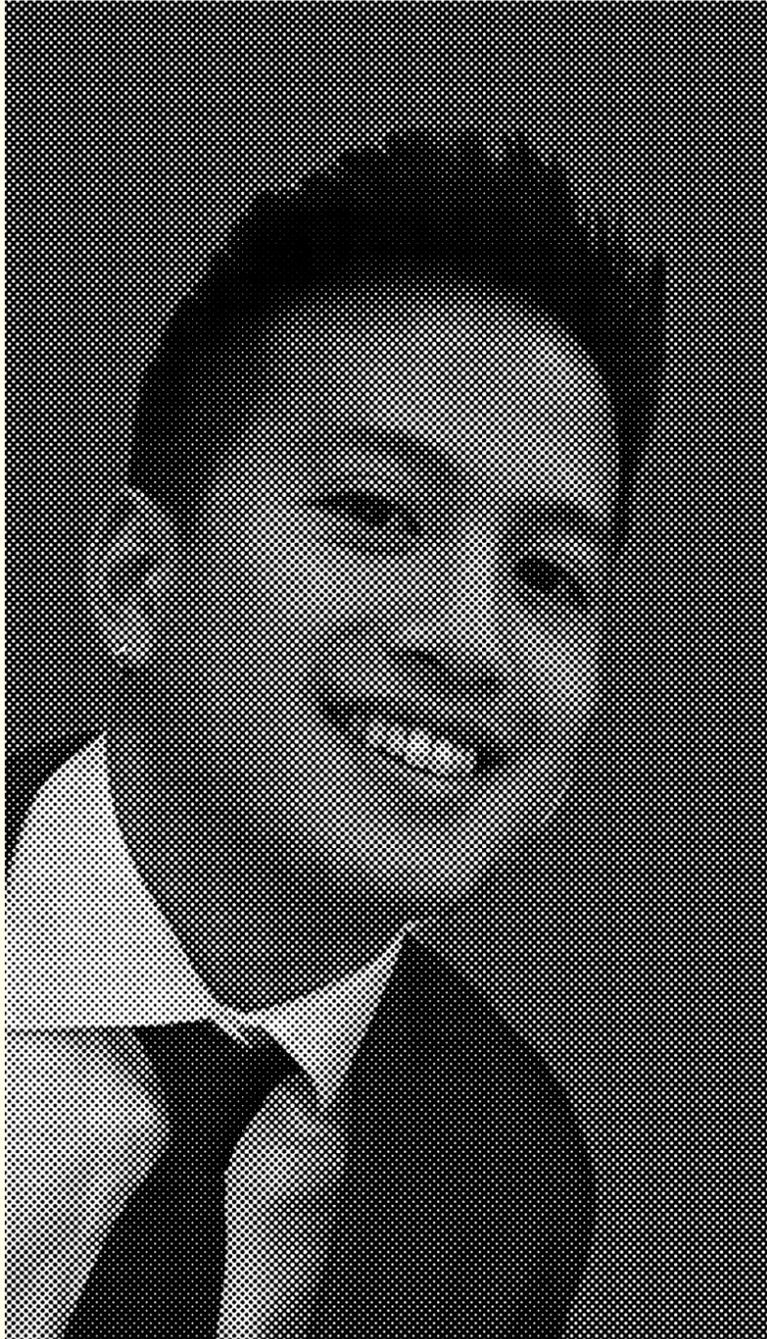


ANH-TON TRAN

selected works

BIOGRAPHY



I am a designer, technologist, and researcher with a knack for tackling complex social issues from multiple vantage points. I have published extensively, primarily in Human Factors (ACM CHI), Social Computing (ACM CSCW), and Design (ACM DIS, ACM PDC, MIT Design Issues).

I recently finished my PhD in Human-Centered Computing at Georgia Tech's School of Interactive Computing. My research focused on how public records are turned into data, what that means for fairness in algorithms, and how AI systems use them. I use critical and participatory approaches to make datasets accessible to community groups, policymakers, and the public.

My work has received recognition in several areas. In design, my work was honored at **Milan Design Week** and by the *American Society of Landscape Architects* with the **Professional Honor Award in Communications and the Social Impact Award**. In computing, I earned a **Best Paper Award (top 1%)** at the *Association for Computing Machinery's Designing Interactive Systems* conference, and a **DEI Recognition Award** at the *ACM Computer Supported Collaborative Work* conference.

I have an MFA in Transdisciplinary Design from Parsons School of Design, where I trained in speculative and participatory design methods. I also earned a BBA in Information Systems and French from the University of Notre Dame. Before graduate school, I was a Venture for America fellow and worked as Lead Designer and Digital Strategist for an online estate sales startup - EBTH. My work helped the company grow nationwide from Series A to Series C funding.

I do a lot of volunteer and advocacy, primarily with Housing Justice League. I ran an eviction mutual aid hotline during COVID-19 that helped protect tenants from eviction. This effort led to a [\\$500,000 access-to-counsel pilot by the City of Atlanta](#). I supported the development of a community land trust through a campaign to keep a tenant of 30 years in their home. I've advised and supported legal cases that expand tenant protections, such as [S22G0838. EFFICIENCY LODGE, INC. v. NEASON, et al.](#) I've advocated for the passing of [HB 404: The Safe Housing Act](#), which ensures a warrant of habitability, and co-drafted a bill ([SB 251](#)) with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund to ban junk fees in the Georgia housing rental market.

I am currently based in Atlanta, GA, but am transitioning to Los Angeles this year to support my family. In my spare time, I play volleyball, tennis, or lounge with a cozy book.

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THE HISTORIC BRUCE STREET SCHOOL

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SITUATING EVICTION DATA

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COURT WATCH: AN AGONISTIC DATA EFFORT

Training citizens to do legal observation of an unethical judge.

DATA AND AI ETHICS WORKSHOP

Designing a large, speculative design workshop to create public understanding of AI ethics with public data.

for a full list of my publications please visit my [Google Scholar](#) page

SITE-BASED DESIGN INTERVENTIONS

OVERVIEW

I've always been drawn towards site-based projects that prioritize both place and people. I employ sensory ethnography, emphasizing the body as a primary means of cognition, to understand and design in relation to a site. The sense of place is experienced bodily; as we sense place, our embodied perception also contributes to the making of place. As phenomenologist Joseph Grange observes, "Place, in effect, is intimacy through the mystery of the body." Thus, the environment and site become engaged human situations.

In this section, I present two projects. The first, completed as studio work at Parsons, was my initial exploration of sensory ethnography to inform design, culminating in a public installation. Collaborating

with scientists and environmental activists, we explored ways to invite the public to engage with a site and perceive air quality through embodied experience. The second project comes from my design consultancy, where, as part of a transdisciplinary team, we facilitated a multi-year engagement with stakeholders of a historic site to reimagine its future. This process enabled the public to co-design new possibilities for the site through various sensory modalities.

I highlight these projects to show my capabilities across diverse design mediums and my effectiveness in multidisciplinary environments to advance transdisciplinary design. Both projects are embodied ways of knowing, and grounded in

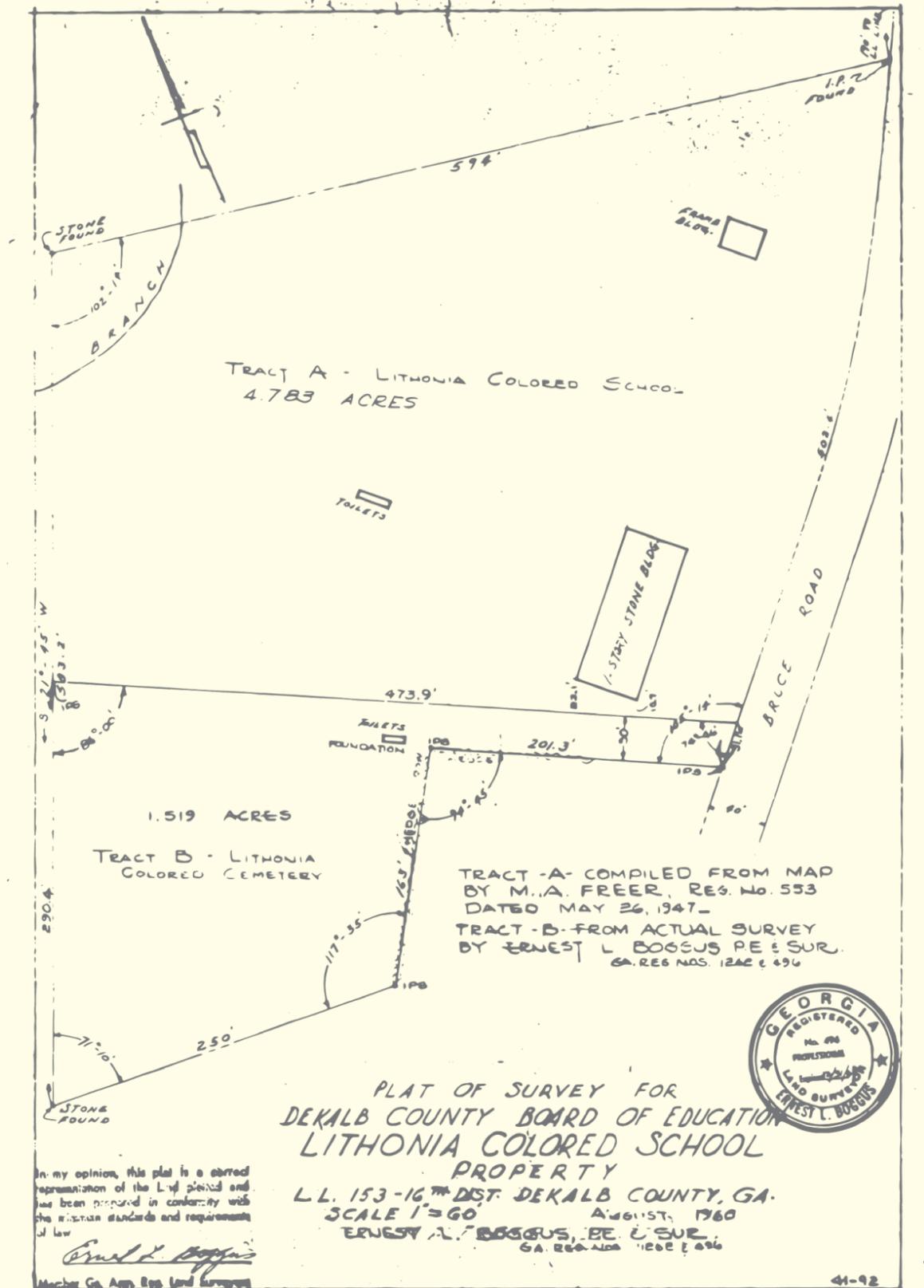
I contribute my expertise to bridge Participatory Design, Critical Design, and Design-led Research.

PROJECTS

- » *Air Spaces: Climate Sensing for Environmental Futures*
- » *The Historic Bruce Street School*

IMAGE CAPTION

A scan of a land survey for the historic Bruce Street School in 1960. At the time it was known as the "Lithonia Colored School" or the "Lithonia Negro School." Archival research conducted by design team's historian.



AIR SPACES: CLIMATE SENSING WITH OUR BODIES

How might we tangibilize the imperceptible sense of air quality?

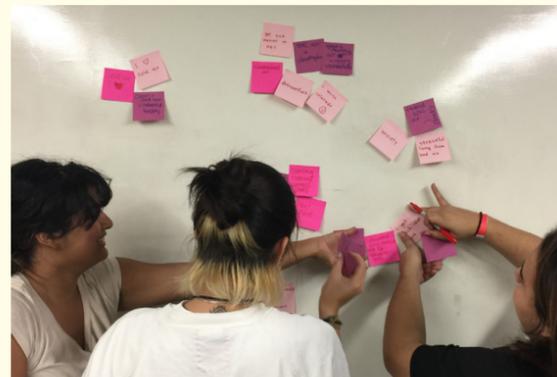
BACKGROUND

This project investigated new roles and forms of citizen engagement related to climate change in the coming decades. It explored the tension between top-down and bottom-up forces as part of a collaboration between Parsons DESIS Lab, NASA Langley, and WeAct, an environmental justice non-profit based in Harlem.

- » NASA was preparing a new satellite, TEMPO, that will monitor air quality in North America, producing unprecedented high-resolution data. However, they were unsure if data alone would move the public to engage with the issue.
- » WeAct has run campaigns to highlight air quality inequity through citizen science projects in Harlem, where asthma rates are higher. However, air quality sensors face a significant issue: a lack of standards and calibration.
- » High-level data is detailed but not packaged in accessible ways to engage the public. Citizen-science data faces technical hurdles and is often overridden by larger, standardized datasets in policy decisions.
- » Personal testimony is a powerful at eliciting social change. We wanted to design a space that invites people to activate their bodies as sensors of their local air quality. A bodily account can easily translate into personal testimony to advocate for change.
- » Scoped design intervention to youth education based on New York's incident rate of childhood asthma that correlates to air quality inequity (primarily occurring in communities of color zoned near industrial).



Protovtype Projection Room



Mind Mapping and Ideation

AIR QUALITY WORKSHOP					
	BEFORE	PART I	PART II	PART III	PART IV
DESCRIBE THE PLACE	warm, damp, quiet	clean, fresh, bright, outdoor, open	loud, dark, stuffy, smelly	warm, damp, clean, crisp	fresh, open, clean, crisp, breezy
DESCRIBE THE AIR	warm, moist, heavy	clean, crisp	stuffy, smelly, hard	normal, clean, warm	fresh, open, breezy
DESCRIBE YOUR BREATHING	regular, resting	slow, resting	heavy, deep, quick	slow, deep, sleep-like	resting, normal/average
HOW DO YOU FEEL	at ease, relaxed	calmer, peaceful	stressed, cramped	relaxed, calm, happy	at ease, relaxed, happy
CHART YOUR EMOTIONS					

SCRIPT NOTES
 LA - lots of pollution bc cars, pollution traveling to central valley + killed wildlife farms worth of avocados opportunity: reduce driving + improve public transportation solar + wind powered elevated train lines
 LA RAPIDO
 free avocados monthly pass
 problem = bad public transit / source: can everyone driving?
 change = avocados, kids, new car, test CA state's own car
 PEOPLE CAN BECOME JOURNEY MAP
 NO ASTHMA

Participant Journey Map Data

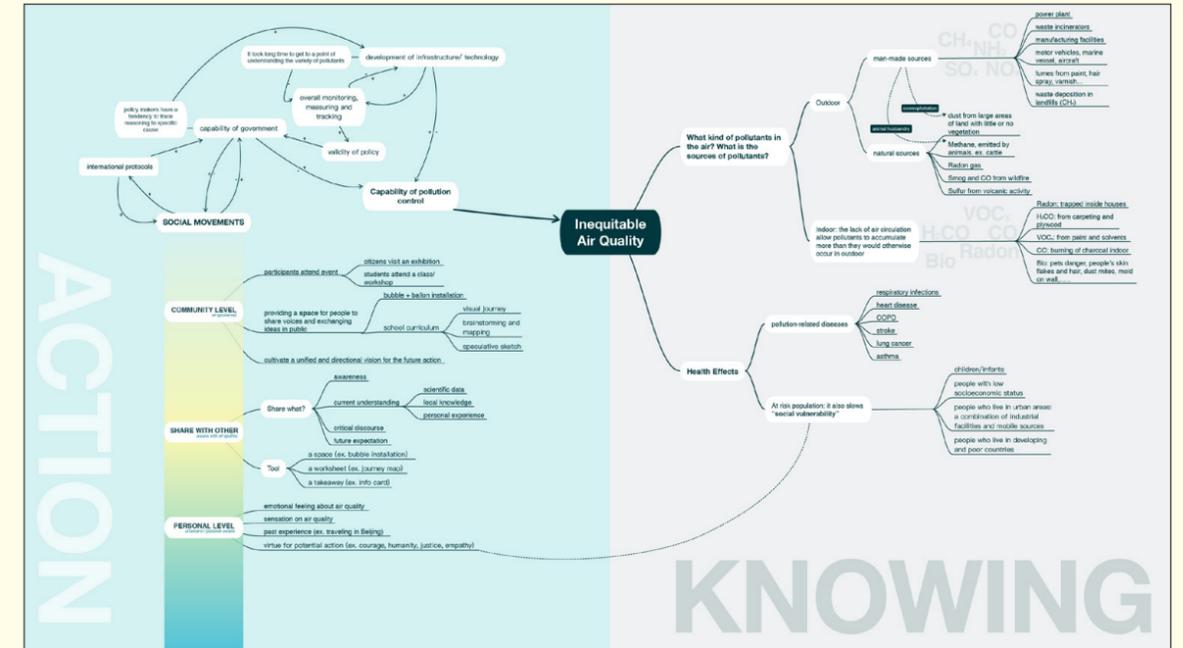
WORKSHOPS AND DATA COLLECTION

We ran five workshops with different sets of students throughout NYC, totaling 43 participants. The workshop consisted of three activities: protovtype air experience, mind-mapping, and a body storming skit.

For the first part, we knew we wanted to use the body as the sensing vehicle. We designed a soundscape collected from the fieldsites matched to a series of projections with distinct scents. Participants filled out a journey map of the experience.

From this experience, we mind-mapped. This began with unstructured ideation. Afterwards, the facilitator would work with participants to map and identify patterns. Finally, participants were instructed to write and perform a sketch together that captures their personal insights into a narrative form.

All workshops were documented and data was used to validate the sensorial projection room protovtype and identify design features for the final artifact.



Systems Map of Inequitable Air Quality we made through all of the field research and data gathered

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

Participants identified two aspects of experiencing air quality that were fascinating. First, when it was terrible, it became physically felt, tangible, and visible, but it could also dissipate and become completely unnoticed. Second, it had a scale that was engulfing but depended on the “container” someone was in to determine its extent. We wanted to design a site that would be that “container.” We first gathered inspirations from other place-based installations. We identified works that either utilized scale or artfully made air tangible.



Inspiration: *36 Ventilators* by Zimoun



Prototyping inflatables

PROTOTYPING

We settled on a large, bubble-esque structure with video projections to create a space that would cue users to sense with their body through scale and immersive visuals. We conducted material explorations and made small prototypes to understand translucence, breathability, and the scale needed to create a breathing experience. Given time constraints, budget, feasibility, and the desire for reusability, we decided to use Buckminster Fuller’s Geodesic dome as our “bubble” form for projections.



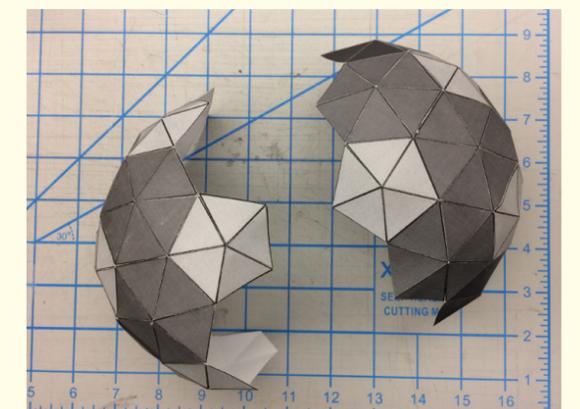
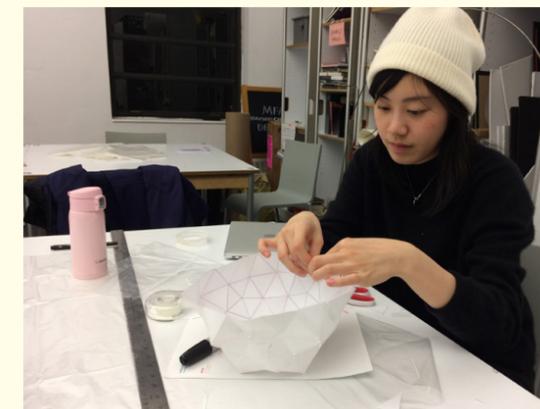
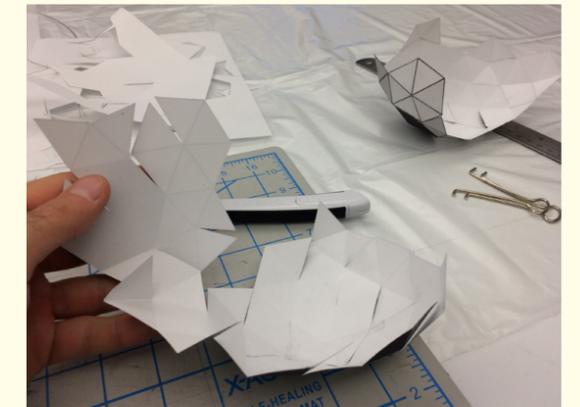
Inspiration: *La Bulle D’Air* by Collectif de la Meute



Inspiration: *Pollution Pods* by Michael Pinsky



Testing Materials for projection affordances



Making Geodesic Dome Miniatures

BUILDING THE BUBBLE

Once settled on a form, we set about constructing the Bubble. We used plywood wood planks, individually cut them to size, and sanded them. We drilled a hole on each wooden square dowel and inserted an eyehook. These hooks allowed six square dowels to be joined to give shape to the geodesic bubble.

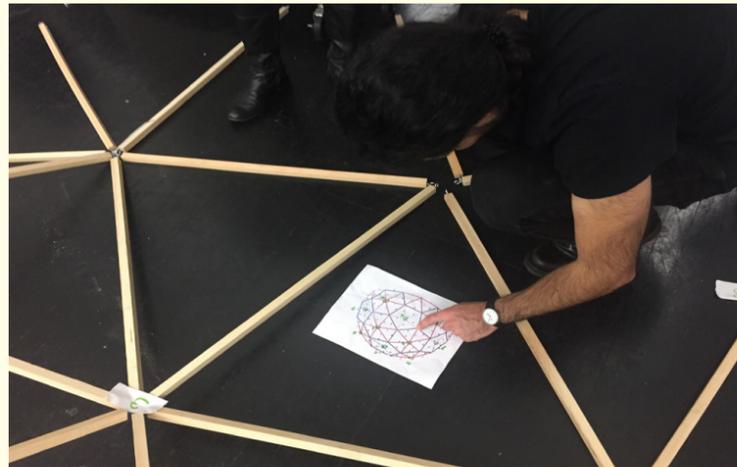
Each panel was made from commercial trash bags. They were individually cut to size and wrapped. We then used a plotter to adhere paper panels which would be the projection area. From testing on smaller models, we designed vents into the bottom row and top of the geodesic dome to allow for breathing.



Marking the square dowels for drilling in the eye hooks.



Cutting each individual wooden square dowel



Assembling the dome



Paneling the projection screen



Paneling the Air Bubble



Testing the projection panels for adjustments



Air Spaces. Projection has a geometric animation which guides participant through a breathing exercise.



Air Spaces at Liberty Park with re-useable projection tarp



Students rebuilding the bubble on Earth Day

OUTCOMES

- » Launched installation as part of a gallery experience at Parsons, attended by larger design community.
- » The show drew in a buyer for a middle school that wanted the Air Bubble for environmental, education purposes.
- » Guided design modifications to make installation sturdier and usable outside. Sold it at cost.
- » The Dome is now re-constructed by middle school students every Earth Day.

THE HISTORIC BRUCE STREET SCHOOL

How might we re-imagine what a historical ruin can be with past students and present residents?

BACKGROUND

The Bruce Street School was the first public school for African American students in DeKalb County in Lithonia, GA. Built in 1938 with community-raised funds, the school remained in use until 1955. After segregation ended, students were relocated to an “equalization school.” Soon after, the old building caught fire, leaving the stone walls exposed to ruin for over 66 years. In 2016, Lithonia was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, with the Bruce Street School as a contributing structure.

» The project was commissioned by Arabia Mountain Alliance, DeKalb County, and the city of Lithonia to develop a concept for converting the ruins into a community space next to a renovated Senior Center. I was the design researcher for a multidisciplinary team assembled by Martin Rickles Studio.

» Our team led 7 inclusive Participatory Design sessions with over 150 participants to develop a conceptual design for the future of this important site. The Design Team guided this process with careful consideration, creating a community-centered engagement plan that went beyond the typical design-focused public meeting format.

» The 7 public sessions accomplished the following: (1) familiarized and re-familiarized stakeholders with the School’s history and its physicality through sensory ethnography exercises. (2) recorded oral and written histories (3) created a platform for community members to share their visions for the future and brainstorm ideas through virtual and in-person design futures workshops.



The Bruce Street School with students, photo from DeKalb History Center



Interior shot of the Bruce Street School taken during site visit in the Spring



Entry Way of Bruce Street School taken during site visit in the Fall. All stones are of Lithonian Granite, and the school was built by the community who made up the local masonry trade.

IMPRESSIONS

The first two sessions (centered on the theme of “Impressions”) focused on familiarizing (and re-familiarizing) the community and the Design Team with each other, the school’s history, and its current state. We designed four activities sensorial activities: Voicing Impressions, where oral history interviews with alumni were video-recorded; Making Impressions, where participants created charcoal rubbings and clay impressions of the stone walls; Space Impressions, where alumni helped retrace the rooms, outdoor spaces, individuals, objects, and activities of the site; and Leaving Impressions, where participants shared their memories, feelings, and wishes for the School. These Impressions were archived and shared at the events to follow.



Making Impressions: We wanted participants to experience the site beyond their eyes, and set up the space like an archaeological site. Participants rubbed and imprinted parts of the site which we cataloged.



Space Impressions: An observation platform was built for alumni to view the interior since the ruins were not level. From here we could mark and annotate a floor plan with the participant to capture insights and history.



Leaving Impressions: Several prompt boards were hung up around the fencing of the site, inviting alumni and residents to share. Prompts were: “I remember...”, “Bruce Street School legacy is...”, and “My Dream for the Bruce Street School site is...”



Voicing Impressions: The team historian organized tableside chats that were recorded to capture and preserve the oral history of the Bruce Street School.

Making Impressions: Historic Bruce Street School Field Card

Date of Sample: 11/14/2021 Sample #: 15
 Name: Cecilia Anderson Age: 51

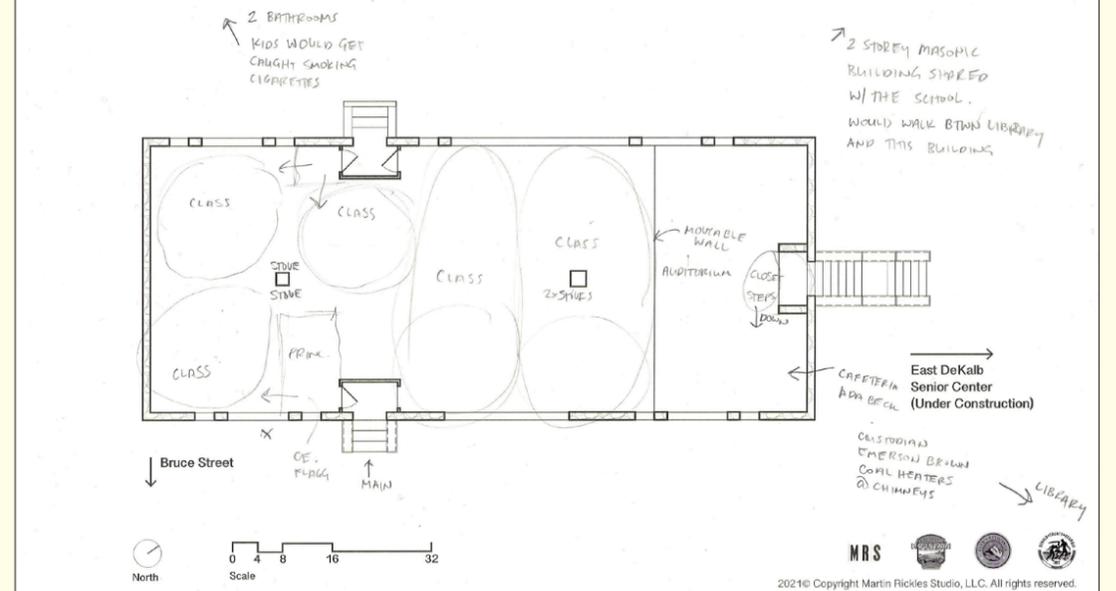
4 Take a moment to reflect by answering the following questions:
 Why did you choose this part of the Bruce Street School to capture?
This part of Bruce Street School reminds me of my father and family who have a rich legacy in Atlanta and he graduated from the Bruce Street School. So excited about its future.
 What are your thoughts or feelings when you interacted with this spot?
Yes, must definitely! Thoughts and feelings of gratitude for all that those who paved the way before us. Am so proud of the heritage!

Name: ROGER WOODS JR.
 Date: 12.12.2021

Lived near funeral home (wayfield)
 -Wash hands in bucket of water
 -VETERANS WERE TRAINED TO BUILD THE STRUCTURE

Space Impressions: Memories

Below is a floor plan showing what remains of the Historic Bruce Street School. Currently we have little information about the interior layout and appearance of the school. Either on your own or with assistance, please use this diagram to recall any memories you have from the Historic Bruce Street School. This might include notating and/or sketching any walls, doors, colors, furniture, materials, rooms, activities, memories, stories, names of school staff members, play areas, feelings, temperatures, plants, details, and views as you remember them.



Field Data: Community-generated field data from Making Impressions and Space Impressions. We collected hundreds of impressions from participants across the four activities and two design engagements.

FUTURE MEMORIES

The next two community engagement events were design futures workshops. Participants were invited to step into the celebration of the School’s centennial anniversary in 2038. The workshop was designed for the participants to fill in future memories and descriptions of the site to inform initial design conceptualizations.

Attendees entered a space decorated as a centennial, participated in group discussions, and received postcards asking them to describe the atmosphere and activities at the future site. Many of the decorations utilized examples gathered from the Impressions design engagements. These workshops would be a chance for the community to co-synthesize what they generated previously together with the design team and each other.

After a meticulous review of the artifacts produced during these initial engagement events, the Design Team identified three main themes that had emerged, and would be used to inspire physical and programmatic elements of the conceptual design: (1) welcoming and relaxing, (2) active learning and community, and (3) remembering and honoring.



Space was decorated with large collages of old yearbook photos, land surveys, with field data from the “Impressions” engagements. Some blocks displayed a “Loading...” frame to cue participants that their input was needed to fill in future memories.



Tables were set-up with the clay impressions, archived letters, pamphlets, and photographs. Participants could rifle through the objects before starting a table discussion.



We facilitated table discussions using “backcasting” to elicit ideas for the site through future memories. Backcasting is a design fiction technique that uses a speculative story with prompts. A scribe captured design insights on butcher paper.

Take some time to look at the artifacts and images exhibited from 1938-2038. While looking around answer the questions below.

1. Imagine how the Historic Bruce Street School looks and feels in 2038? Describe the atmosphere:

2. Imagine and describe what kinds of activities you participated in during 2022-2038 at the site of the Historic Bruce Street School:

Name: _____

Date: 02/27/2038 _____

Historic Bruce Street School _____

Lithonia, GA _____

MRS [Logos] 2022© Copyright Martin Rickles Studio, LLC. All rights reserved.

Throughout the event, we provided postcards with questions to capture more design insights from the community.

FINAL CONCEPT DESIGN

The last 3 events were co-design sessions with the community. At each event, a thorough breakdown of previous engagements and their influence on the conceptual design was presented through project boards and workbooks. These presentations were interactive, allowing the community to leave feedback. This resulted in a single consolidated conceptual design which, like the stone School building, was built up by the community one piece at a time.

OUTCOMES

- » Final concept approved with full buy-in from the city, county, alliance, and community.
- » Additional community events were commissioned afterwards: Soil Restoration and Public Clean-up.
- » The project was awarded the Professional Honor Award in Communications by the American Society of Landscape Architects in 2023.
- » The project was awarded the Social Impact Award by the Georgia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 2024.

The Historic Bruce Street School

Project Overview
The Atlanta Mountain Heritage Area Alliance is working in partnership with the City of Lithonia and DeKalb County to undertake a revitalization of the Bruce Street School ruins. In Spring of 2021 the Alliance released a request for proposals, ultimately selecting an interdisciplinary design team led by Martin Rickles Studio (MRS) to shepherd the legacy of the Bruce Street School into a twenty-first century context. Since that time, MRS has worked with the Alliance, their partners, and the community to compose a conceptual plan for the future of the school and a telling of its history through a robust community engagement process.

Concept Development
The concept development process occurred over the course of 8 months, and included a series of planned public engagement sessions.
The sessions were designed to:
• Familiarize (or re-familiarize) stakeholders with each other, the school's history, and its physicality
• Obtain written and oral histories from alumni, their families, and the community

learn about community members' vision for the future of the school and brainstorm new ideas

Three major themes arose from this process:
1. Welcoming & Relaxing
2. Active Learning & Community
3. Remembering and Honoring

These themes informed the concept design direction, which was presented and discussed during the two final community engagement sessions. Imagery and drawings were used to gather feedback and narrow the concept design to a single direction.

The final concept design includes spaces and features which speak directly to the 3 major themes, such as:
• An edible and shaded garden with seating and paths facing Bruce Street
• Reforesting of the yard facing the new parking area

- Accessible paths into and through the interior of the ruins
- A small open air classroom and amphitheater
- A memory garden with interpretive exhibits
- Restrooms

ACTIVE LEARNING & COMMUNITY

A Community Garden and Picnic Area provide space for community members to engage with this historic landscape. Inside the School, an Amphitheater is formed within the historic basement area. At the opposite end of the building, a more intimate flexible gathering space creates a peaceful setting for a small group or class. Community members and visitors can view artifacts/information that tell the story of their community lineage within the Memory Garden.

Wheelchair Accessible
Covered Amphitheater

REMEMBERING & HONORING

The front yard of the School is arranged with an interpretation of the historic turnaround and an overlay of the building's distinctive mortar joint pattern, creating a series of paths and spaces. A Nourishment Garden, Picnic Area, and Food Forest provide space for nourishment and symbolize the spirit of the school's faculty and staff. The historic roof line is re-interpreted into an open-air structure to stabilize the remaining stone walls and permit sunlight into the Memory Garden, while sheltering the Amphitheater. Historic artifacts/information are revealed and displayed throughout the interior space, with special displays located at the existing stone piers.

Memory Garden and Exhibition of Oral Histories, and Artifacts
Covered Picnic Area

HISTORIC BRUCE STREET SCHOOL CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

Parking
Native Pine Reforested Area
Accessible Ramp / Engraved Memory Paving Stones
Senior Center
Outdoor Classroom
Lush Plantings & Shelter
Historic Turnaround
Nourishment Garden
Seating
Sheltered Picnic Area
Gathering Area / Outdoor Classroom
Memory Garden
Covered Amphitheater / Outdoor Classroom
Bruce Street
Accessible (ADA) Walkways

WELCOMING & RELAXING

Shade and seating are provided throughout the front yard in the garden, along paths, and at the picnic area. Overlapping paths allow for exercise, reflection, or casual enjoyment. An accessible sloping path provides access to the building interior from multiple approaches. Within, there are different types of seating to accommodate individuals as well as large and small groups. The Amphitheater is covered and the Memory Garden is lush and contemplative, with a flexible gathering space and large shaded benches and swings.

Edible and Native Plants
Historic Turnaround Nourishment Garden

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Final Concept Design after three rounds of community feedback. The design interprets shared meal spaces to honor the many stories of foraging and nourishment of the alumni, and pathways that pay homage to the local masonry craft of Lithonian granite.



Newspaper style workbook provided in later concept design sessions. The workbook showed previous design process and community data.



Community unveiling of plaque honoring the site and its legacy.

DATAFICATIONS OF EVICTION

OVERVIEW

Over the past six years, I have studied various housing data pipelines for my dissertation. My research bridges AI and algorithmic fairness, digital civics, and design by studying the datafication and socio-technical aspects of eviction and property ownership through participatory engagement with grassroots organizations, ethnography, design research, and archival work on public records.

I have approached this topic from the perspectives of community-based organizations and institutions. My work began when I was provided eviction data (aggregated eviction records) by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta Regional Commission, and Georgia Tech. This institutional coalition scraped eviction records from the major counties of Atlanta and wanted me to make this data useful for on-the-ground tenant organizing and eviction defense.

I also volunteered on an eviction hotline during Covid-19 ran by volunteers through Housing Justice League (HJL), a tenant rights organization based in the historic Black neighborhood of Peoplestown in Atlanta. I supported tenants in filling out the CDC Eviction Moratorium Declaration Forms and Rental Assistance forms, provided Know Your Rights information, and supported them in forming tenant unions. I continue to work with HJL on eviction defense and advocating for new housing policies and protections in Georgia.

In this section, I have provided three work examples that are a part of this larger body of work studying a public data pipeline. Across these projects, I lead teams to execute instead of individually contributing. Two of these work examples are published academically in top-tier Human-Computer Interaction venues. My goal is to show the

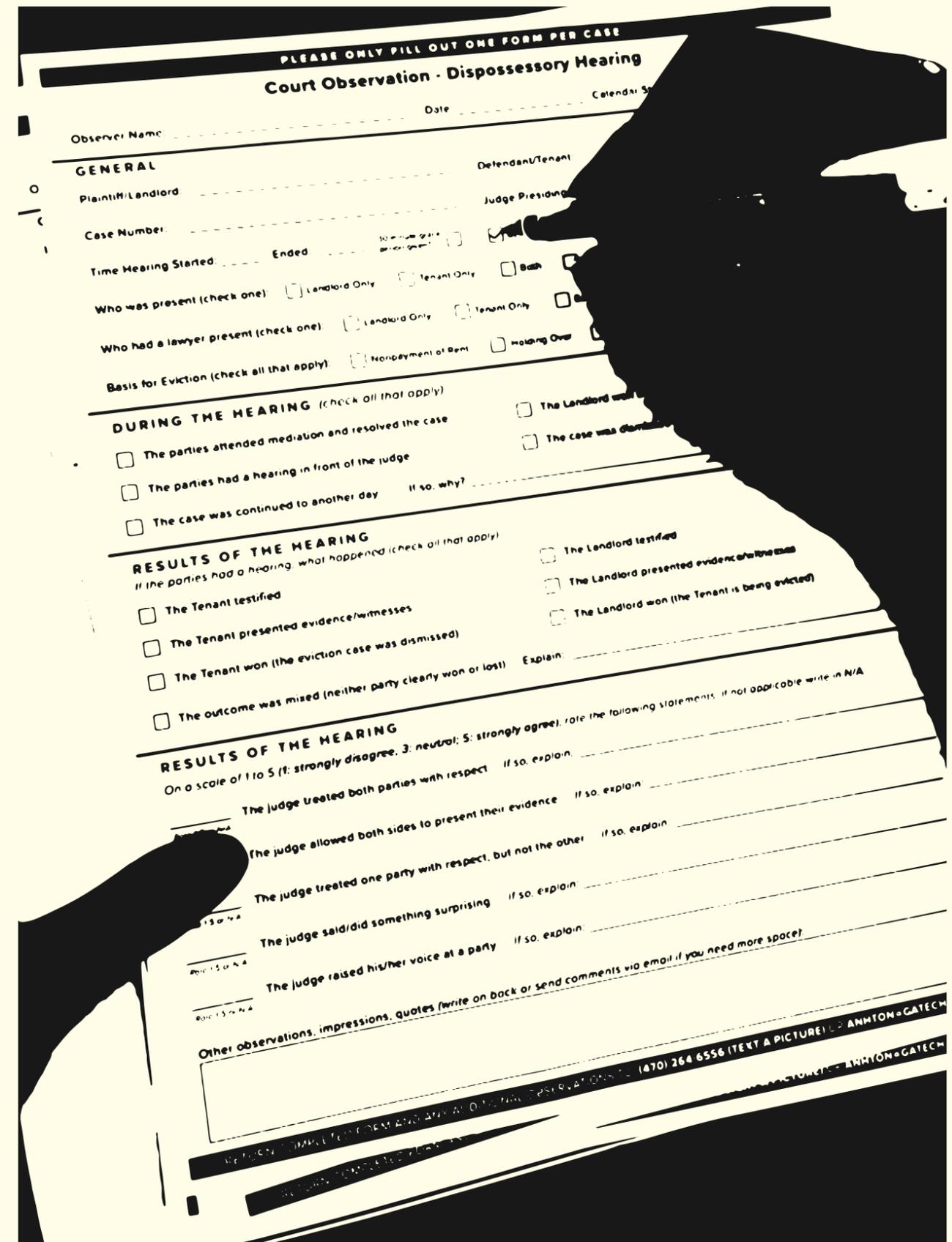
transdisciplinary nature of my practice. My work demonstrates how I can work across and between disciplines, audiences, and stakeholders who are not always perfectly aligned. Tucked within this work is an immense amount of project, product, and relationship management to align these stakeholders and expand housing protections and services. These works have resulted in a number of policies, pilots, and legal precedents.

PROJECTS

- » *Situating Eviction Data*
- » *Court Watch: An Agnostic Data Effort*
- » *Data and AI Ethics Workshop*

IMAGE CAPTION

An image trace of a data collection form for the Court Watch, the second case in this section.



SITUATING EVICTION DATA

How might we make eviction data actionable for housing justice?

BACKGROUND

Over the past six years, my work has focused on making eviction data accessible and actionable—not simply building technical tools but building technical capacities with and across organizations through user research and requirements gathering with different stakeholders. Housing Justice League (HJL) has been consistent partner throughout.

- » Lead a team of one designer, one engineer, and two student researchers to build the tools in this case.
- » All eviction records are public records, meaning anyone can access. However, viewing data in aggregate is not possible without going through the data broker for the courts.
- » Aggregated eviction records are sold through vendor and county to credit score and tenant screening services, which research team confirmed by reading original procurement contract and amendments.
- » Data was received as a raw data dump in multiple .csv files from the institutional scraping effort. I was brought in since they could not provide technical assistance and did not want to go through the red tape to transfer data (e.g. build an API) to any outside organization.

- » The eviction records alone were insufficient and required cross-referencing with tax assessor records and HUD data. I brokered all relationships to access and connect these datasets.
- » Initial work led to a \$1.2 million research grant from the National Science Foundation: #2310592, *Seamful Design: Prototyping and Evaluating Collaborative Tools for Civic Data*.
- » Part of this work is published in the Association for Computing Machinery’s Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3613904.364245>

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
fileDate	The date this record is created.
caseID	The unique ID made of numbers and letters. Each county has a different syntax for these IDs.
plaintiff	The person who is filing for the eviction. It is not always the landlord but LLC companies or agents for multi family unit evictions and serial evictors. Often, single family unit eviction filings will be the landlord.
plaintiffAddress	The address of the plaintiff, which is often a business address.
plaintiffCity	The city of the address of the plaintiff.
plaintiffPhone	The plaintiff’s phone number if it is included as part of the address entered. This is uncommon and only happens in Cobb county so far.
plaintiffAttorney	The attorney for the Plaintiff. There can be more than one.
defendantName1	The tenant (often whose name is on the lease) who is being evicted.
defendantAddress	The tenant’s address. This will tell you what apartment complex or house the eviction is happening at.
defendantCity1	The city of the tenant’s address.
defendantPhone1	The tenant’s phone number if it is recorded in the address.
defendantAttorney1	The tenant’s attorney. Rare for a tenant to have an attorney. Often you will see “Pro Se” which means they are representing themselves.
defendantName2	Other defendants. Usually this is entered as “all others” which means the eviction is including anyone else that lives at that address.
defendantAddress2	Usually the same as the main tenant’s address.
defendantCity2	The city of the tenant’s address.
defendantPhone2	The tenant’s phone number if it is recorded in the address.
defendantAttorney2	If the second defendant had a different attorney but usually not the case.
caseStatus	The status of the case. Usually “OPEN” or “CLOSED” but each county has different names and values. For instance, DeKalb also has a status of “Administratively Closed” along with “OPEN” and “CLOSED.”
eventNumber	The number order of when a court event happen. (i.e. the first event has the eventNumber of “1”)
eventDate	The date of the court event.
eventName	The name of the court event.
eventDescription	We have not seen this collected even though there is a field for it.
judgementType	The nature of the case. Usually lists a value like “dismissed” or “order and judgement” meaning there was a court order and judgement because the defendant went through many formal steps of fighting the eviction.
judgementFor	Who won the case, the Plaintiff or Defendant. This is not always listed, even if a case has a status of “CLOSED”
judgementComp	The amount of money awarded to the winning party. It is unclear if this includes fees.
address	The address that the event is about. This is usually the same as the defendant/tenant’s address.

A color coded table listing all of the data variables in the institutional coalition’s eviction data set from the data manual

DATA MANUAL

My initial work with the data was with HJL, who had very little technical capacity. A previous group of students built a non-performant Tableau dashboard showing eviction hotspots for targeted manual drop-offs.

During a user walkthrough, we observed HJL struggling to load the dashboard webpage alongside the other tabs they needed to build a drop-off map. Their laptops couldn’t handle the processing demands.

Furthermore, even though a dashboard was built with the data, HJL did not know what the data even really contained besides addresses. One of the first steps was to put together a data manual that explained the data set. We interviewed the technical team that scraped the data, lawyers, and policymakers to learn about the data. From there we could see if the dashboard met their needs, and then figure out how to make it performant.

CASE VARIABLES
This is very general information to identify records. Not all counties have case statuses (Cobb doesn't) and not all counties have the same names for different types of case statuses.

- Case Number --> caseID
- File Date --> fileDate
- Case Status --> caseStatus

PARTY VARIABLES
This part of the record gives specific information about the plaintiff and defendant. Phone numbers are also captured in the data if it is written as a part of the address. "d/b/a" means doing business as, which is a sort of tax practice that allows companies to have new names without filing as a separate business. This is common to see in the Plaintiff field. If there is more than one attorney then both get put into the same cell in the data.

- Plaintiff --> plaintiff
- Plaintiff's Address --> plaintiffAddress
- Plaintiff's Active Attorney --> plaintiffAttorney
- Defendant --> defendantName1
- Defendant's Address --> defendantAddress1
- Defendant (all others) --> defendant2

DISPOSITION VARIABLES
This tells us about the outcome of an eviction filing. It is not uncommon for some records to not have the compensation as who the judgement was designated for entered into it.

- Judgement Type --> judgementType
- Judgement For --> judgementFor
- Compensatory --> judgementComp

FINANCIAL
Currently there are no variables and data that we see on our end that captures this information. Our understanding is that the webserver is not collecting this information from the magistrate court system.

EVENT VARIABLES
Events are various steps in the formal eviction process that the court keeps a record of. Not all counties have the same set of events and each county names their events a bit differently. For instance in Cobb County there is an event called "Plaintiff's Fee" that DeKalb does not. DeKalb allows e-filing and notes when that happens in the eviction record. Cobb does not take note of this.

Everytime there is an event then this becomes one new entry in the database. So this sample record has 18 entries in the database. The events that were entered are marked. The last two events, "Wait to Marshal" and "Wait Service" were not entered but these are events that we see in other records in the database. These little discrepancies may be due to clerical error.

Not all eviction filings will go through all of these steps, and this sample record does not include all possible steps for the DeKalb eviction process.

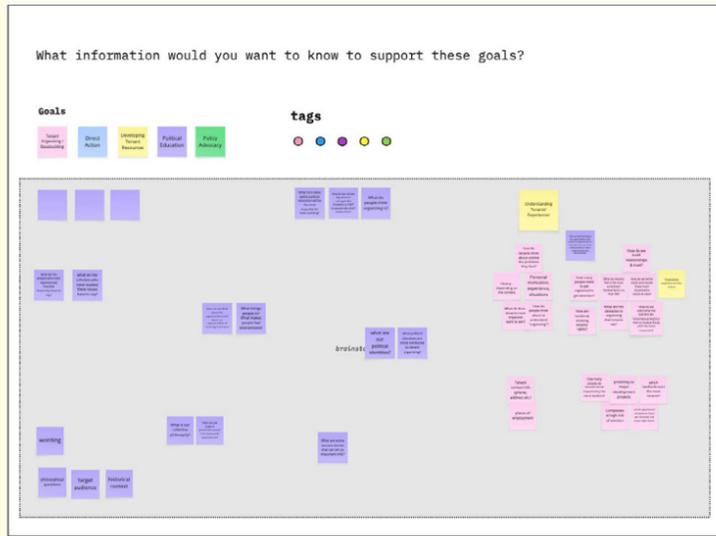
- Date of an event --> eventDate
- Name of the event --> eventName

This is the end of the sample record for a DeKalb eviction filing. On the next page there is a table that shows all of the variables in the dataset and what each of them means.

Pages from the data manual that shows how the case variables are derived from scraping the county court portals record web page. It also explains the schema of the data set.

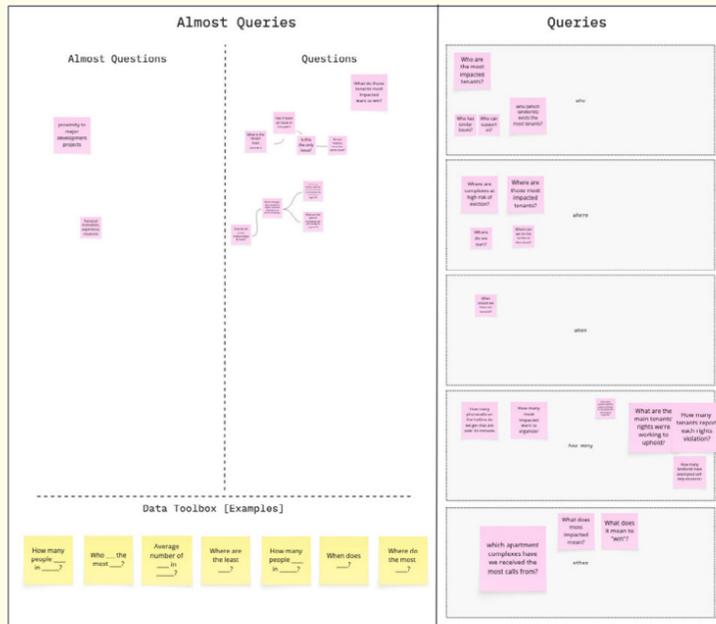
DATA WORKSHOP

The research team also wanted to know how HJL valued data in their organizing work to identify ways to make the data more useful. From working on their eviction defense hotline, I knew there was a desire to connect the community-collected data from the hotline with the aggregated eviction records. We designed and ran an online workshop due to COVID-19 to unpack these questions. This workshop lasted three hours and included six HJL members. We designed the workshop on Miro and hosted it on Zoom.



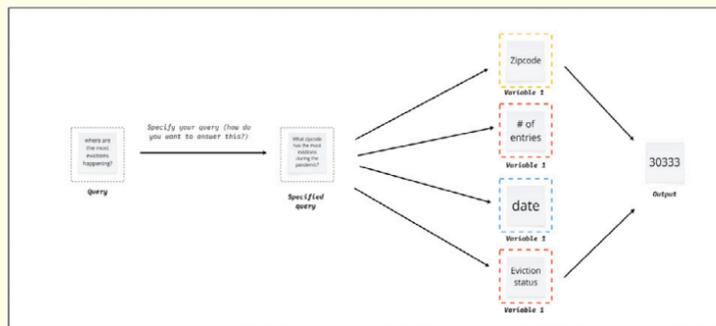
A screenshot of the ideation activity from the workshop

One of the first activities was to identify the goals of HJL's eviction defense work. Five goals were identified that highlight different types of work the group did. We then facilitated ideation sessions on how more information and data could support these goals.



A screenshot of the second activity that converted ideas into queries from the workshop

The second activity involved taking the free-form questions generated during the ideation session and phrasing them as queries. We worked with members to turn questions like "what do tenants most impacted want to win?" into something the dataset could answer: "who are the most impacted tenants?"



The final activity where we broke down a query into data variables.

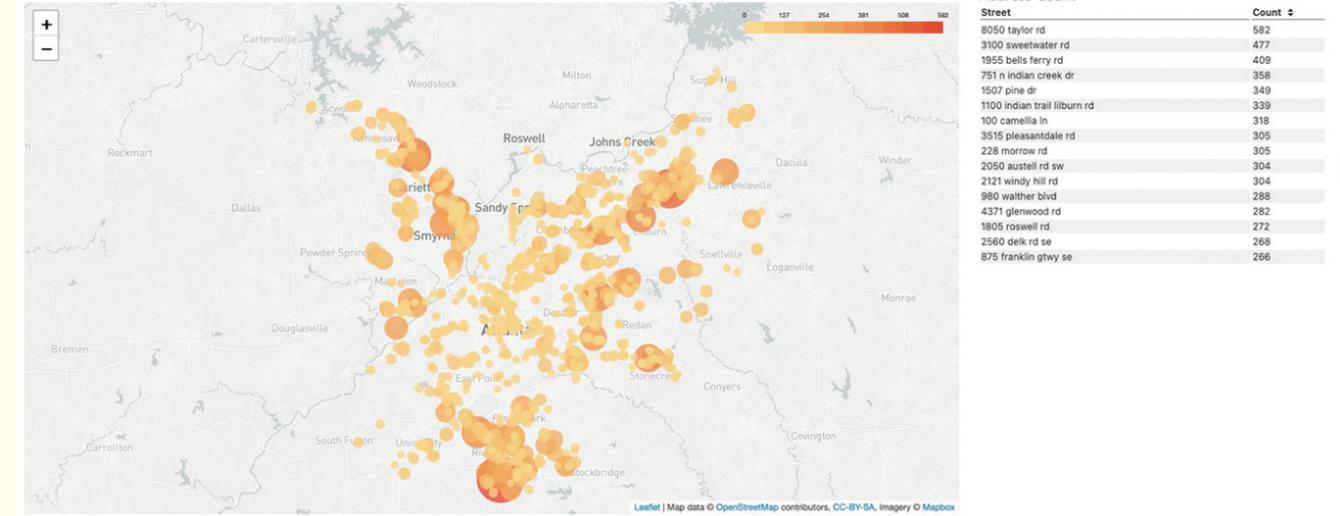
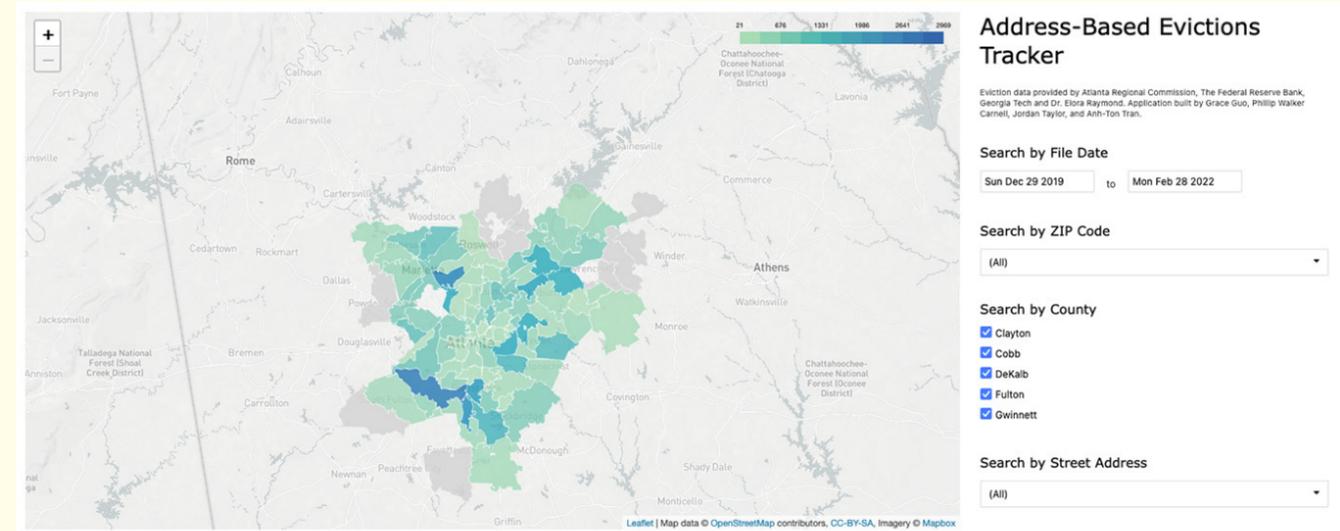
Finally, we took those queries they generated and broke them down into what data variables are needed to answer that query. These variables were color-coded based on the data manual, which was shared prior to the workshop.

EVICTION TRACKER

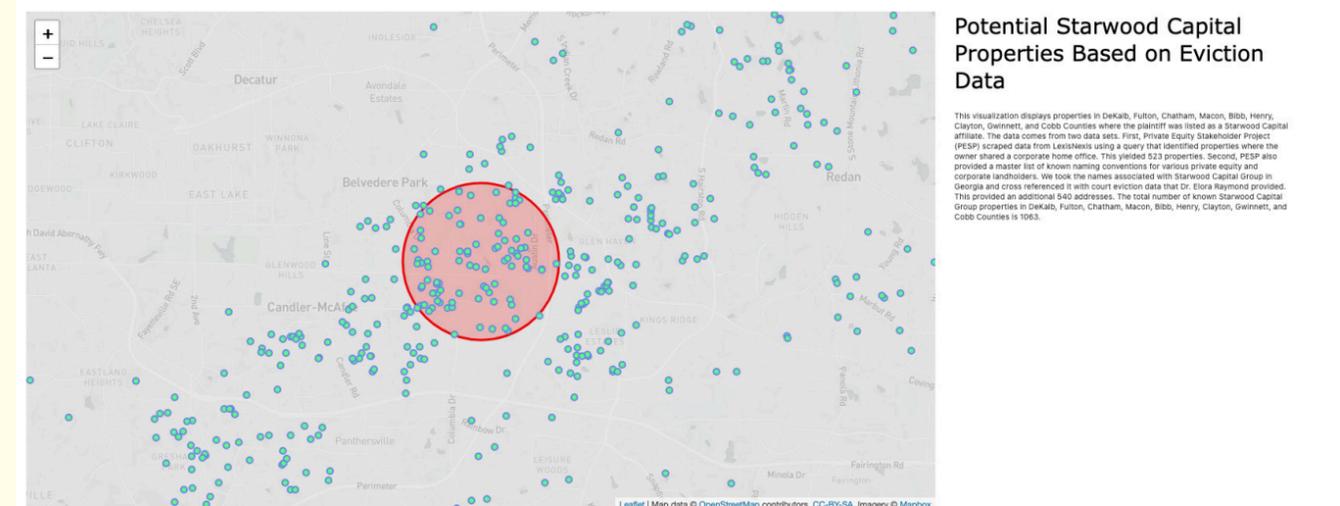
The workshop revealed that the eviction data was not enough to answer all the queries. While I collected that additional data, the team rebuilt the Tableau dashboard using d3 and Svelte. The dashboard loaded in seconds, finally allowing them to explore the dataset quickly and easily.

CORPORATE LANDLORDS

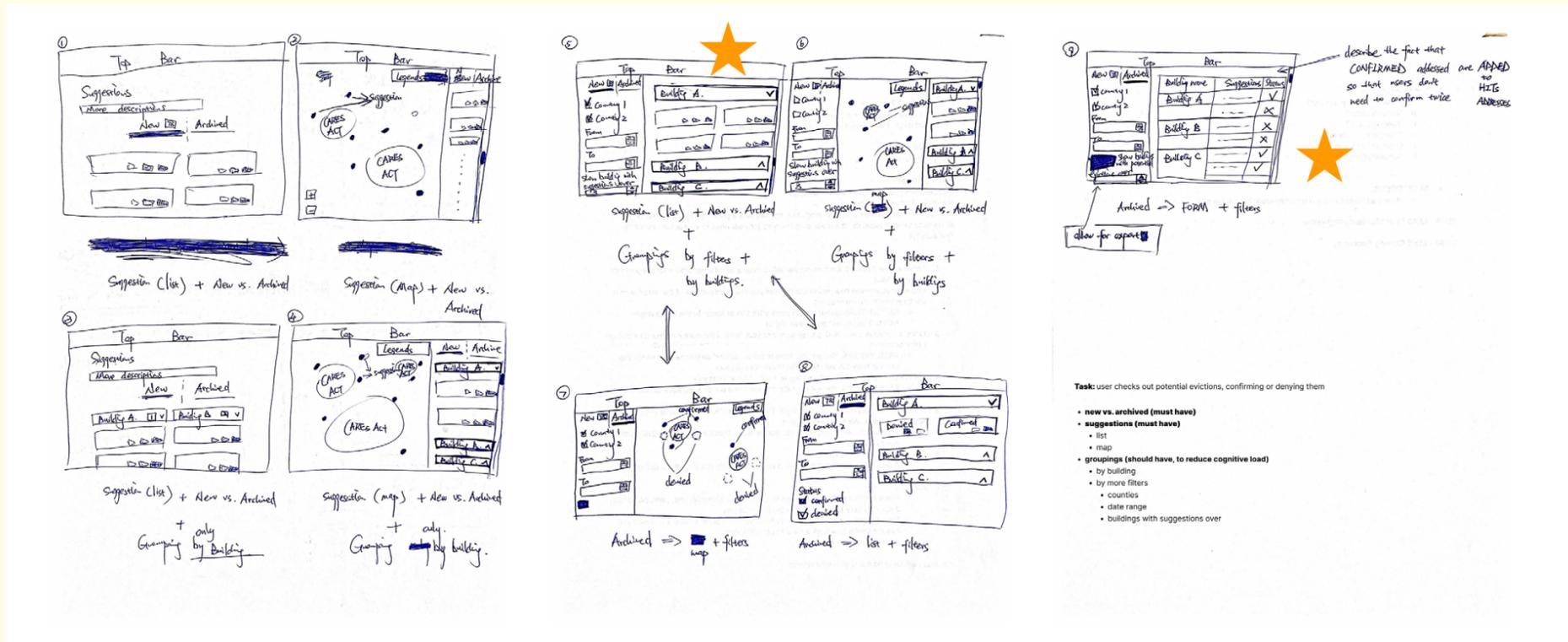
From the workshop and dashboard, HJL's new goal was to identify the worst evictors, stemming from a campaign to keep a 30-year tenant in their home. Neighbors revealed that Starwood Capital was buying all the homes. Since plaintiff data primarily listed shell companies rather than actual owners, and we knew from research that corporate landlords evicted at higher rates, I partnered with the Private Equity Stakeholder Project to obtain permutations of corporate-landlord shell-company names. We then built a Levenshtein Distance algorithm to cross-reference and match these permutations between tax assessor records and eviction records. From here, we built maps like the Starwood map showing the corporation's Atlanta holdings and drew a radius around the campaign. After showing the map, HJL shifted their organizing tactics to focus on corporate landlords, which has led to an ongoing statewide campaign.



Address-Based Eviction Tracker, the top map shows filing rates by zip code. The bottom map shows filing rates by address.



Starwood Map, the second visualization built for HJL on similar frameworks. The red radius denotes the mile-radius around the tenant campaign.



Initial lo-fi sketches of the CARES Act tool. The team then made interface decisions based on comparative analyses to other tools and user research.

CARES ACT VIOLATIONS

All of the work mentioned thus far allowed us to expand the research on the challenges of linking various public data sets. This allowed me to expand the team and include a designer to make a more finished product. HJL's eviction defense work also drew more attention from the City of Atlanta, which had historically been adversarial toward the community organization. The city had also become ground-zero for corporate landlords who were inflating the eviction rate since the moratorium ended.

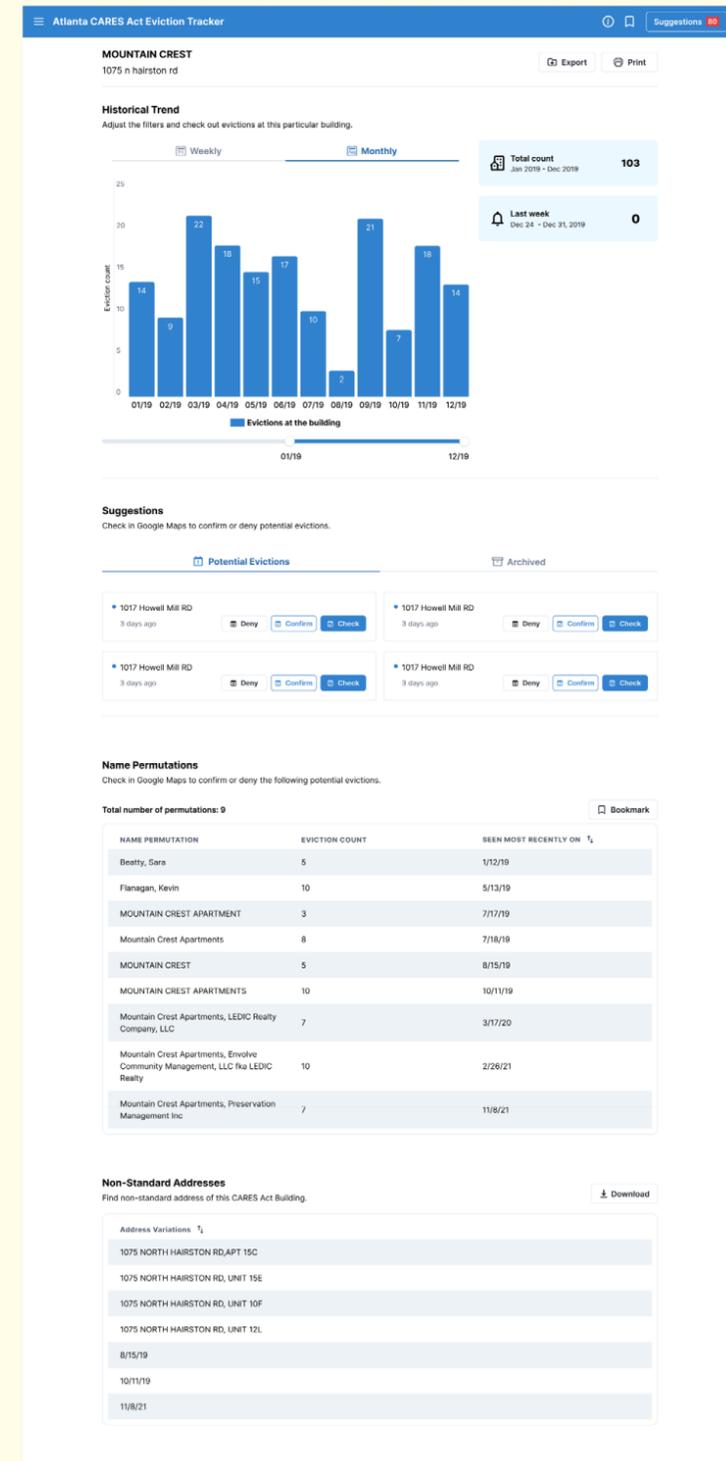
I began accompanying HJL to working sessions with the city council and the housing commission on these issues. In these sessions, I would provide data from the hotline and the aggregated eviction records to underline community testimony of housing precarity. Here, I built a

relationship with Atlanta Legal Aid, which was also advocating against corporate landlords. During a session, they mentioned another case where the landlord, who received a federal subsidy, was violating the CARES Act. Under this act, landlords had to follow a different eviction process than the state-mandated one. However, on-the-ground accounts showed that they weren't. While HUD provided data on which buildings received subsidies, no one had matched that to local eviction records.

I led a team to address data from eviction records with address data in tax assessor records and subsidy recipient addresses from HUD data. In HUD data, the address is usually a leasing office, which may not match the eviction or the tax assessor record. A key part of the CARES Act states that if any part of the

property receives a subsidy, the entire property is protected. Some apartment complexes comprise of multiple tax assessor parcels of land because there are multiple buildings. The listed addresses of these parcels are not a 1:1 match with HUD nor eviction data. A goal with this tool was to bundle parcels and addresses to show the actual spread of protection. We also wanted to match standardize address data from eviction records.

We built an address match algorithm using the U.S. Census free geocoding service. We also built a suggestion radius threshold of 0.1 miles for similar addresses, and a confirmation scope that would auto-match once an address has been confirmed as protected. For example, if "520 FULTON ST, Apt 302" is confirmed then any address with "520 FULTON ST, Apt XXX" would get automatically bundled.



Building-level page of the CARES Act tool showing a histogram and count of evictions, suggestions of similar addresses within 0.1 miles of the HUD address, all known plaintiff names from eviction filings, and all known addresses associated with this building.

CARES ACT MAP

The main tool comprises a map that plots all Cares Act Violations from matching the datasets. Users can upload, filter, and get snapshots in details-on-demand windows. As an initial prototype, the tool only covers the two largest counties in Atlanta. However, it is built to code and plot eviction data from any county in Georgia and allows a user to manually upload aggregated eviction records.

The tool is designed to support organizers and policy makers. Organizers could identify mass evictions at protected buildings. In spring of 2024, HJL identified a mass eviction at such a complex. For policy makers, the tool showed potential intervention sites to threaten cutting funding. It also provided a way to link different data sets and become a source of truth across different federal and local databases.

Upload

SampleFileFulton.csv
13.2MB

Match Spreadsheet Columns
Help us identify what your spreadsheet columns refer to.

COLUMN	INFORMATION
caseID	Case number
fileDate	Date
plaintiff	Plaintiff name
defendantAddress1	Defendant address
defendantCity1	Defendant city

Back Submit

Upload Window Clicking the hamburger opens this window to allow a policy maker to add more eviction data from other counties.

Filter Chart

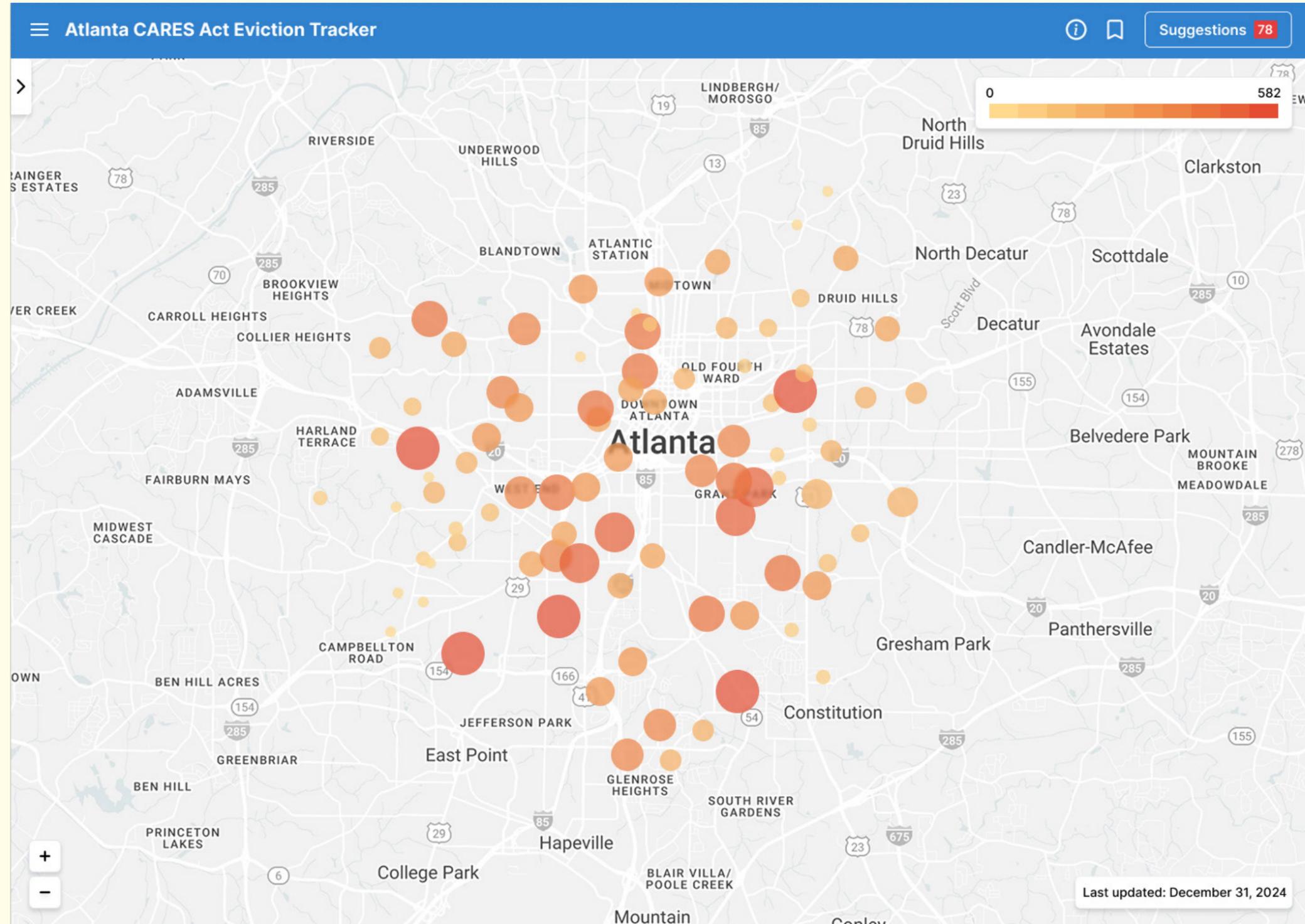
Fulton County
 DeKalb County
 Clayton County
 Cobb County
 Gwinnett County

From: Select a date
 To: Select a date

Properties with **eviction filings** over: 0
 Only show properties **without** evictions filings

Export

Filter Window that allows user to filter by county, date, and number of evictions.



Cares Act Map. Each circle shows evictions filed at a property, with the radius and color changing based on the number of evictions.

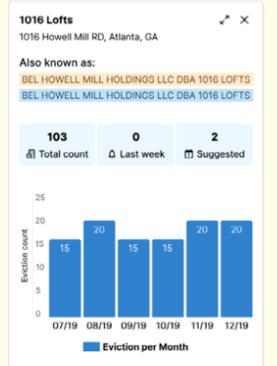
Updates

Evictions 2 Suggested 78 All

- 1 potential eviction filed near 1016 Lofts
1017 Howell Mill RD, Atlanta, GA
Deny Verify
- 1 potential eviction filed near 1016 Lofts
1015 Howell Mill RD, Atlanta, GA
Deny Verify
- 1 potential eviction filed near 1016 Lofts
1015 Howell Mill RD, Atlanta, GA
Deny Verify

View all updates

Suggestion Window. Clicking the Suggestions button opens snapshot updates of new possible matches



Details on Demand Clicking on a circle on the map opens a pop-up that provides a snapshot of the building level data. User can visit building-level page from here.

COURT WATCH: AGONISTIC DATA EFFORT

How might we collect data that engenders accountability in those with power over eviction?

BACKGROUND

This project is a direct action campaign that collected data on how the court administered eviction proceedings. Atlanta Legal Aid provided first-hand reports of a judge behaving inappropriately in the courtroom during eviction hearings. They reached out to Housing Justice League and I was asked to lead a time-limited citizen court watch.

- » Court watching is a tactic where volunteers are trained to be legal observers and collect information about courts and court procedures.
- » Legal Aid wanted to collect data to produce a report to the Judicial Qualifications Commission to remove the judge from presiding over eviction court.
- » Legal Aid did not have a volunteer base, and did not want to affect their working relationship with the Fulton County Magistrate Court. Hence, they asked HJL to lead the effort. HJL nominated me to lead and coordinate the court watch.
- » Eviction hearings are open to the public. The court supported hybrid attendance at the time due to COVID-19 risks. However, attendance by non-parties had to be physically in-person.
- » Recruited 11 people to court watch, comprised of tenant organizers, law students, and mutual aid workers. All data collection was done manually.
- » All analog data was inputted into Airtable for analysis.
- » This work was published in the Association for Computing Machinery's Designing Interactive Systems conference. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3643834.366161>



An image trace of a photo of the Fulton County Magistrate Court taken during a field visit.

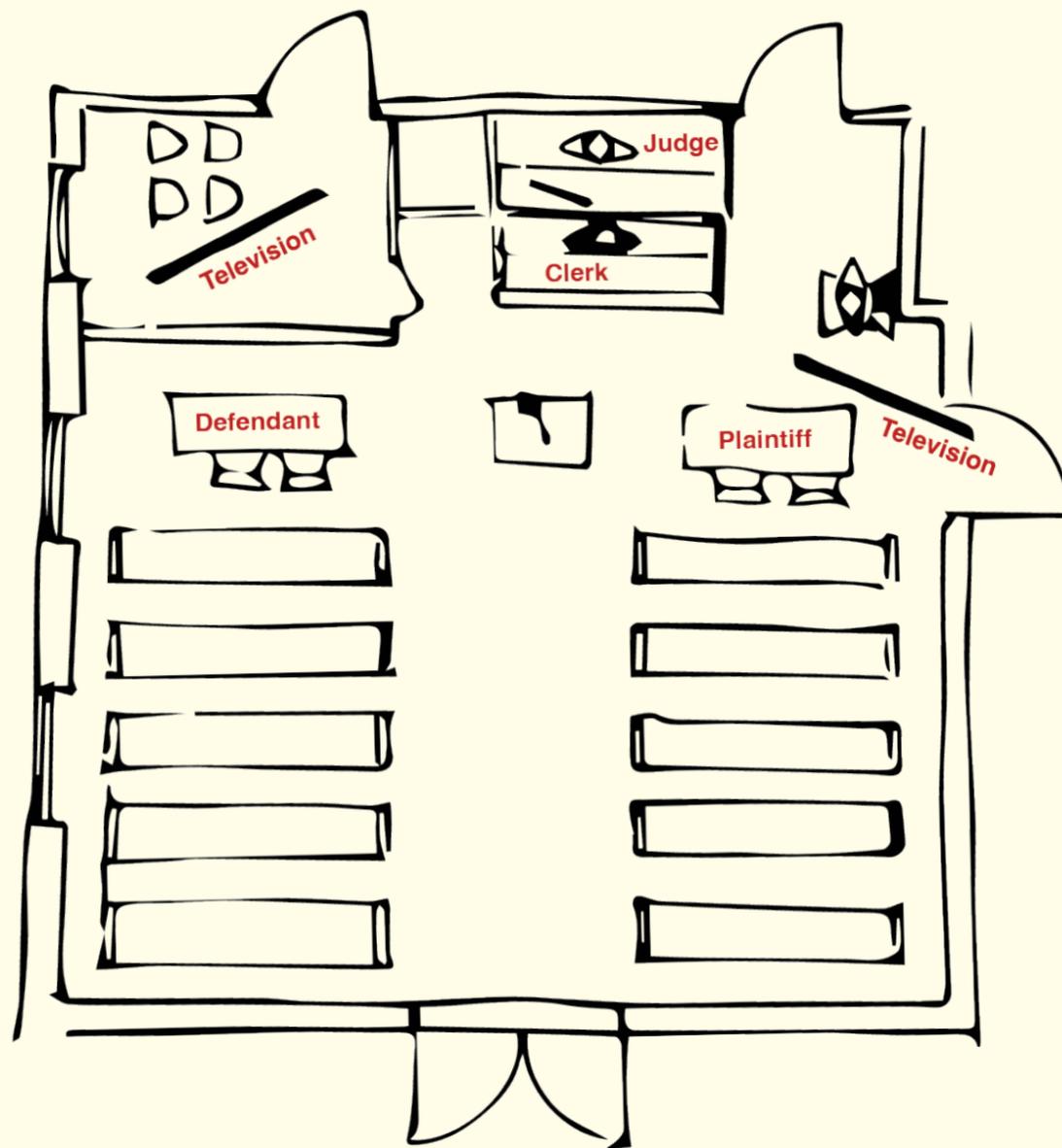
LEARNING THE COURTROOM

Navigating the courthouse and court procedure is complicated, so we held multiple training sessions and created Airtable forms to assign volunteers to shifts. We sent each volunteer the court calendar, directions, and data-collection forms the day before.

Each day had two court calendars of 12 eviction hearings (9AM and 1PM), with each requiring at least one volunteer observer to manually collect data in person since digital devices aren't allowed in the courtroom.

Despite training, each calendar is unique—judges may go out of order, exercise discretion over grace periods, and try to move cases to mediation to address the backlog. The calendar's pace depends on how many self-represented parties (who typically don't understand procedure) choose hearings over mediation.

During the first week, I accompanied each volunteer on field visits to troubleshoot and quickly identified issues with the Legal Aid-provided data collection form, such as question order and legibility. I redesigned the form and prefilled fields that we already knew, such as Case ID Numbers. I also addressed participation barriers (such as requiring printed calendars and scratch paper) to better support volunteers and refine instructions, shift ordering, and data collection.



A labeled sketch of the court room



An image trace of filling out the data collection form. All data collection had to be done without a digital device while in the court room.

The Legal Aid data collection form (left) and the updated redesign I made based on volunteer feedback (right).

DATA WRANGLING

The data form collected data into four categories. The top portion was "General Data," which involved case-identifying information. This would allow us to input the data digitally into Airtable later for analysis. The next two sections were the "Hearing Data," which collected information about the procedure and the results. The following section was a temperament measurement comprised of a Likert scale rating of the judge's behavior. Finally, there was a free text field for notes and observations.

We ideally wanted more than one volunteer watching a court calendar at a time. However, logistically, that was challenging to make happen every day. But when it did happen, we noticed volunteer subjectivities came into play. I held an informal focus group after a watch with a law student and tenant organizer. The law student scored the judge very poorly in temperament, but the tenant scored the judge pretty high. When they explained, the tenant said they had been to court multiple times before, and had seen worse judges. Whereas the law student had never been to court before, and had different expectations.

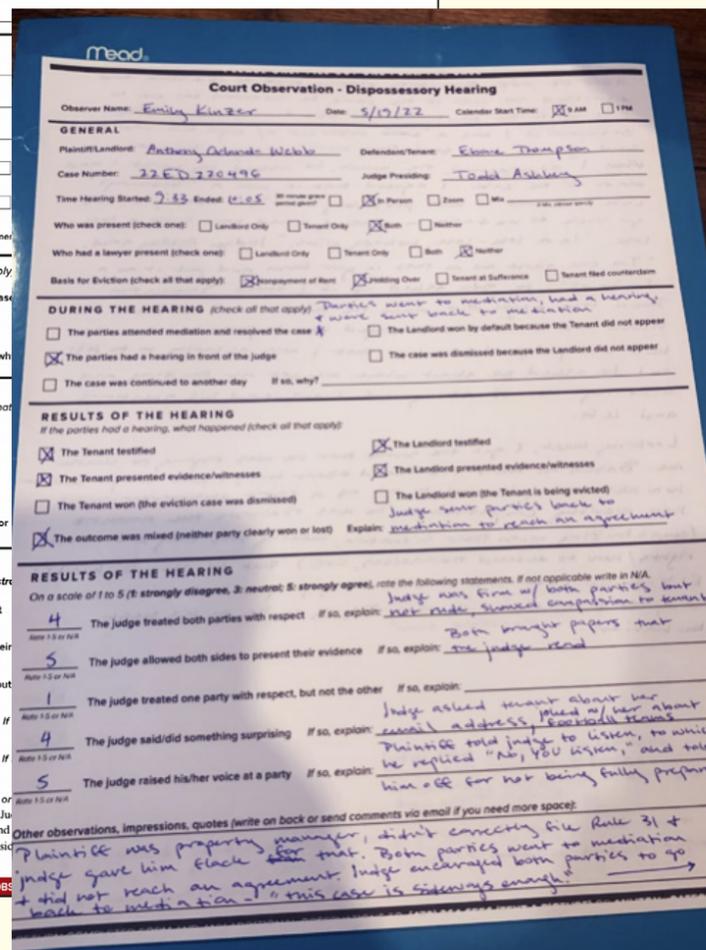
These subjectivities seeped into the data-collection form. Every volunteer prioritized different parts of the form. They also took notes and input data differently. Some did everything by hand, others took notes and entered the data digitally, and others wrote on the court calendar itself and sent it in.

This created challenges in wrangling the data for analysis and standardization. While the main goal was to remove the judge, we also wanted to know how the legal observation affected their behavior

while they were still presiding over eviction court. After reviewing each volunteer's data collection practices and responses, I entered and analyzed the data in Airtable. I then compared the outcomes in the court watch data set with those in the aggregated eviction data.

One notable finding was the number of mixed outcomes in the hearing. During this time period, many properties, primarily owned by corporate landlords, were distressed and in need of repair. There is a local ordinance, "diminished value," that allows a reduction in rent if the property is distressed to the point that its equity value is affected. Multiple case results for self-represented tenants showed diminished value, and outcomes were mixed: landlords could evict but could not recover back rent.

PLEASE ONLY FILL OUT ONE FORM PER CASE
Court Observation - Dispossessory Hearing
Observer Name: Payton Hein
GENERAL
Plaintiff/Landlord: Randy McDuffie
Case Number: 22ED21991
Time Hearing Started: 2:37 Ended: 2:56
Who was present (check one): Landlord Only
Who was present (check one): Landlord Only
Basis for Eviction (check all that apply): Nonpayment
DURING THE HEARING (check all that apply)
The parties attended mediation and resolved the case
The parties had a hearing in front of the judge
The case was continued to another day
RESULTS OF THE HEARING
If the parties had a hearing, what happened (check all that apply)
The Tenant testified
The Tenant presented evidence/witnesses
The Tenant won (the eviction case was dismissed)
The outcome was mixed (neither party clearly won or lost)
RESULTS OF THE HEARING
On a scale of 1 to 5 (1: strongly disagree, 3: neutral, 5: strongly agree)
The judge treated both parties with respect
The judge allowed both sides to present their evidence
The judge treated one party with respect, but not the other
The judge said/did something surprising
The judge raised his/her voice at a party



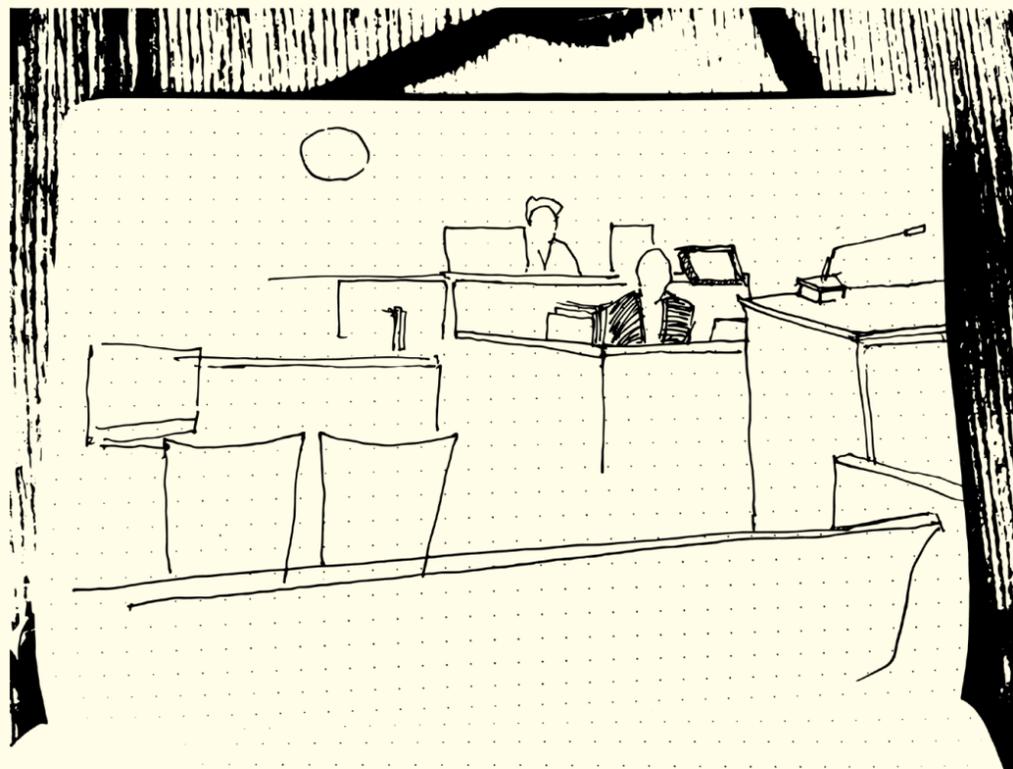
A digitally inputted data collection form from a volunteer (left) and a picture of a hand inputted form (right).

ATTORNEY MEDIATION- 1A
Magistrate Court Dispossessory
June 09, 2022
1:00 PM
JUDGE: COURTROOM 1A
STERLING ELEVATION 3505, LLC D/B/A ELEVATION 3505 vs. SHANTEIRIA BRADFORD, AND ALL OTHERS
1.
22ED210835
Plaintiff:
STERLING ELEVATION 3505, LLC D/B/A ELEVATION 3505
Defendant:
AND ALL OTHERS
SHANTEIRIA BRADFORD
File Date: 02/10/2022
Comment: asking writ of possession today
\$8520.53 - rent - late fees - utilities
- told she would appeal making needed to put \$10000 request & rent into reality
QUALITY SUITES BUCKHEAD vs. Robert Bright
2.
22ED217473
Plaintiff:
QUALITY SUITES BUCKHEAD
Defendant:
Robert Bright
File Date: 04/08/2022
Comment: CLERK ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT 9016994302 PER ORDER. NUMBER OUT OF SERVICE.
- failed to appear previously (MAY 10)
-> lives in a hotel & did not receive notice bc he asked management who did not give him the notice
-> calling to dismiss results of previous hearing / set aside default judgement
-> made attempt to get mail.
Judge set aside judgement and went to mediation/hearing

Some volunteers just wrote a lot of notes on the court calendar and sent that in as the data.

ACCOUNTABILITY

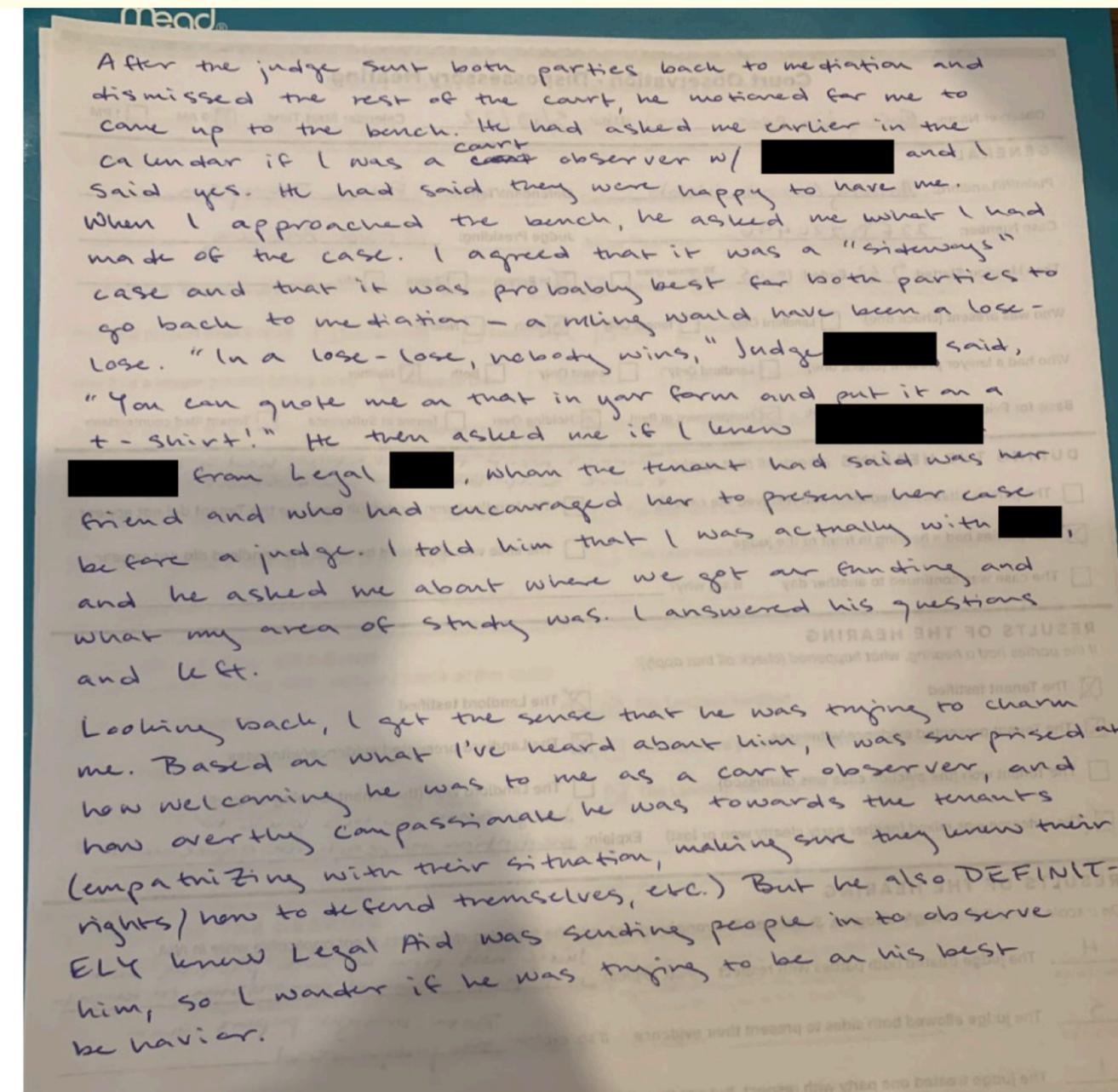
The primary finding from this work was how the judge changed their behavior. The judge noted our presence within the first week of observation. From the qualitative data volunteers sent in, many reported the judge calling them to the stand to explain how they administered over eviction court. The mixed outcomes and diminished value also showed that the judge was willing to be patient with self-represented defendants arriving at a valid legal defense. Even though we didn't collect as much data as we hoped, this did not matter since the judge vacated after a month. Merely knowing they were being watched changed the way they acted in court and led to more fair outcomes.



A sketch of the view of the judge while getting called up to the stand.

OUTCOMES

- » Collected 187 observations of 114 cases across a six week period.
- » Judge shifted to attending court via zoom after the second week.
- » Judge vacated eviction court shortly after the fourth week of the court watch.
- » No report drafted since judge vacated and direct action accomplished what it set out to do.
- » Much higher mixed outcomes in hearing results than in aggregate eviction records.



Notes from a volunteer that detailed how the judge called them up to the stand and described the judge's interaction as an attempt to charm them. Volunteer also noted surprisingly favorable tenant outcomes that day.

DATA AND AI ETHICS THROUGH PUBLIC RECORDS

How might we allow a diverse public to collaboratively explore the issues of Data and AI ethics in a material way?

BACKGROUND

I was commissioned by the Atlanta Interdisciplinary Artificial Intelligence Network (AIAI) to recruit, design, and facilitate a large public workshop on potential harms of AI used with Atlanta’s public data. AIAI is a Mellon-funded research initiative that combines the humanities and computer science to investigate AI, equity, and justice in Atlanta.

- » Workshop attended by 50 participants, consisting of Machine Learning researchers, City Government (Mayor’s Office of Housing), Community Organizations, and the local IxDA chapter.
- » Key challenge was to explain different fields of technical information (public policy, critical data/AI ethics, and design) to different audiences with varying levels of expertise on each field.
- » Led a design team of five graduate students to execute on the workshop through a two semester independent studio course.
- » Fall semester, taught students about eviction and digital civics. Also taught students design facilitation, participatory design methods and speculative design.
- » Spring semester focused on designing the workshop, which occurred in April of 2024.



Poster designed to promote the workshop

EVICTION BACKGROUND

I began by grounding students in the context of eviction and data in Atlanta. Through readings and site visits, I explained Georgia’s eviction process and highlighted how the state-mandated eviction process differs across counties in implementation, making data difficult to standardize at the state level—a critical issue since “clean” and structured data is necessary for AI systems.

In Fulton County (Atlanta’s largest county), the court can barely process the number of evictions filed (roughly 1000/week). Together we diagrammed this “assembly line” where evictions are filed electronically from landlord/tenant disputes, organized digitally by a vendor (Tyler Technologies), sold to tenant screening services, and then sold back to landlords.

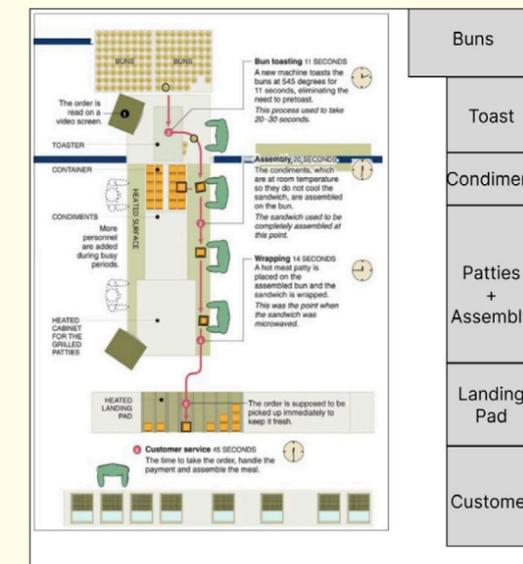
We then started prototyping the workshop in class to surface these tensions materially.



Screenshot of the videogame Overcooked.

DESIGN METAPHORS

To make eviction records approachable and engaging, we used design metaphors to design the workshop. The team pitched a number of concepts, and landed on food and food service. We drew a connection between the court’s high volume of eviction filings to running a commercial kitchen, since producing, reviewing, and organizing this many records is untenable and leads to severe data quality issues. This reminded us of the cooperative video game OverCooked, where players complete food order tickets under time limits. This paralleled how new filings must be assigned case numbers, scanned, and inputted into the system. We decided to design activities around this metaphor.



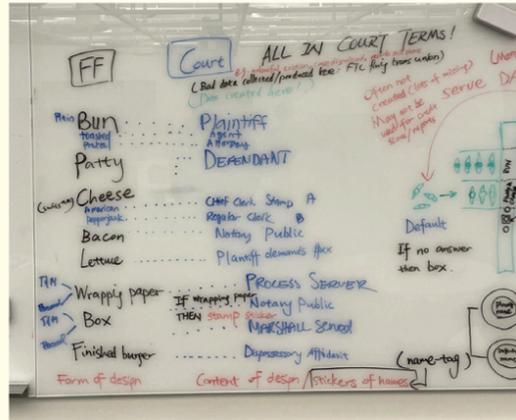
Study of Fast Food Assembly Line pitched during concept development

ACTIVITY 1: BURGER ASSEMBLY LINE

Thinking of eviction as fast food led to the first activity, which replicated the processing conditions of eviction cases by treating them as if they were taking food orders in a kitchen. We mapped parts of a hamburger to parts of Georgia’s dispossession affidavit, with each part chosen based on technical requirements for online filing or answering. We created variants based on different online filing systems and designed order tickets from actual public eviction records for participants to process.

Workshop participants created their own assembly line and completed eviction order tickets as burgers. We produced 480 of each burger component and variant to set up eight stations for 50 participants. After each round, we checked each order to calculate an accuracy score for every group. With all the variants and volume, no one thought they could complete all the orders accurately.

The activity simulated the volume and complexity of processing and producing a public eviction record, which becomes a data point scraped and aggregated into a tenant screening report. Allowing participants to viscerally experience a high-pressure data pumping operation crystallized the complex issues with public data feeding into AI.



Mapping the components of a dispossession affidavit (initial filing of an eviction record) to parts of a hamburger.



Design of an Order Ticket that mimicked food order tickets. Data from actual records were used to create the ticket, such as the order number. Included branding from AIAI.



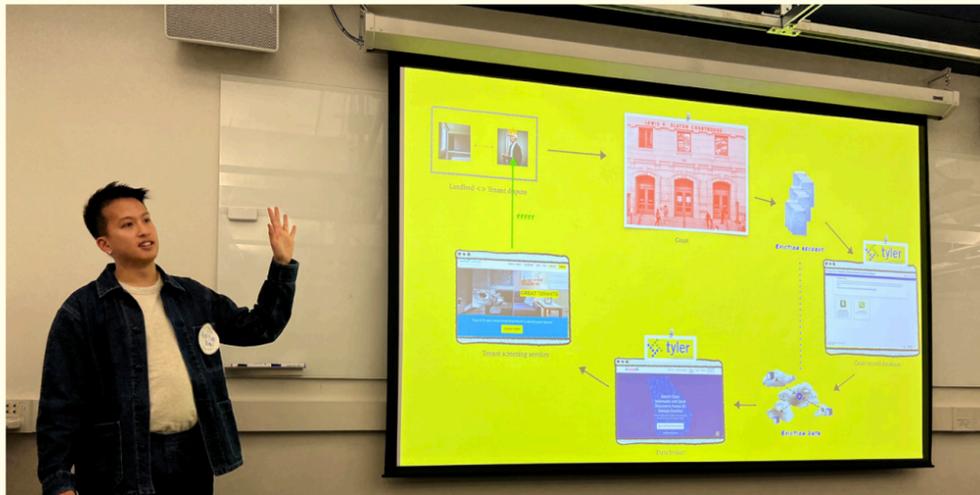
Workshop Table: As participants entered, each table was set up like a station with all of the materials to do the assembly line activity. We outfitted eight tables with roughly six participants per table.



Assembly Line: participants had all of the components needed to process a burger or eviction record and had to devise their own way to handle the order tickets coming in.



Burgers on Burgers, quickly more and more burgers accumulated in the small table space. Accuracy dropped, resources became limited, which matches what we learned from field site visits to the court clerk’s office



Presentation after the first activity that revealed the burgers as eviction records and explained the public eviction data pipeline. The slide shown is a diagram that shows how the pipeline is a self-reinforcing loop of public records getting digitized, aggregated, and sold back to landlords and used against tenants.

ACTIVITY 2: IDEATION DISCUSSIONS

The first activity introduced participants to eviction data through hands-on experience, flattening social hierarchies among participants with different levels of expertise. Afterwards, I gave a presentation on the eviction data pipeline. I identified Fulton County's eviction data as high-volume and low-quality due to frequent inaccuracies in weekly filings.

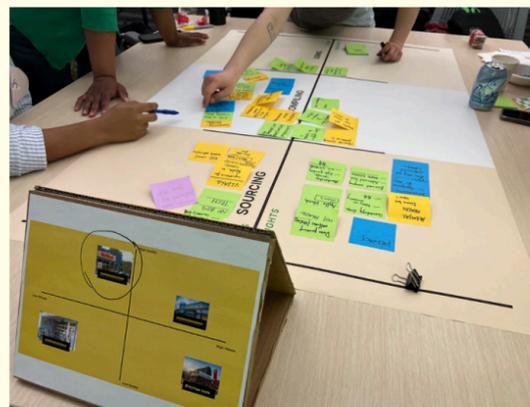
We then set up tables for discussion. Each table used a 2x2 diagram with axes for volume and quality to mark the type of pipeline they wanted to design and discuss. There were three rounds of discussion based on the steps in working with data: **Sourcing** (what gets counted and which datasets to use), **Compiling** (how to clean and standardize data), and **Using** (how to use the data and how earlier decisions affect its use). In each round, one member from each table joined a different group before

returning the next round. This increased diversity of perspectives and cross-pollination. Afterward, each table shared its insights with the entire workshop.

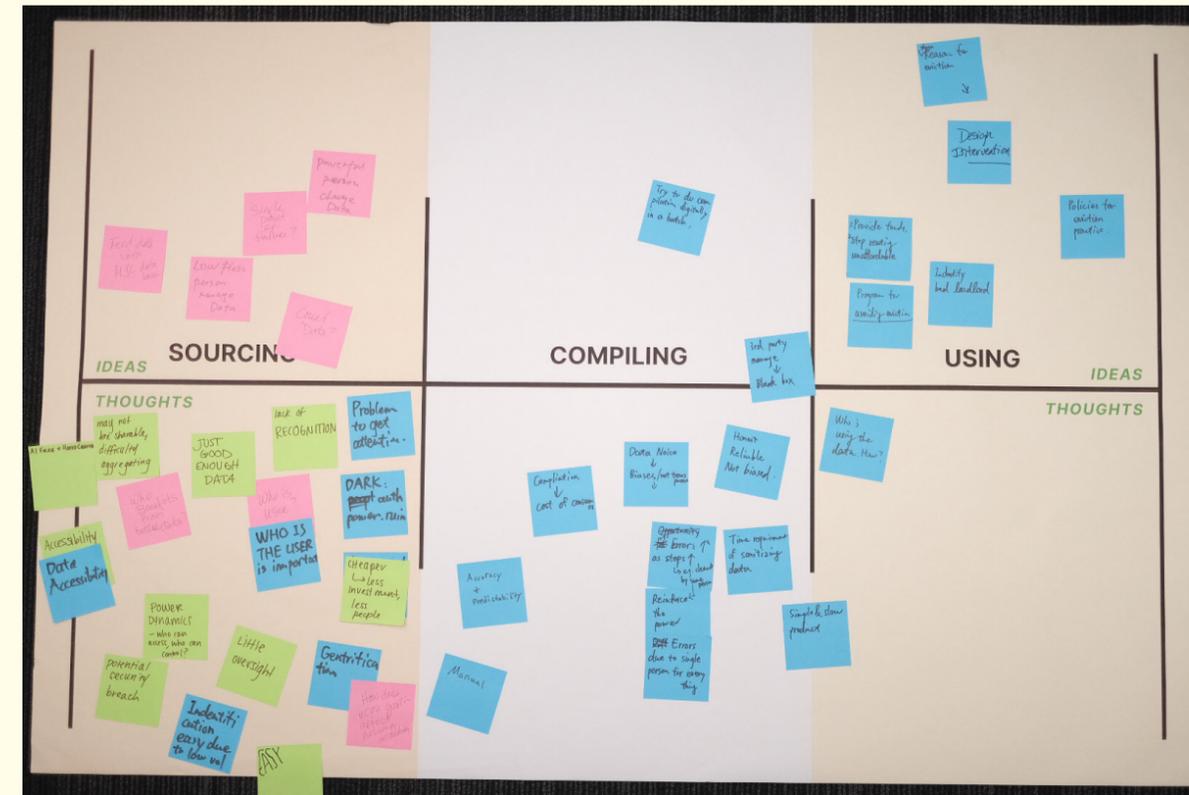
Participants imagined how they would source, compile, use, and maintain a public dataset while considering how these decisions affect data quality and volume. They reflected on what mattered, what did not, and who would experience the benefits and costs of these technical choices. This helped them understand how technical decisions can cause harm or drive social change. The greatest value was the chance for different groups to engage directly in ways they normally would not. City planners could learn from computer scientists about technical implications and hear public concerns about how the city handles data. The activity provided a simple framework that leveled the playing field for everyone to engage meaningfully.



Each table had a printed 2x2 diagram with axes showing low-high volume and low-high quality. Participants picked a quadrant to discuss the type of data pipeline they would design. We used burger restaurants as food metaphors to describe each quadrant (e.g., fast-food representing high-volume, low-quality).



Tables deep in discussion. Each 2x2 diagram was clearly shown on each table, so visiting discussants could easily find the type of conversation they wanted to plug into.



Data generated from two different table discussions

ACTIVITY 3: IMAGINING ALTERNATIVES

To conclude the workshop, we asked each table to imagine alternatives to how data can exist and be presented in the world. To do so, we designed a speculative activity using data-as-food as a design metaphor again. Participants were asked to consider how data is discussed as a commodity and to design a packaged data product, like a packaged food product. We provided blank food packaging, stickers, collage materials, and craft supplies so participants could easily create their data product. What if data had labels like food products? How would we talk about data when packaging it to make the values behind the data obvious to an everyday person? These were all considerations that emerged through the artifacts people designed. At the end, each group shared their product and discussed the implications to the whole workshop.

THEME: WHOLE TENANT DATA

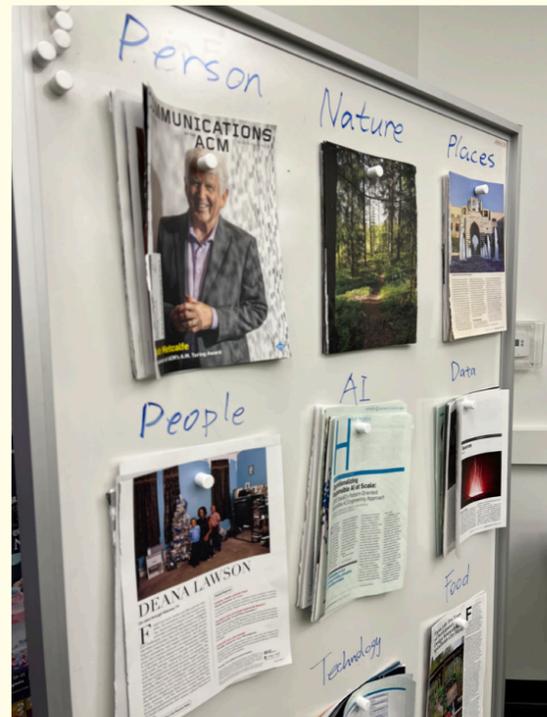
One theme that emerged was for data to also include perspectives from tenants, not just the courts. **Photos marked 1-2** show an example of these values in the speculative artifact. Participants at this table refused the high volume, low quality paradigm of eviction data and instead opted for low volume, high quality data. This table consisted of tenant rights activists and data scientists. To them, this data was sourced directly from tenants through testimonials, and should only be used to highlight stories of eviction or target slumlords and high evictors. Like other consumer-packaged goods that might be volatile in certain contexts, the package explicitly says how this data can be used.

THEME: BAD, HANDCRAFTED DATA

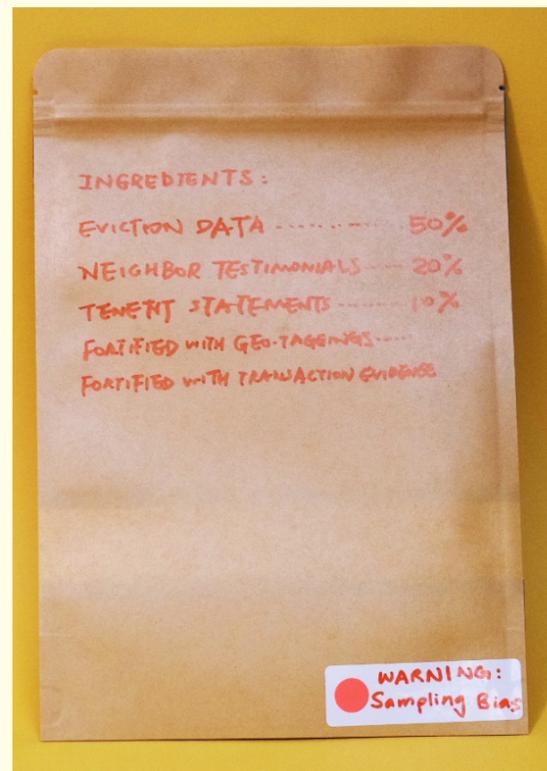
An interested speculation was on the reality of many counties in Georgia that haven't experienced digitization yet (**Photos marked 3-6**). Participants at this table were most interested in rural counties in Georgia that did not have funds for a digital court portal. Their table discussion oriented around low-quality and low-volume data pipelines. What does bias look like in this context? Is it a person? Furthermore, is this reality preferable over the Big Data paradigm? It's one that is reflected in many counties in Georgia already, hence the decision to call it "Fannin County's Finest Eviction Data." Fanning county is a rural county in the Blue Ridge mountains. These are the questions and tensions they surfaced in their artifact, while keeping a humorous tone.

OUTCOMES & NEXT STEPS

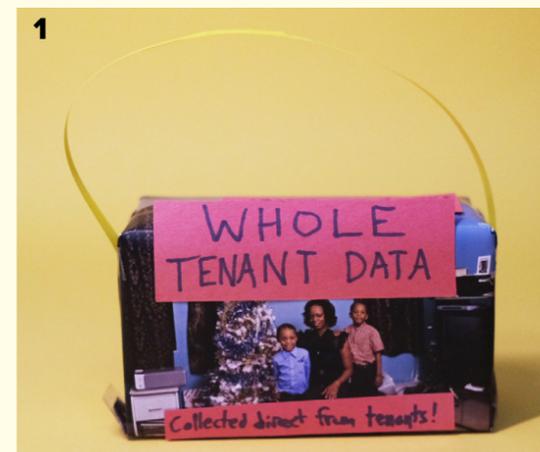
- » Generated thirteen artifacts from participants
- » Plan to take participant generated artifacts and create high fidelity artifacts and share back.
- » Work is currently under draft for submission as publication to the Participatory Design Conference
- » Workshop created multiple new working relationships with City offices, community organizations, and technologists.



Collage materials organized for participants to use



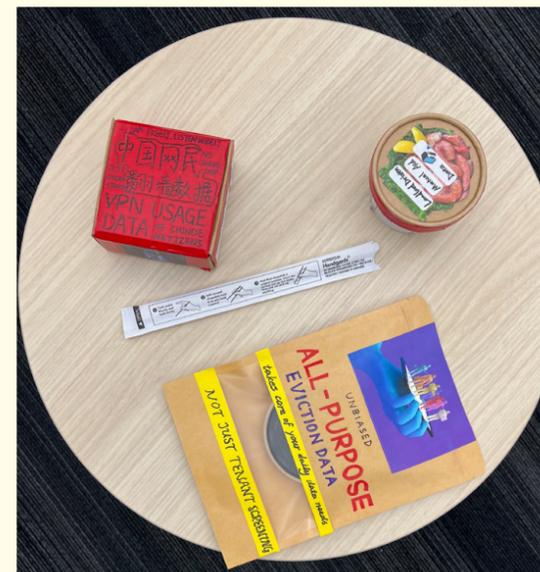
Data Labels, many participants imagined datasets having a "nutrition label" that explained its contents with warnings like you would see in food packaging.



Front of "Whole Tenant Data" product



Back of "Whole Tenant Data" product



Various packaging options participants could use, all based on food packaging.



Front of "Fannin County's Finest Eviction Data" product



Back of "Fannin County's Finest Eviction Data" product



Left side of "Fannin County's Finest Eviction Data" product



Left side of Fannin