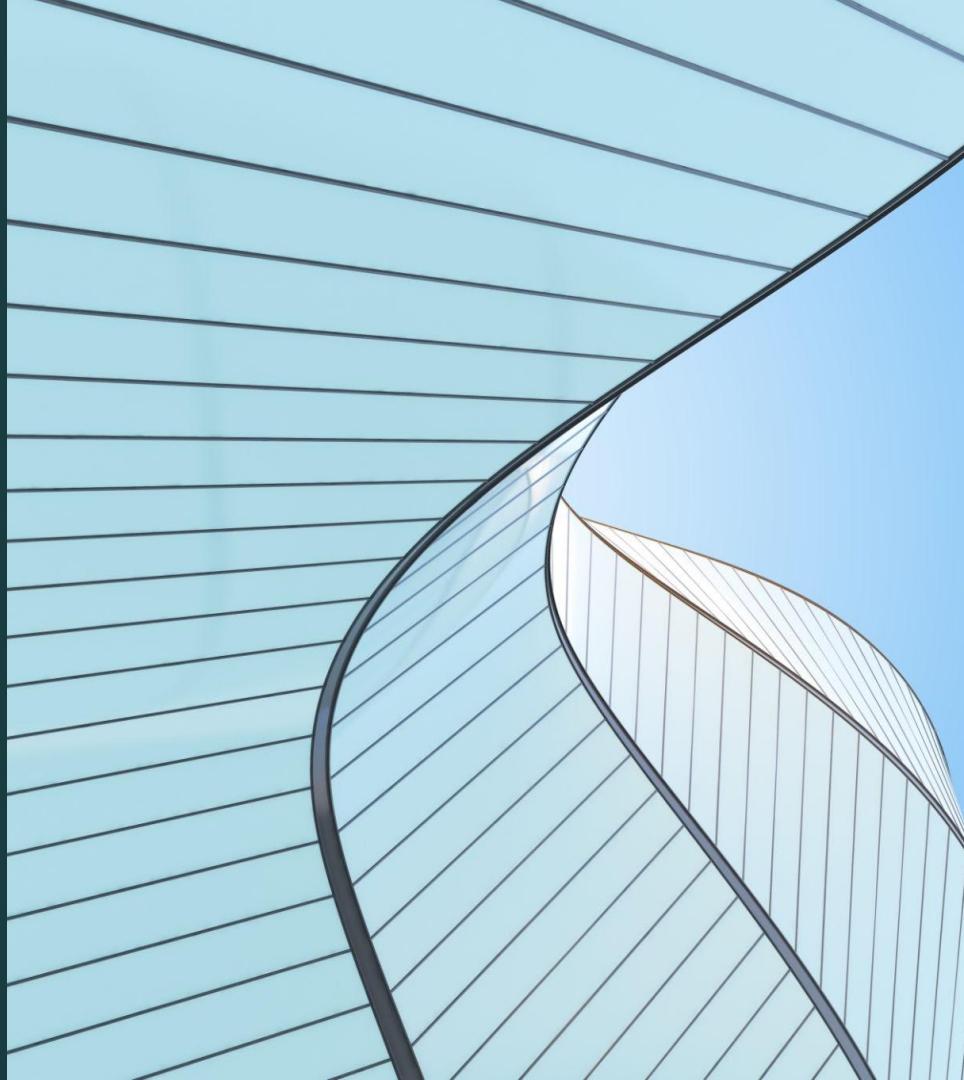


Tufts University
Fall 2025

Foundations of Data Analytics

DATA 200 Final Project

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Our team



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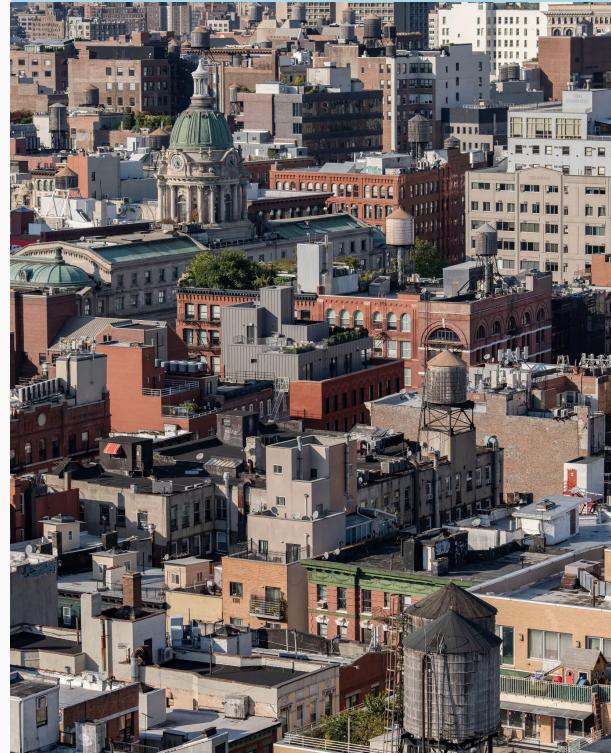
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Motivation

New York City Housing Crisis

New York City is currently facing its worst housing affordability crisis in a century. Rent is increasing faster than income is increasing, and people are having to spend a major portion of their income on rent leaving very little money for basic necessities. More jobs are being created than new housing, and generally there is a lack of available-to-rent housing.



New York Housing Crisis Overview

6:1

New jobs to new housing ratio

Between 2011 and 2023, the city added almost 900,000 new jobs but only 350,000 new homes — a difference of almost three new jobs for every home built. Removing the pandemic-related job losses of 2020 from the average, that ratio leaps to almost 6-to-1.

31%

Income spent on rent

The median New York renter spent 31% of their income on rent last year.

1.4%

Vacancy

Only 1.4% of rental apartments are available for rent — including an infinitesimal 0.4% of apartments that cost less than \$1,100 per month.

86,000

In shelters per night

11%

Increase in rental price

On a typical night in October of 2025 an average of 86,000 New Yorkers stayed in City-run shelters.

Between 2005 and 2012 (the most recent year for which consistent data is available), the median monthly rent across the City increased by about 11 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Over the same time, the real income of the City's renters has stagnated, raising a mere 2.5%.

Our Investigation

Research Question

How do number of new businesses, schools (public, private, and independent), subway stations, grocery stores, population, crime rate, unemployment rate, education rate, and median household income affect property value by zip code in New York City's 5 boroughs?



Our Model

$$\text{PropertyValue}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{NewBusinesses}_i) + \beta_2(\text{PublicSchools}_i) + \beta_3(\text{NonPublicSchools}_i) + \beta_4(\text{Population}_i) + \beta_5(\text{TransitAccess}_i) + \beta_6(\text{CrimeRate}_i) + \beta_7(\text{GroceryStores}_i) + \beta_8(\text{Education}_i) + \beta_9(\text{Unemployment}_i) + \beta_{10}(\text{Income}_i) + \epsilon_i$$

*i represents each individual zip code. The data is at zip-code-level.

Methodology

Data Description



*Dependent variable

Variable	Description
Property Value*	Average property value in the year 2024
New Businesses	Count of new businesses in the year 2024
Public Schools	Count of public schools
Non-public Schools	Private and independent schools
Population	Number of people
Transit Access	Subway station count
Crime Rate	Crime count in the year 2024
Grocery Stores	Count of licensed retail food stores
Education	% Population 25 Years and Over: Bachelor's Degree or More
Unemployment	% Civilian Population in Labor Force 16 Years and Over: Unemployed
Income	Median household income

Cleaning and Data Preparation

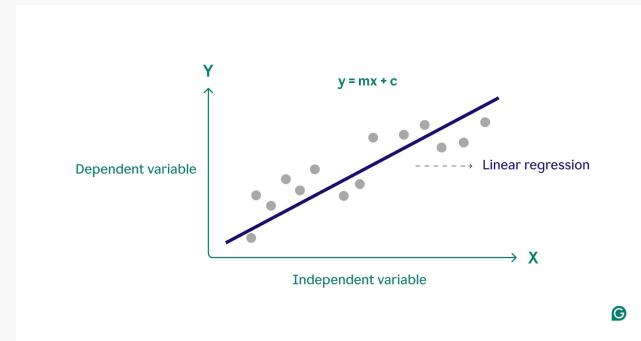
Identify all the **zip codes in the 5 boroughs**

Joined predictors by ZIP codes to create
master data set



Why Multiple Linear Regression

- All **numeric and continuous** variables
- Goal to **quantify how much property values change** when neighborhood characteristics change
- **Explanation rather than prediction**
- Aggregated socioeconomic variables typically show **stable, monotonic relationships** with housing prices



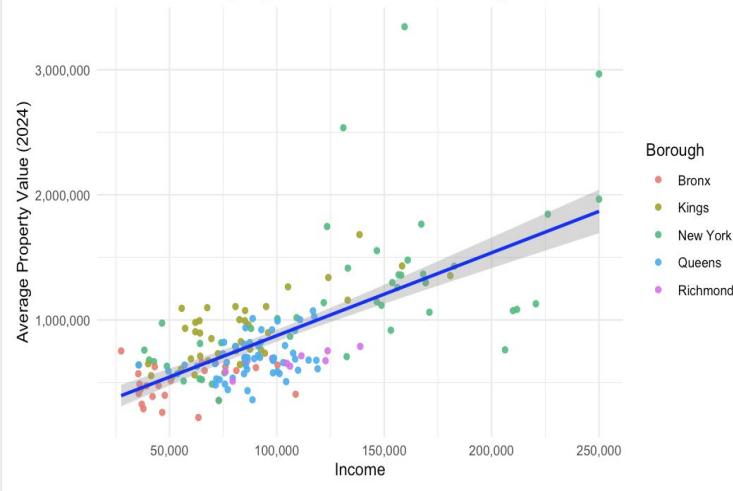
Linear Regression Plan

1. Run linear regression including **all predictors** on **all zip codes**

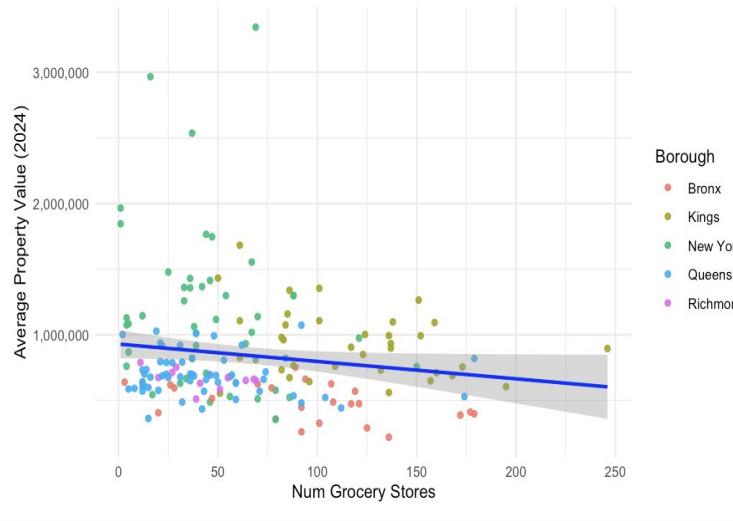
2. Run the same model **by borough**
 - a. Group data by borough
 - b. Run model 5 times (once per borough)

Main Linear Regression

Property Value vs Income by Borough

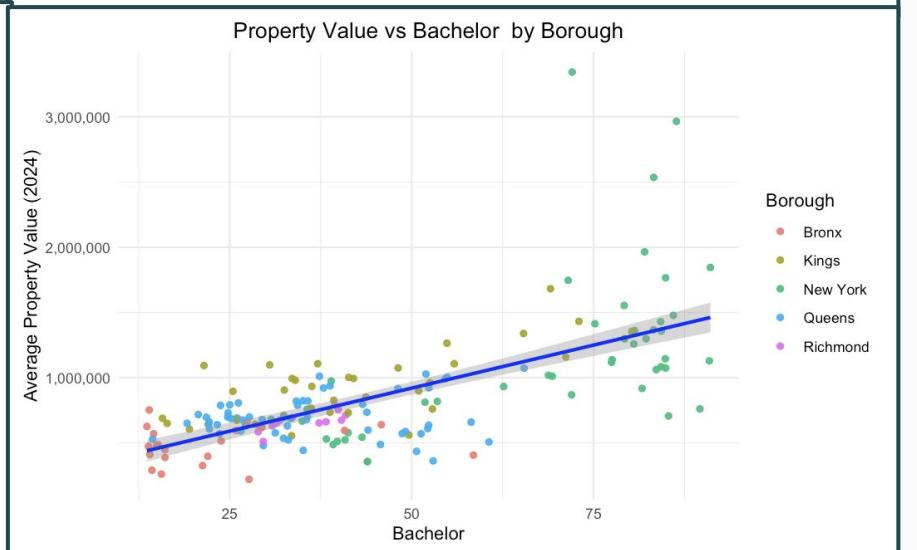
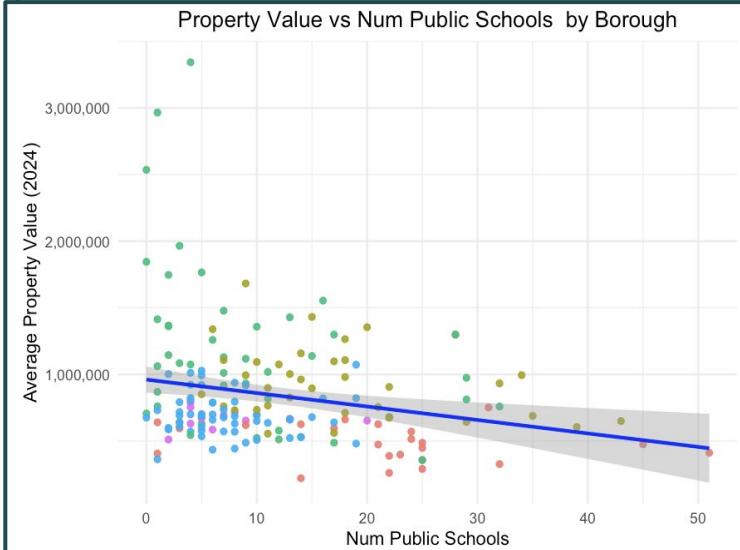
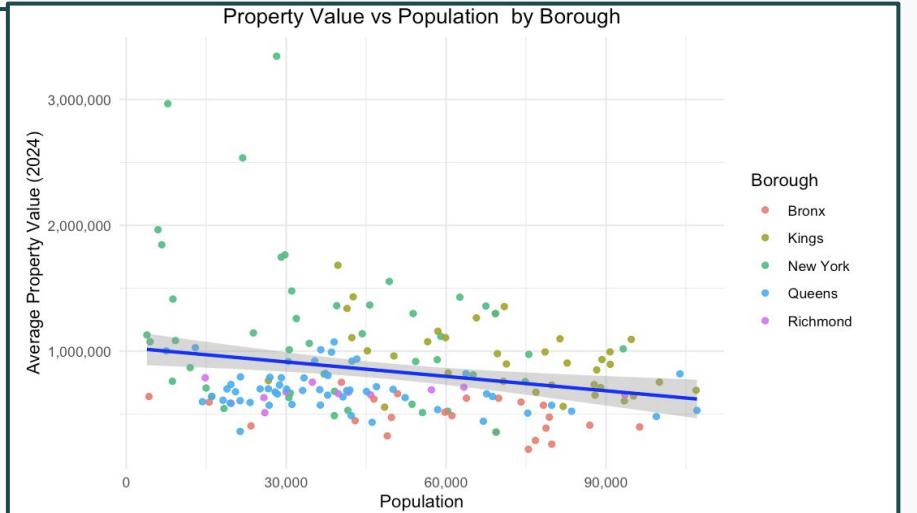
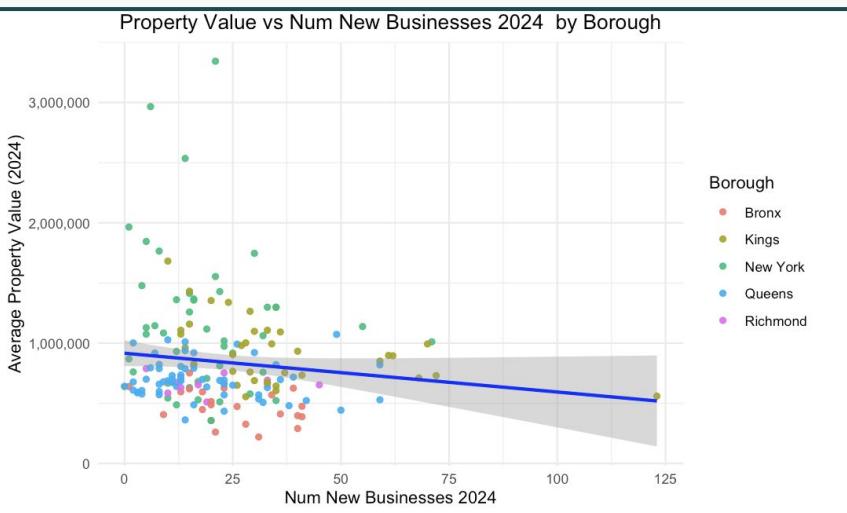


Property Value vs Num Grocery Stores by Borough



Key Predictors of Property Values in NYC¹⁵

Variable	Coefficient	P-Value
(Intercept)	42443.075	0.76487
num_subway_stations	22274.685	0.06245
<i>income</i>	<u>5.191</u>	<u>0.00000276</u>
num_new_businesses_2024	-4350.187	0.03388
population	-3.822	0.04772
num_public_schools	-8008.954	0.0494
num_non_public_schools	6291.650	0.0869
num_crimes_2024	2524.763	0.05585
<i>num_grocery_stores</i>	<u>3175.642</u>	<u>0.00227</u>
bachelor	4174.100	0.04525
unemployed	9703.365	0.30214



Non-Significant Indicators of Property Values in NYC

Across all 10 indicators, subway access, non-public schools, crime levels, and unemployment rates showed no statistically significant relationship with property values

Borough Linear Regression

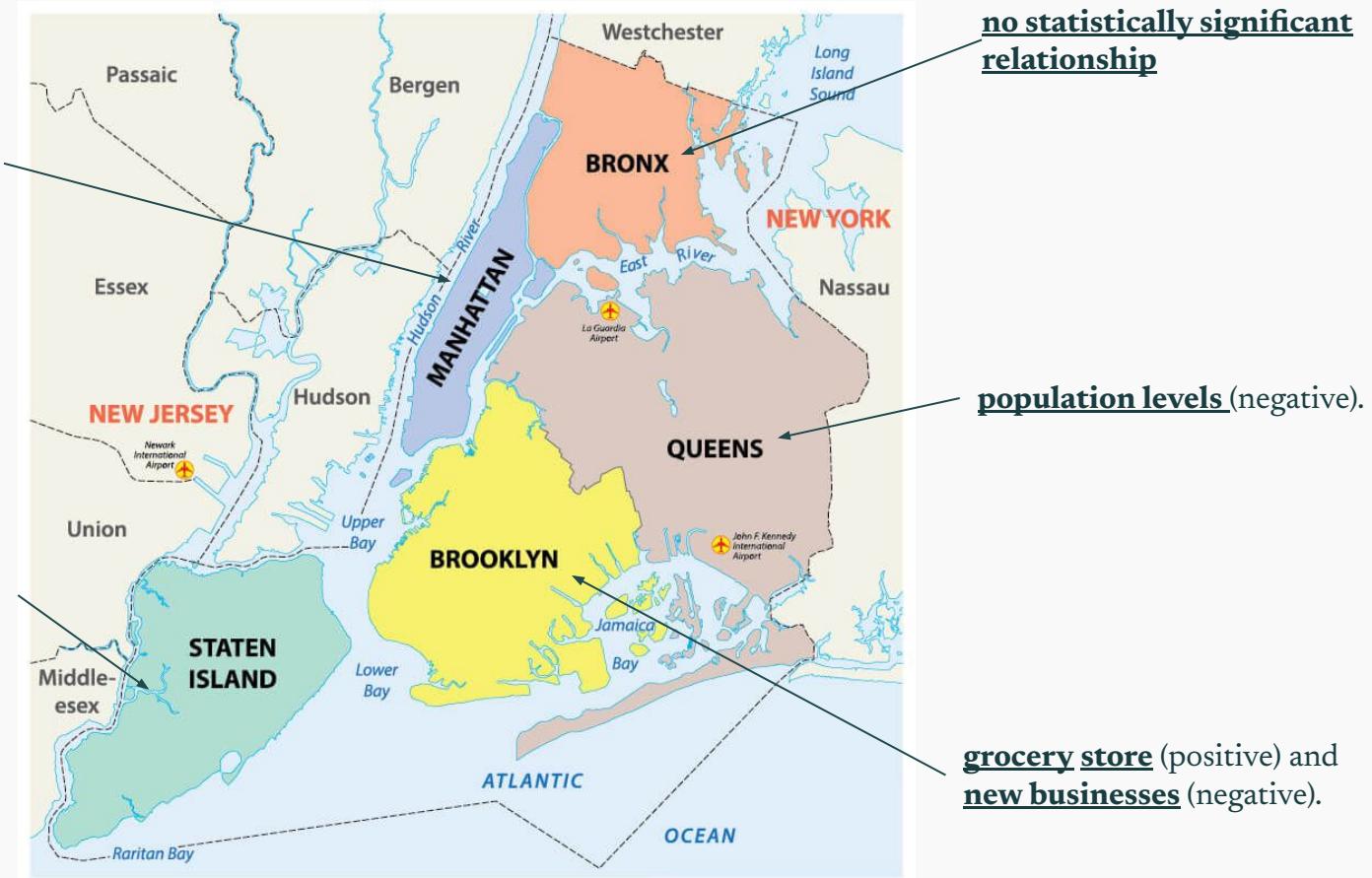
Multi Linear Regression by Borough

- Drivers of property value may vary by borough.
- Variable significance changes once each borough is analyzed on its own.



Statistical Significance by Borough

subway stations (positive),
new businesses (negative),
public schools (negative),
income (positive).



Conclusion

Limitations & Improvements

Limitations

- Data sourced from multiple platforms
- Potential sampling and coverage differences
- Single-year snapshot

Improvements

- Incorporate time-series data
- Build predictive models
 - Forecast future property value shifts
- Add more neighborhood-level variables
 - Better capture what drives property value
- Spatial scale

Now



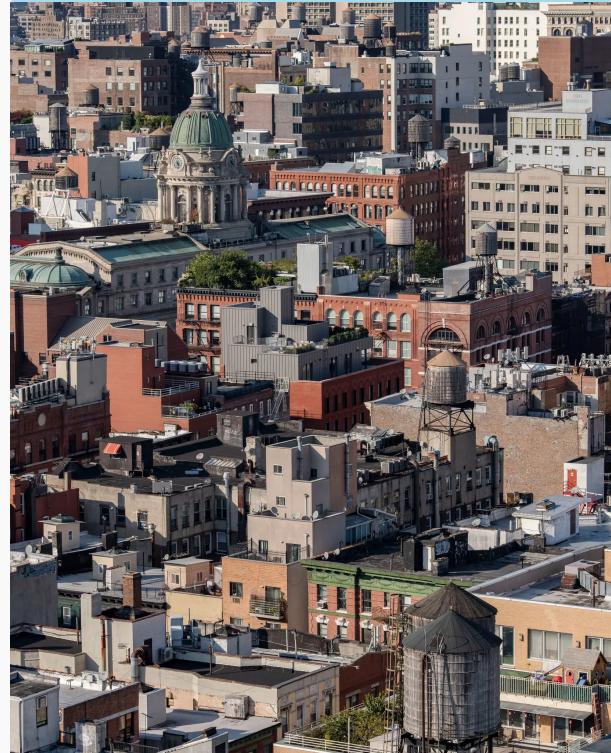
Future

Conclusion

Significant drivers of property values include:

income,
grocery store access,
population,
new businesses,
public
schools, and
bachelor's-level
education

The direction and level of impact varies across
boroughs



Thank you

Appendix

References

<https://www.vitalcitynyc.org/articles/new-yorks-housing-crisis-self-inflicted-and-solvable>

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