What is the project focus/overall goal?

This project concentrates on property violations and bad landlords in the city of Boston. The overall goal is to analyze the dataset related to the landlords we have and try to get some visualized images between these landlords violations and landlords' type, distribution and numbers.

There are lot's of dimensions related to the tenants that we can analyze. The goal of the project is to analyze the different factors with the property violations. For example, if there are correlation between tenants' damage with residents' age, or tenants' violations' type with the tenants' belonging company? Here are some possible dimensions we are about to analyze:

1. Neighborhood vs. violations numbers
2. Violations number vs. year number
3. House violations vs. household income
4. House violations vs. household education
5. House violations vs. distribution

Why is this project important?

In a major city like Boston, it is essential that properties are taken care of so that the tenants and residents have faith in their living arrangements. Rents are not cheap in this city and there needs to be transparency about the condition of the properties that are being used. One way to keep track of this is to define a threshold for what makes a landlord a bad landlord so that data can be used to take some form of action against those landlords who are not meeting expectations.

What type of data will you collect or be analyzing?

To analyze the issue of bad landlords in Boston, there are several types of data that could be collected and analyzed. Some examples include:

1. Tenant complaints: This data could come from sources such as the city's housing department, tenant advocacy groups, and online forums where tenants can share their experiences.

2. Property inspection records: The city's housing department likely inspects properties on a regular basis, and these records can provide information on the conditions of properties and whether landlords are meeting housing code requirements.

3. Rent control data: In some cities, including Boston, there are rent control laws that limit how much landlords can charge for rent. Analyzing this data can give insights into the extent to which landlords are following these regulations.

4. Demographic data: Information on the demographic characteristics of tenants and landlords, such as age, income, and race, could be used to identify any patterns or disparities in the experiences of different groups.

5. Economic data: Data on housing costs, median income, and other economic indicators could be used to understand the broader context of the housing market in Boston and how it affects the experiences of tenants and landlords.

What are potential limitations of the project?

How to decide the standard of the worst landlords classifications.
For example, some landlords may have their buildings located in hazardous criteria while some landlords may have violation properties. And we can't compare these features directly to judge which one is worse.Instead a rating system needs to be created and that system is hard to be fair.

What are your next steps? Divide tasks amongst the team

Risheet: Review the 2022 Worst Landlord Watchlist site and determine how to gather the data needed to replicate it for the city of Boston. Additionally, go through the datasets provided and get a preliminary idea of what features are most important.

Chen: Read through the given datasets.

Chengyu: Prepare questions for the kickoff meeting and review the most common types of violations from the fall project.

Rohan: Try to visualize the datasets to find some sort of correlation between the data. Write down preliminary observations about the findings after parsing through the data.