
The demography of American public housing is ever-changing. One recent trend is that of the growing Hispanic population which receives housing assistance. Such growth could correlate to the increasing Hispanic American population, which officially surpassed the African American population as the nation’s largest minority group in 2001. Yet significant disparities were found in the spatial settlement patterns of this group in public housing. Some cities showed an overrepresentation of Latino public housing residents while others showed a vast underrepresentation. This thesis attempts to analyze and understand such disparities through a statistical regression analysis.