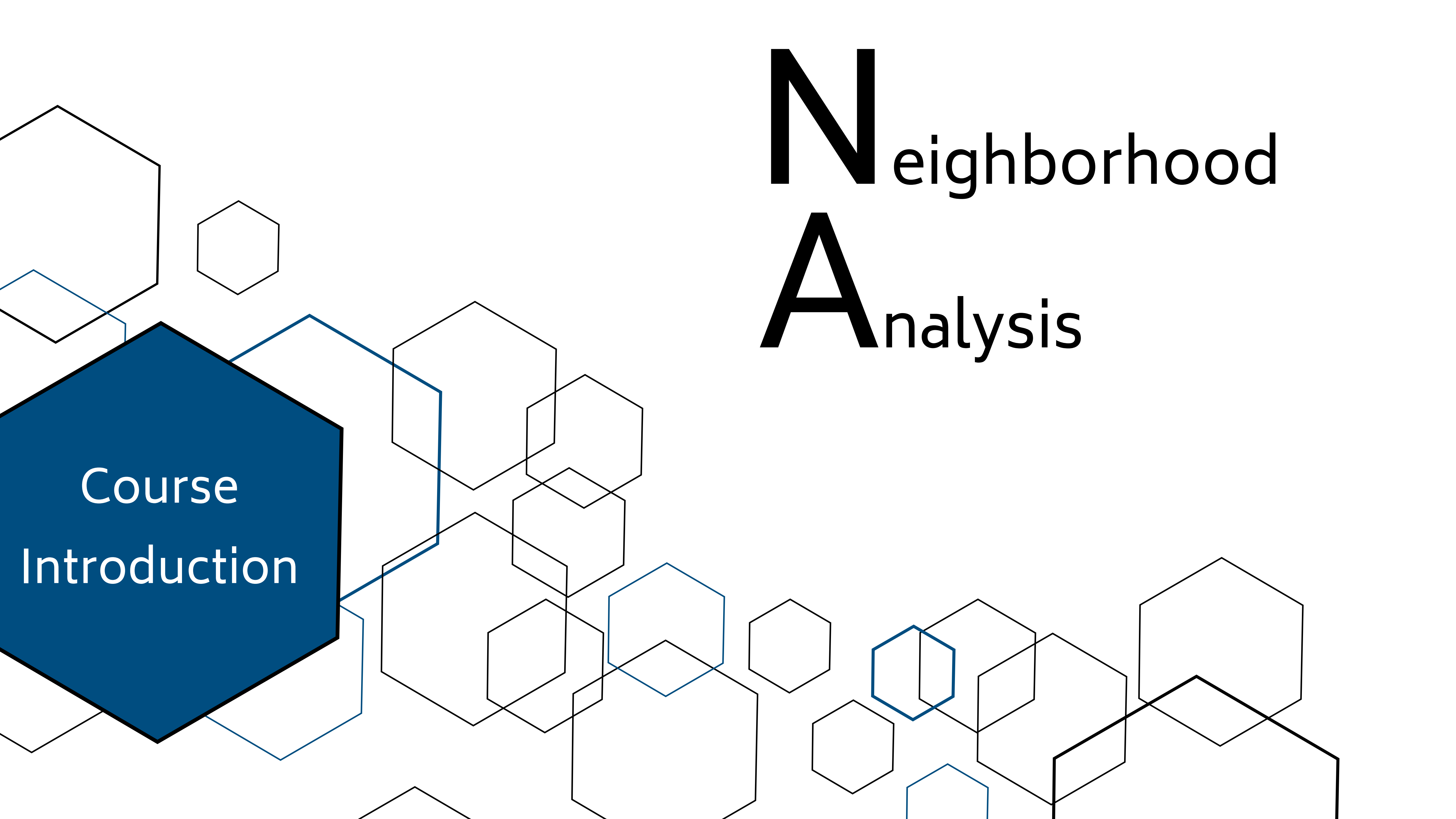




Welcome to Neighborhood Analysis


N eighborhood A nalysis



Course
Introduction

What is a Neighborhood?

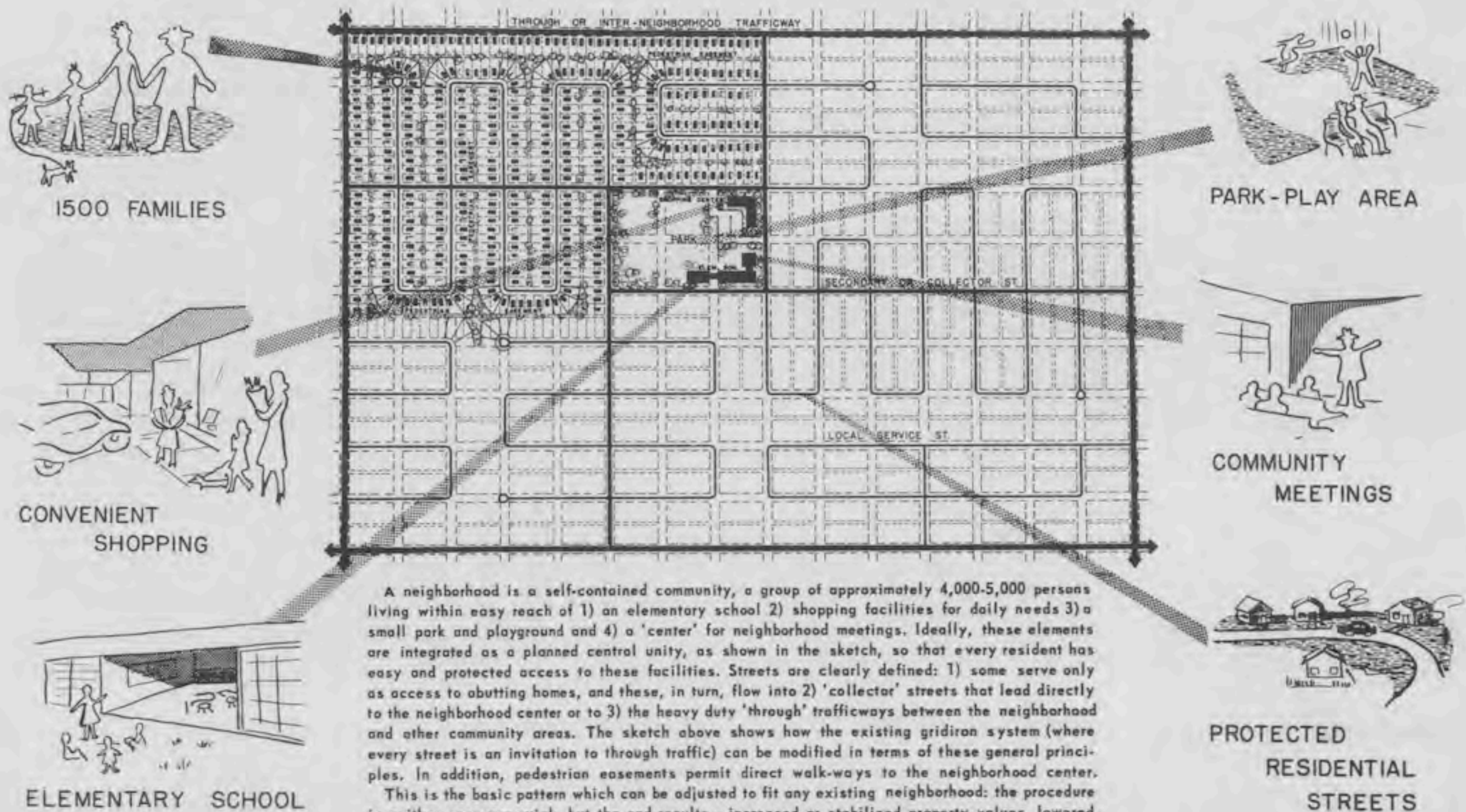


An aerial view of a dense urban neighborhood at sunset. The scene is bathed in a warm, golden light from the setting sun on the left. The buildings are multi-story, with many windows and balconies. Some balconies have laundry hanging on them. The sky is a pale, hazy orange. The overall atmosphere is one of a bustling, lived-in city.

There's no consensus
about **how to define**
a neighborhood

Planning Principles

THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS OF GENERAL PLANNING PRINCIPLES SHOW THE PATTERNS IN WHICH A COMMUNITY CAN ARRANGE - OR REARRANGE - PHYSICAL STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF ECONOMICAL AND SATISFACTORY COMMUNITY LIVING. FUTURE CHANGES IN CHAMPAIGN-URBANA SHOULD BE GUIDED BY THESE GENERAL PRINCIPLES.



A neighborhood is a self-contained community, a group of approximately 4,000-5,000 persons living within easy reach of 1) an elementary school 2) shopping facilities for daily needs 3) a small park and playground and 4) a 'center' for neighborhood meetings. Ideally, these elements are integrated as a planned central unity, as shown in the sketch, so that every resident has easy and protected access to these facilities. Streets are clearly defined: 1) some serve only as access to abutting homes, and these, in turn, flow into 2) 'collector' streets that lead directly to the neighborhood center or to 3) the heavy duty 'through' trafficways between the neighborhood and other community areas. The sketch above shows how the existing gridiron system (where every street is an invitation to through traffic) can be modified in terms of these general principles. In addition, pedestrian easements permit direct walk-ways to the neighborhood center.

This is the basic pattern which can be adjusted to fit any existing neighborhood: the procedure is neither easy nor quick, but the end-results - increased or stabilized property values, lowered costs of street paving and maintenance, fewer accidents, better living - are high returns for the investment of time, energy, and money.

Self Contained

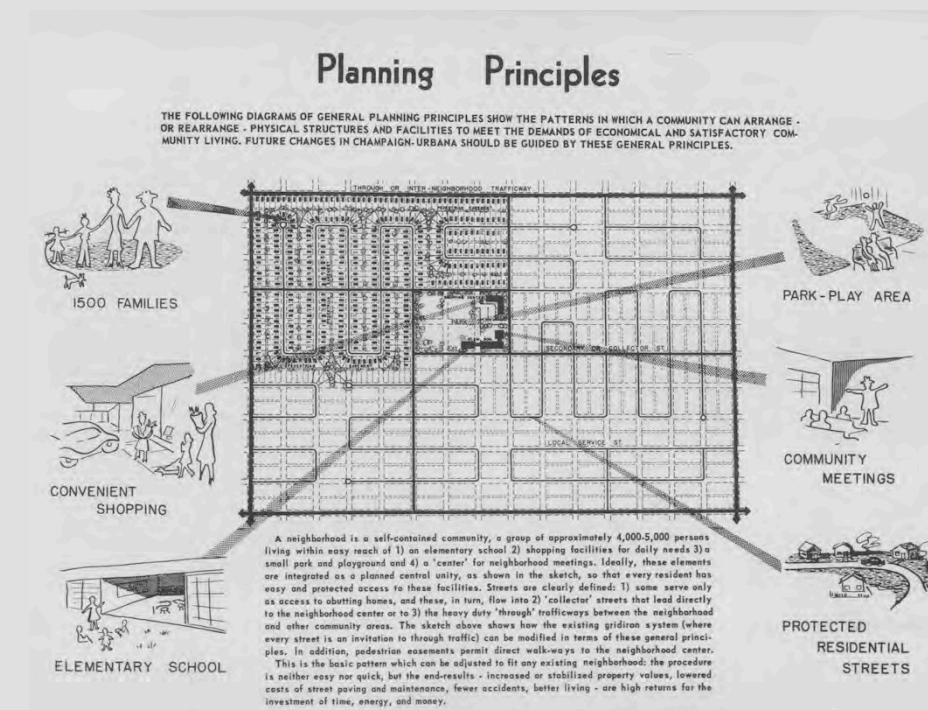
4,000 - 5,000 People

Institutions +
Services

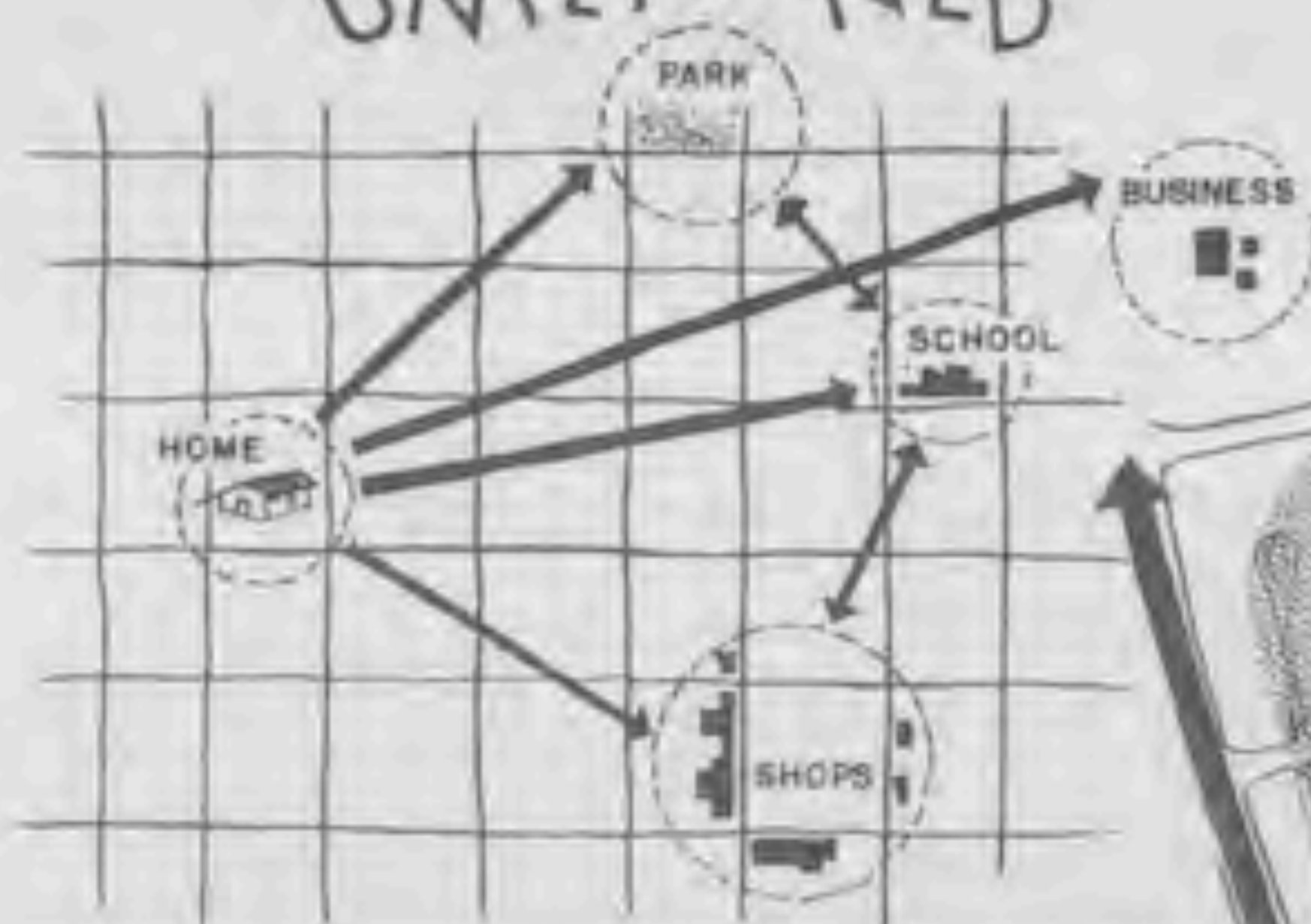
Street Hierarchy

Stability

A neighborhood is a self-contained community, a group of approximately 4,000-5,000 persons living within easy reach of 1) an elementary school 2) shopping facilities for daily needs 3) a small park and playground and 4) a 'center' for neighborhood meetings. Ideally, these elements are integrated as a planned central unity, as shown in the sketch, so that every resident has easy and protected access to these facilities. Streets are clearly defined: 1) some serve only as access to abutting homes, and these, in turn, flow into 2) 'collector' streets that lead directly to the neighborhood center or to 3) the heavy duty 'through' trafficways between the neighborhood and other community areas. The sketch above shows how the existing gridiron system (where every street is an invitation to through traffic) can be modified in terms of these general principles. In addition, pedestrian easements permit direct walk-ways to the neighborhood center. This is the basic pattern which can be adjusted to fit any existing neighborhood: the procedure is neither easy nor quick, but the end-results - increased or stabilized property values, lowered costs of street paving and maintenance, fewer accidents, better living - are high returns for the investment of time, energy, and money.



UNPLANNED



Several neighborhoods are integrated as another and larger unit that supports activities which a single cannot - junior high-schools, larger business districts, large parks and recreational centers, movie theatres, and other amusement places.

The street pattern is coordinated so that wasteful travel is eliminated. A coordinated pattern protects the quiet residential areas and gives each neighborhood quick access to 'city' advantages through the ring-road system.

Neighborhood units are protected, too, from the deteriorating influences of railroads, commercial and industrial developments by green strips and other 'buffers'.

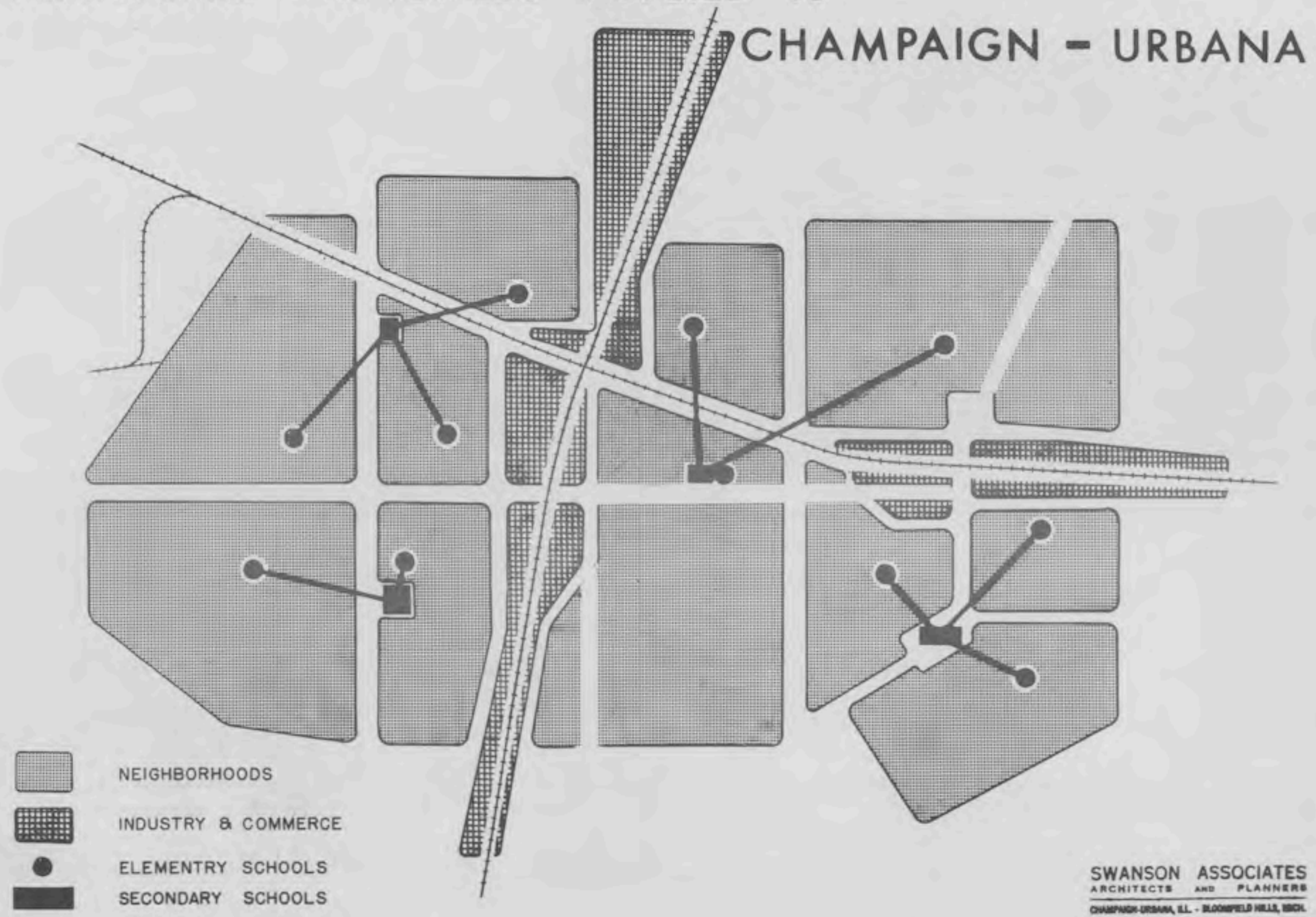
PLANNED



TO CENTRAL AREA

INTRA-NEIGHBORHOOD TRAFFIC

PLANNING PRINCIPLES APPLIED to CHAMPAIGN - URBANA



SWANSON ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL. - BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH.

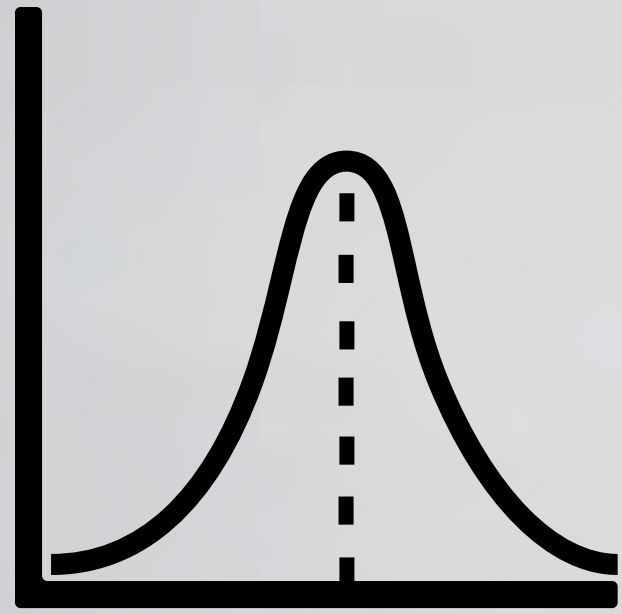
Neighborhoods define **human scale**
units for living



Course Overview and Objectives



Course Overview and Objectives



Analysis

Learn techniques for analyzing the demographic, economic, physical, and social conditions that exist at the neighborhood scale

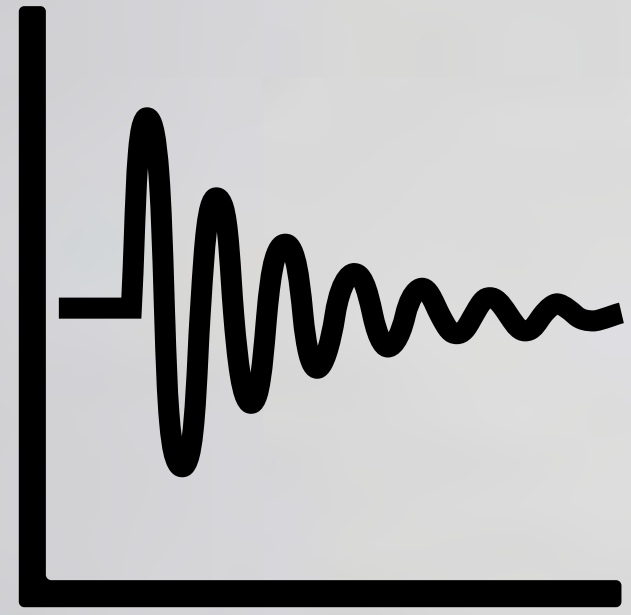
Course Overview and Objectives



Focus on the craft of translating multiple sources of information into stories that can be used to inform decision making

Storytelling

Course Overview and Objectives



Dynamics

Learn to tell stories about the past, present, and future of neighborhoods

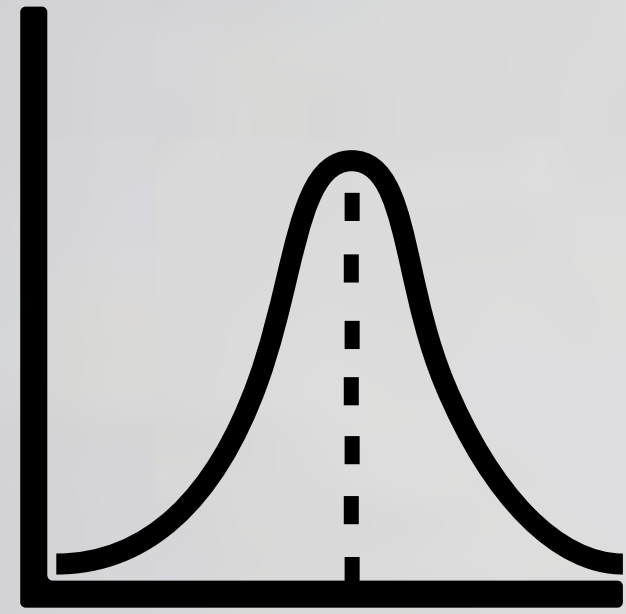
Course Overview and Objectives



Reproducible

Leverage digital tools to produce work that is reproducible, accessible, and accountable

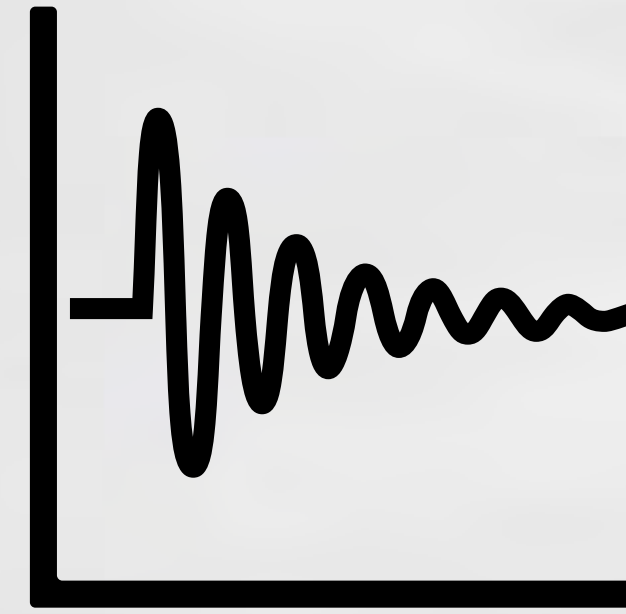
Course Overview and Objectives



Analysis



Storytelling



Dynamics



Reproducible

By the end of this course, we will...

- Become familiar with common sources of information used to describe neighborhoods and neighborhood characteristics
- Learn how to use R, RStudio, and other digital tools to create reproducible analysis of neighborhood-level information
- Learn how to use the information to tell compelling stories for deliberation and decision-making







What makes for **effective** analysis?

Thinking about neighborhoods, of course...

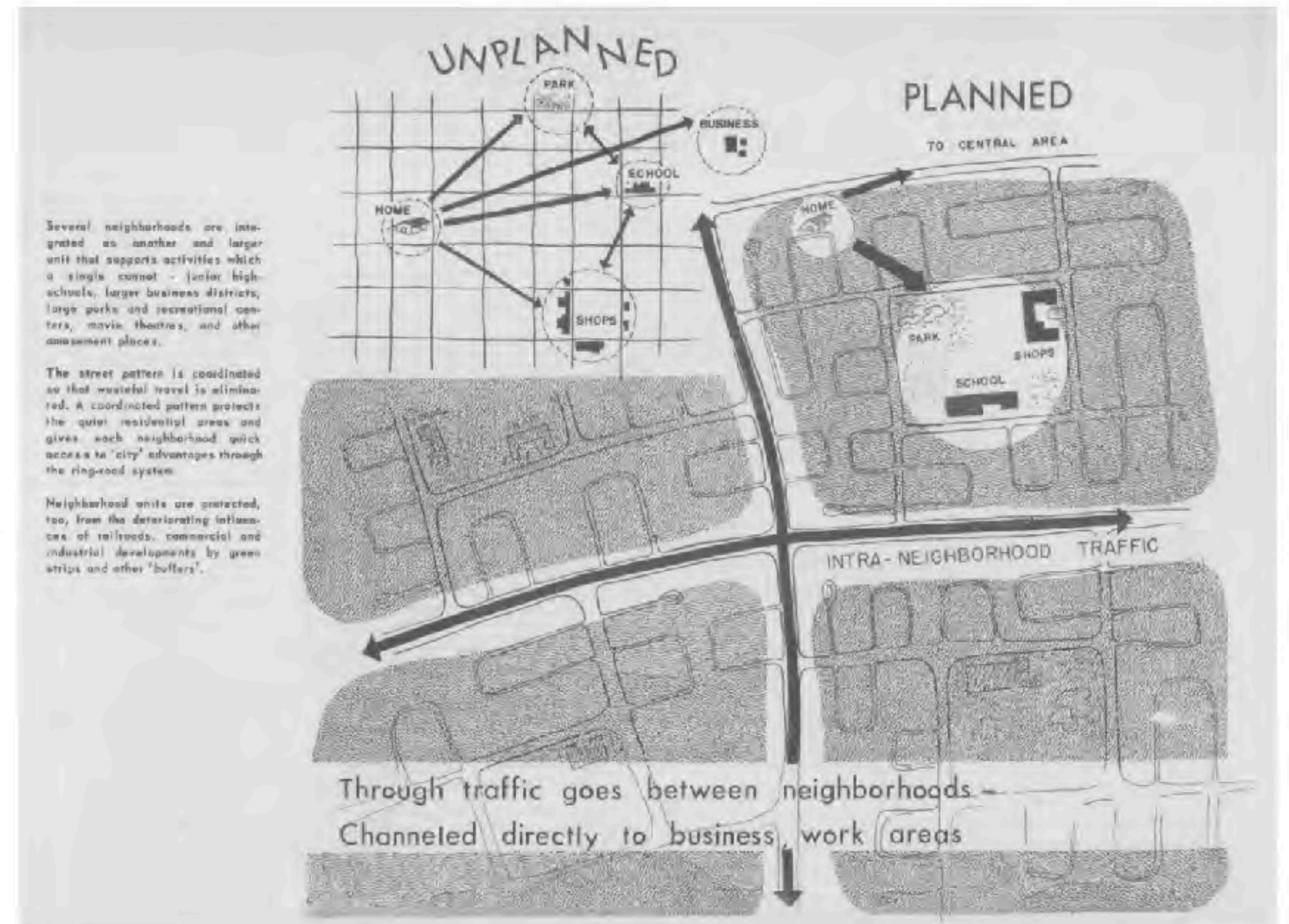
Course Format and Expectations

neighborhood-analysis-f21.netlify.app

Neighborhood Analysis

[Syllabus](#) [Schedule](#) [Assignments](#) [How To](#) [Resources](#)   

Learn how to tell stories about neighborhoods for decision-making, public deliberation, and accountability using R and principles of reproducible data analysis



Questions



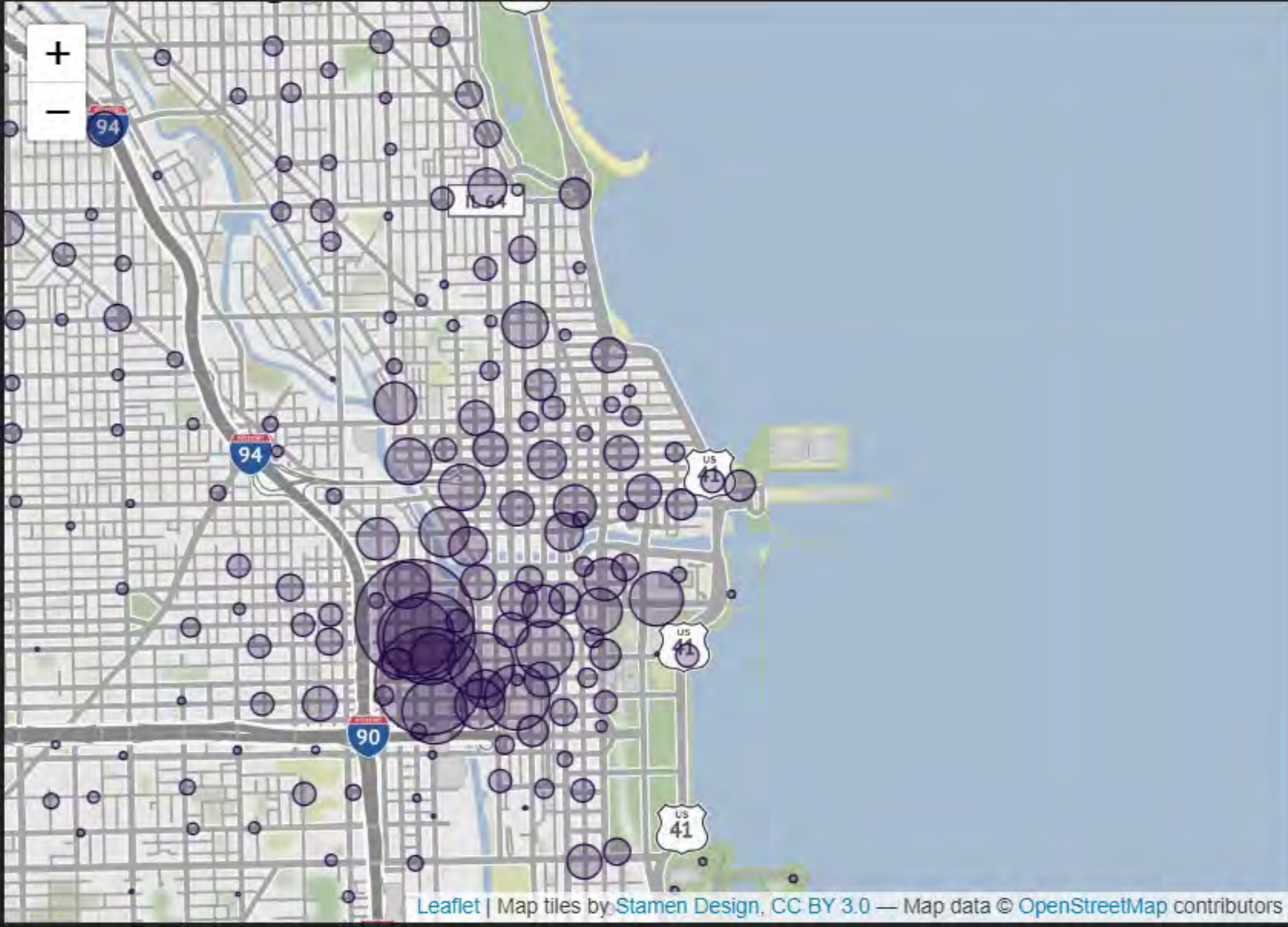
Instructional Team

Elli's turn to share...

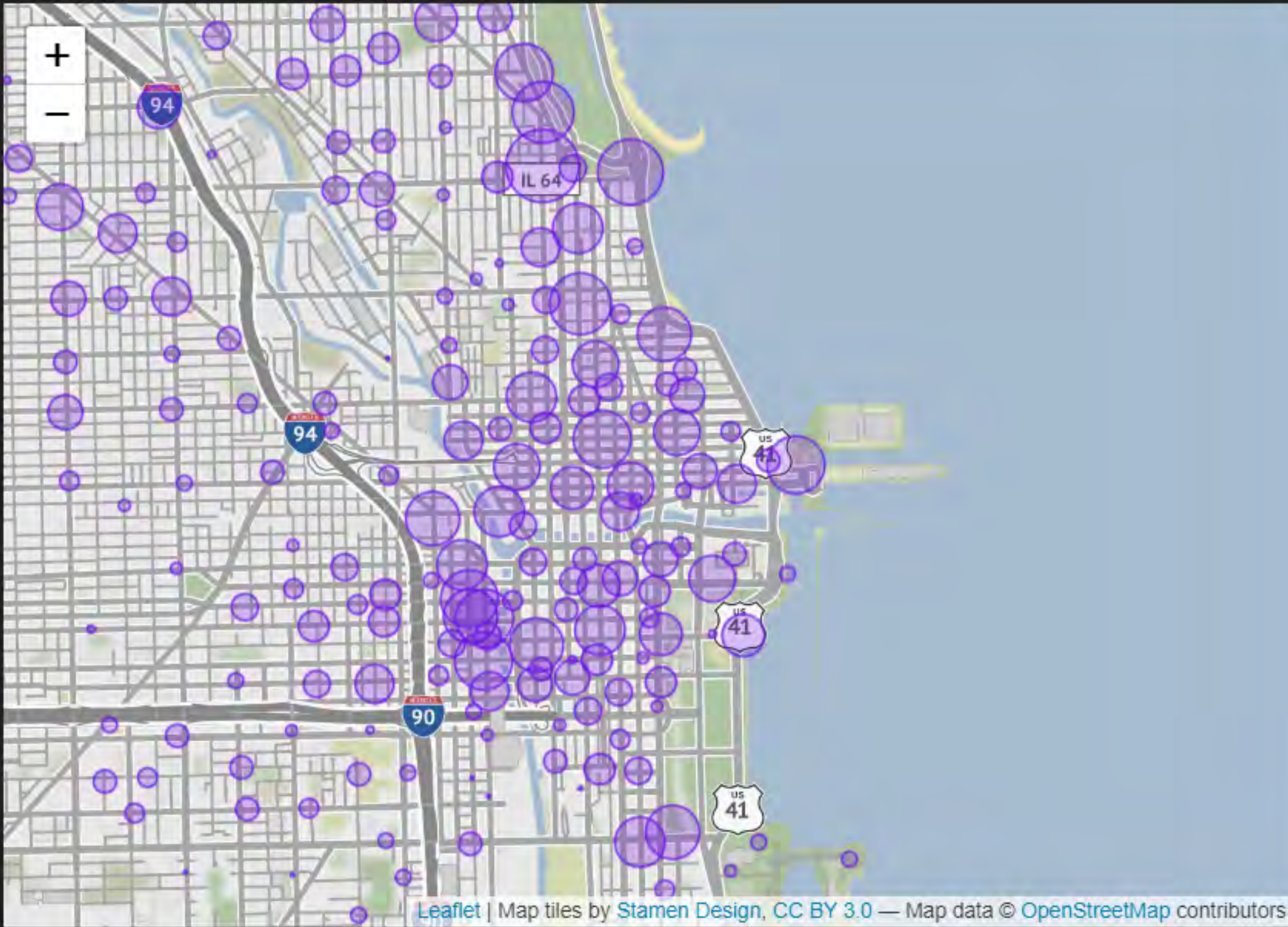




2015 Male Trip Starts



2015 Female Trip Starts





My turn to share...

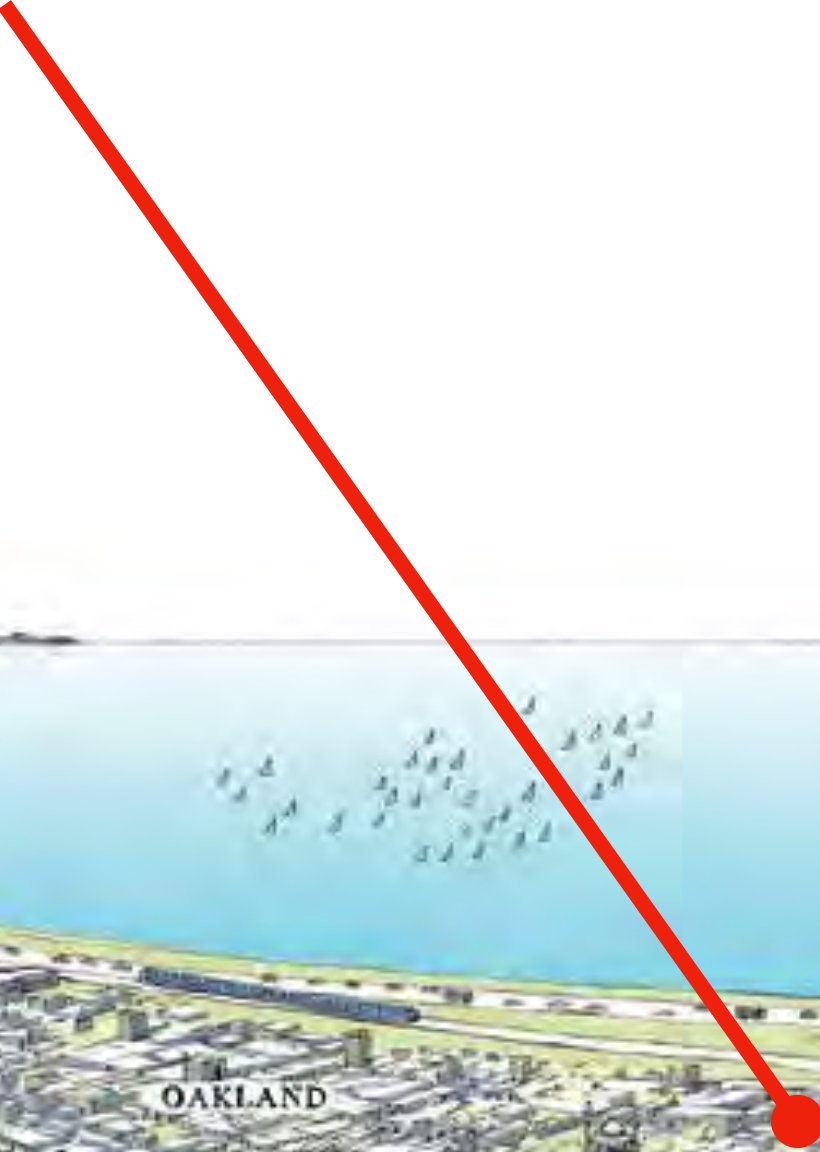


I grew up here



More specifically

HERE

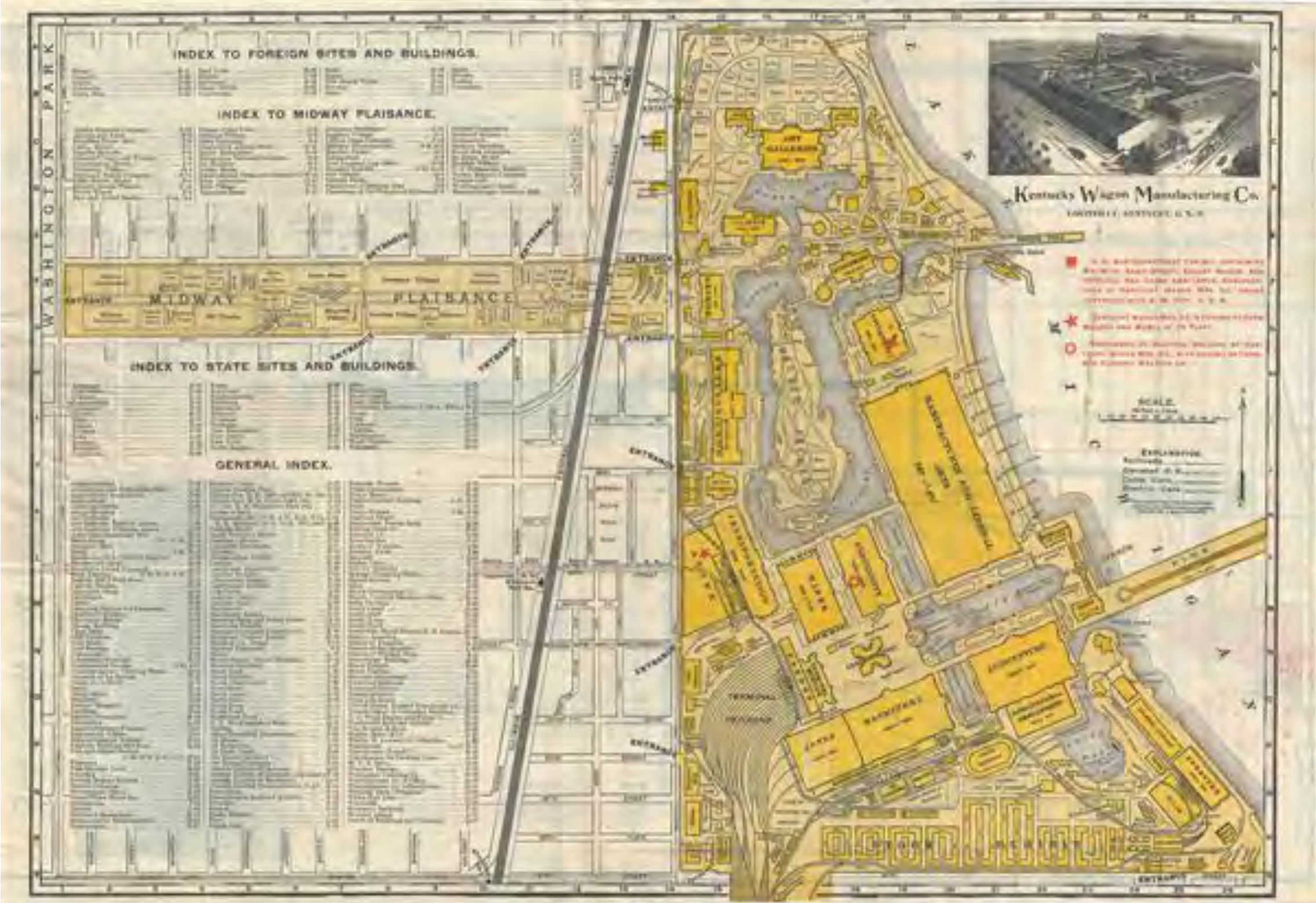


Hyde Park - Kenwood

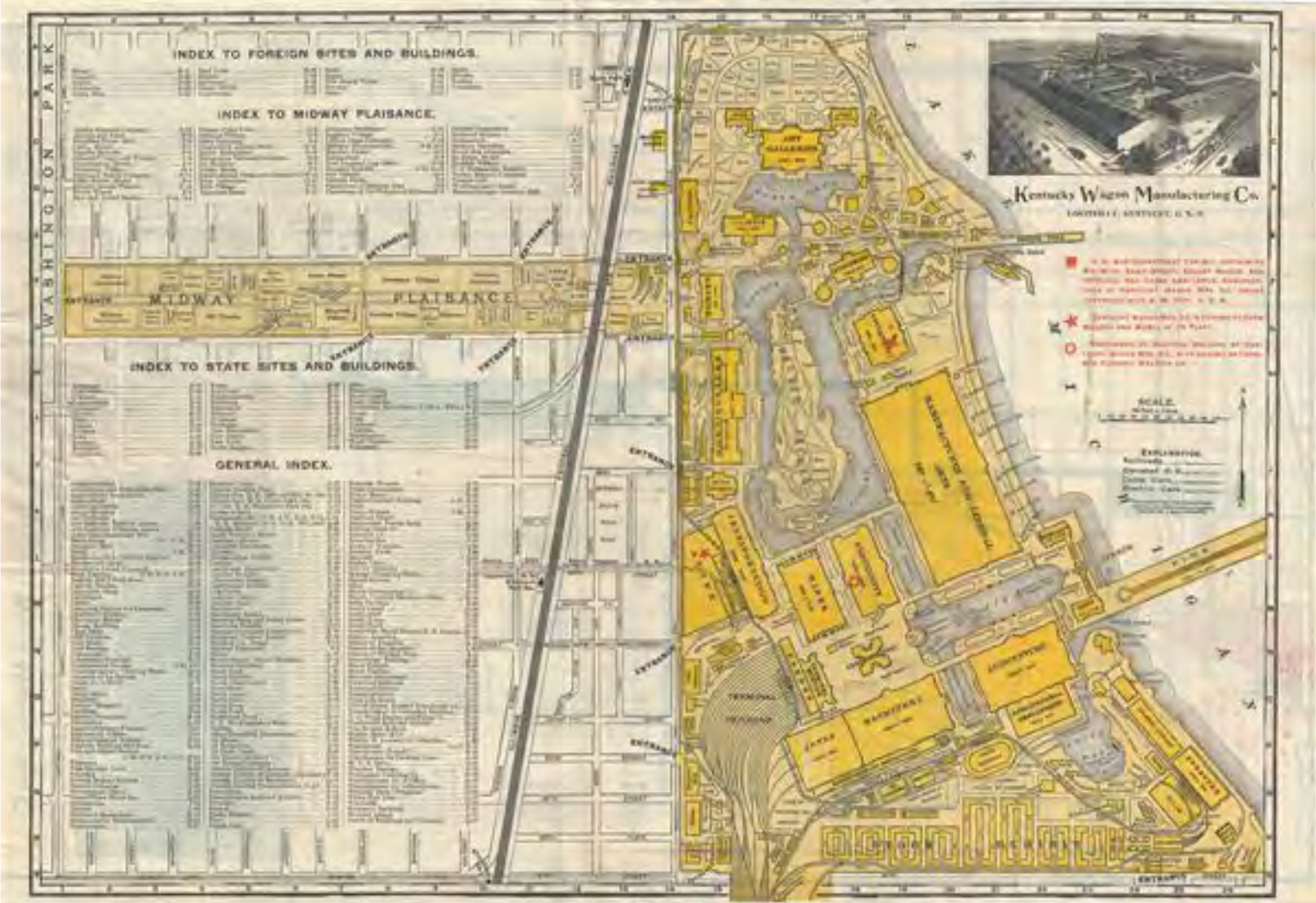
THIS IS OUR NEIGHBORHOOD



Hyde Park - Kenwood



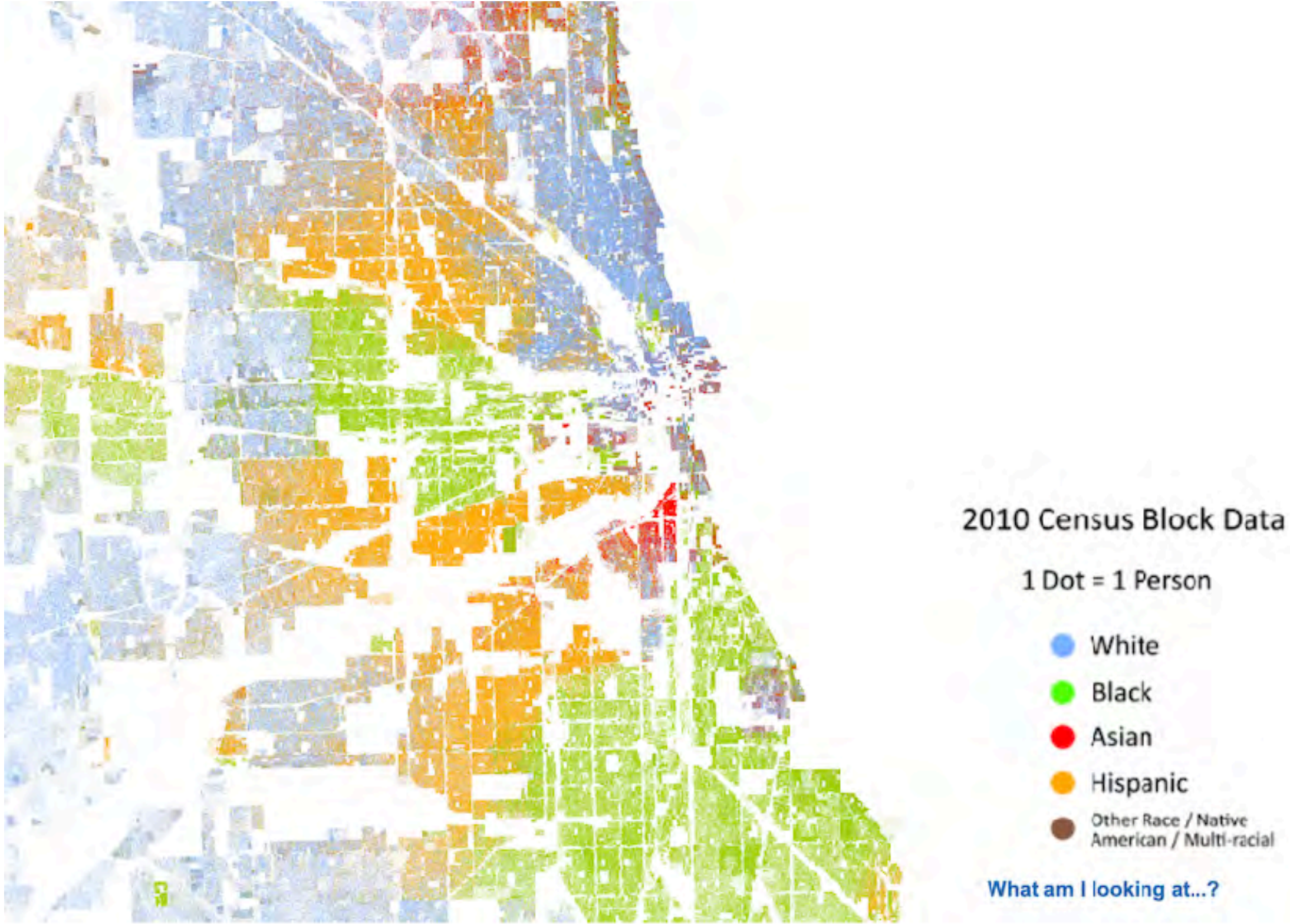
Hyde Park - Kenwood



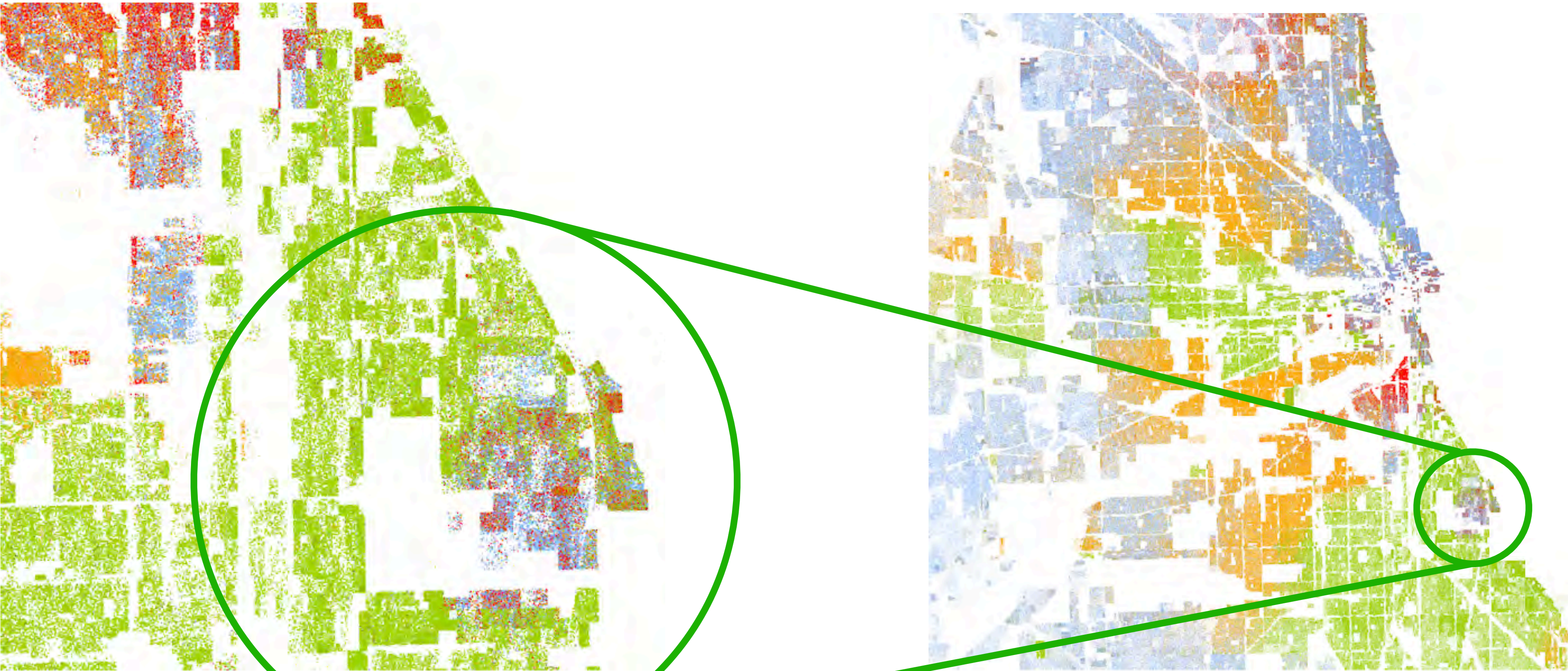
Hyde Park - Kenwood



Hyde Park - Kenwood



Hyde Park - Kenwood



2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

What am I looking at...?

Hyde Park - Kenwood



CITYLAB



Kiichiro Sato/AP

Chicago's Awful Divide

ALANA SEMUELS MAR 28, 2018

Americans are flocking to big cities to find good jobs—opportunities that remain disproportionately out of reach for the poorest residents already living there.

This is Chicago

AUSTIN & BELMONT CRAGIN Crime & Mayhem

9 People Shot Dead In Chicago This Weekend, 45 Wounded

By [Joe Ward](#) | August 15, 2016 8:53am

GOLD COAST »

Upset Gold Coast Residents Say New Gelato Spot Isn't Good Enough For Them

Neighbors are petitioning Bow Truss owner Phil Tadros to switch from Black Dog Gelato to Amorino.

CITYLAB



Kiichiro Sato/AP

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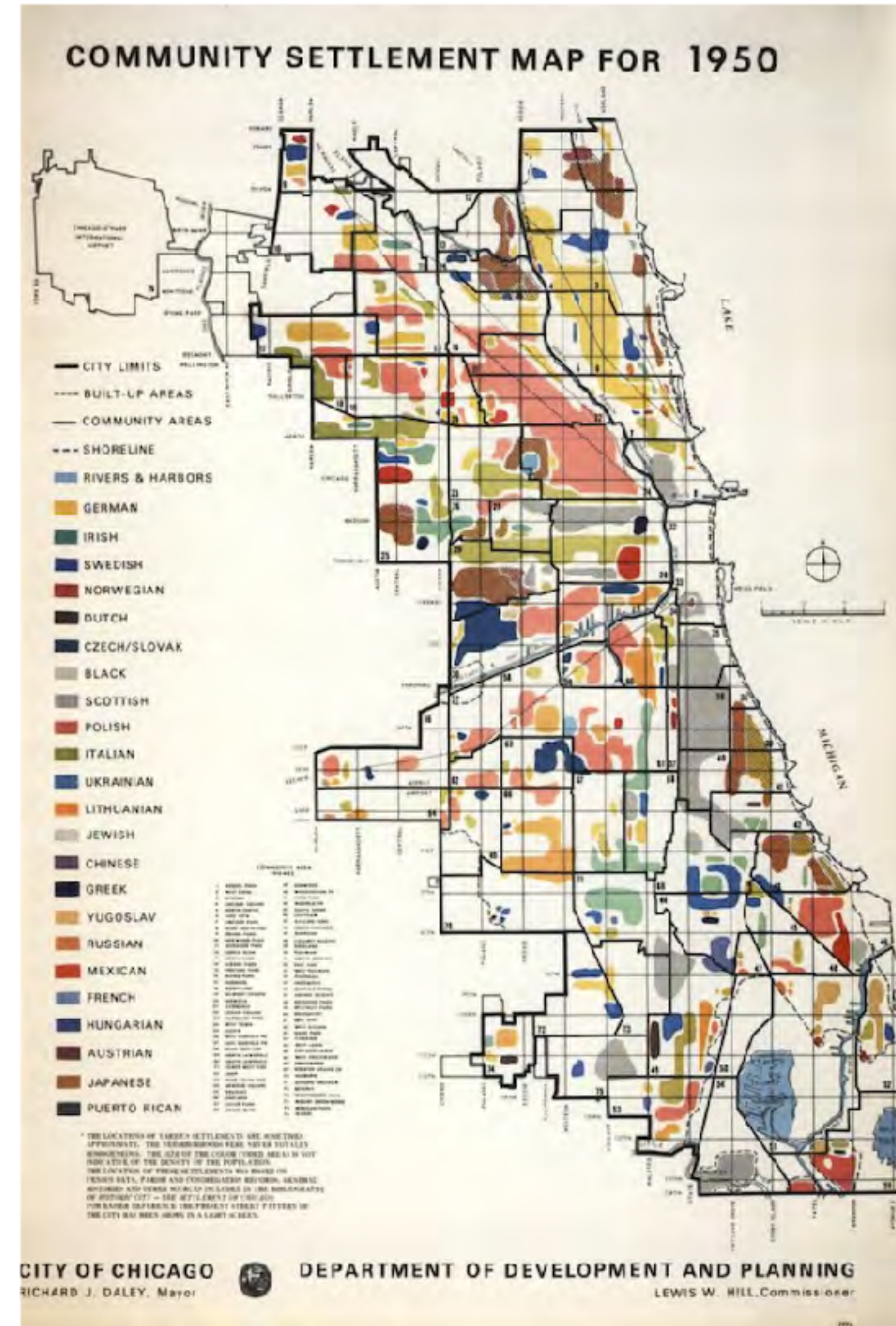
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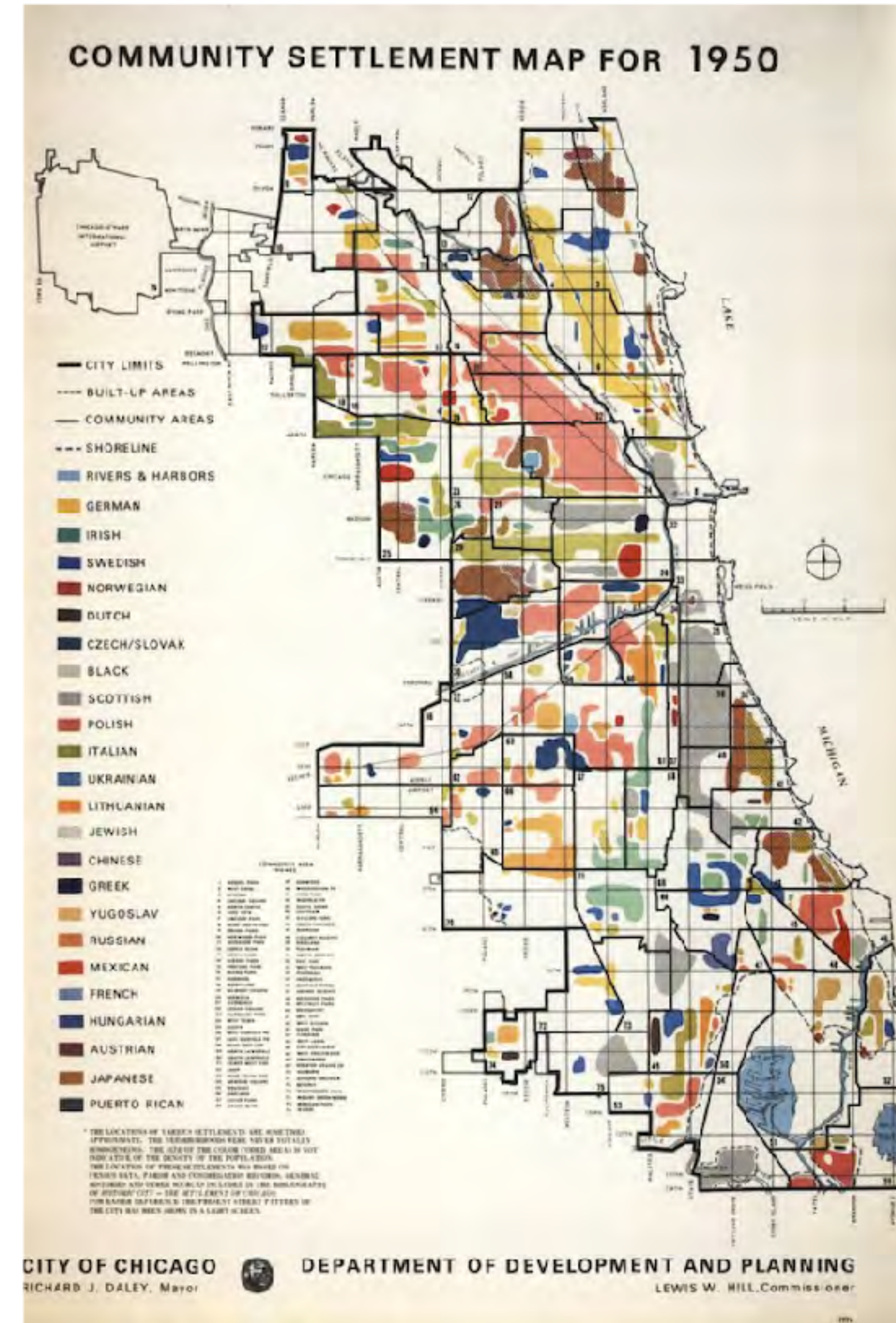
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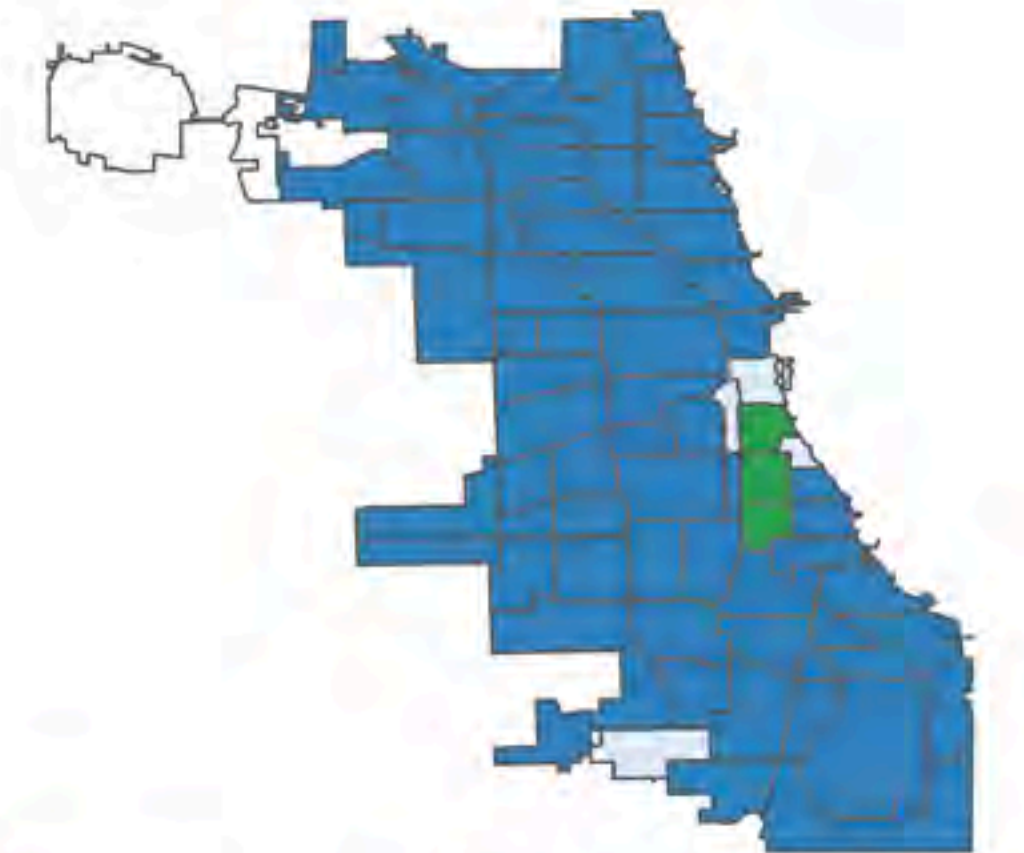
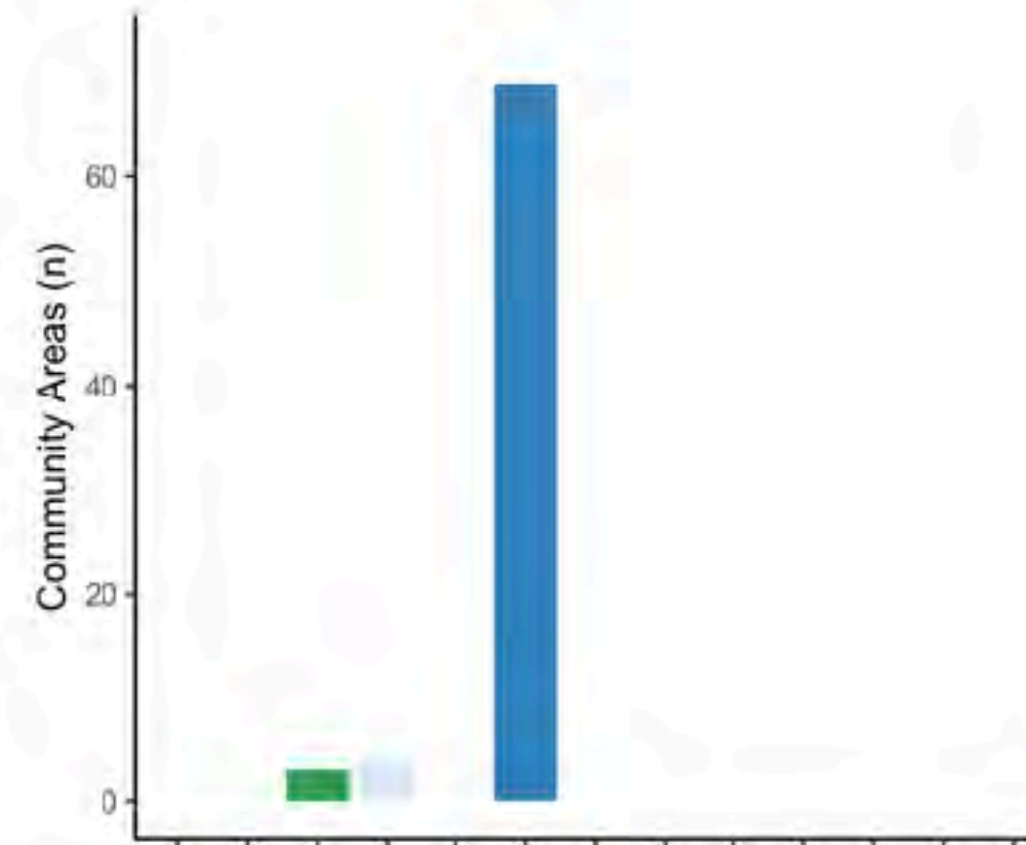
This is Chicago



This is Chicago

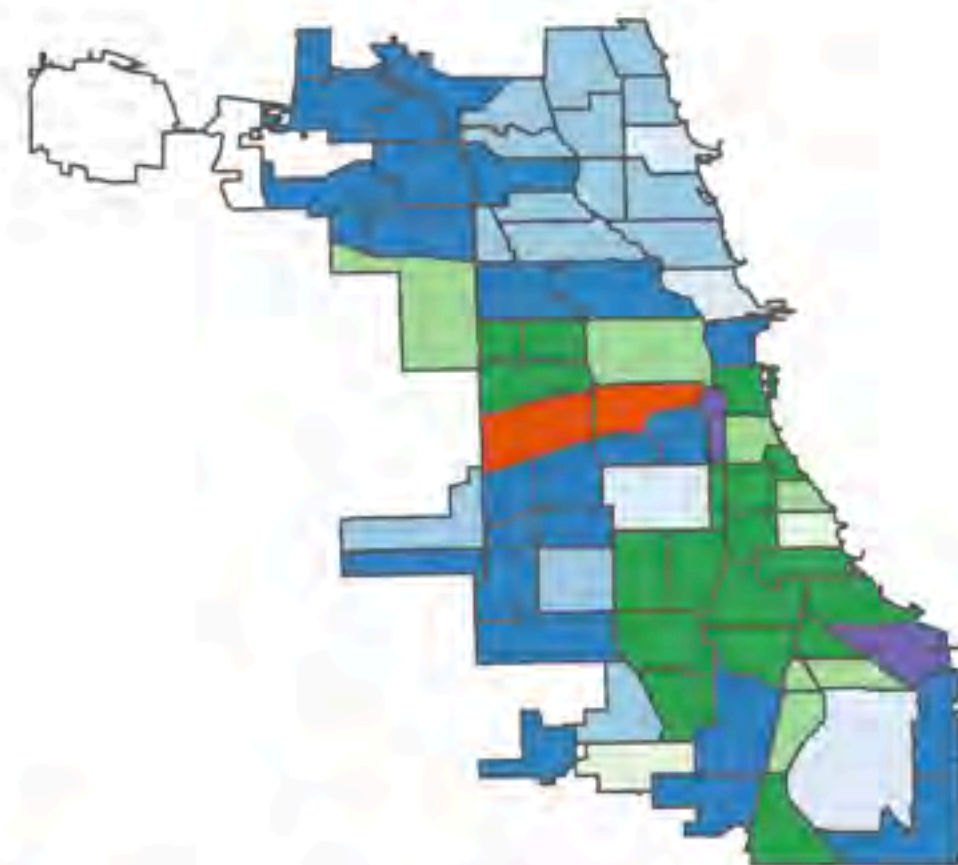
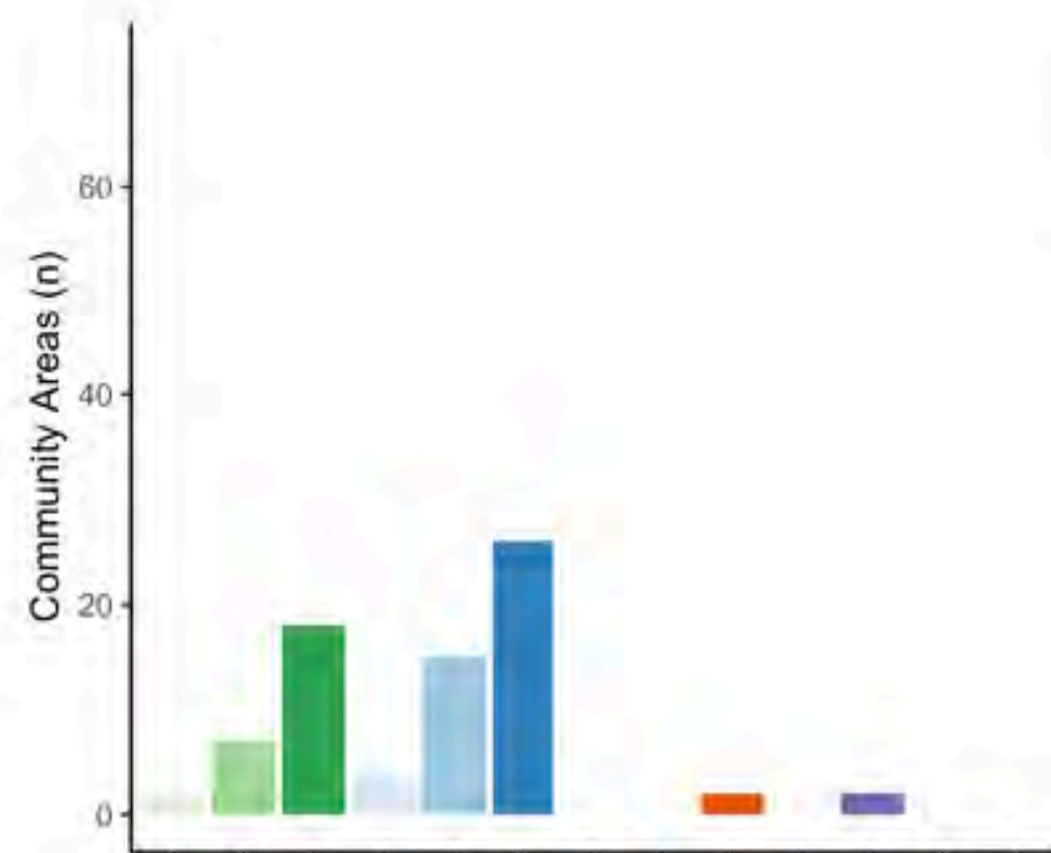


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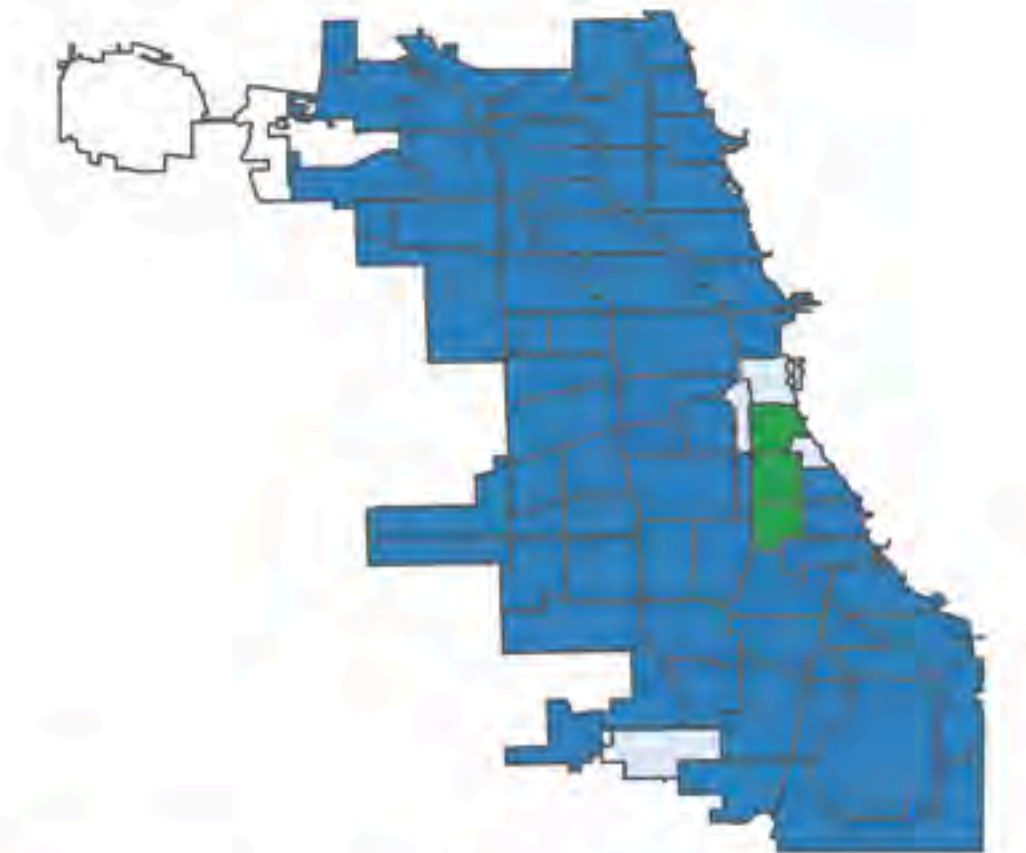
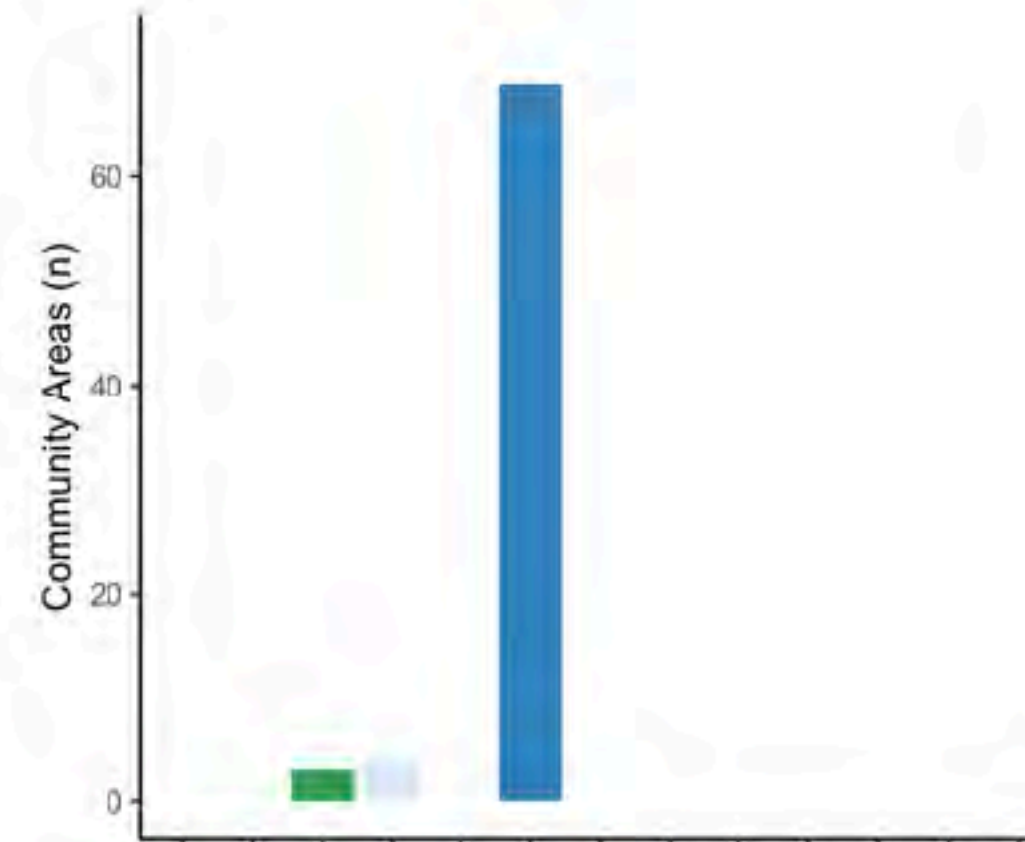


This is Chicago

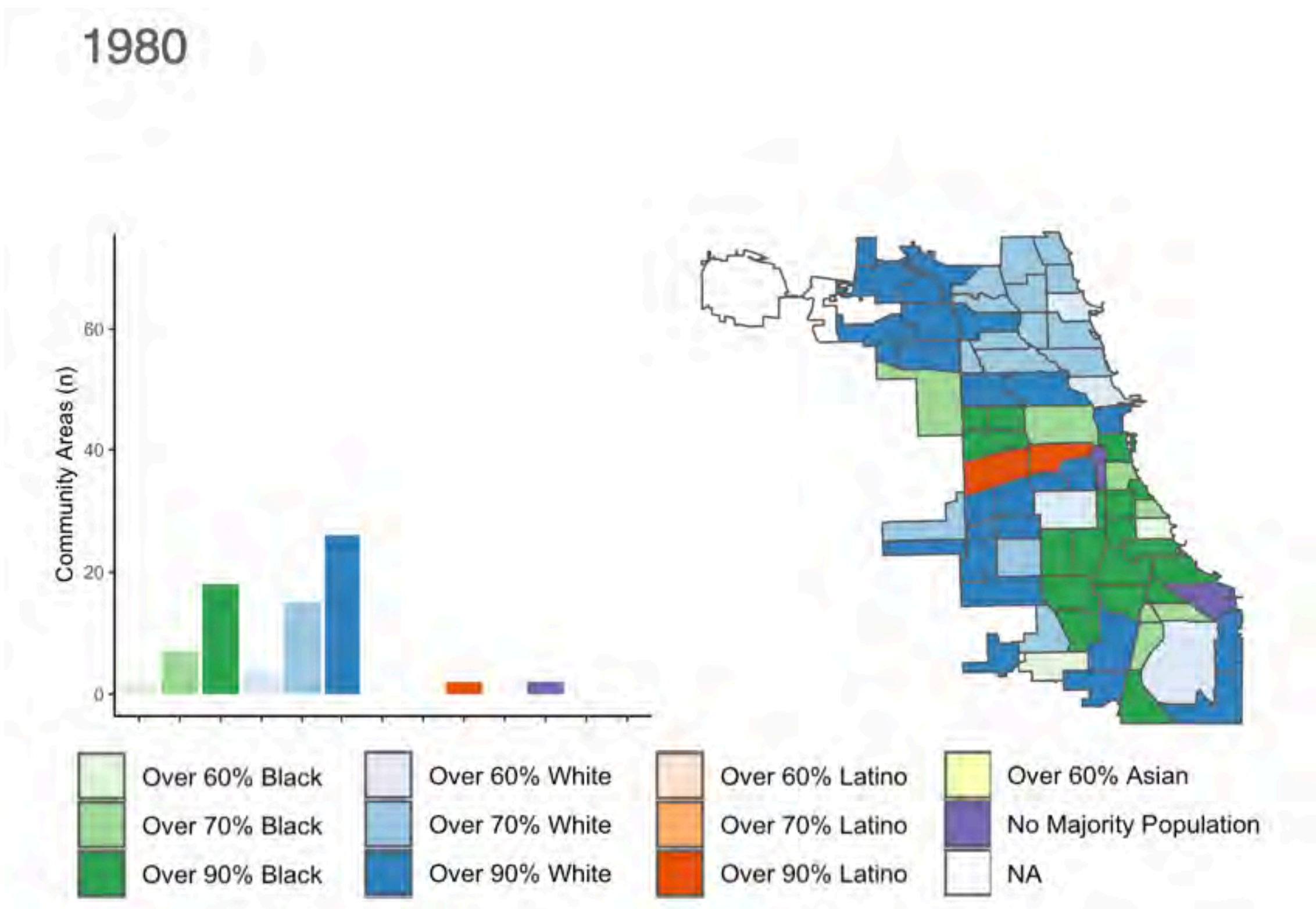
1980

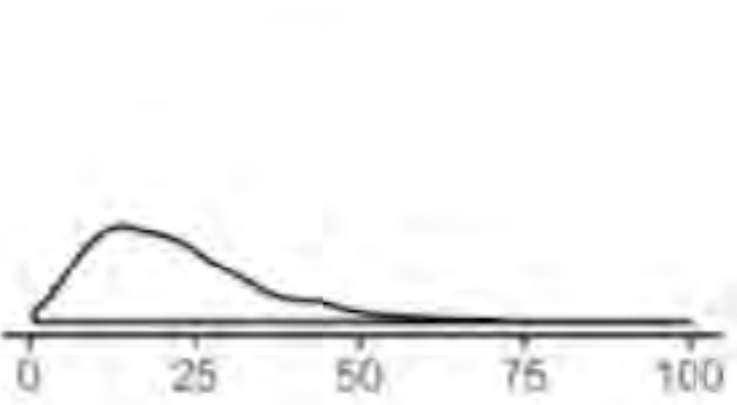
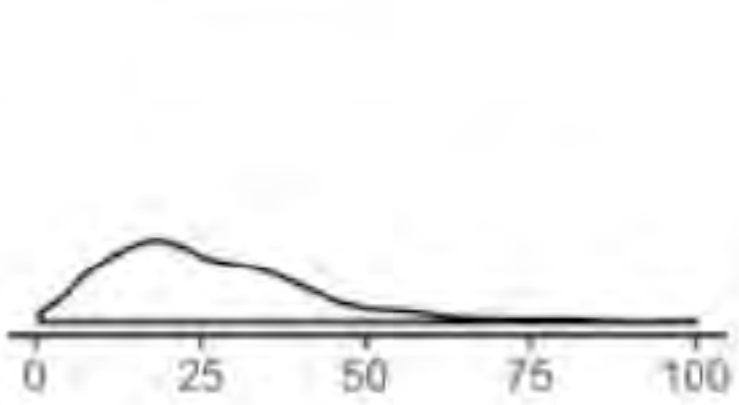
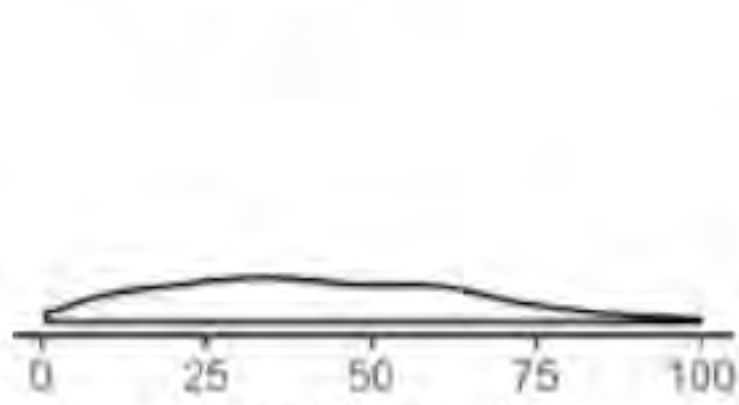
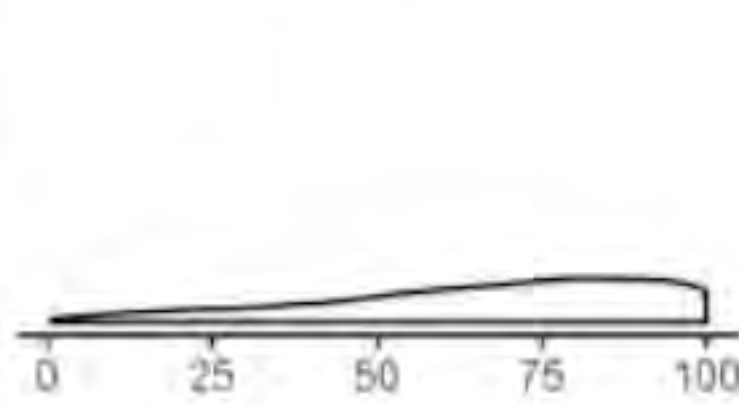
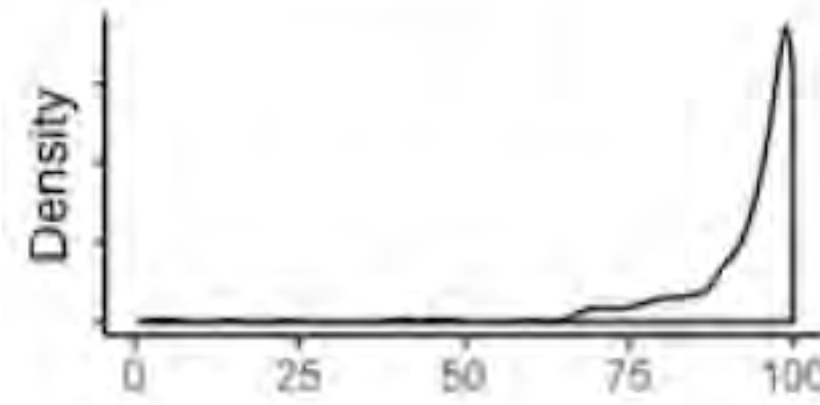
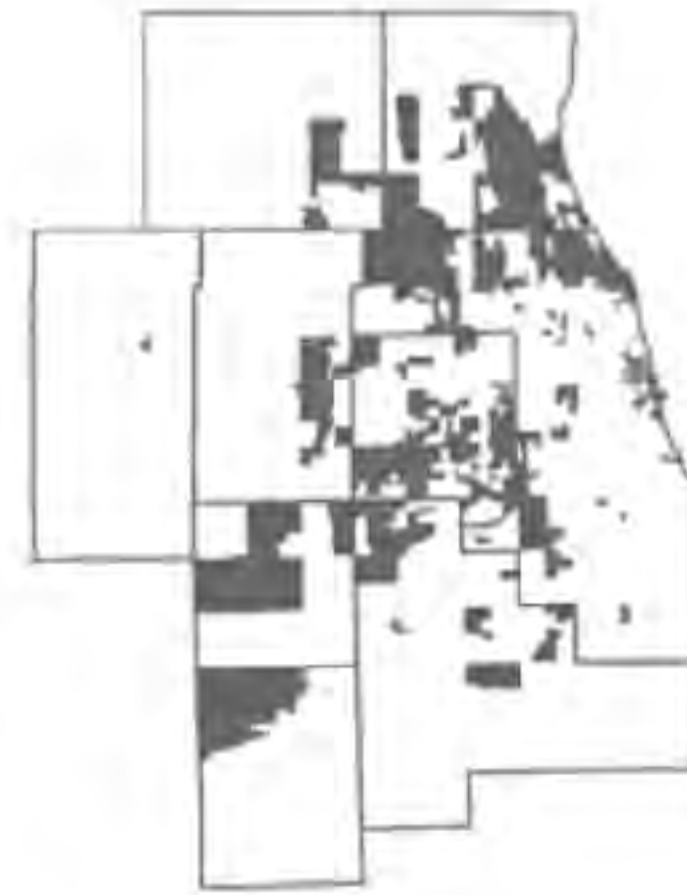
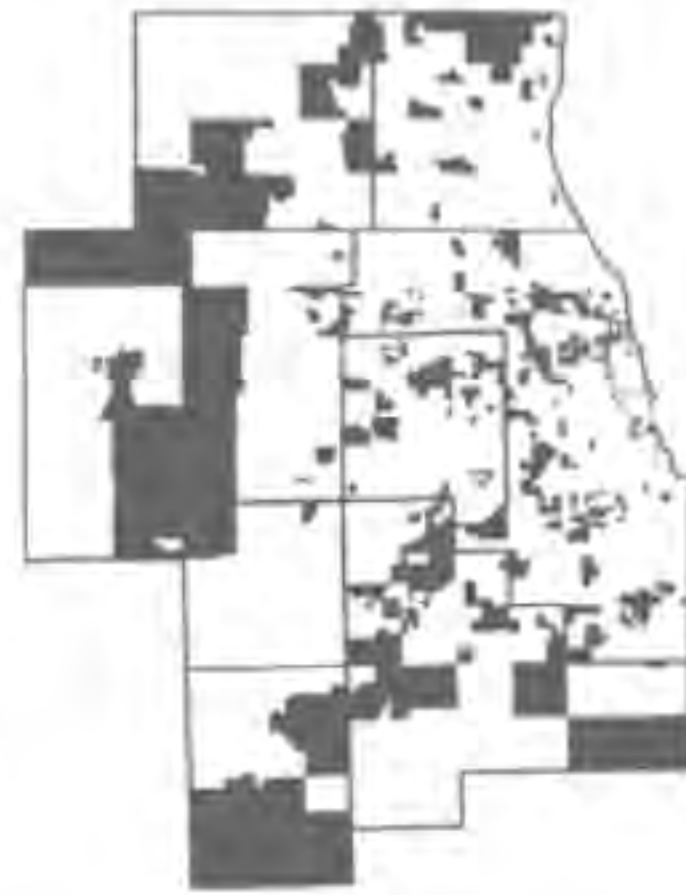
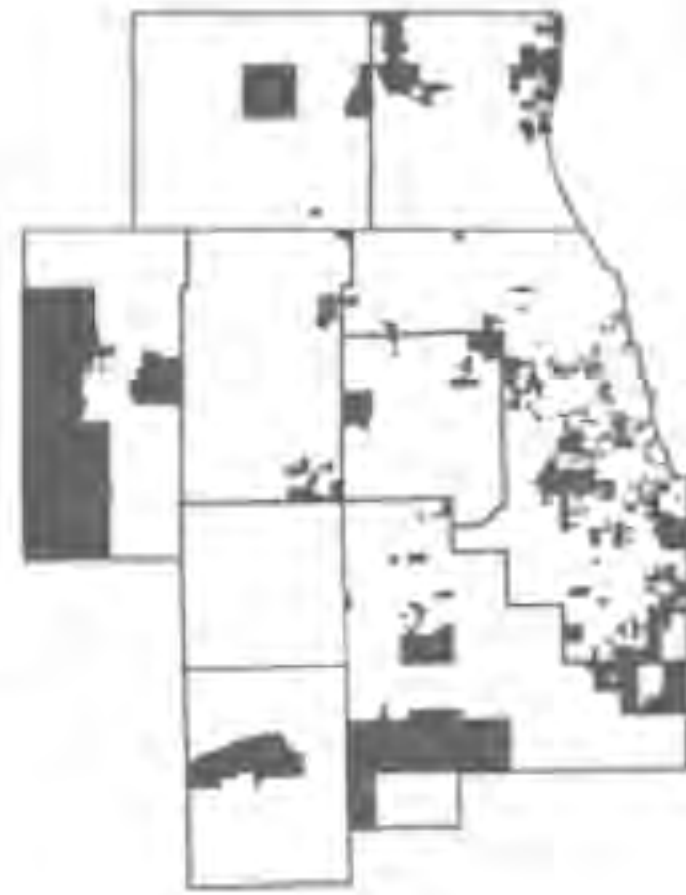


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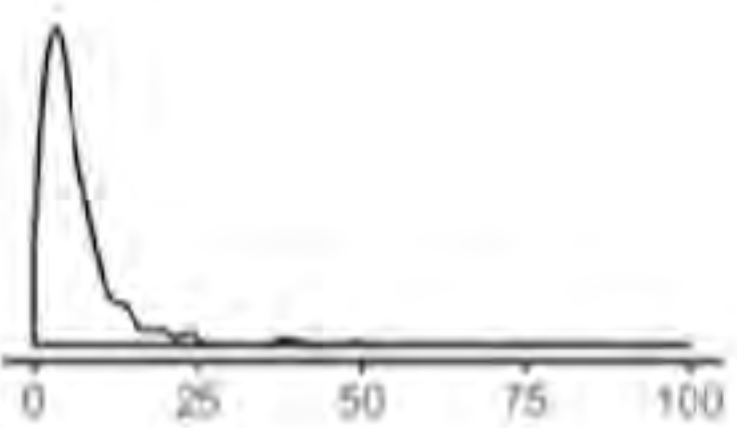
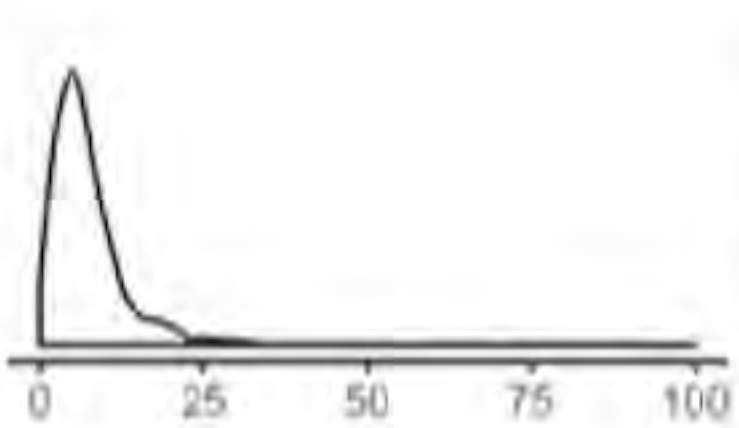
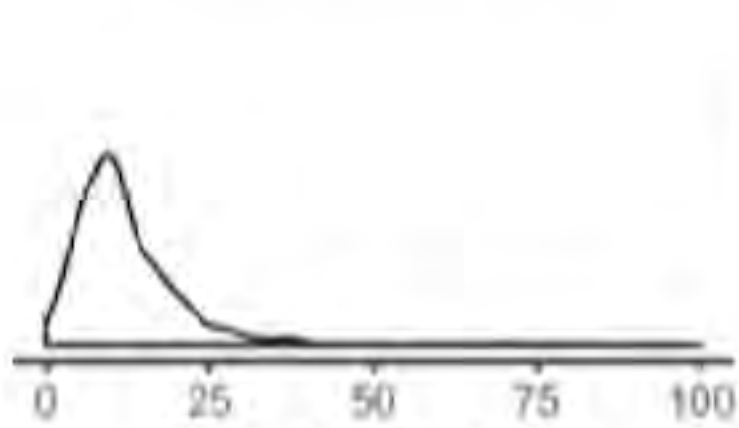
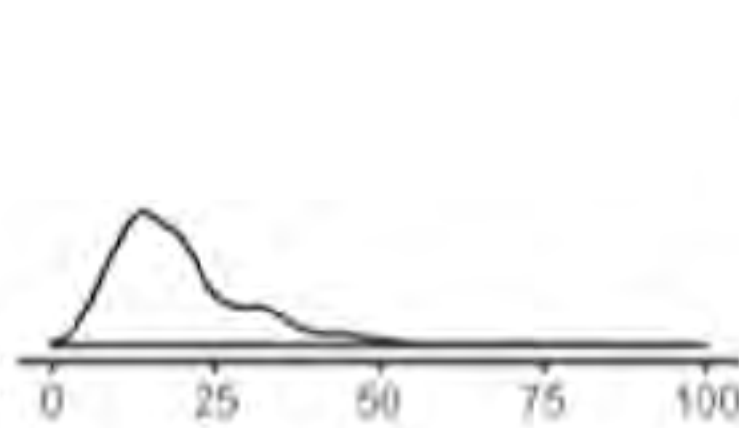
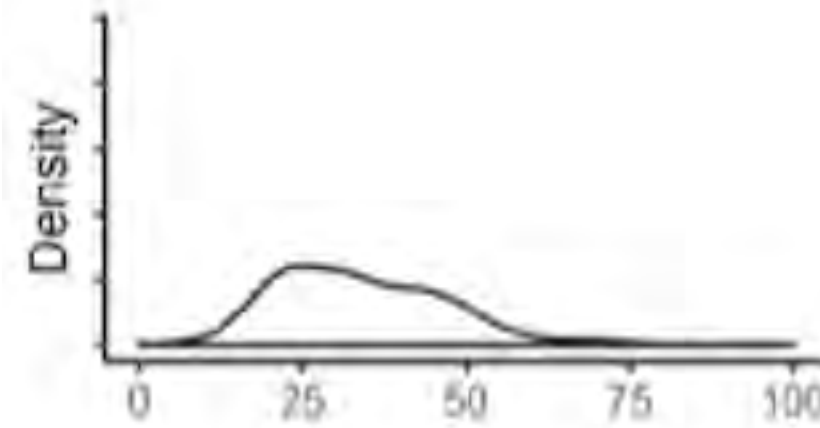


This is Chicago



1st Quintile**2nd Quintile****3rd Quintile****4th Quintile****5th Quintile**

Percent Nonwhite



Percent Poverty

Population: 1,425,237
 Mean Score: 18.51
 Avg. Distance (km): 7.31
 Percent Nonwhite: 92.61%
 Poverty Rate: 34.00%

Population: 1,644,607
 Mean Score: 37.37
 Avg. Distance (km): 9.28
 Percent Nonwhite: 67.04%
 Poverty Rate: 19.32%

Population: 1,799,489
 Mean Score: 53.99
 Avg. Distance (km): 10.80
 Percent Nonwhite: 41.64%
 Poverty Rate: 11.73%

Population: 1,885,846
 Mean Score: 68.56
 Avg. Distance (km): 11.10
 Percent Nonwhite: 26.03%
 Poverty Rate: 6.93%

Population: 1,831,430
 Mean Score: 81.17
 Avg. Distance (km): 10.30
 Percent Nonwhite: 21.80%
 Poverty Rate: 6.04%

Who are you?

Where is home?

What do you do here?

(degree / major, interests)

What was significant about a neighborhood you've lived in?

What do you hope to gain from our class?

Kevin A.

Briana B.

Nya C.

Natalie C.

Shwe C.

Jonathan C.

Anagha D.

Jonah F.

Camrin G.

Gaby H.

Qiushi H.

Colton J.

Anshita K.

Nishita K.

Kaung N.

Christopher K.

Celina K.

Andrew K.

Siddhesh K.

Gaargi K.



Getting Set Up

- Complete the course introductory survey
- Familiarize yourself with the course website
- Follow instructions to download and install R and RStudio
- Follow instructions to get set up with GitHub and register your account



Thursday

We'll explore the qualities which make some neighborhoods more successful



Reflect

What is a neighborhood?

How should neighborhoods be defined?

Why might neighborhoods be important units of analysis in city planning?

What characteristics make a place great?

