Project:

For the project we are going to affect what variables affect housing costs across socio-economic classes.

Article 1

Linking Residents to Opportunity: Gentrification and Public Housing:

The article creates a statistical linear regression that breaks down New York City Housing Authority Residents according to low income, average and high-income barriers. The regression model in the NYCHA data uses Age, Years in NYCHA, household size, children, race to determine what variable affects income. The regression determined that higher surrounding neighborhood household income was associated with improved indicators such as lower violent crime rates and higher standardized test scores than development surrounded by low-income neighborhoods.

Article 2

A Model of Housing Affordability

The article looks at several linear regressions. The survey looks at housing affordability in developed counties and cities in less developed counties. The model looks at population size, public housing and regular housing, population size. Urban density and how land is regulated through legal policies. The model highlighted that as cities became larger the quality of housing decreased. In fact a 10 percent increase in population size there was a .5 percent price to income ration on affordability meaning that population size determined affordability. Cities like Hong-Kong, Beijing, California and New York City are prone to higher cost of living expenses because of population. There were some positive aspects, greater environmental sustainability was correlated with higher population sizes.