|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Methods | Total Population | Average Population Density (sq km) | Average of total household direct health care cost |
| Single point method | 456014 | 13250.453886 | $169.654286 |
| Simple buffer method | 490689 | 9562.527786 | $175.760612 |

**9.**

**500m**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Methods | Total Population | Average Population Density (sq km) | Average of total household direct health care cost |
| Single point method | 1120352 | 9445.289562 | $174.411459 |
| Simple buffer method | 1132340 | 8464.657477 | $172.936304 |

**1500m**

**10.**

It is different because single point method calculates the above statistics using centroids of each census tract that intersects the 500 meter and 1500 meter subway buffers. The simple buffer method just calculates the above statistics using whatever census tracts that intersects the 500 and 1500 meters subway buffers.

1. Increases
2. Decreases

**11.**

I think the single point method is a better representation because it calculates with more accuracy than the simple buffer method, since in simple buffer method, the subway buffers include portions of census tracts. This means that we have to recalculate population density to help alleviate this issue. In addition, there is a significant increase in Average total household health care cost between single point method at 500 metres and 1500 metres.