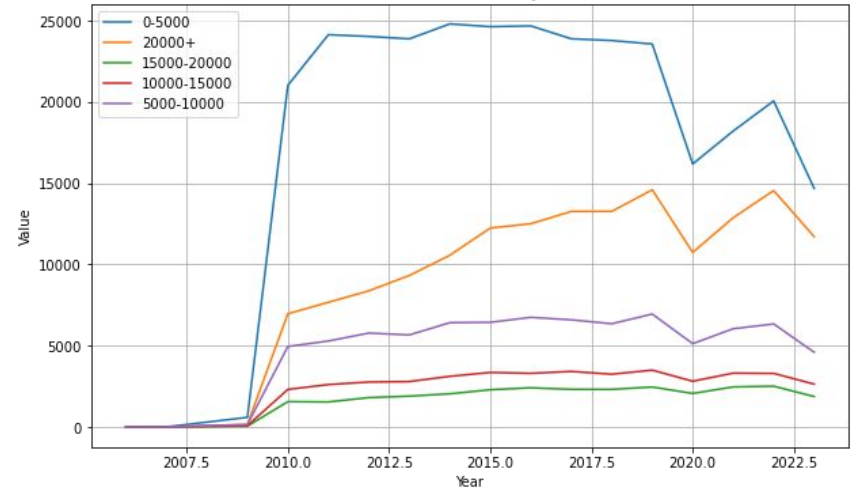
# Approved Permits by Type and Valuation



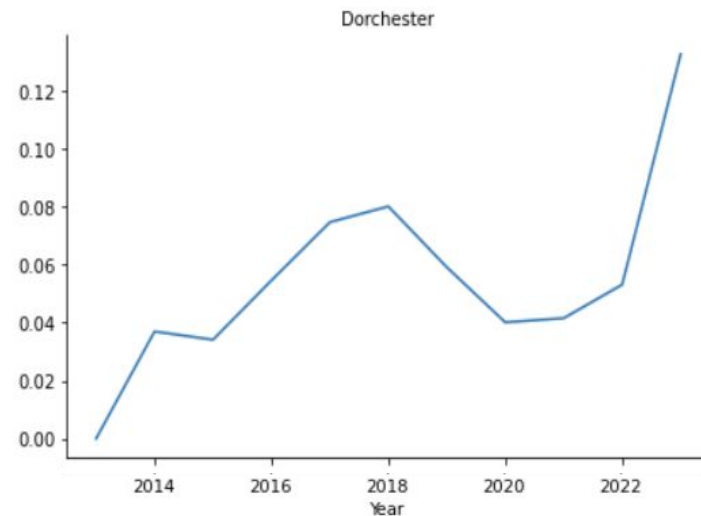
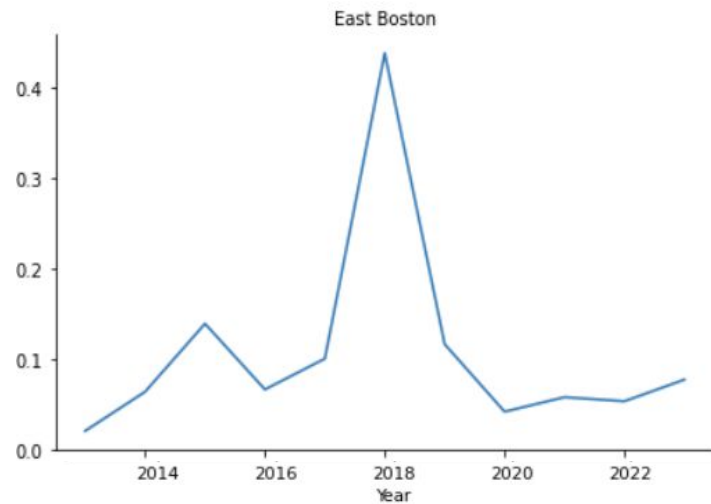
Top 5 Permitting by Description Over the Years



Line Chart of Declared Valuation by bounds over time



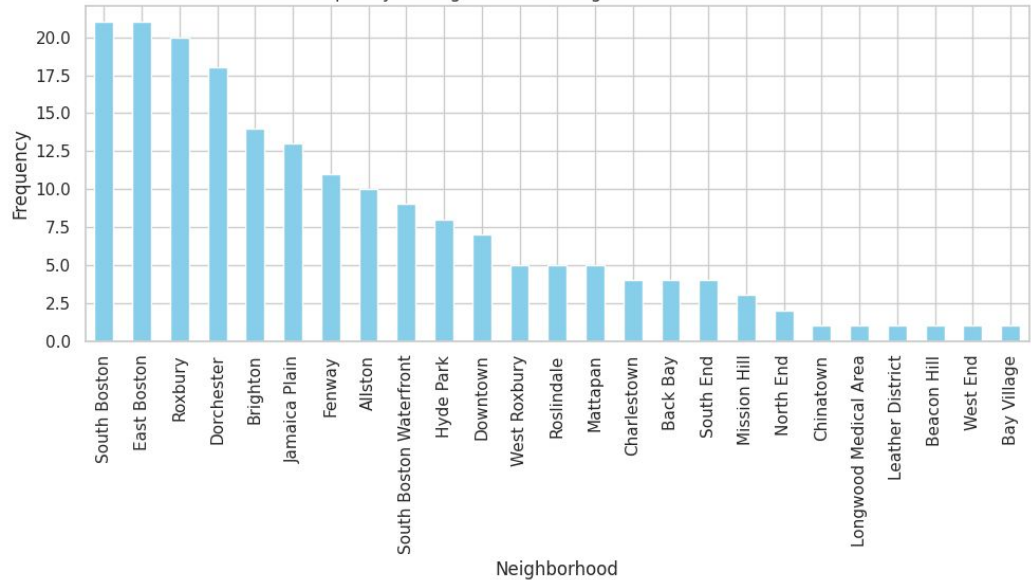
# Appeal Distributions by Neighborhood



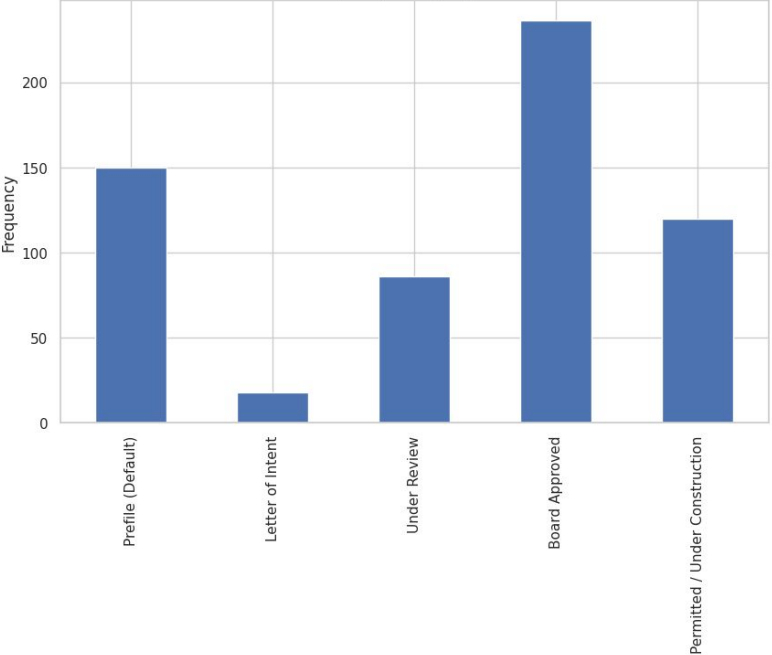
# Categories and Status Article 80



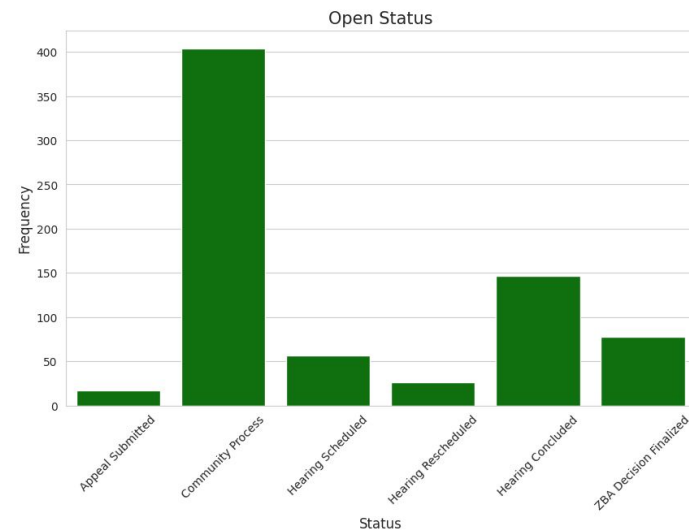
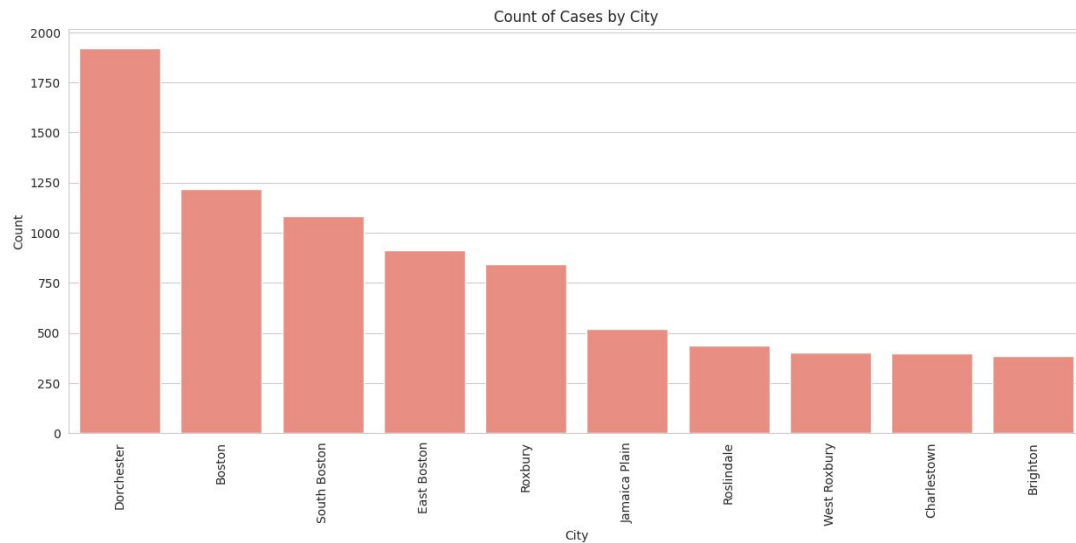
Frequency of Neighborhood Categories in the Last 5 Years



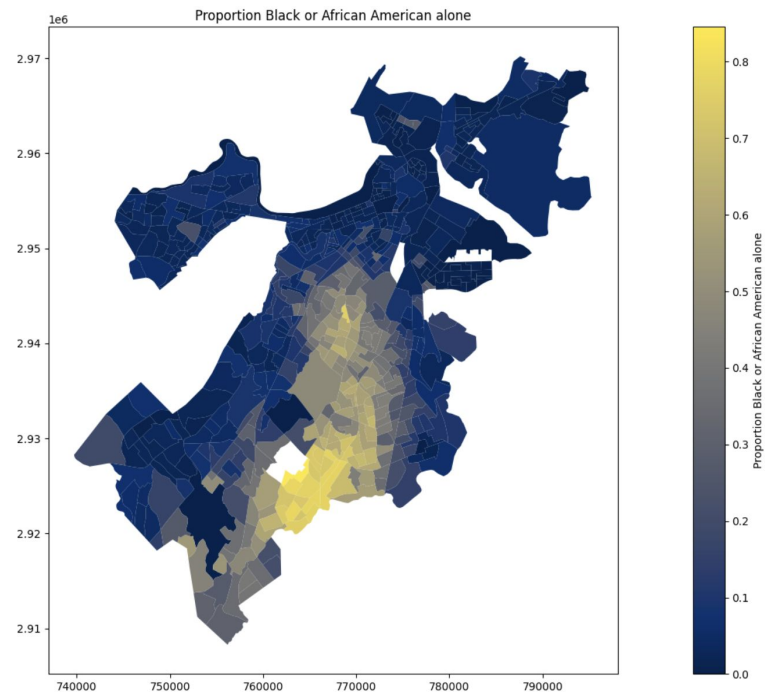
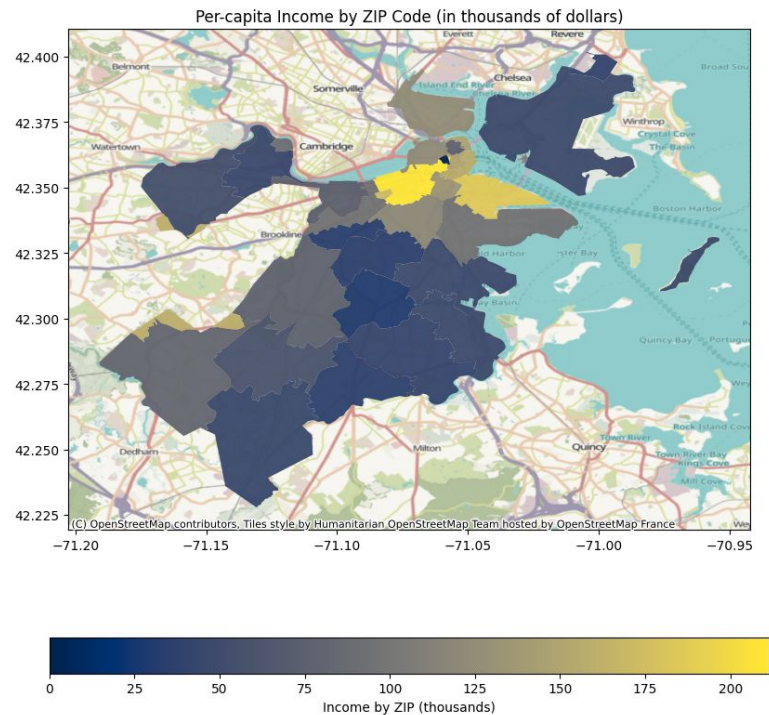
Frequency of Project\_Status



# Appealed Permits Counts and Status

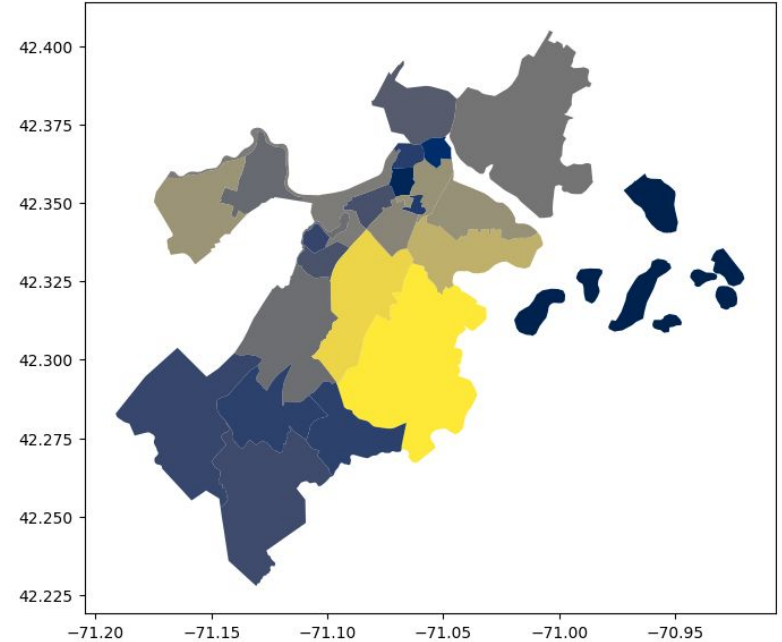
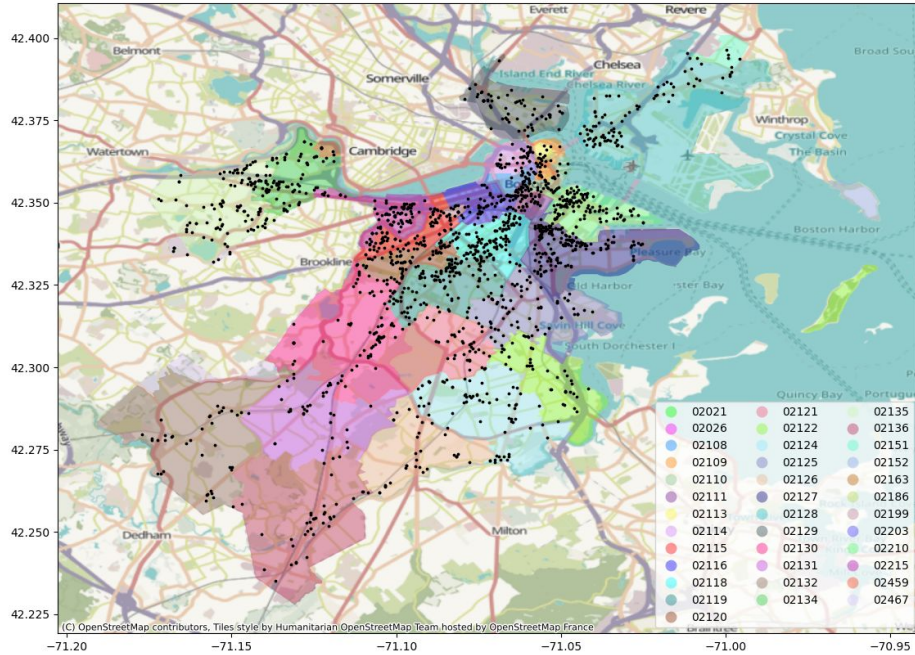


# Income and Demographic Distributions



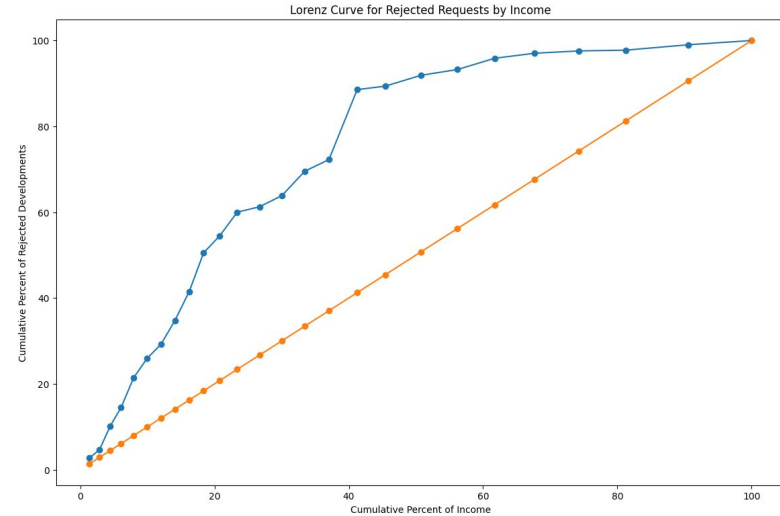
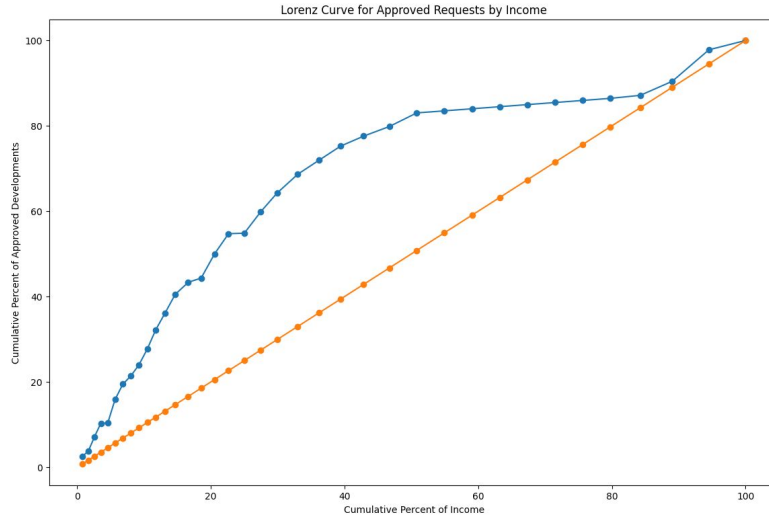
# Development Distribution

Article 80 developments by ZIP code





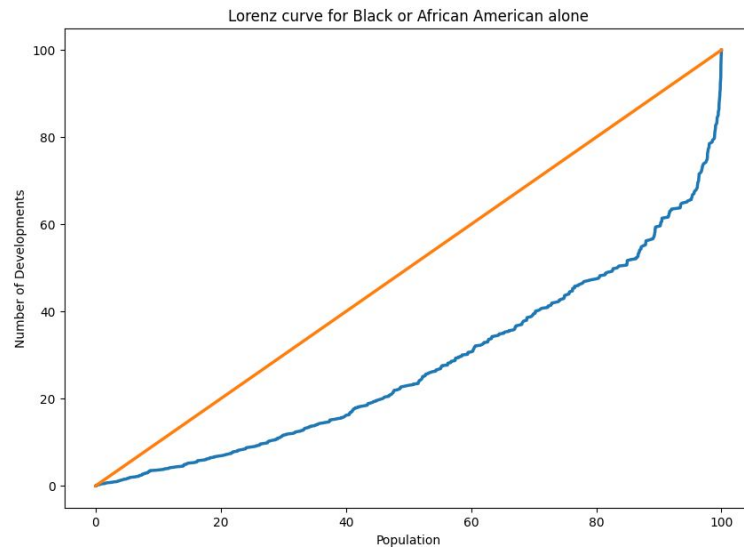
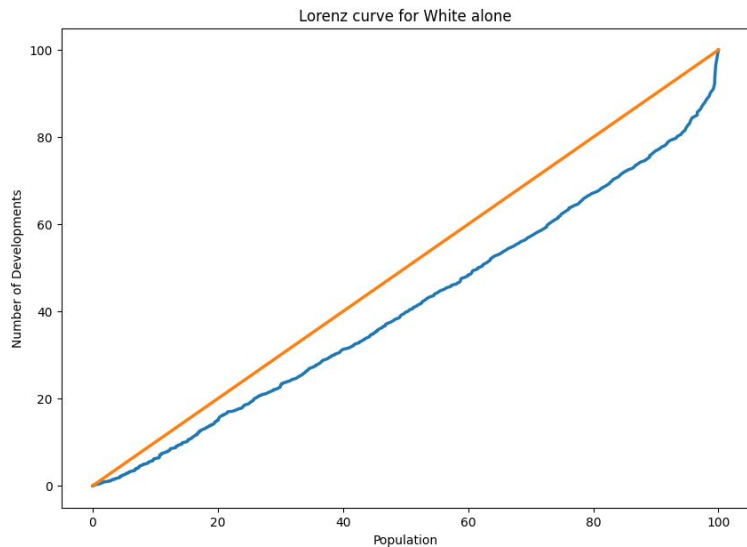
# Income Lorenz Curves and Gini Coefficients



## Gini Coefficients

- Income-Population: 0.48 (US is 0.47)
- Income-Development for approved: -0.395
- Income-Development for rejected: -0.512

# Demographic Lorenz Curves and Gini Coefficients



Gini Coefficients by census demographic group:

- Total: 0.303
- White alone: 0.181
- Black or African American alone: 0.446
- Asian alone: 0.335
- Hispanic or Latino: 0.409
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone: 0.409

# Goal

Analyze both the approved and rejected permits, including those assessed under Article 80, to **uncover insights linked to broader societal, political, and environmental concerns.**

# Meetings

Fridays 9 AM

Sundays 9:30 PM

## Division of Labor

**D.K.** Project Lead and ZBA

**R.H.** Approved Permits

**E.S.** Census & Geospatial

**J.F.** Article 80 Permits

**L.W.** Data Prep. & Cleaning

## Current Progress

- Initial data cleaning
- Initial visualizations
- Preliminary Analyses
- Census data merging
- Geospatial visualizations
- Project base questions answered
- Exploratory Analyses
- Extension project started

# Takeaways

- Additional data and merging techniques are needed
- Assumptions such as the impact of COVID-19 will need to be backed up by additional analysis
- One or two more please

# Next Steps

- Continue finding environmental and political patterns and selectively investigating further
- Improve our results by exploring different data subsets and cleaning optimizations
- Work toward telling a story with our data and shaping our final report
- Begin the initial stages of our extension project