

## The re-housing programme- different views and factors that influenced it

M R Sooriyarachchi<sup>1\*</sup> and D M Wedage<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Statistics and Computer Sciences, University of Colombo, Colombo 3*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Information Technology and Decision Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Nugegoda*

The determination of factors affecting persons to agree or disagree to the re-housing programme was the main focus of this study. The main objective of this study was to find the factors influencing the views about the re-housing programme of the Sustainable Townships Programme. This study was based on the data collected for the Socio-Economic Survey of the underserved settlements in the city of Colombo by the Clean Settlement Project unit in 1998. Under this programme, the settlers were entitled to have new complete houses with all infrastructural facilities. But according to the Socio-Economic Survey nearly 30% of the settlers disagreed to the re-housing program. This study pays attention to find the factors determining them to take the decision as agree or disagree to the re-housing programme.

Initially descriptive analysis of the variables is carried out to get an idea of the distribution of the information according to the views about the re-housing programme. Then univariate analysis is done to find the association between the response variable and the explanatory variables and measure the association if any. The Chi-Square test for independence and odds ratios are used.

The response variable is the answer for the agreement for this re-housing programme. It has only two answers namely, agree or disagree. A factor finding analysis with the binary type response variable can be done with the logistic regression models. Hence the last step of this study was to fit a generalised logistic regression model for this data.

According to the results of the descriptive analysis and the univariate analysis univariate logistic models were fitted to the data. The best univariate logistic model was considered as the base and the multiple logistic models were fitted.

The best model selected by the forward stepwise method had 15 explanatory variables, which mostly influence the decision of agreement or disagreement to the re-housing programme. According to the analysis it can be concluded that the majority of the settlers agreed to move away from the places they are currently living. The settlers were agreeable to move to new places with better conditions for which they get a legal ownership. An improved social and health environment than the current locality for their children was another main expectation for them. Among the different views about various factors their main concern was to get a house with infrastructural facilities, located close to the city of Colombo. Money or any other form of compensation was not important for them.

\* [Roshini.uoc@mail.cmb.ac.lk](mailto:Roshini.uoc@mail.cmb.ac.lk)