**Additional Feature**

Our additional feature for this project was a method that calculates the ratio of total fines to average residential market value (RMV) for a given zip code. We wanted to see if there was a constant relationship between the economic status of a zip code (measured by RMV) and the total amount of fines collected in that zip code. The hypothesis that we had was that some “poorer” zip codes would end up having more fines collected than the “richer” ones (e.g. [San Francisco](https://lccrsf.org/programs/paying-poor-bias-disparity-californias-traffic-court-system/)). We found this to be the case in some of the poorer zip codes of Philadelphia—such as 19104, 19132, and 19141—where their RMVs were on the lower side, but the amount of fines were the highest.

**Use of Data Structures**

Three data structures we used in our program were:

1. TreeMap
2. HashSet