[Weekly Report]

• Report No.2 (updated week1)

• Date: Nov. 08, 2023~ Nov. 14, 2023

• Team: Yang Junseob (2019034639), Ryu Seung Gwon (2019087147)

		Highlights	Self Evaluation
Last Week	Summary	Conducting Exploratory Data Analysis to examine key features of each file	Medium
Current Week	Baseline Goals (Given)	 Reconduct data cleansing and manipulation each file. Determine the reference area(s) to be compared in ACS 	Medium
	Additional Goals (O.Y.O)	checking the logical relationships between variables	Medium
	Key Issues to Be Resolved	 Several duplicate data included in geo1 and geo3 datasets. Some missing values included in geo3's columns. Outliers included in geo3. Detecting Logical Violation between indicator and property type 	Medium
	Strategies	Step 1: Reconduct EDA to examine key characteristic of variables and to remove outliers, duplicate and Missing values. Step 2: Identify logical violations and logical relationship. Step 3: Select Reference area to create a list of queries in ACS.	Medium
	Results	 Step 5. Select Reference area to create a list of queries in ACS In 2017 and 2018, there were logical violations of indicator in 566 and 437 obs each. This is presumed to be due to a change in housing type. On the contrary, in 2019, all rows are matched, suggesting that the measurement point for geo2 is in 2019. Remove Outlier "Unknown" values in geo3. Merge duplicate values and delete missing values (geo1: 153021 obs -> 77101 obs, geo3: 1210596 obs -> 638270 obs) Set Reference area to Chicago city, Cook County, Illinois Create list of filtered data in ACS comparing housing characteristics of 5 communities in Chicago and the reference area, The proportion of multi-unit houses in the reference area is relatively higher. 	Medium
	Implications	It helps us prepare the data for further analysis or modeling.	Medium
Next Week	Things to Do	 Based upon those queries, we will extract data from the ACS. Select Model for Analysis 	Medium
Remarks	Core Libraries & Packages	Data Cleansing: dplyrVisualization: ggplot2	Medium
	Additional Remarks		

- Remarks
- Visualizations and Results are given in following Appendix.
- Work Progress

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
Yang Junseob	EDA	Reconduct EDA	-	-	-
Ryu Seung Gwon	EDA	Reconduct EDA	-	-	-
	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10
Yang Junseob	-	-	-	-	Final Report
Ryu Seung Gwon	-	-	-	-	Final Report

Appendix1. Frequency of Community ID

COMMUNITY_ID Frequency

15000

15000

15000

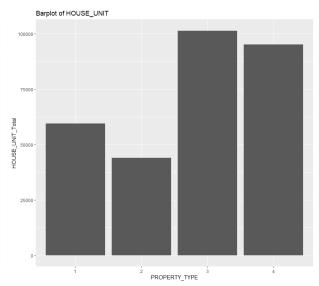
COMMUNITY_ID Frequency

15000

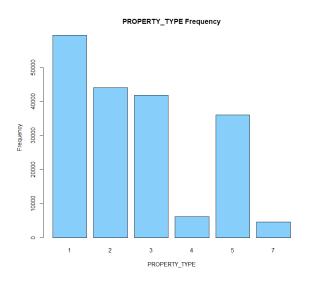
COMMUNITY_ID Frequency

Appendix2.

Total House unit by Property type of house

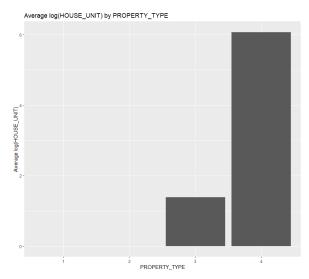


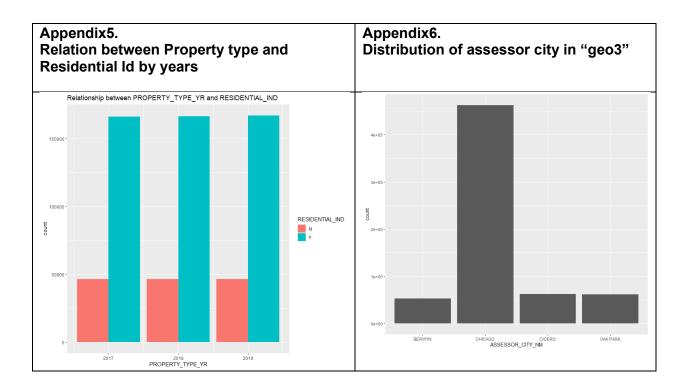
Appendix3. Frequency of Property type



Appendix4.

Average log units by property type of house



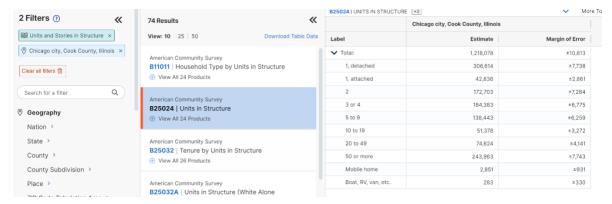


[Appendix7. Examine Logical Violations between Indicator and property type]

	Pass	Fail (Logical Violation)
2017	211792	566
2018	212112	437
2019	213363	0
Total	637267	1003

→ In 2017 and 2018, there were logical violations of indicator in 566 and 437 obs each. This is presumed to be due to a change in housing type. On the contrary, in 2019, all rows are matched, suggesting that the measurement point for geo2 is in 2019.

[Appendix8. Create the list of queries(filters) for further analysis]



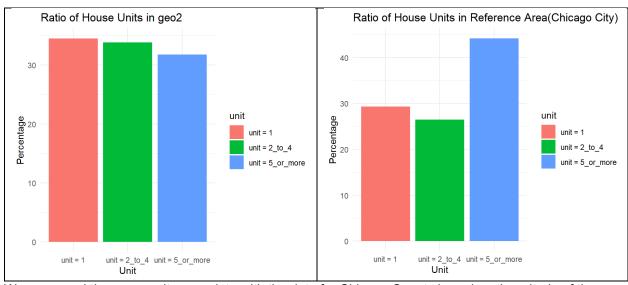
Reference Area:

Chicago city, Cook County, Illinois,

units and stories in structure -> B25024 Units in Structure

2019: ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

[Appendix9. Closely examine relevant data from ACS to compare housing characteristics of 5 communities in Chicago and the reference area]



We compared the community area data with the data for Chicago County based on the criteria of the number of house units: single house units, house units (2 to 4), and house units (five or more).

The results showed that in geo2, 34% of households had single house unit structure, 33% had two to four and 32% had five or more.

In contrast, for Chicago City, the percentages were 29%, 26%, and 44% respectively.

So, the proportion of multi-unit houses in the reference area is relatively higher.