

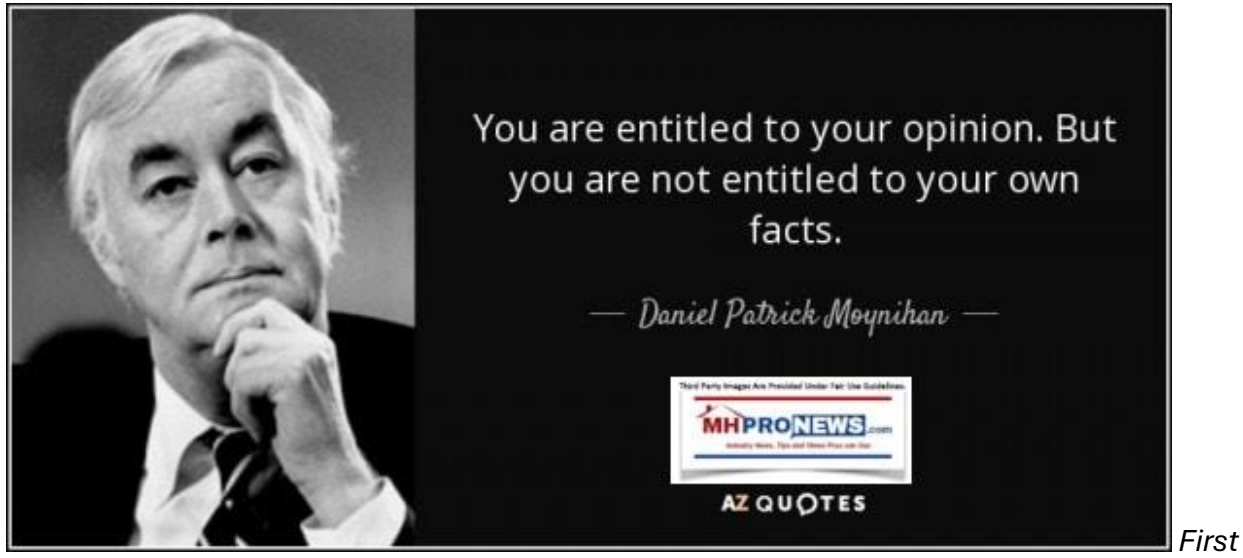
Working draft for MHPProNews for AI fact check.

The TWO GIGOs-Garbage In-Garbage Out. Good In-Good Out. Includes MHVille FEA Shocking Revelations Contrasting NAHB.org with Manufactured Housing Institute; plus Sunday Weekly Headlines Recap

Manufactured housing appears to be getting more attention in the mainstream media recently. Some of that attention is due to stories written by mainstream or other journalist and writers about the so-called ROAD to Housing Act for 2025. As the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) put it: "The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs unanimously passed the bipartisan "Renewing Opportunity in the American Dream (ROAD) to Housing Act" out of committee on Tuesday, July 29." Hold that thought as we touch on a recent post by this writer for *MHPProNews* for the mainstream [Patch, where the concept of GIGO](#) was revisited. The meaning of those two GIGOs-"Garbage In, Garbage Out" and "Good In, Good Out" will be considered in Part I. In Part II this MHVille Facts-Evidence-[Analysis](#) (FEA) will explore is the ever-timely Lavinism "Pay more attention to what people doing than what they are saying." The flip side of that remark by [Marty Lavin, J.D.](#), ex-land lease community operator, former General Motors dealer, and longtime manufactured home industry finance expert and former Manufactured Housing Institute (MHI) member and lifetime achievement award winner, is [this](#). 'Or never mind what people say, pay attention to what people do.'

Sound principles should guide inquiry. While everyone is entitled to their own opinions, it is widely understood that people are not entitled to their own facts.

[caption id="attachment_141714" align="aligncenter" width="583"]



uploaded on December 21, 2017. Still timely and timeless. [/caption]

Therefore, [facts](#), [evidence](#), and sound [expert](#) analysis matter. In the age of artificial intelligence (AI), asking the right question(s) the right way matters too. But long before AI became a widely used tool, MHProNews and MHLivingNews have been documented and confirmed by AI to use what is more recently being called an FEA model of journalism. [MHVille Facts-Evidence-Analysis \(FEA\)](#) that can then be confirmed by third-party artificial intelligence (AI) platforms to be factually accurate, or if there are errors, AI can point them out.



It is a bit mind boggling that the Manufactured Housing Institute (MHI) does not appear to mention artificial intelligence (AI) on its website. Why not?

According to the [National Association of Home Builders search tool](#) on this date, there are "Results 1-10 of **532 for artificial intelligence.**" Bold was added for emphasis by *MHPProNews*. The screen capture documenting the accuracy of that statement is found at this [link here](#).

According to that linked page on the NAHB.org website is the following.

Overview of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a transformative technology that is rapidly changing various industries, including home building. It encompasses systems and tools that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving.

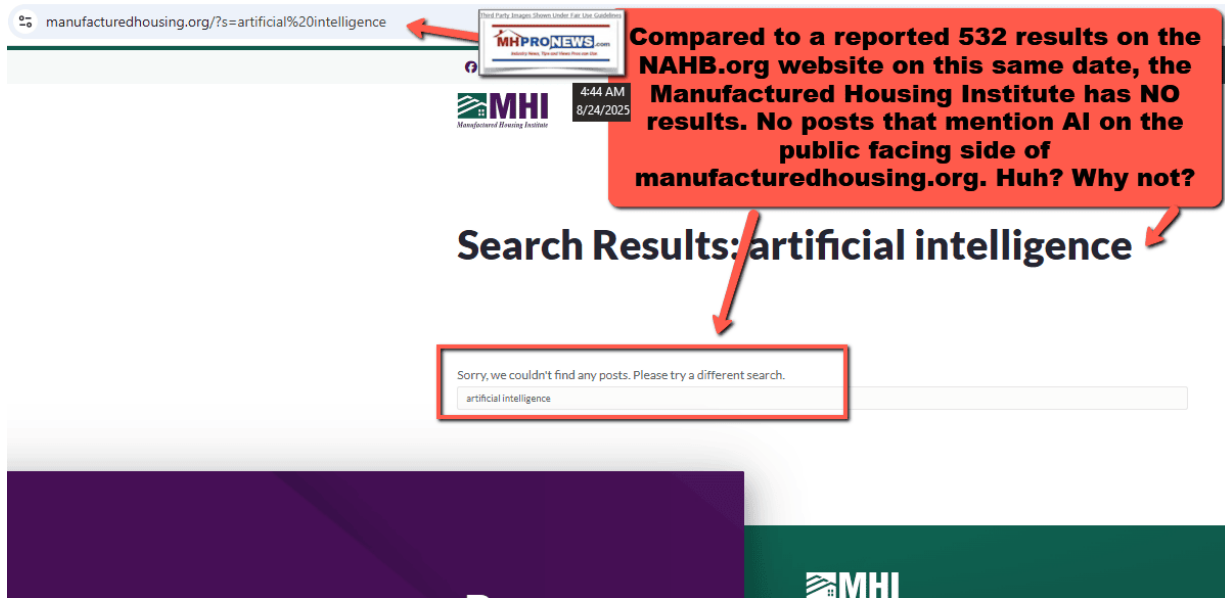
Key Impacts of AI

- **Efficiency Boost:** AI enhances productivity through tools like generative design software and robotic equipment, which streamline processes and improve precision on job sites.
- **Job Market Effects:** While AI can lead to increased efficiency, it may also result in job losses, particularly in traditional roles. A study highlights three potential scenarios regarding AI's impact on employment:
 - **Aggressive AI Adoption:** Significant productivity gains but a potential loss of 25% of jobs, with half of those losses occurring within five years.
 - **Balanced Integration:** AI complements human labor, enhancing productivity without major job losses.
 - **Stalled Adoption:** Limited AI implementation, resulting in minimal changes to the labor market and economy.

Conclusion

AI is reshaping industries by improving operational efficiency but also poses challenges regarding employment and the future of work. Its long-term effects will depend on how businesses and workers adapt to these technological advancements.

By contrast, *MHProNews* provides the evidence that the self-described Manufactured Housing Institute has no results whatsoever on this date for artificial intelligence (AI). Why not? Could it be that even mentioning AI could undercut their own narratives, because it may lead to findings like those published in reports by *MHProNews*, *MHLivingNews*, or in the past year, on the mainstream Patch?



It is a bit mind boggling that the Manufactured Housing Institute (MHI) does not appear to mention artificial intelligence (AI) on its website. Why not? Consider this Q&A with [left-leaning Google's AI powered Gemini](#).

Gemini, the last I checked, I could not find a mention of artificial intelligence (AI) on the Manufactured Housing Institute (MHI or manufacturedhousing.org) website. Doesn't the word "institute" have a specific meaning? Isn't an "institute" supposed to be more than just a trade group, isn't it supposed to involve research, education, and the like? Unpack that and use plain text hyperlinks to support your findings.

Gemini

2.5 Flash ▼

While I could not check the live Manufactured Housing Institute (MHI) website for a mention of artificial intelligence, a search for the term on their website did not produce any results, which supports your finding.

The Meaning of "Institute"

The word "**institute**" has several meanings, but in this context, it generally refers to an organization dedicated to a specific type of work, often of a scientific, educational, or professional nature.

- A key distinction of an institute is its focus on research, education, and the promotion of a particular cause or field. This sets it apart from a typical trade group, which primarily focuses on advocacy, lobbying, and representing its members' business interests.
- The word is rooted in the Latin *instituere*, meaning "to build, create, or raise." In some jurisdictions, like the United Kingdom, "institute" is a protected word, and its use is restricted to organizations engaged in high-level research or professional bodies of the "highest standing."

Based on these definitions, an organization calling itself an "institute" would typically be expected to engage in activities beyond mere trade association work, such as conducting and publishing research, providing educational resources, and establishing professional standards.

- [Source: Definition & Meaning of Institute - Merriam-Webster](#)
- [Source: What is institute? Simple Definition & Meaning - LSD.Law](#)

--- MHPProNews notes that the screen capture below documents the accuracy of the response from Gemini above on this date: 8.9.2025. ---



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2.5 Flash

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Before someone can connect the dots, the various facts must be laid out, something like the process of laying out pieces of a puzzle.

Part I

1)

Gemini, new topic, but still broadly related to MHVille

yet applicable to other areas of life too. Isn't there a good argument to be made that there are not one, but two GIGOs? One is the classic 'Garbage In, Garbage Out' used with respect to both computing but also that can be applied to people in their understanding and decision-making process, correct? The other GIGO is its implied opposite: 'Good In, Good Out.' Meaning with good information in, you can get good or useful information out. Is that a fair way

to express what might be called the Two GIGOs? Has that been explored previously in research, articles, posts, etc.? Use plain text format hyperlinks in your response's body and/or in footnotes to support your results. Note that per Grok today: "The concept of "Good In, Good Out" emerges implicitly in discussions on data governance and machine learning, where curated datasets lead to effective models. Online articles and posts, such as those on TechTarget about GIGO, touch on this by noting how correcting erroneous inputs or using diverse data sources can enhance output quality. However, a formal naming of "Two GIGOs" as a distinct framework doesn't appear widely established in academic research or industry literature, though the underlying principle is evident in quality control discussions across fields." Can you find anywhere online an explicit (rather than implicit) use of the notion of 2 GIGOs instead of just the original one? Next, isn't this TWO GIGOs concept critical to understanding why manufactured housing has underperformed since the mid-1970s around the time the HUD Code for manufactured housing was made federal law? Or even more dramatic underperformance in the 21st century, despite the enactment of the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000 (a.k.a.: MHIA, MHIA 2000, 2-2000 Reform Act, 2000 Reform Law) and then HERA's Duty to Serve (DTS) Manufactured Housing? Unpack that following your analysis of the two GIGOs concept.

Gemini

2.5 Flash ▼

Based on my analysis, here is an unpacking of the two GIGOs concept and its application to the manufactured housing industry.

The "Two GIGOs" Concept

It is a fair and useful way to express the concept of two GIGOs. While the term "Two GIGOs" is not a widely established formal framework in academic or industry literature, the principle behind it is implicitly recognized in discussions about data quality and decision-making.

1. **GIGO 1: "Garbage In, Garbage Out"** is the classic and well-known computing adage. It states that flawed, biased, or poor-quality input will inevitably lead to a flawed or poor-quality output. It is used to describe why computers, or even people, make poor decisions when they are fed bad information. For example, a Cambridge English Dictionary definition of the phrase notes that "Meta-analyses of confounded studies will obey the immortal law of 'garbage in, garbage out.'"
 2. **GIGO 2: "Good In, Good Out"** is the implied opposite. It suggests that when high-quality, accurate, and relevant information is used as input, the resulting output will be good and useful. This principle is foundational to fields like data science, where curated datasets lead to effective and reliable machine learning models. The concept applies to human decision-making as well, where having access to good information should, in theory, lead to sound decisions.
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Application to Manufactured Housing

This "Two GIGOs" framework is critical for understanding the underperformance of the manufactured housing industry, particularly since the 1970s and 2000s.

The "Garbage In, Garbage Out"

The underperformance of manufactured housing is a direct result of "garbage in" inputs, which have led to a "garbage out" outcome. These "garbage" inputs include:

- **Misinformation and Negative Perceptions:** Outdated and negative stereotypes of "trailers" have created a public perception that manufactured homes are of poor quality. This "garbage" has influenced local zoning boards, public officials, and consumers, resulting in restrictive zoning laws and a lack of demand.

- **Regulatory Obstacles:** Restrictive zoning, costly permitting processes, and an unequal playing field for financing all act as "garbage" that impedes the industry's ability to produce and sell homes.

The "Good In, Good Out" Paradox

This is where the paradox lies. In the 21st century, there have been significant "good in" inputs, yet the "good out" has not been fully realized.

- **Good In: The Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000** was a landmark piece of legislation. It established a federal preemption standard designed to override discriminatory local requirements that prevent the placement of manufactured homes. It also required a balanced consensus committee (MHCC) to provide input on standards.
- **Good In: The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA)** included a **Duty to Serve** (DTS) mandate, which required Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to support manufactured housing loans.

Despite these "good in" laws, the "good out" of increased production and accessibility has not been achieved. The reason, as argued in some analyses, is that the implementation of these laws has been "garbage."

- **"Garbage Out" from "Good In":** The article by the Manufactured Housing Association for Regulatory Reform (MHARR) explains how federal agencies, primarily HUD, have adopted an "unduly narrow" interpretation of the law, failing to enforce the enhanced preemption provision. This has allowed local jurisdictions to continue using zoning restrictions to block manufactured housing. The lack of robust enforcement of DTS also means that affordable financing remains a significant barrier for many homebuyers.

The lesson from manufactured housing is that good intentions and good laws ("Good In") are not enough. The integrity and fidelity of the implementation process itself are just as critical to avoiding a "garbage out" result.

Part II