

#### **Lecture note#4: Creating the Demand Graph from Survey Data.**

In the previous lectures we discussed the linear/power equation(s) of the demand schedule, and how to use its linear form in urban planning, based on assuming the values of some of its variables: (X, Y, T, & E) or (X, Y, a, & b). In this lecture, we will discuss how to get the nearest real values of these variables, based on doing a sample survey in the districts of the city. An example, how to create the demand graph for houses, how to reckon the real income elasticity of demand, using the Excel software.

Among the basic data in the survey sheet is either the monthly affordable rent (for a renter of a house) or the monthly affordable installment (for a buyer of a house). Any of these numbers should be per a fixed housing unit. By sorting either of these data in a descending way, which represents  $P$  (or  $Y$ ), the corresponding sum of the intervals of  $Q$  (or  $X$ ) could be reckoned, and the result will be as shown in the table, in the left side, in fig-1. The light-blue curve in the graph in the right side, represents the survey data; and the orange curve is the fitting-curve that its power equation is:  $Y = T * X^{-E}$ ; and its  $Y$  values are shown in the third column ( $P$  values) for the same  $X$  (or  $Q$ ) values. Using the solver command in Excel program, for the total sum of square the difference in  $P$  values (or changing the values of  $T$  and/or  $E$ ) will minimize the gap between the two curves, in order to get the nearest fitting curve (in orange color).

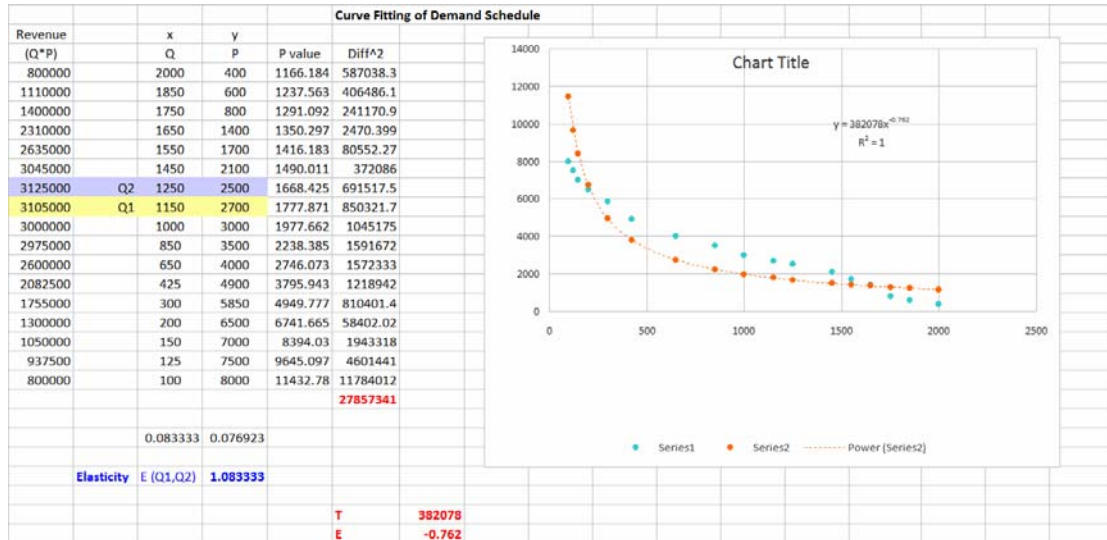


Figure-1: Fitting Curve of a Housing Demand Schedule