



Chronically vacant housing units have negative effects on communities, lowering property values and serving as havens for crime. Because housing vacancy is a significant public policy problem, substantial literature on its predictors already exists. However, few studies have examined the spatial characteristics of housing vacancy, and even fewer have considered the temporal aspects of vacancy like whether or why it spreads over time.

This presentation will highlight a study that uses a new methodology to explore the spatiotemporal characteristics of housing vacancy in Ohio metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). This study matters because urban planners and policy makers can use the findings to predict where housing vacancy is most likely occur and spread, allowing for a more proactive response to vacancy, especially in places like legacy cities.



Predicting Housing Vacancy Using Spatiotemporal Methods

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