

# Measuring Quality of Life Across U.S. States Using Salary, Housing, and Cost of Living Data

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## 1. Dataset Description

We will evaluate the *Quality of Life (QoL)* across four U.S. states—**Utah, Texas, California, and New York**—using three datasets publicly available:

(1) **U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey, ACS)**: Median Household Income (B19013\_001E), Median Gross Rent (B25064\_001E), Median Home Value (B25077\_001E), Rent Burden ( $\geq 30\%$  income spent on rent; B25070 group), Owner Cost Burden ( $\geq 30\%$  income spent on housing; B25091 group)

(2) **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)**: Regional CPI (BLS API) for real purchasing power adjustment

(3) **Tax Foundation**: State/Local Tax Burden (Tax Foundation) for disposable income adjustments

\* (1) & (2): API, (3): Excel files

## 2. Python Package: qol\_analyzer

We will design a modular Python package enabling automated QoL analysis.

- **Data Retrieval & Cleaning**: Query Census and BLS APIs for selected states, Normalize and merge datasets into a unified DataFrame
- **Feature Engineering**
  - Compute Real Purchasing Power (RPP) = Income  $\div$  CPI
  - Compute Housing Burden Index = Housing Cost  $\div$  Income
  - Create a composite QoL Score using standardized z-scores
- **Visualize** income vs. rent/home value differences

**Package structure:**

- (1) **data\_fetch.py**: fetch\_census\_data(), fetch\_bls\_cpi(), fetch\_tax\_data()
- (2) **data\_clean.py**: standardize\_state\_names(), merge\_datasets(), handle\_missing\_values()
- (3) **feature\_eng.py**: calculate\_real\_purchasing\_power(), calculate\_housing\_burden\_index(), compute\_composite\_qol\_score()
- (4) **analysis.py**: run\_regression\_analysis(), generate\_summary\_statistics()
- (5) **visualize.py**: plot\_income\_vs\_housing(), create\_comparative\_dashboard()

**Workflow:**

Automated API retrieval → merge via FIPS codes → calculate Real Purchasing Power & Housing Burden Index → regression to determine if housing or CPI contributes more to QoL → visualizations comparing states

## 3. Challenges and Mitigation

Challenge	Mitigation
Missing/Inconsistent data	Use FIPS codes; standardize to same year; document missing values
CPI not in Census	Integrate BLS CPI; create conversion factors
Different units/scales	Automated z-score normalization; unit conversion utilities
API rate limits	Response caching; retry logic; register for API keys
5-week timeline	Limit to 4 states; weekly milestones; prioritize core functions

## 4. Team Roles

- **Eddy Kim:** API extraction, feature engineering, unit testing, error handling
- **Jun Kim:** Statistical analysis, visualization, regression modeling, documentation
- **Both:** Integration testing, package structure, presentation

## 5. Evaluation Metrics

- **Technical:** > 90% test coverage; API calls succeed for all states;  $R^2 > 0.7$  for regression; cross-machine compatibility
- **Quality:** QoL scores show logical relationships; clear visualizations; reproducible calculations

## 6. Replicability

- **Environment:** requirements.txt, setup.py, pytest
- **Data:** .env (gitignored), sample data for offline testing
- **Version Control:** GitHub with clear commits

## 7. Ethical Considerations

- **Privacy:** Only aggregated, anonymized state-level data; no PII; compiles with agency terms
- **Interpretation:** Avoid ranking states as “best/worst”; acknowledge QoL is multidimensional; state averages mask within-state variation
- **Transparency:** Publish code/methodology on Github; document assumptions; enable verification
- **Bias Awareness:** Census may undercount transient populations; CPI reflects urban consumers; clearly state limitations

## 8. Interest to Classmates

- **Relatable:** Post-graduation location decisions; concrete financial planning (e.g., '\$80K in CA vs. TX').
- **Transferable skills:** API automation, data merging, regression analysis, package development, visualization
- **Extensible:** Framework allows extension to other states, international comparisons, or other domains (healthcare, education).

## 9. References

- U.S. Census Bureau (2024). ACS 5-Year Estimates 2023. [census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html](https://census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html)
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2025). CPI Data. [bls.gov/cpi/](https://bls.gov/cpi/)
- Tax Foundation (2024). State/Local Tax Burden Rankings 2022. [taxfoundation.org/data/all/state/tax-burden-by-state-2022/](https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/state/tax-burden-by-state-2022/)