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**● Collect and pre-process a preliminary batch of data**

In this step, we filtered and preprocessed the dataset. We dropped the dataset, ‘Dataverse updated census data’, which was created by Harvard Dataverse because it only followed up to 2019.

We decided to use the ‘Census dataset for Boston’, which contains census data for 2020 and it is an official government release. This dataset actually contains four sub-datasets, namely ‘Census Tract’, ‘Census Block Group’, ‘Boston Voting District’ and ‘Boston Neighborhood’.

To be more explicit, currently, we use the ‘Boston Neighborhood’ dataset and the ‘Business Assistance Funds’ dataset published by the Boston government.

**● Perform a preliminary analysis of the data**

‘Boston Neighborhood’ Dataset: It counts the race composition and number of people in each neighborhood block in the Boston area. At the same time, it also records the types of houses in each neighborhood block, the size and the number of householders. It also divides statistics by age.

‘Business Assistance Funds’ dataset: It records recipients of funds in each neighborhood block in the Boston area.

● **Answer one key question**

Where did business assistance go during the pandemic?

Answer: Through the analysis of the funds dataset, we found that most of the fund recipients are in the ‘XXX’ neighborhood block area, so, in general, more funds flow to ‘XXX’.

What were the demographic profiles of the communities where the businesses were located?

Answer: By combining the two tables for analysis, we obtained the race composition within the neighborhood block where the businesses were located.

**● Refine project scope and list of limitations with data and potential risks of achieving project goal**

Scope: 1) Track and analyze the flow of funds. 2) Analyze the demographic data of the flow of funds to the region. 3) Combining the previous two to analyze the allocation of funds.

Limitations: 1) The relationship between the various datasets is relatively vague, and no specific connection can be found. 2) The datasets are complex and not intuitive and concise. A dataset has many sub-datasets. 3) Census datasets do not have specific latitude and longitude coordinates, making it difficult to draw on a map for visualization.

Potential Risks:

We are missing a specific amount of funds for each neighborhood block. Only the number of fund recipient companies within each neighborhood block is known, but this does not accurately reflect the specific funding for each neighborhood block.

Furthermore, even knowing the exact amount of funds, we lack the true value of where the funds were expected to be allocated.

At the same time, we do not know what specific relationship we need to establish between the flow of funds and the distribution of census composition.