

Population and Predictive Analysis of Opportunity Zones Designations

Team 78

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Background

- 25% of eligible low-income census tracts in each state could be chosen as Opportunity Zones (OZs)

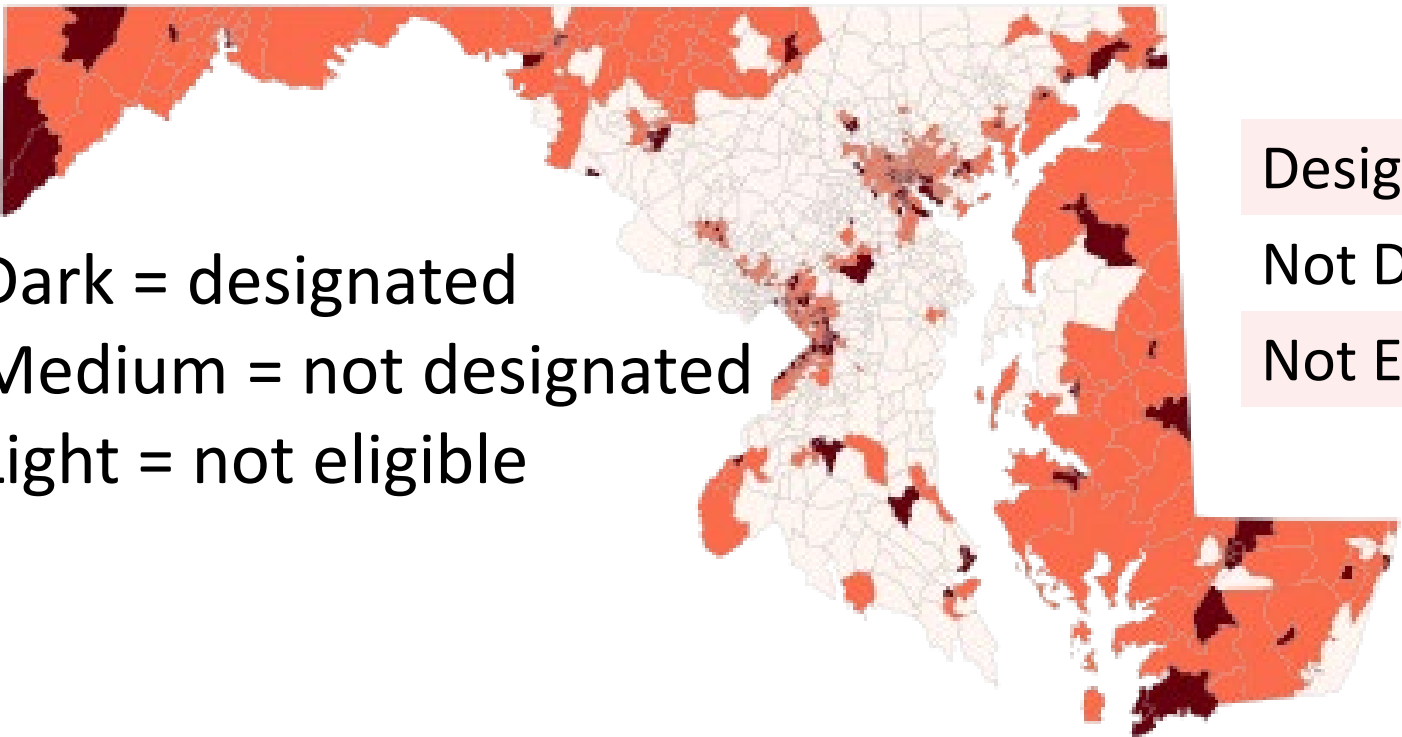
Focus Areas

- Maryland (our home state) and California (most populated state)
- Used nationwide data in predictive models
- Focused on distinctions between designated and non-designated zones

Focus Questions

1. Are OZs more densely populated than non-designated tracts?
2. What demographic, social, and housing aspects of an eligible tract can be used to predict whether it was designated or not?

Maryland Summary



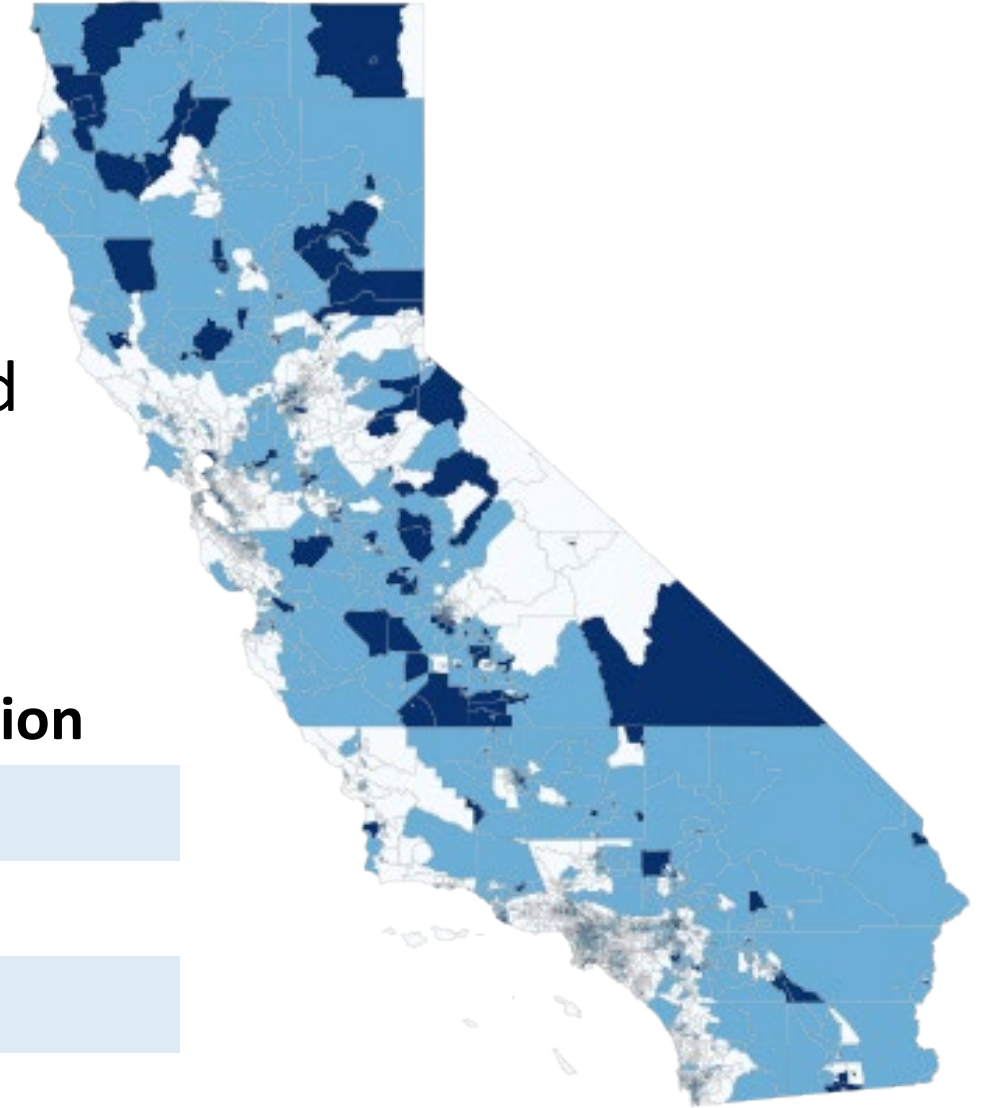
Dark = designated
Medium = not designated
Light = not eligible

	Number	Median Population
Designated	149	3710
Not Designated	594	3695
Not Eligible	652	4468

Designations

California Summary

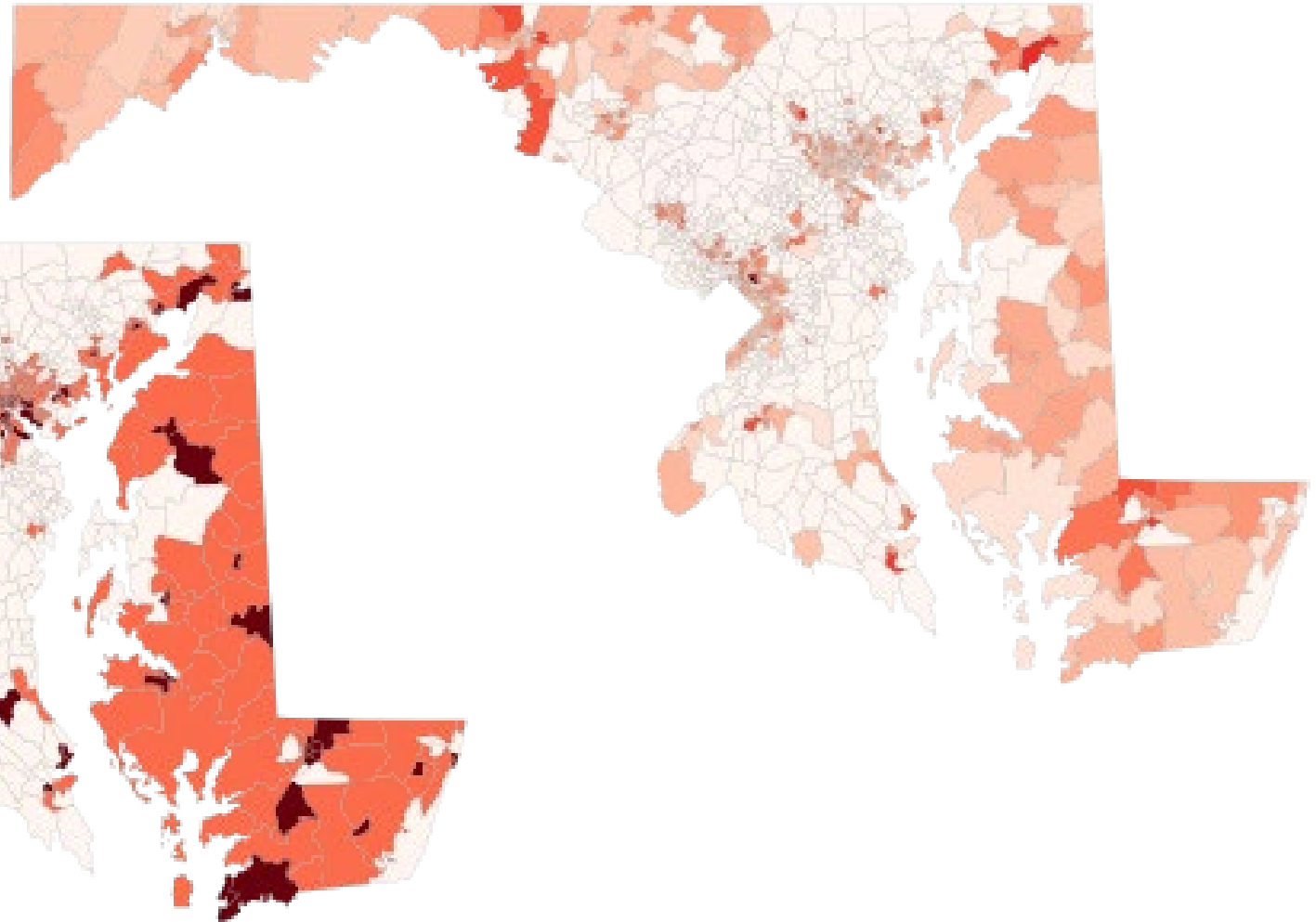
Dark = designated
Medium = not designated
Light = not eligible



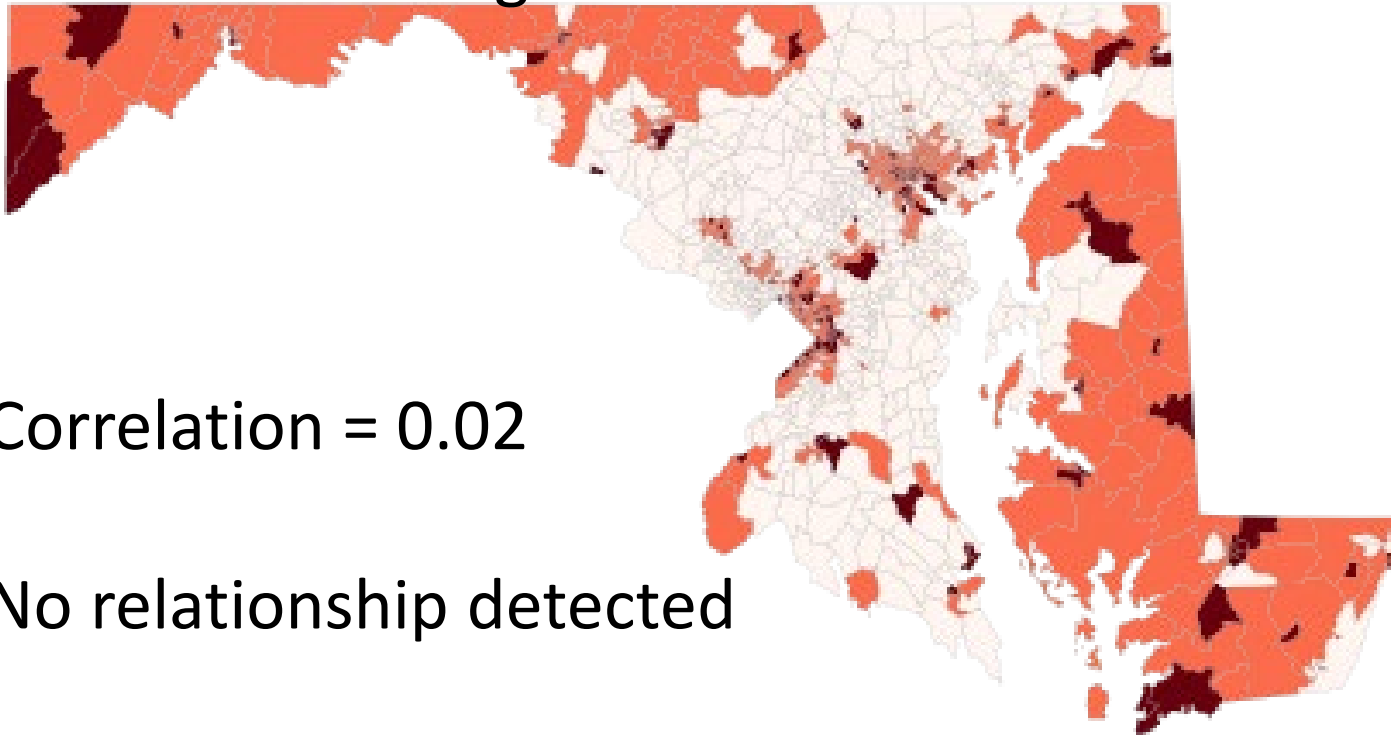
	Number	Median Population
Designated	876	4676
Not Designated	3464	4760
Not Eligible	3698	4821

Maryland Population Density

Population Density



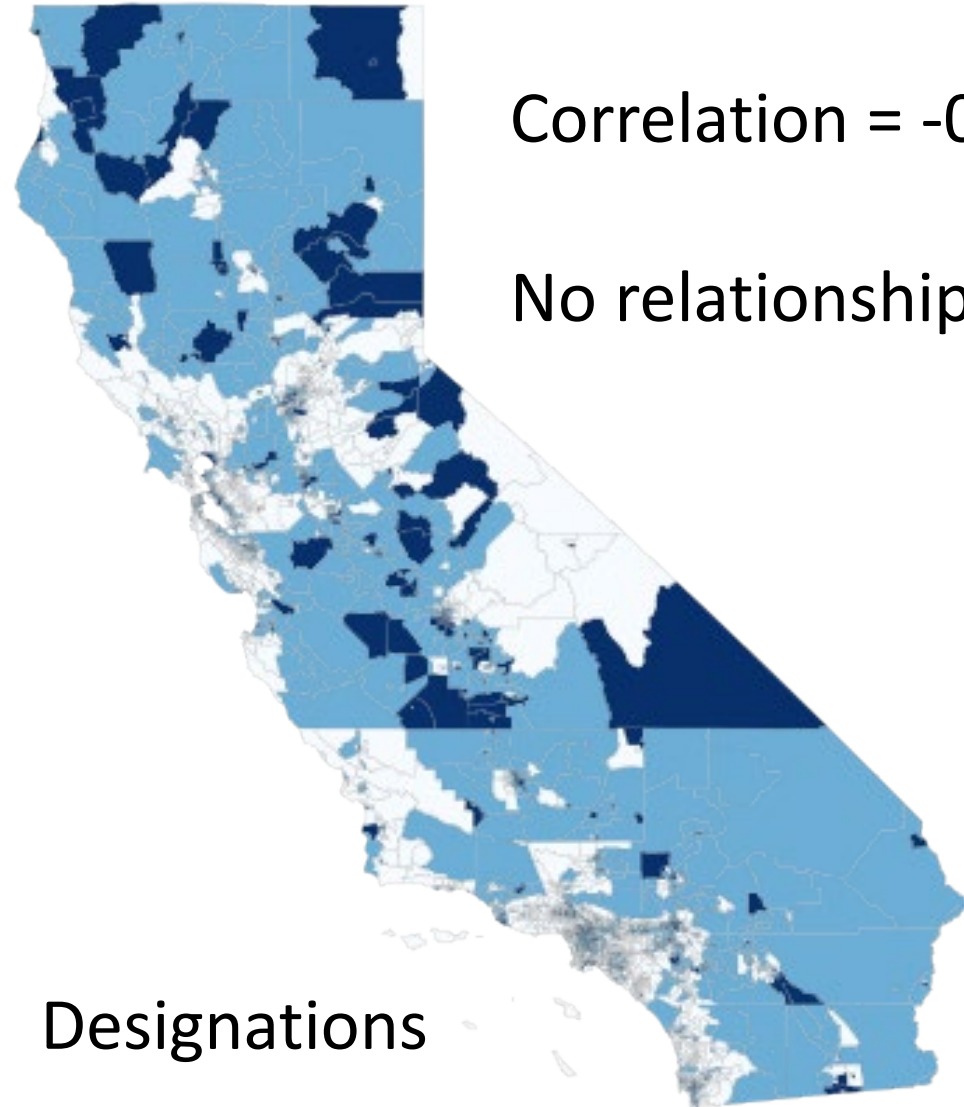
Designations



Correlation = 0.02

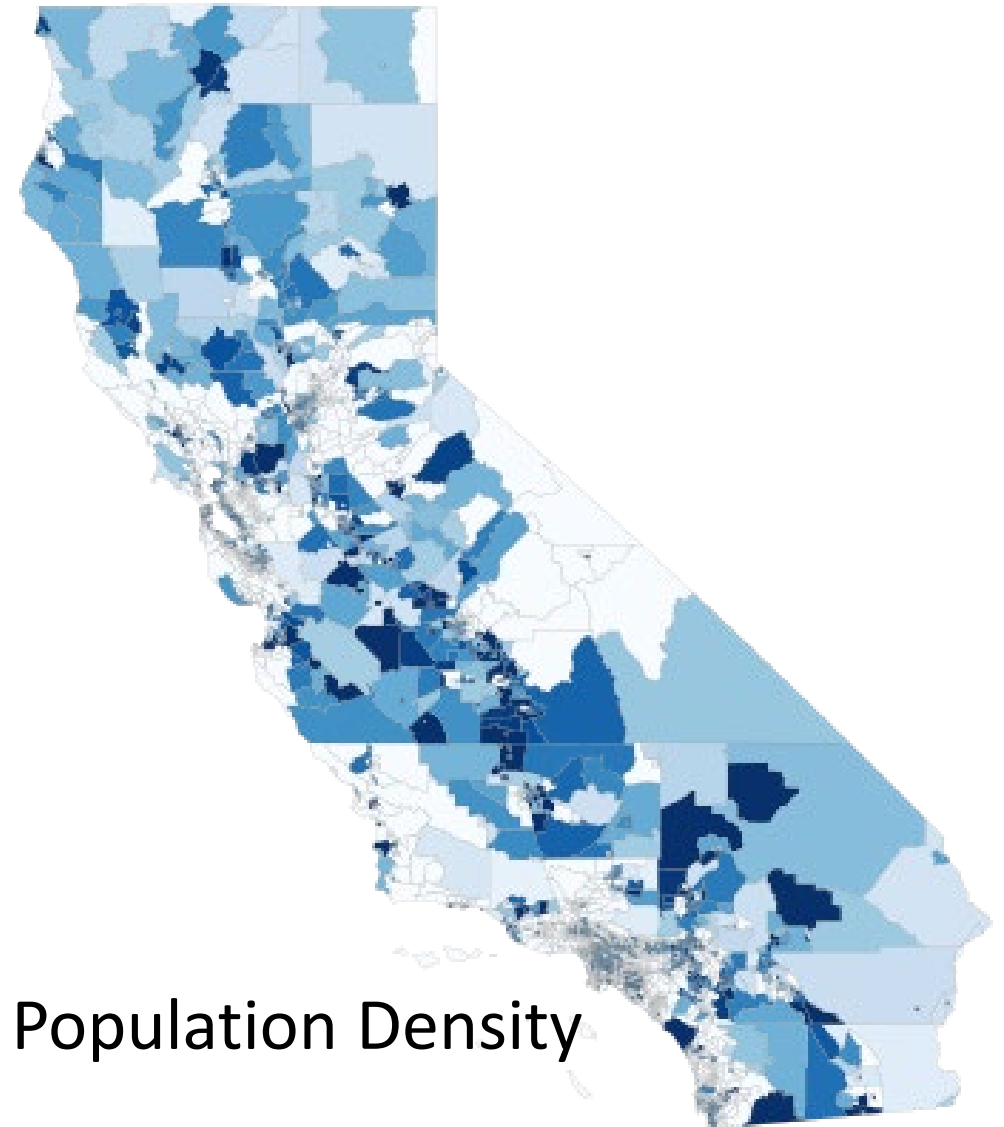
No relationship detected

California Population Density



Correlation = -0.017

No relationship detected



Predictive Model

- Classifies a given tract as Designated or Not Designated
- Removed all income-related features
- Used percentages for ACS features

Data Used

- Demographic Data
 - Age, race, education
- Socioeconomic Data
- Housing Data

Predictive Model Results

Predictive Model Results (continued)

Feature Importance

Interpretation

Conclusion

- Population and Designation are not related

Thank you for listening. Questions?