

# **City Council Project: Counselor Mejia x City Services**

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## Background

The city of Boston has allocated money and resources to offer relief to the businesses and people of Boston. A budget serves as a plan for the city on how resources will be raised and allocated in order to provide quality services to residents. It is a commitment made by the City Council about how money collected will be spent in the upcoming year. The budget provides accountability to residents on how the city of Boston spends money. It also provides the City Council with the opportunity to examine how revenues and expenditures relate to long-term funding priorities and established City Council goals.

Budgets are often separated into a number of smaller sub-budgets or funds. The first separation often discussed is between operating and capital budgets. A Capital Budget supports the long-term assets of the city. It encompasses maintenance and repair of existing infrastructure, construction of new infrastructure, plus construction or purchase of new facilities and/or equipment.

In short, the budget of the city and where it is spent has a direct impact on the neighborhoods, and the well being of the city as a whole.

## Project Goal

Knowing how impactful the budgets can be to the city of Boston and development of different neighborhoods, our goal is to analyze these allocations and determine whether the resources have been equitably distributed, so the city can look at our analysis and design a better plan for city development and people's well being. We believe that this project may have the potential to impact many residents and businesses in the city of Boston, and may assist to decrease inequality between social classes and ethnicities living in Boston. Therefore, we will discover how city funding has permeated and how business licenses and other resources have been distributed across Boston.

## Data Analysis

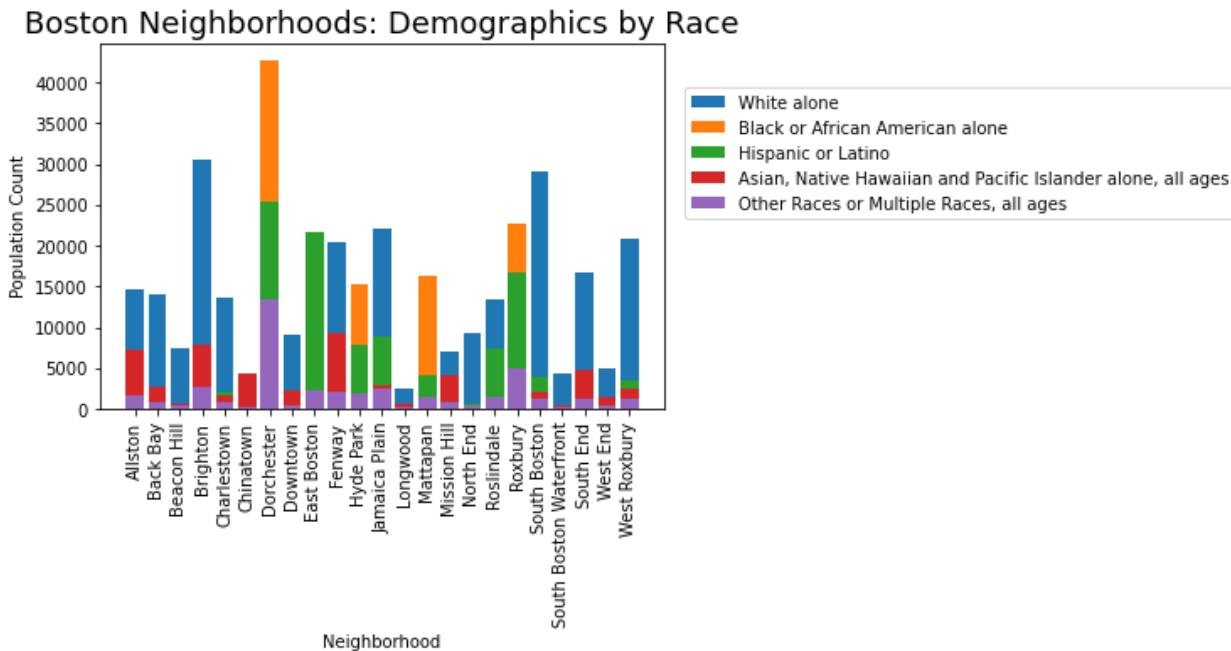
We worked with [census](#), [rental assistance](#), [business licenses](#), and [capital budget](#) datasets.

### Census Dataset:

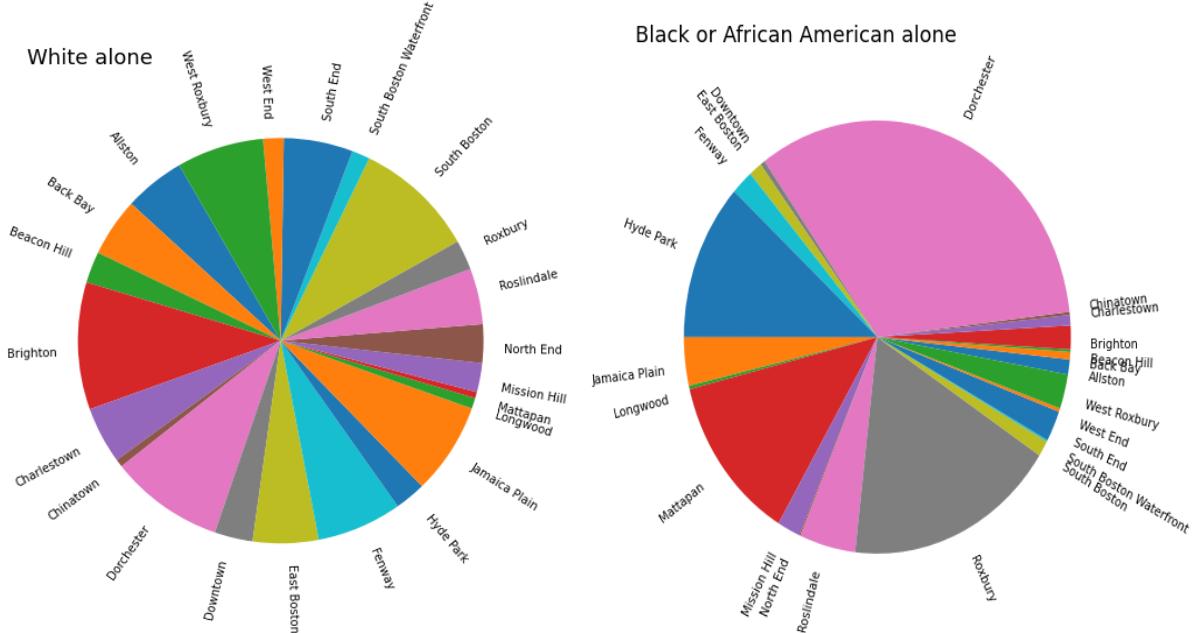
This included census data for the city of Boston, Boston neighborhoods, census tracts, block groups, and voting districts. In the 2020 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau divided Boston into 207 census tracts (~4,000 residents) made up of 581 smaller block groups. The Boston Planning and

Development Agency uses the 2020 block groups to approximate Boston neighborhoods.

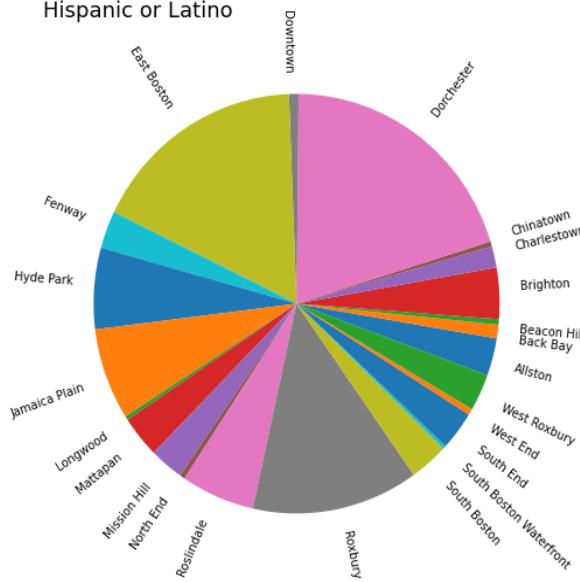
We first used these approximated 23 Boston neighborhoods to visualize the demographic compositions of each of them by race, as shown below.



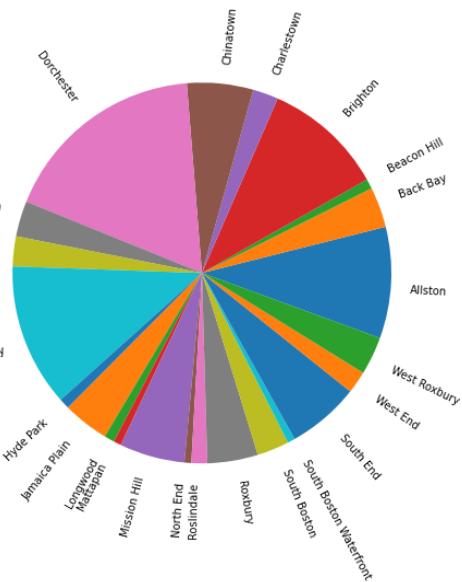
We then examined each race and determined in which neighborhoods they were most concentrated in throughout Boston, as shown below.



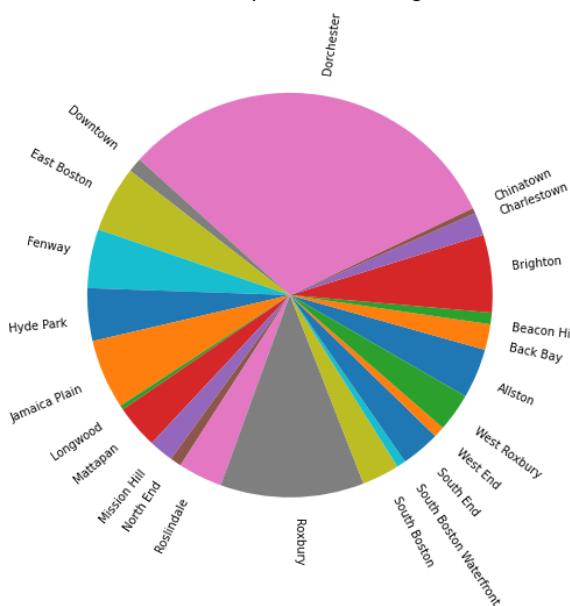
Hispanic or Latino



Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone, all ages



Other Races or Multiple Races, all ages



With this information, we used this as the basis of our further analysis and conclusions to determine which are equity communities and whether or not resources were being well distributed to them.

## Rental Assistance Dataset:

This data is maintained by the Mayor's Office for Housing/Office of Housing Stability. The data were collected from Oct 2020 to Sept 2021, with the interval of 6 months. The first dataset contains the information about RRF provided before the pandemic (Covid-19). The second dataset contains the information about RRF provided during the pandemic (Covid-19). Both the datasets contain information like Recipient Id (Street address + zip codes), Amount Requested, Amount Provided as RRF, RRF Award Type (Futures, Arrears, or both), Months of assistance provided.

The first plot provides the data about how much RRF was requested from different areas, the second plot provides the data about how much RRF was provided to different areas. The third plot provides the analysis between the two plots, which was done by subtracting the data points of RRF requested from RRF provided.

Analysis (Oct 2020 - Mar 2021)

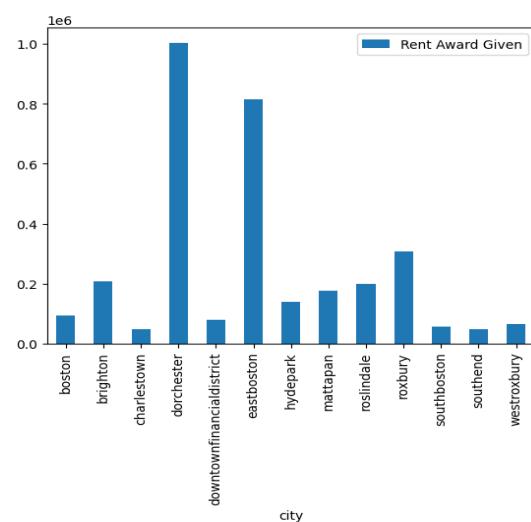
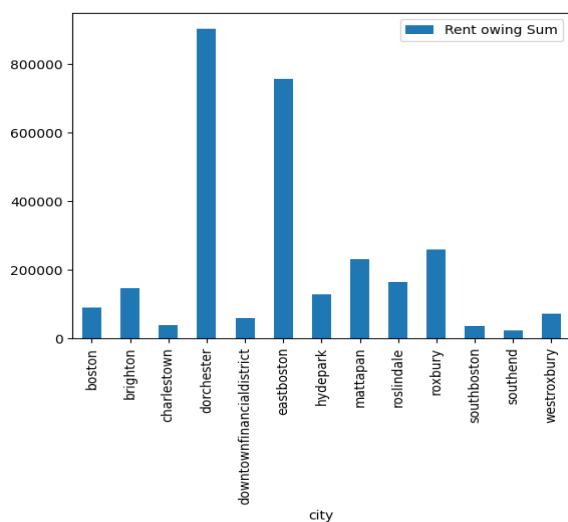
Total RRF Request : \$2.9 Million

Total RRF Given: \$3.25 Million

Most RRF is requested by the people of Dorchester (about \$900,000) and most RRF is given to Dorchester as well (\$1 Million), followed by East Boston.

Both the plots visually follow the same trend.

As per the third plot, all the areas except Mattapan and West Roxbury received excess funds compared to what was requested.



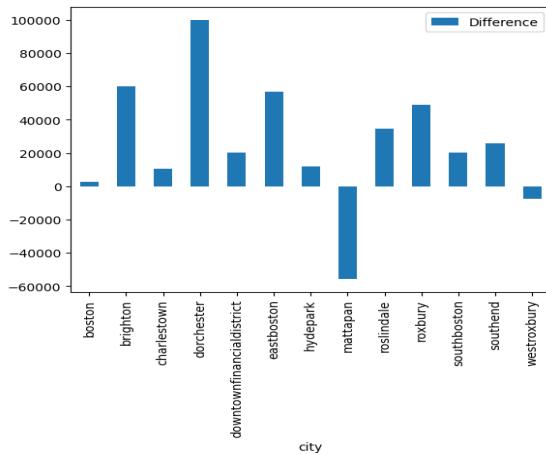


Fig RRF Plots for Oct 20 - Mar 21

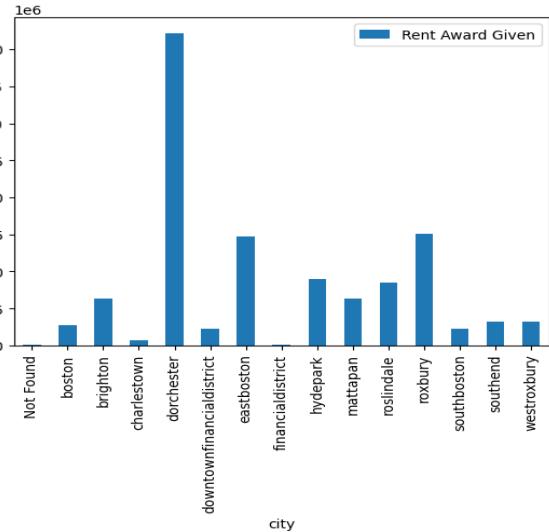
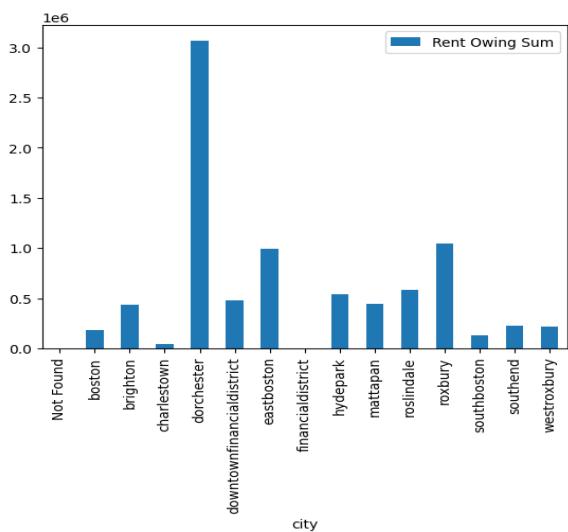
### Analysis (Apr 2021 - Sept 2021)

Total RRF Requested: \$8.4 Million

Total RRF Given: \$11.68 Million

Most RRF is requested by the people of Dorchester (about \$3 Million) and most RRF is given to Dorchester as well (\$4.2 Million).

From the third plot, except for the Downtown/Financial District area, all other areas received excess funds compared to what was requested.



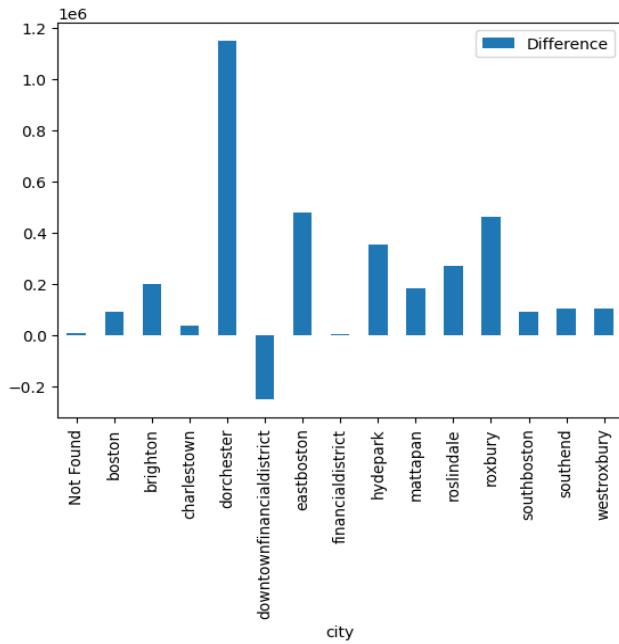
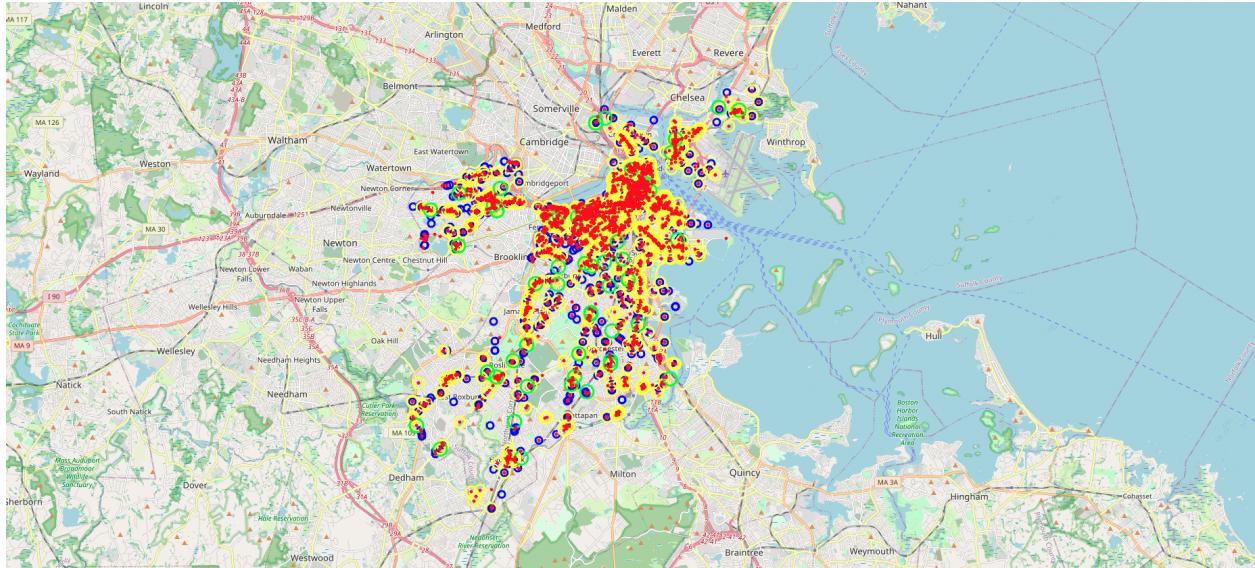


Fig. RRF Plots for Apr 21 - Sept 21

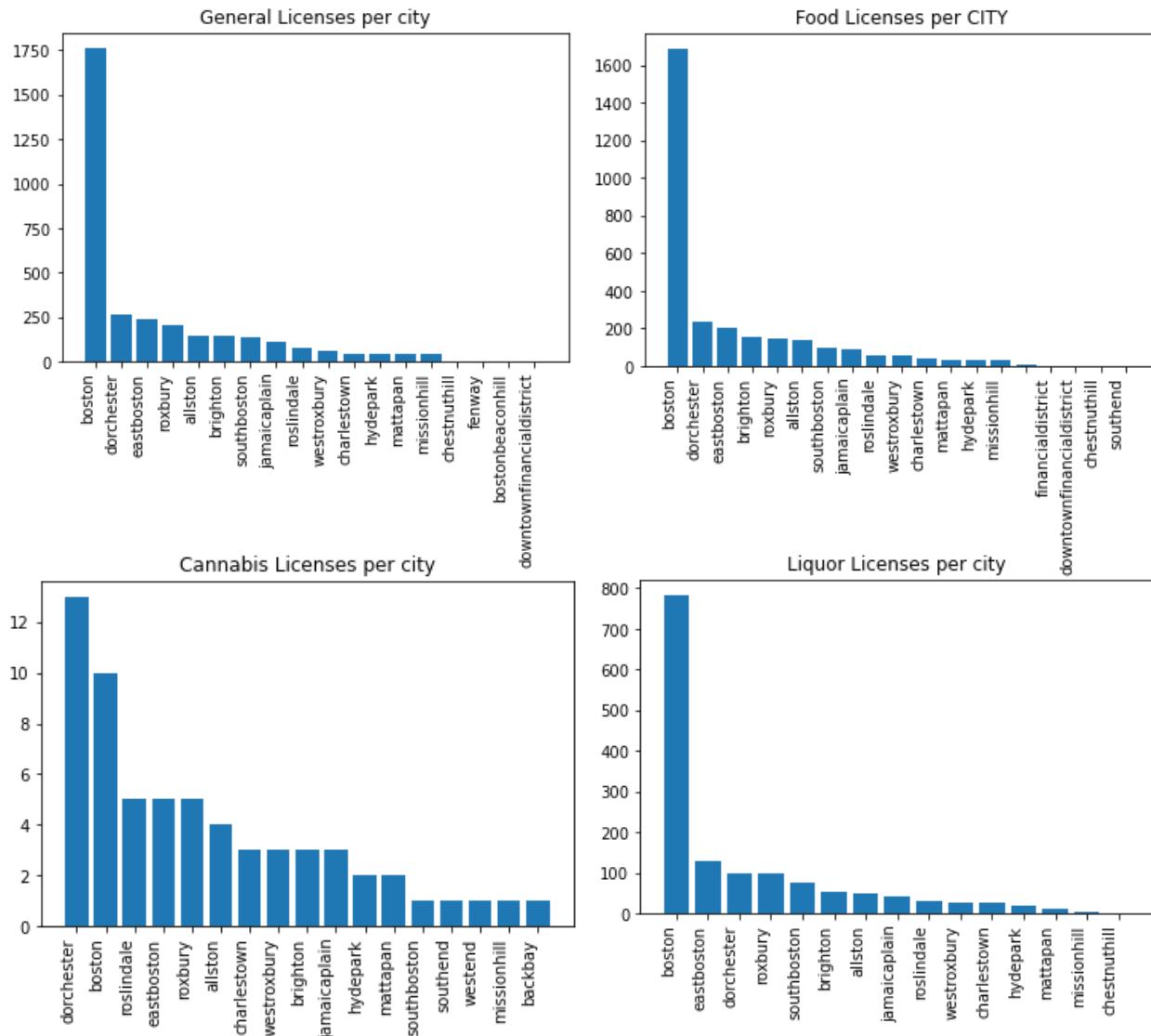
### Business Licenses Dataset:

The Licensing Board issues a variety of license under MGL Chapter 138 and Chapter 140 including Billiards, Bowling, Clubs/Veterans' Groups, Common Victualler (Food Service), Alcohol Beverage, Innholder, Dormitories/Lodging houses, and Retail Package Stores. The licenses are divided into four main categories: food, alcohol, cannabis and general licenses. The following figure shows a map of the city of Boston with the location of these licenses.

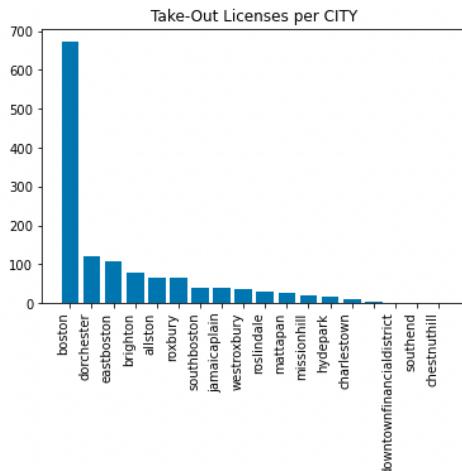


Red points indicate general licenses, food indicates food, yellow indicates alcohol, and lime indicates cannabis. The general licenses overlap with many of the specific licenses. From the map, you can see that many of the licenses are concentrated around the city center of Boston and become more sparse the further away they are from the center.

As for the number of licenses per city, in each dataset Boston, Dorchester and East Boston have some of the highest amounts of licenses, while Hyde Park, Chestnut Hill and Mattapan have some of the lowest amounts of licenses. It's hard to say whether this gap is due to the difference in population, population density or difference in funding given the limits of current dataset, but once we start to merge this information with some of the other provided datasets we may find a clearer reason as to why this is the case.



We also analyzed the amount of food licenses specific to take out, which is especially relevant given a global pandemic or any future public health emergency. Again, this is consistent with the above findings, suggesting on a surface level that those communities on the lower end may not be prepared for a situation where restaurants are closed for dine-in.



Finally, we have analyzed the relative time periods where licenses are being issued. Liquor licenses and general licenses have seldom been issued since 2014, whereas food licenses are increasingly being issued. As for license expiry dates, they mostly seem to be located about 1-2 years in the future, suggesting that businesses do not have a lot of time to update their licenses.

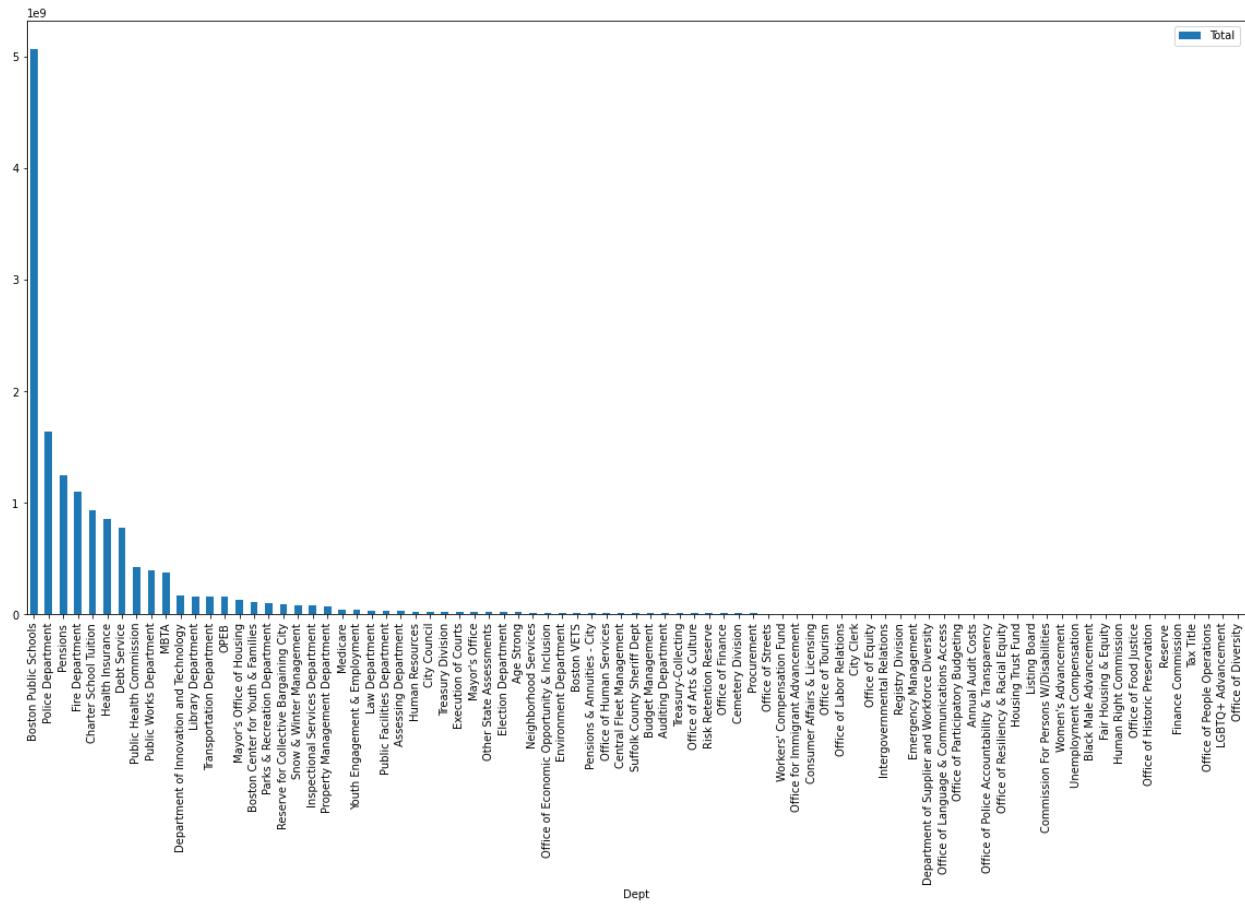
## Capital Budget Dataset:

This data set is the FY23-27 Boston Capital plan. It is the City's plan to make critical investments in the City's infrastructure like, schools, roads, bridges, bike lanes, libraries, and more. This year's \$3.6B plan includes new infrastructure funds supporting affordable housing, revitalized parks, multi-modal transportation improvements, school improvements across the city.

After a series of calculations, we have calculated the total amount of the capital budget is 10,086,802,849 dollars. Below is a list of distribution indicating where the total budget goes:

Rank	Department	Total	percentage
0	Public Works Department	2585431733	0.256318
1	Boston Public Schools	2382281862	0.236178
2	Property Management Department	1084043619	0.107471
3	Parks and Recreation Department	1001583019	0.099296
4	Transportation Department	627863344	0.062246
5	Mayor's Office of Housing	427500000	0.042382
6	Environment Department	384824797	0.038151
7	Boston Public Library	325440000	0.032264
8	Fire Department	311263191	0.030858
9	Police Department	296820000	0.029427
10	Public Health Commission	269424000	0.026711

<b>11</b>	Boston Centers for Youth and Families	249450000	0.024730
<b>12</b>	Department of Innovation and Technology	70297284	0.006969
<b>13</b>	Office of Arts & Culture	54980000	0.005451
<b>14</b>	Boston Planning and Development Agency	15000000	0.001487
<b>15</b>	Office of New Urban Mechanics	600000	0.000059

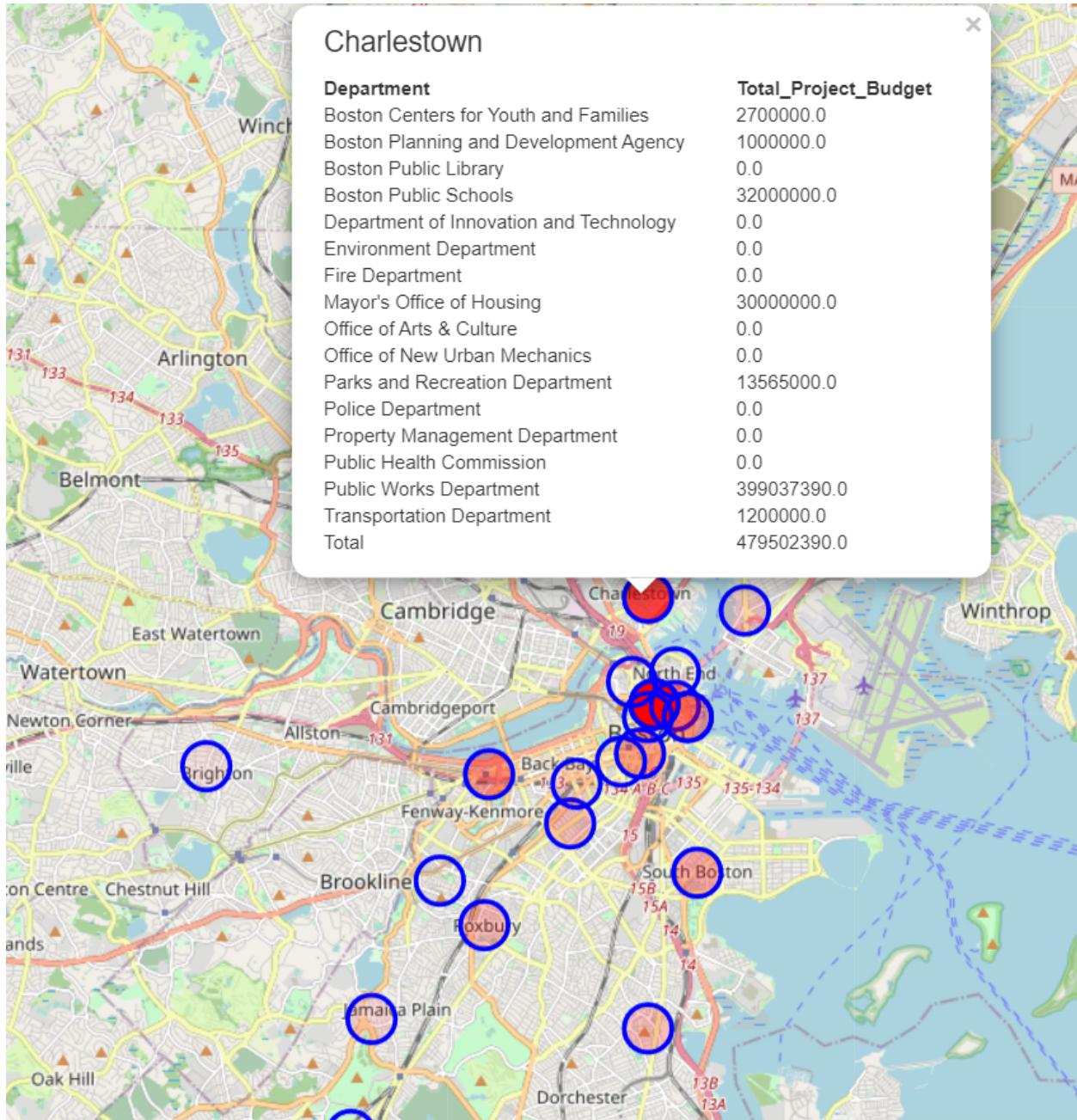


The table shows that the majority of the city budgets went to education and public facilities. However, just looking at the number won't help to determine the differences in equality in development for different neighborhoods. Therefore, we will divide them by neighborhood.

<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>Total_Project_Budget</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>Citywide</b>	680174651	0.193289
<b>Charlestown</b>	479502390	0.136263
<b>Various neighborhoods</b>	341588600	0.097071
<b>Fenway/Kenmore</b>	239348258	0.068017
<b>Chinatown</b>	238872172	0.067882
<b>Government Center/Faneuil Hall</b>	209323273	0.059485
<b>South Boston</b>	197815000	0.056214
<b>Roxbury</b>	158723299	0.045105
<b>Dorchester</b>	139578681	0.039665
<b>South End</b>	139295034	0.039584
<b>Harbor Islands</b>	134396224	0.038192
<b>Financial District/Downtown</b>	128850000	0.036616
<b>East Boston</b>	101632890	0.028882
<b>Jamaica Plain</b>	73850000	0.020986
<b>Back Bay</b>	58293934	0.016566
<b>Mattapan</b>	48821850	0.013874
<b>Allston/Brighton</b>	46360000	0.013174
<b>West Roxbury</b>	29710000	0.008443
<b>Beacon Hill</b>	26100000	0.007417
<b>North End</b>	11975000	0.003403
<b>Roslindale</b>	8240000	0.002342
<b>Mission Hill</b>	7497212	0.002131
<b>Hyde Park</b>	6520000	0.001853
<b>Various Neighborhoods</b>	5960000	0.001694
<b>West End</b>	5000000	0.001421
<b>Bay Village</b>	1525000	0.000433

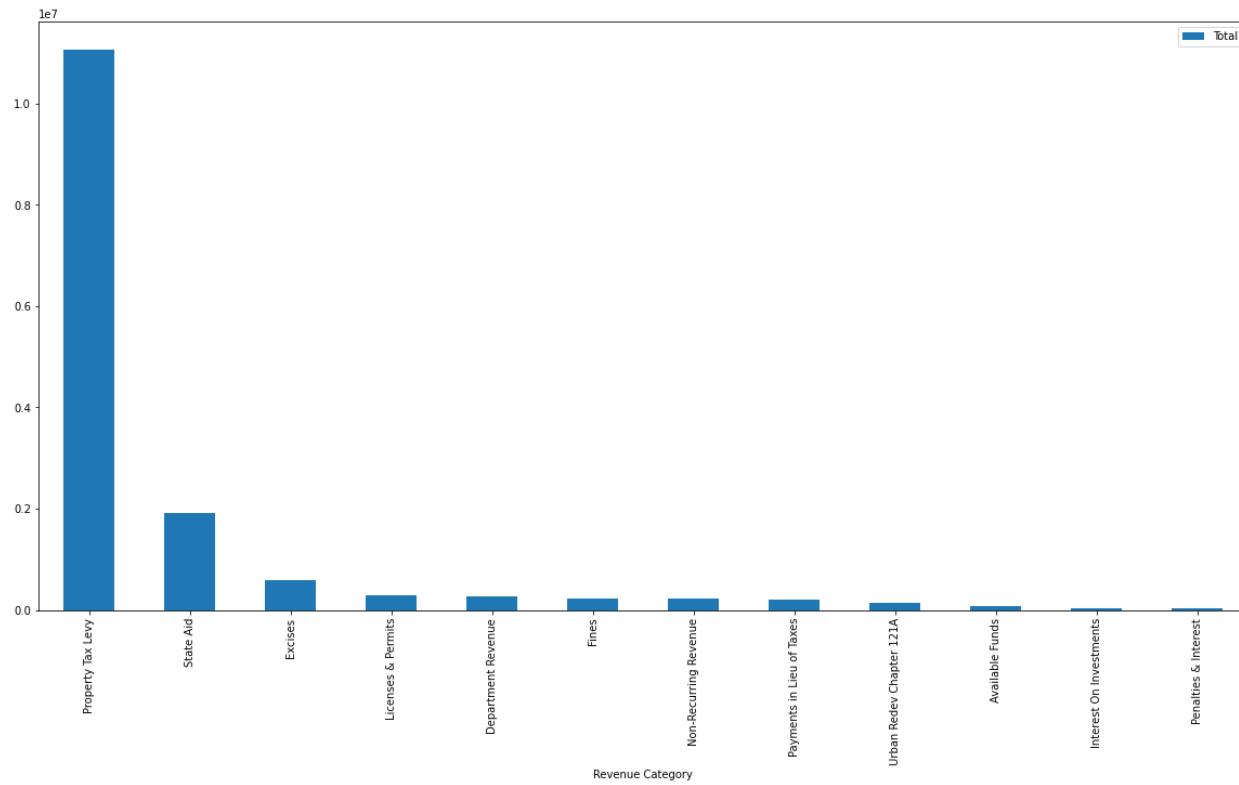
This shows most of development is happening in Charlestown, but it does not necessarily mean the city is biased toward them.

Below is a snapshot of an interactive [map](#) that we generated through the data, in which the darker the color of the circle, the more of the budget they received.



This indicates that the Charlestown area allocated most of its money into the Public Works Department.

Below is a chart indicating where the Capital Budget mainly comes from.



Rank	Revenue Category	Total	Percentage
0	Property Tax Levy	11065636.0k	0.734546
1	State Aid	1908654.0k	0.126698
2	Excises	593472.0k	0.039395
3	Licenses & Permits	284039.0k	0.018855
4	Department Revenue	257967.0k	0.017124
5	Fines	229280.0k	0.015220
6	Non-Recurring Revenue	215000.0k	0.014272
7	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	208757.0k	0.013857
8	Urban Redev Chapter 121A	142581.0k	0.009465

<b>9</b>	<b>Available Funds</b>	<b>81900.0k</b>	<b>0.005437</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Interest On Investments</b>	<b>38886.0k</b>	<b>0.002581</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Penalties &amp; Interest</b>	<b>38423.0k</b>	<b>0.002551</b>

It is straightforward that a lot of money comes from property tax, and some neighborhoods are richer than others, therefore, it can explain why some places have more budget for their neighborhoods than the others. However, it would result in a bad circle, because the more investment they get, the more expensive their land and houses are, and the more future budget they will get, which is very unfair to the other neighborhoods that are underdeveloped.

## Results and Observations

Observations and sub-summaries are done, and we are waiting to draw a conclusion for all the results we have gained.

## Challenges and Roadblocks

Tying the data together has been a challenge, given that some parameters are helpful but some are not. Therefore we had to figure out a way to extract data and create useful features.

In addition, merging datasets was challenging given that we need to find a good feature upon which to merge the datasets. We are currently considering a number of features upon which to merge the data, including zip codes, city names, and other features with which we can aggregate this data.

Furthermore, some datasets had different ways of classifying locations, making it even more challenging to interpret and merge. For example, in the extension project data that is explained below, there was different data for the locations of “Allston / Brighton” and “Allston” and “Brighton.”

Finally, cleaning the datasets was rather challenging. There were a number of miscellaneous types of invalid data and we dealt with them in a number of ways. Overall, we wanted to minimize the amount of data lost by simply getting rid of rows with any invalid data, so we applied different techniques such as mapping the data and filling NaN values with the mean value if it was numerical.

## Limitations and Assumptions

As for the business license data, one key challenge we faced was with interpreting the license issue and expiry data. It seemed like the majority of these licenses were either issued at the very beginning of the range of time, or set to expire at the very end of the range of time. This is rather ambiguous, as it could be interpreted that either these licenses begin/expire exactly on those days, or that the licenses could have begun/will expire outside the range of time but were aggregated to that date for some reason. In addition, we don't know enough about the license renewal process to know whether it is common for licenses to be issued at a specific time every x years rather than evenly distributed across time.

We are assuming that some neighborhoods have higher property tax, which means housing is more expensive, due to the fact that some people think certain neighborhoods are safer and have better influences than the other neighborhoods. Therefore, the popular neighborhoods would tend to have higher housing prices because more people want to buy houses from there, hence property tax is higher in these neighborhoods.

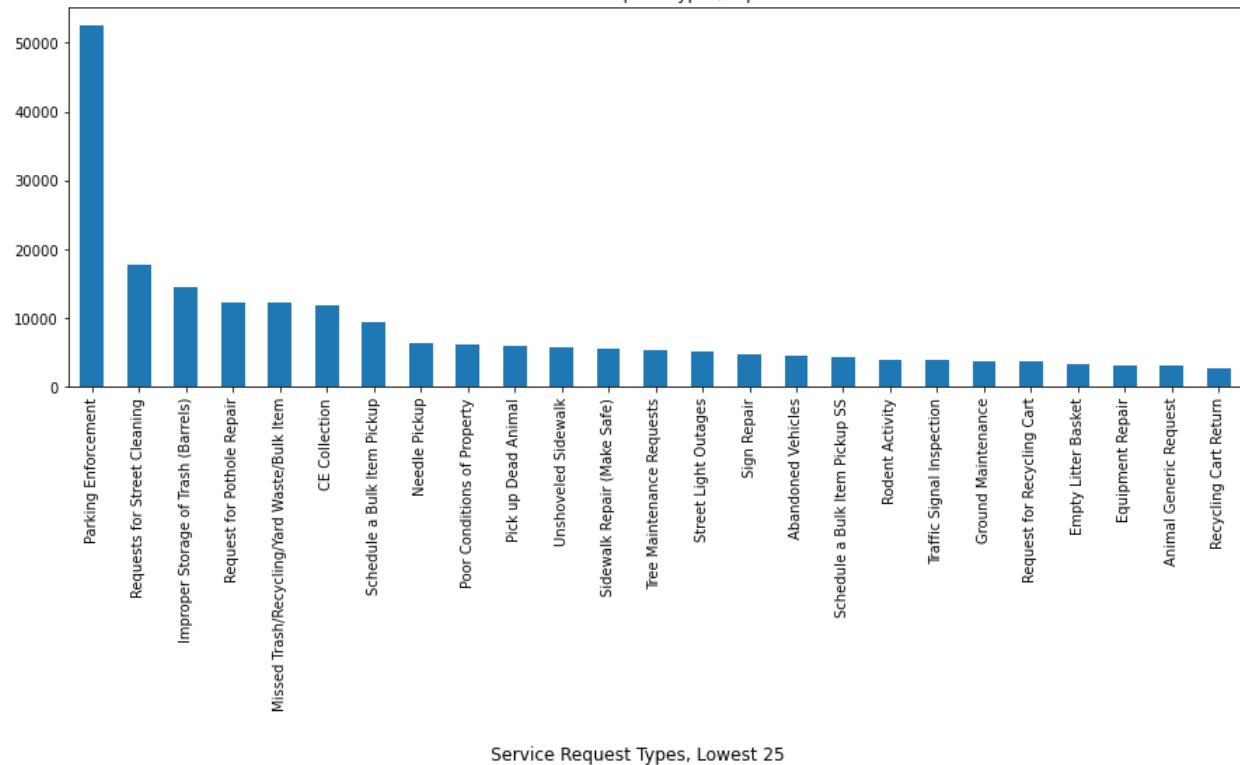
## Extension Project

After completing analysis on the base project, we had further questions about how different neighborhoods of Boston had different issues that needed to be addressed by the city, which is why we decided to continue our work by analyzing 311 Service Requests. Boston 311 is a service center where residents can report non-emergent issues that are handled by different departments within the city, ranging from Public Works to Transportation and more. These service requests placed by residents can all be found publicly, and we worked specifically with the [2022](#) dataset.

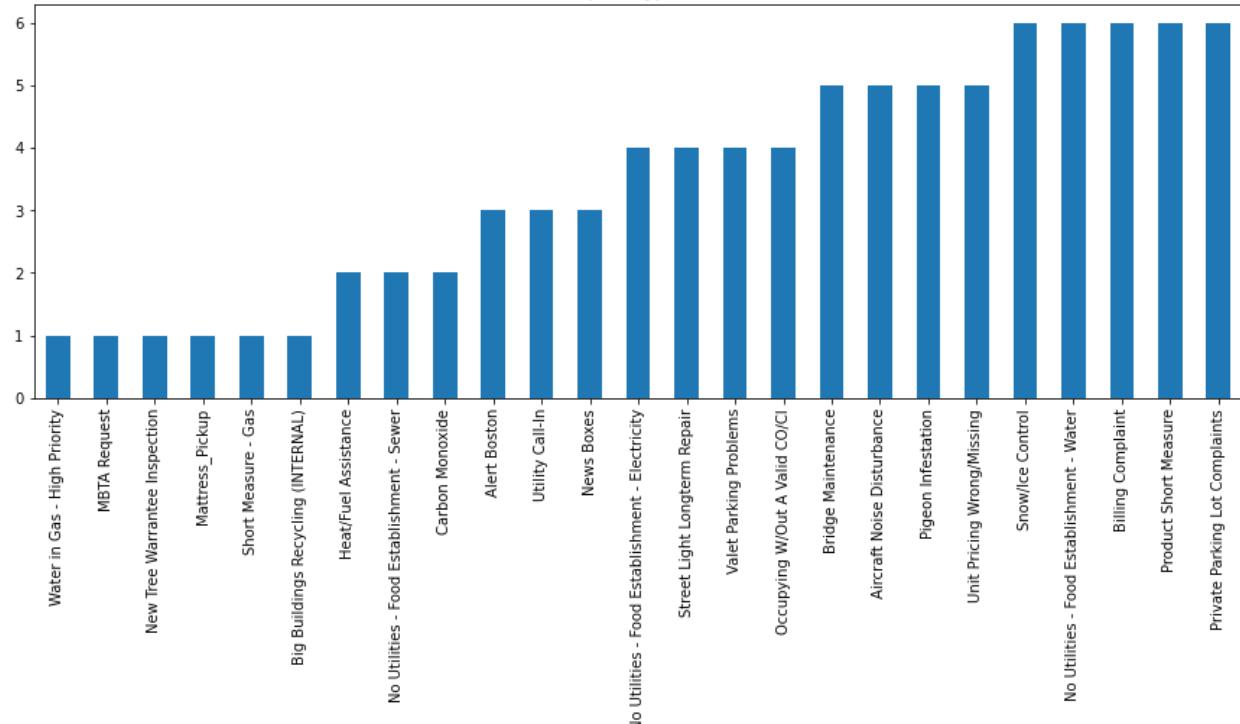
The dataset provided us with an entry for each and every dataset that was placed so far, and there were approximately 250,000 entries thus far. Each entry was recorded with longitude, latitude, the type of the request, source, closure status, and more. Our focus was placed on the type of requests.

There were 171 unique request types. These ranged from as many as 52,592 requests of that type, as with Parking Enforcement, to just 1 request of that type, as with MBTA Request for instance. Throughout all of the Boston neighborhoods, Parking Enforcement was by far the most requested service type, with Requests for Street Cleaning coming in second with less than half the number of requests.

Service Request Types, Top 25

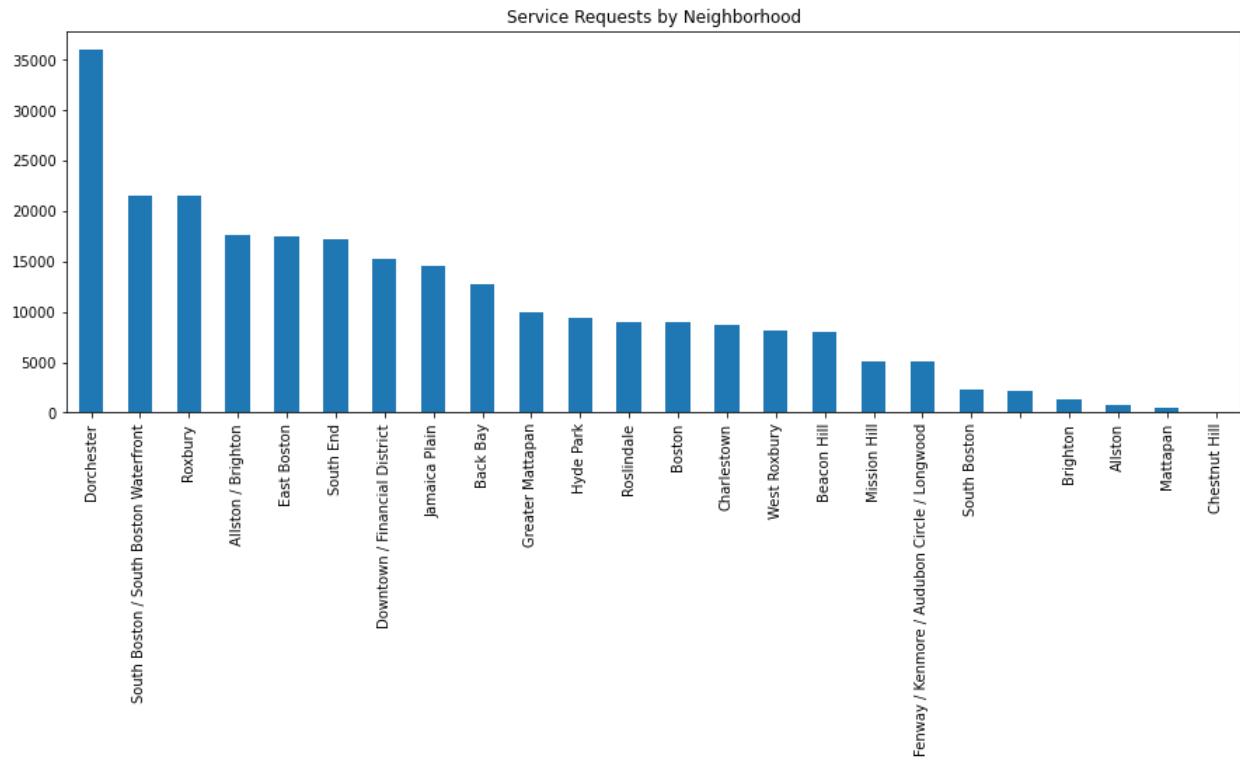


Service Request Types, Lowest 25

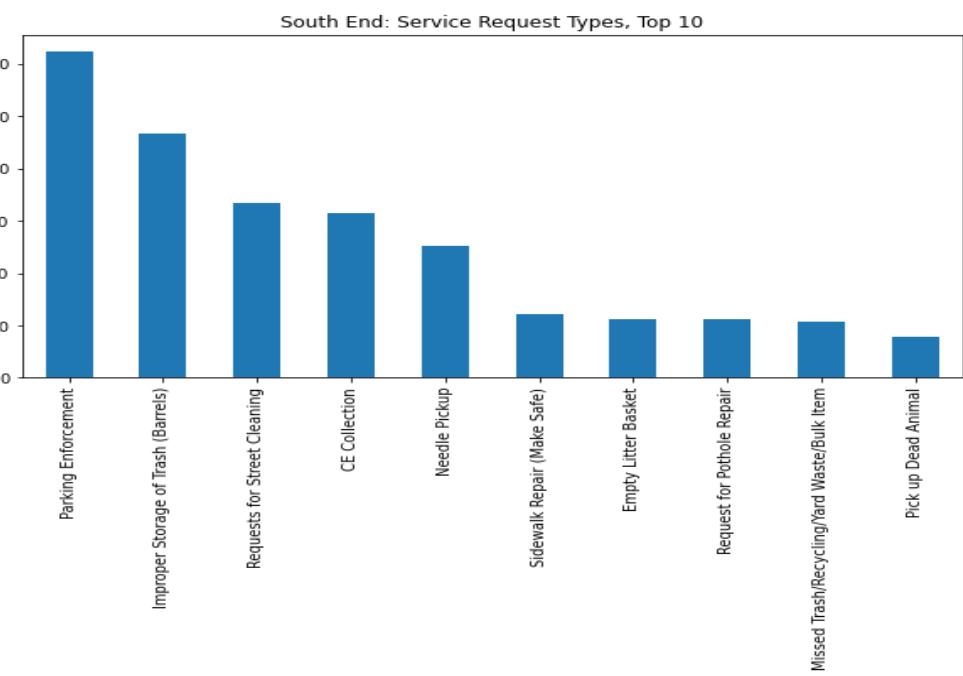
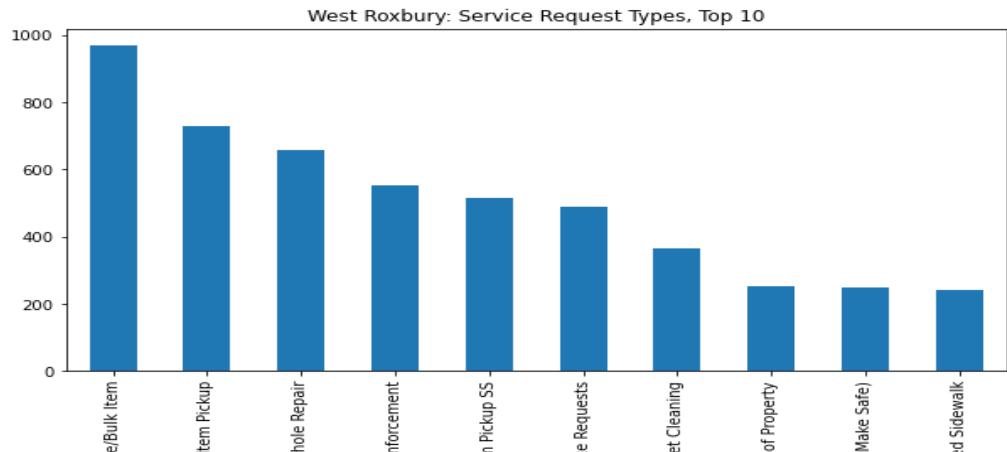


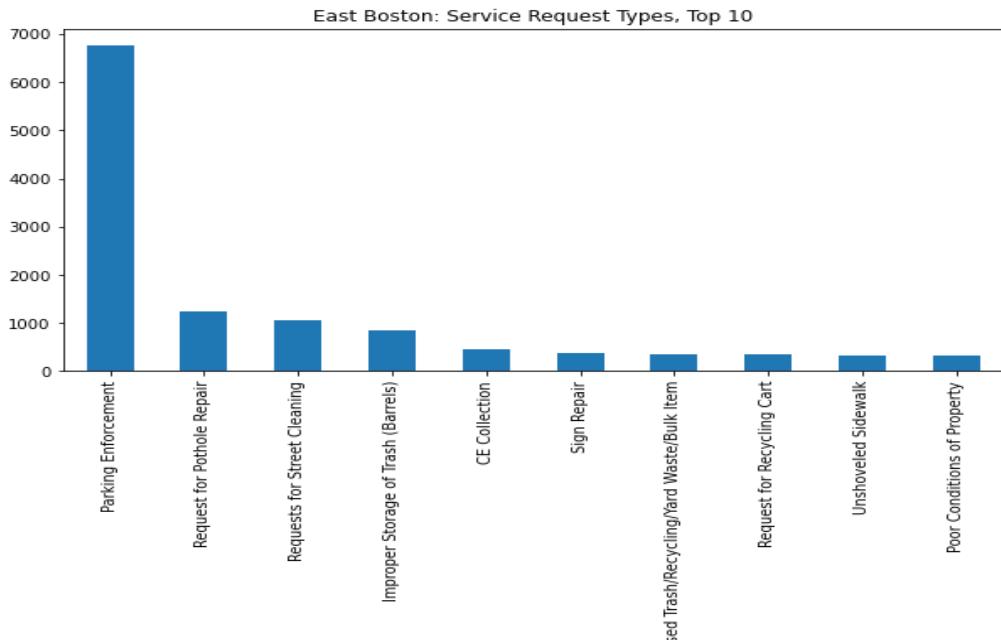
Out of all the Boston neighborhoods, Dorchester has unsurprisingly had the highest number of requests, with 36,038 requests, considering Dorchester's large population. Other neighborhoods,

like Allston and Mattapan, have had less than 1000 requests, and Chestnut Hill is the only neighborhood to have less than 100 requests thus far.

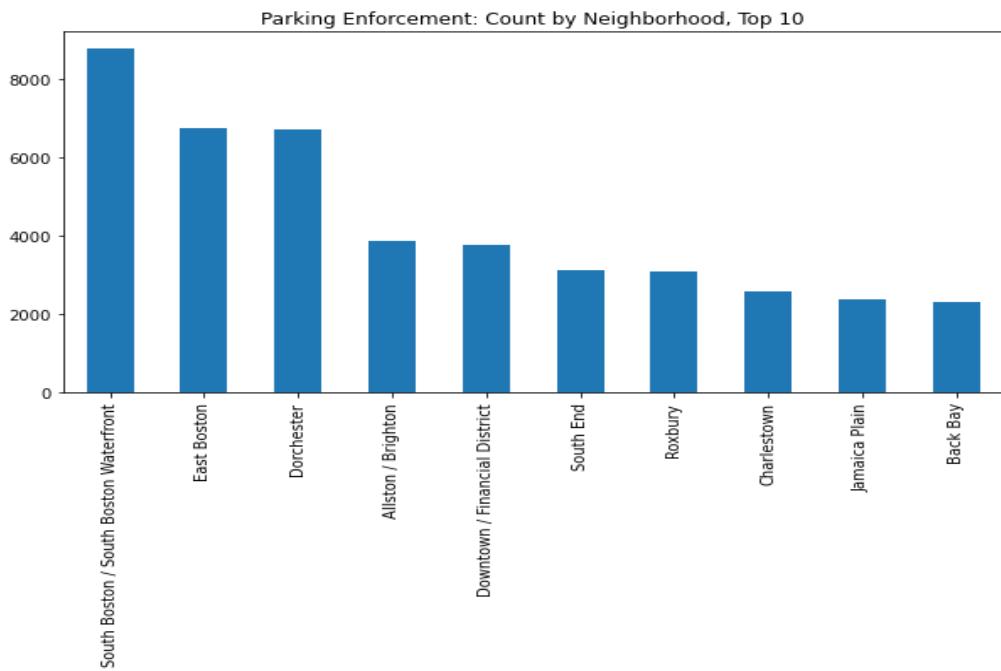


We then analyzed each neighborhood to determine their most popular types of service requests and see if we could discover any significant differences. All of the neighborhoods had Parking Enforcement as their most requested service type, except for West Roxbury, Beacon Hill, Mattapan, Greater Mattapan, and Hyde Park. However, the more interesting findings came from the next few most requested types. For example, only 6 neighborhoods, which are Downtown / Financial District, South End, Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Fenway / Kenmore / Audubon Circle / Longwood, and Boston had Empty Litter Basket within their top ten most requested service types. Below are three example charts for West Roxbury, South End, and East Boston, which each have different distributions of types and well varied most requested types.

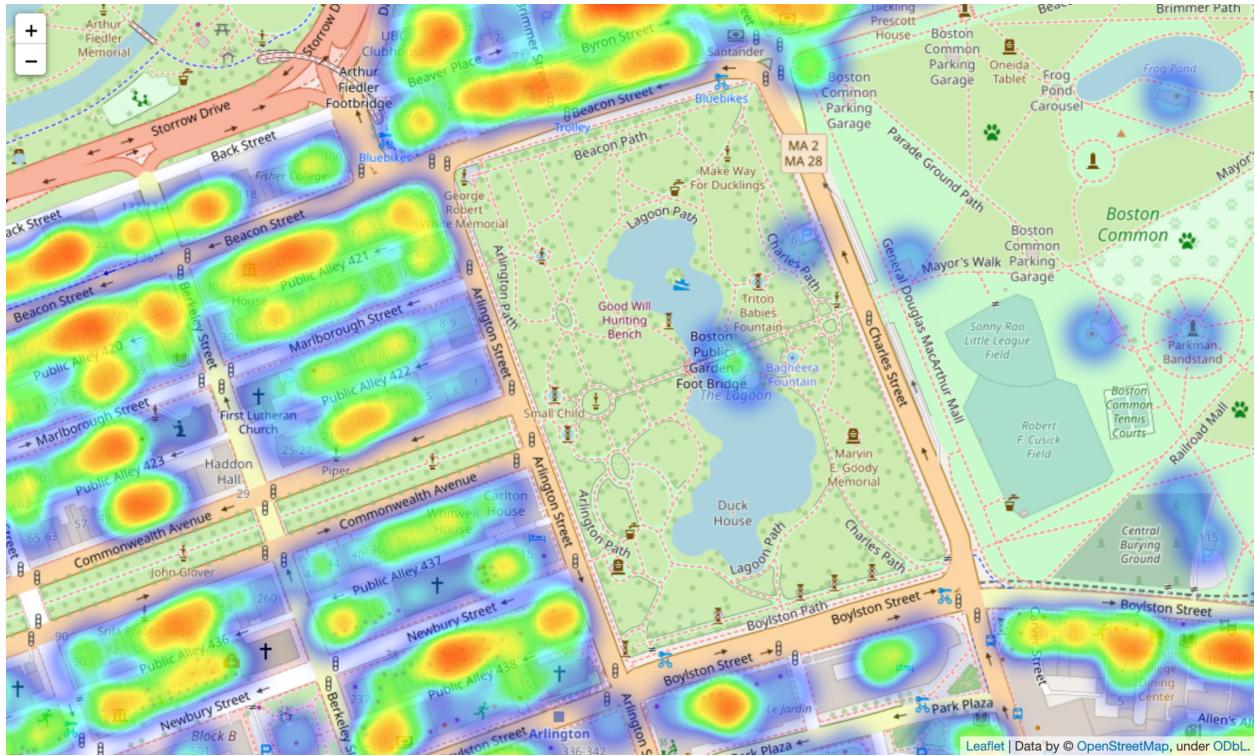




We also analyzed each of the top 10 most requested types of service to determine how they were distributed across the neighborhoods in Boston. Below is an example chart for Parking Enforcement, the most requested type of all, which shows that it was most requested in South Boston / South Boston Waterfront.



Finally, we created an interactive heatmap to visually display the locations of 311 requests across the city of Boston. Below is an example snapshot which shows the requests in and surrounding the Boston Public Garden.



## Future Work

We want to be able to continue this work by answering the following important questions:

- How do business licenses compare by different names in different cities? Do certain businesses dominate certain cities/areas?
- How do opening and closing times compare across different cities? Does that impact the number of businesses in that area?
- How are businesses distributed by license category or type?
- Looking further into Cannabis dataset: map out different application statuses, and the split of facilities seeking Boston Equity Program and where they are respectively located, map out different types of Marijuana Licenses.

Additionally, in any future work that we might undertake, we have to be careful not to make any assumptions that might negatively affect people in their respective neighborhoods. To elaborate, we must avoid stereotyping or reinforcing any stereotypes about neighborhoods in Boston and make sure that neighborhoods are given equal chances of success given their predispositions.