After looking at the baseline demographics we started analyzing the financial diaries which is the high frequency data. Specifically, we started visualizing the temporal changes in income, expenditure, and remittance to identify trends and where shocks may have occurred over the data period

**Income**

Knowing that this region is very impoverished we wanted to see the trends in income. This graph shows the average weekly household income aggregated from all villages. As stated earlier, most workers are farmers, so this large spike that occurs around late march aligns with the largest harvest in the region

**Expenditure**

After observing income, we wanted to look at the trends of how their money is being spent. So, we graphed the average weekly expenditure by village across the data period. Weekly expenditure includes consumption items, such as food, and non-consumption items, such as rent.

(Largest expenses are household repairs and festivals, most common is food purchases)

This graph is a little hard to read, however, we are confident that once we transfer it over to our dashboard, we will be able to make our graphs more dynamic and be able to separate the different villages, so that the chart will look something like this (change slide), where it will show the trend of expenditure for a single village

**Remittance**

After looking at expenditure, we started analyzing remittance income to see when and how money is being sent to households in the villages from other regions. This graph average weekly remittance income by village. We believe these large spikes in the data most likely occur due to climate shocks such as cyclones, but we are still investigating these changes.

We also wanted to determine how the remittance is being received and what the money is being used for, so we first graphed the different methods that remittance is being received. As you can see a large majority is either in person or through a bank, as they are the most convenient methods of receiving money.

(Money orders often has fees, and mobile apps are inconvenient when data usage is limited)

We then visualized the different purposes that the remittance is being used for, and you can see that it is mostly being used for food and utility purchases, which are often the most essential items for households in underdeveloped regions.