

Exploring Urban Data with Machine Learning

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Joree Liu & Aria Ling



Background

"Monitoring buildings' energy use and emissions, and reviewing building emissions assessment methodologies, building emissions limits, goals and timeframes to further the goal of achieving a 40 percent reduction in aggregate greenhouse gas emissions from covered buildings by calendar year 2030, relative to such emissions for the calendar year 2005"

-- section 651 in Local Law 97



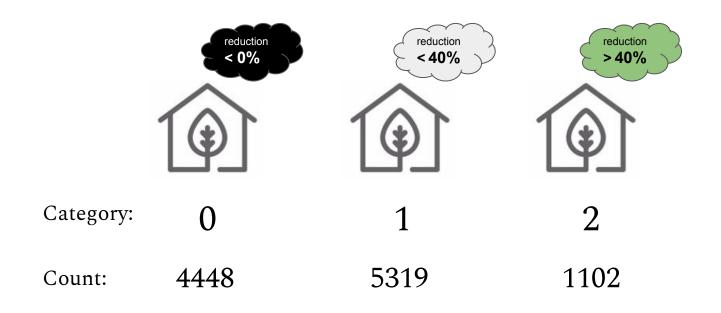
Research Question

What are the important variables that affect building GHG emission reduction at the tax lot level in New York City?



Target Variable

2012 - 2018 Total Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction



Predictors

Building Value 05 Assessed Land Value Assessed Tax Lot Value 04 **Energy Star Score** 02 03

Building Type

- Largest Property Use Type
- Building Class
- Land Use

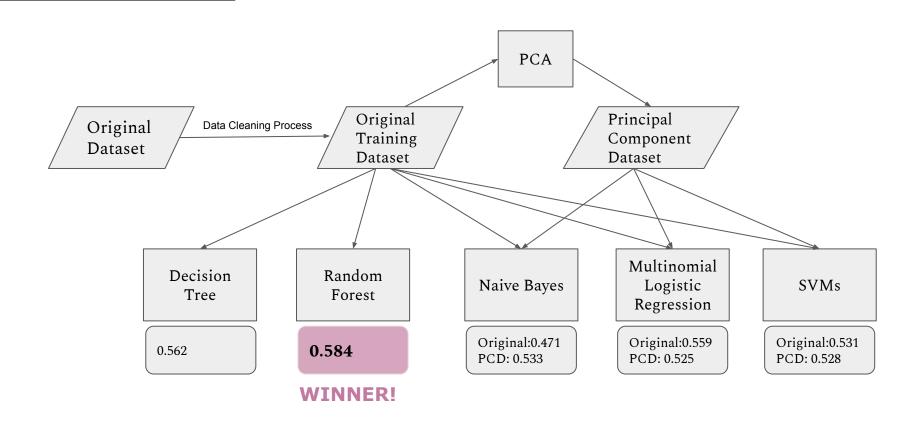
Building Area

- Property Floor Area
- Occupancy
- Building Area
- Number of Floors
- Area of different types of usage
- FAR

Building Age

Year of Construction Completed

Methodology



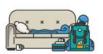
Conclusions



What are the important variables that affect building GHG emission reduction at the tax lot level in New York City?



- 1. Energy Star Score
- 2. Property Floor Area
- 3. Floor Area Ratio
- 4. Assessed Total Value
- 5. Building Age











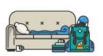
Conclusions



Which Buildings will Meet the GHG Emission Reduction Goal of NYC?



- 1. HIGH Energy Star Score
- 2. LARGER Property Floor Area
- 3. LARGER Floor Area Ratio
- 4. HIGHER Assessed Total Value
- 5. SMALLER Building Age





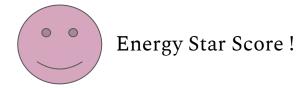






Planning Implications

Identify important predictors for housing emission reduction measurement



Allocation of GHG emission allowance



Limitations

- 1. Low Machine Learning Model Performance
- 2. Large Number of Trees and Depth might be Overfitting

THANK YOU



