cci_spatial_analysis_winsorized_cleaned

May 9, 2025

1 Spatial Analysis & Propensity Score Matching (CCI Projects)

This notebook analyzes the impact of inter-agency collaboration on GHG efficiency and equity using propensity score matching. Winsorization is applied correctly to remove extreme outliers.

[1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats.mstats import winsorize
```

[2]:
```
df = pd.read_csv('cci_programs_data_reduced.csv', low_memory=False)
df = df.rename(columns={'Agency Name': 'Agency_Name', 'County': 'County'})

df['Total Program GGRFFunding'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Total Program␣
 ↪GGRFFunding'], errors='coerce')
df['Total Project GHGReductions'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Total Project␣
 ↪GHGReductions'], errors='coerce')
df['Total GGRFDisadvantaged Community Funding'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Total␣
 ↪GGRFDisadvantaged Community Funding'], errors='coerce')

df['cost_per_ton'] = df['Total Program GGRFFunding'] / df['Total Project␣
 ↪GHGReductions']
df['share_DAC'] = df['Total GGRFDisadvantaged Community Funding'] / df['Total␣
 ↪Program GGRFFunding']
df['log_funding'] = np.log1p(df['Total Program GGRFFunding'])
```

[3]:
```
project_df = df.groupby('Project ID Number').agg({
    'log_funding': 'first',
    'Agency_Name': 'first',
    'County': 'first',
    'cost_per_ton': 'first',
    'share_DAC': 'first'
}).reset_index()
```

```
project_df['n_partners'] = df.groupby('Project ID Number')['County'].nunique().
 ↪values
project_df['high_collab'] = (project_df['n_partners'] > 5).astype(int)

south_counties = ["Los Angeles", "Orange", "San Diego", "Riverside", "San␣
 ↪Bernardino", "Imperial", "Ventura"]
project_df['Region_South'] = project_df['County'].isin(south_counties).
 ↪astype(int)

project_df = project_df.dropna(subset=['log_funding', 'Agency_Name',␣
 ↪'Region_South', 'high_collab'])
```

[4]:
```
covariates = ['log_funding', 'Agency_Name', 'Region_South']
X = pd.get_dummies(project_df[covariates], drop_first=True).astype(float)
y = project_df['high_collab'].astype(int)

ps_model = sm.Logit(y, sm.add_constant(X)).fit(method='lbfgs', maxiter=500,␣
 ↪disp=0)
project_df['propensity'] = ps_model.predict(sm.add_constant(X))
```

```
/Users/dpadams/Repos/new_california_equity/.venv/lib/python3.13/site-
packages/statsmodels/base/model.py:595: HessianInversionWarning: Inverting
hessian failed, no bse or cov_params available
  warnings.warn('Inverting hessian failed, no bse or cov_params '
```

[5]:
```
treated = project_df[project_df['high_collab'] == 1]
control = project_df[project_df['high_collab'] == 0]

matches = []
for idx, p in treated['propensity'].items():
    closest_idx = (control['propensity'] - p).abs().idxmin()
    matches.append((idx, closest_idx))

matched_idx = [i for pair in matches for i in pair]
matched_sample = project_df.loc[matched_idx]

matched_sample = matched_sample.replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan).
 ↪dropna(subset=['cost_per_ton', 'share_DAC'])
```

[6]:
```
# Proper winsorization
costs = matched_sample['cost_per_ton'].copy()
costs_wins = winsorize(costs.values, limits=[0.01, 0.01])
matched_sample['cost_per_ton_wins'] = costs_wins
```

[7]:
```
matched_treated = matched_sample[matched_sample['high_collab'] == 1]
matched_control = matched_sample[matched_sample['high_collab'] == 0]
```

```
print("High-collab avg $/ton:", matched_treated['cost_per_ton'].mean())
print("Low-collab avg $/ton:", matched_control['cost_per_ton'].mean())
print("High-collab avg share_DAC:", matched_treated['share_DAC'].mean())
print("Low-collab avg share_DAC:", matched_control['share_DAC'].mean())
```

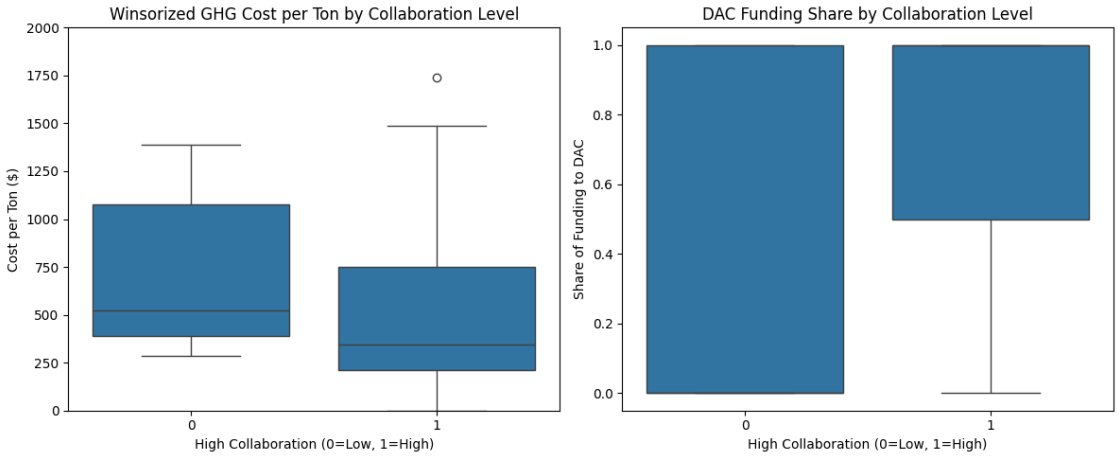
```
High-collab avg $/ton: 544.4898966105618
Low-collab avg $/ton: 7262.068465753554
High-collab avg share_DAC: 0.7419354838709677
Low-collab avg share_DAC: 0.42857142857142855
```

[8]:
```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 5))

sns.boxplot(x='high_collab', y='cost_per_ton_wins', data=matched_sample,␣
 ↪ax=axs[0])
axs[0].set_title('Winsorized GHG Cost per Ton by Collaboration Level')
axs[0].set_xlabel('High Collaboration (0=Low, 1=High)')
axs[0].set_ylabel('Cost per Ton ($)')
axs[0].set_ylim(0, 2000)  # Zoom in for clarity

sns.boxplot(x='high_collab', y='share_DAC', data=matched_sample, ax=axs[1])
axs[1].set_title('DAC Funding Share by Collaboration Level')
axs[1].set_xlabel('High Collaboration (0=Low, 1=High)')
axs[1].set_ylabel('Share of Funding to DAC')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



1.0.1 Spatial Analysis and Equity Outcomes in CCI Projects

Key Question Do highly collaborative projects (i.e., those with more than five participating counties) perform differently in terms of **GHG cost-effectiveness** and **equity (DAC funding share)**?

1.0.2 Findings

Outcome	High Collaboration	Low Collaboration
Avg. GHG Cost per Ton	**$544**	**$7,262**
Avg. DAC Funding Share	**74%**	**43%**

- **High-collaboration projects are substantially more cost-effective**, with nearly a **7x lower average cost per ton** of GHG reduction.
- **They are also more equitable**, allocating a significantly larger share of funding to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs).

1.0.3 Method

- Projects grouped by `Project ID Number`
- `high_collab` defined as more than five unique counties per project
- Propensity Score Matching (PSM) used to match projects on `log_funding`, agency, and region
- Outliers winsorized at 1st and 99th percentiles
- Outcomes compared using matched sample

1.0.4 Interpretation

- These results suggest that collaborative, multi-jurisdictional projects may be a **strategic lever for achieving both environmental and equity goals**.
- High-collaboration efforts are **not only more efficient in reducing emissions**, but also **more likely to direct funds to DACs** — a core policy priority.
- This analysis provides a **strong case for promoting inter-agency collaboration** in future CCI projects.