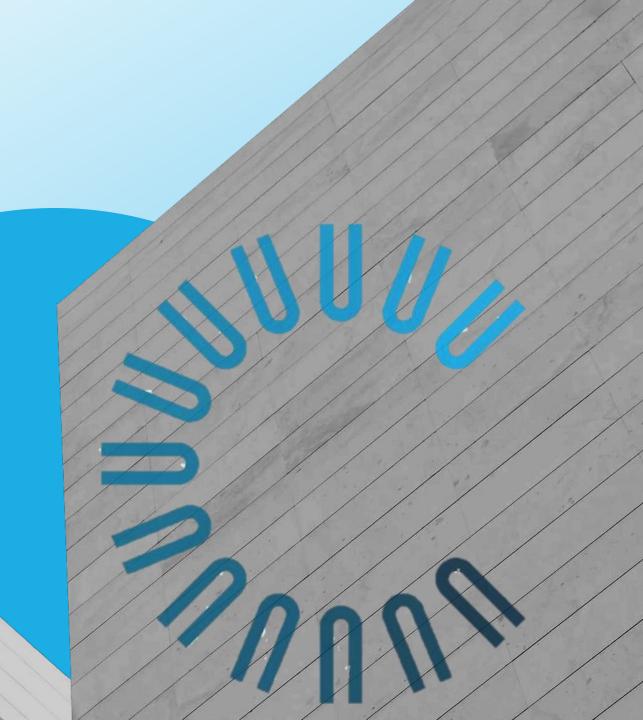
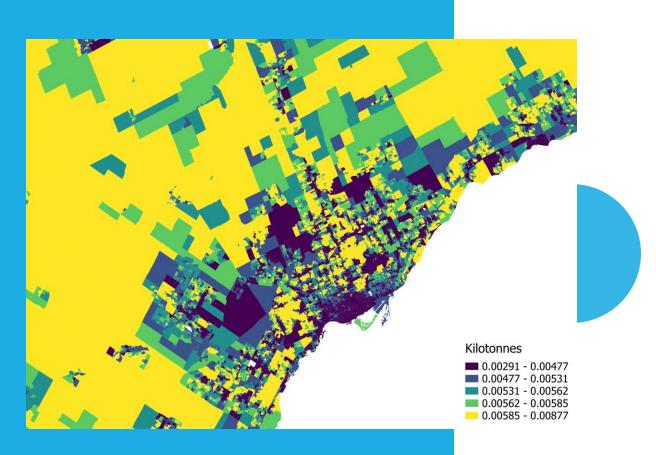


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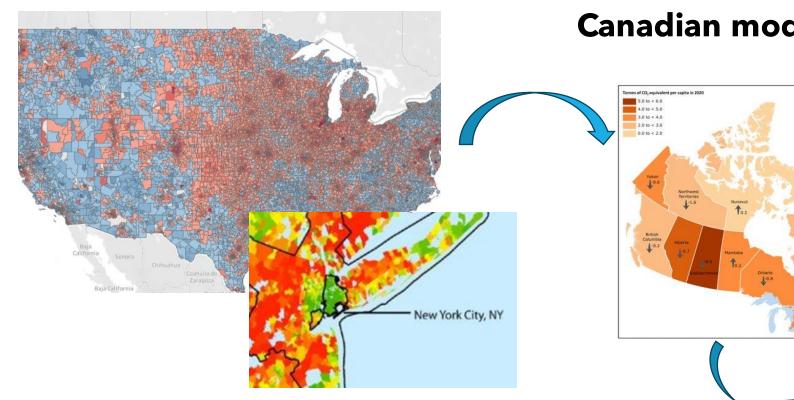
# MAIN PROJECT: HOUSEHOLD GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) MAP



Modelling, mapping, and making sense of trends in the GHG emissions of household activity in Canada

### BACKGROUND

# USA Household GHG model by UC Berkeley, 2013



Canadian model of household GHG

Move from provincial

GHG to DA level

emissions

Finding: cities have lower household

**GHG** than suburbs





# **Project Goals**

☐ Create a nationwide map of household GHG emissions, specified at a local level

☐ Model the emissions based on urban form (ex. housing type) and demographic (ex. income, commute time) variables

☐ Create a situational tool to compare GHG based on housing composition

Overall aim: demonstrate environmental benefits of cities/urban living (in comparison to suburbs)

### MODEL PROCESS





# RESEARCH & PLANNING

- Review original paper
- Narrow scope
- Identify key variables
- Find data sources

# MODEL BUILDING, ANALYSIS

- Clean and merge datasets
- Build linear regression model in R
  - Try different predictor variables
  - Adjust training data
  - Compare coefficients, R^2 value
  - Identify inconsistencies, improve model



# MAPPING & REVISION

- Predict each DA's average household GHG based off model
- Map results in QGIS, check patterns
- Revise model

# Household GHG Emissions

Energy consumption (EC)

Electricity, natural gas



Model emissions by linear regression

\* Vehicle use Motor fuels



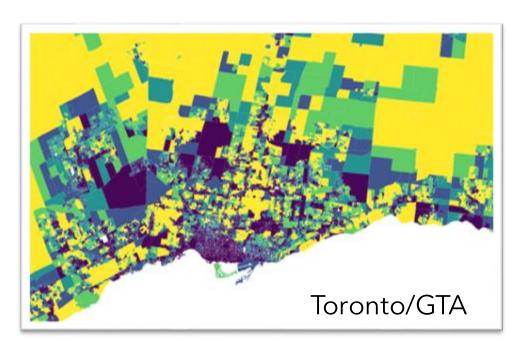
### **Model Equation:**

Household GHG Emissions =  $\beta_0$  +  $\beta_1$ (Income) +  $\beta_2$ (Population density) +

 $\beta_3$ (Commute) +  $\beta_4$ (% Houses) +  $\beta_5$ (% Apartments) +  $\beta_6$ (# vehicles) +

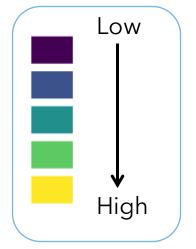
 $\beta_7$ (Age of home) +  $\beta_8$ (Carbon intensity electricity) +  $\beta_9$ (Gas price) +

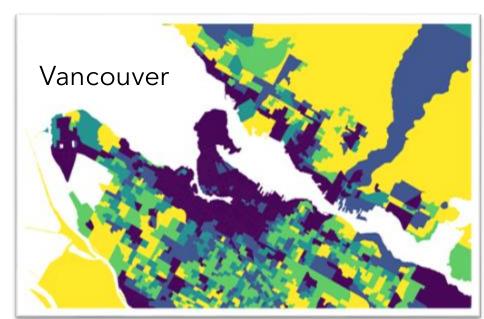
 $\beta_{10}$ (Natural gas price)

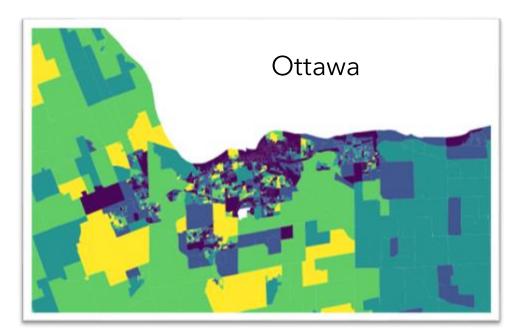






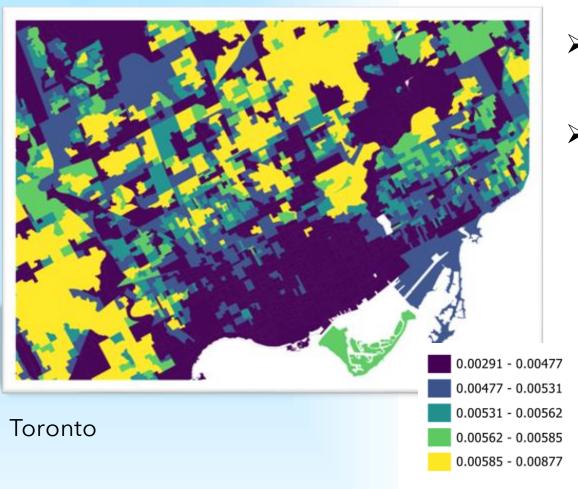








# **Key Findings**



- Downtown areas: **lower household emissions** (smaller dwellings, public transit, etc.)
- > Suburban areas : **higher household emissions** (larger homes, longer commute, etc.)

Ring of higher emissions around city core



Vancouver

# **Key Findings**

Income, commute time, % houses, # vehicles and home age are positively correlated with GHG



% apartments and gas prices are negatively correlated with GHG



### **Interactive tool**

### Goal

Develop a tool to demonstrate how changes in housing type will affect GHG emissions per household

### How does it work?

- 1. Choose a location (i.e. DA number)
- 2. Extract original demographic values
- 3. Calculate original GHG emission
- 4. Modify housing data by:
  - Changing # houses
  - Changing # apartments
- 5. Calculate new GHG emission
- 6. Present difference in GHG emission due to direct changes in housing type



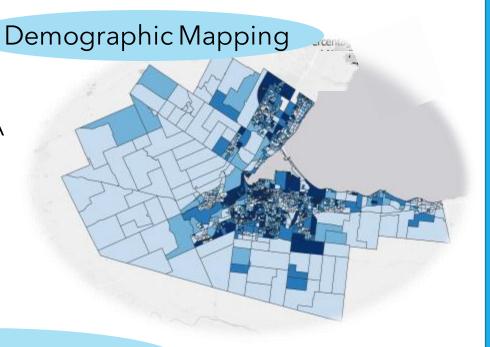


# ADDITIONAL **PROJECTS**

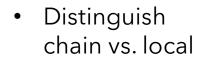


**Business GHG Emissions** 

• 250+ maps each of CMA data



National dataset of businesses



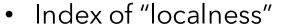
> Frequency of name



### Local Business Index

Toronto





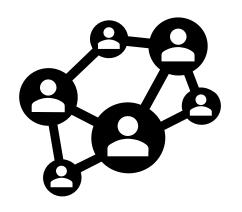
Food vs retail







# ADDITIONAL PROJECTS



### Social connection

- Multinomial logistic regression model
- Examine the relationships between urban form variables (independent variables) and social connection variables (dependent variables)

Local personal contacts
Sense of belonging







Income
Density
Housing type
Immigrants
Visible minorities
Education
Main mobility type







# TAKEAWAYS PARTION EXPLORATION TO ENRI

### EXPLORATION, EXPERIENCE, & ENRICHMENT

Data science skills

- Data cleaning, management, and analysis
- Programming in R

- Data visualization
- Regression analysis
- Excel, MS Office
- QGIS

### Transferable skills

- Communication
- Organization
- Collaboration
- Critical thinking

### Immersion in workplace

- Participated in meetings
- Presentations
- Observation
- Work-life balance





