The Prevention of Child Maltreatment in The Bronx

1. How do we prevent child maltreatment?
    a. When does child development begin and what are the most critical years?
        i. Bowlby says it begin in infancy, if not shortly after birth
        ii. We need to get to children as fast as possible
        iii. Staying with the biological parents is ideal but not always possible
    b. What methods of prevention already exist?
    c. Introducing the group attachment based intervention study
2. The Group Intervention
    a. What is the breakdown
        i. Explaining the intervention study, how it works, community components
    b. What is the history of the group
3. Adverse Childhood Experiences
    a. Defining ACEs, how they work, how can they be flatlined
4. Where is the Study Being Implemented
    a. Einstein Hospital
    b. Lead Researchers
5. What are the goals for growth
6. What does that data being collected look like?
    a. Is there a change occurring in parents and children who undergo this therapy?
    b. What does the data look like…
7. Secure Attachment of the Mother
    a. Defining "success" in the eyes of this research and what more secure attachment between mother/child looks like
8. Methods of Sharing Qualitative Data
    a. Using Bronx footage to broaden the study and teach the methods
    b. Showing examples of development within a specific child or case
9. Visualizing what happens to children who suffer more than 3 ACEs
    a. Dots representing each life of a child who is born into an abusive environment and how long they may be able to survive it
    b. Roe vs. Wade situation where children who were meant to be aborted end up as criminals anyways
        i. No solution for protecting these children from their environments, foster care is often even worse, how can we give them securely attached relationships that they may be able to bounce back from.
10. Concluding thoughts on this "starfish story" approach ('I can help THIS one child')
    a. Despite not being able to remedy every issue of child maltreatment, studies like this intervention are making leaps to FLATLINE stats and prevent as many future cases of abusive for each individual

RESOURCES:
Marvin, Robert, et al. "The circle of security project: Attachment-based intervention with caregiver-pre-school child dyads." Attachment & Human Development 4.1 (2002): 107-124.

IJzendoorn, Marinus H., Femmie Juffer, and Marja GC Duyvesteyn. "Breaking the intergenerational cycle of insecure attachment: a review of the effects of attachment-based interventions on maternal sensitivity and infant security." Journal of child Psychology and Psychiatry 36.2 (1995): 225-248.

Israeli Green Technology – Drip Water Irrigation

1. How did drip water irrigation reshape the Israeli landscape, economy and nation?
    a. Israel entered the 21st century as the only country in the world with a net growth of trees
        i. Why? – they were desperate
        ii. Visualizing the Negev desert ** could be the entire visualization around watching this desert bloom
        iii. Facts about how little water there is in the region
        iv. Water was an act of war in 1967
    b. How can the United States mirror the progress made by their ally, Israel?
2. History of Drip Water Irrigation Systems
    a. When was the technology created?
    b. Had been pre-discovered in 1860s Germany and even earlier in China but no system was ever perfected/commercialized and able to become widespread
    c. 1959 Simcha Blass and his son Yeshayahu invent it
    d. 1965 they partner with Kibbutz Hatzerim = Netafim
3. Creating the company NETAFIM
    a. The company that their partnership became
        i. 1966 first dripper introduced
    b. Explaining the science and method of how the system works
    c. NETAFIM - the company that created it
4. Global NETAFIM Project
    a. Netafim has brought and donated drip water systems across the world to China & Africa
        i. Project in Kenya helping farmers grow and sell food
    b. They have factories around the world employing more than 4,000 people total
    c. NII is first international subsidiary
5. What is the impact of drip water on the Negev and country of Israel
    a. Show net grow of trees on map and how the entire geographic landscape has been shaped by these developments
        i. New communities built around these trees
        ii. Expansion of the country's urban life and "livable areas"
6. When discussing 'Green Technology' are we looking at preexisting technology too?
    a. Not always about creating more new profitable products, also looking back at preexisting technologies and how they can be better implemented
    b. California drought 2015
        i. How was it handled?
7. How can the USA look to Israeli Green Technologies for help
    a. Utilizing drip water irrigation would have definitely saved a lot of agriculture in California
        i. Where else can it be implemented, how can this happen?
    b. Examining types of green tech the USA is already using
        i. Do they work?
8. Concluding statements

RESOURCES:
- http://www.israel21c.org/international-scientists-learn-how-israel-combats-desertification-with-forestry/
- http://www.netafimusa.com/
- Netafim factory visit March 2016
- Google Maps

Cancer in 2016 // Strategic Survival

1. What does it mean to be diagnosed with Cancer in 2016
   a. 1 in 3 people get diagnosed with Cancer in their lifetime, what should be your first step?
      i. How to approach that with data informed decisions
   b. How can we track medical advances in a direct way so that people can quickly get the right help they need
2. What Hospitals save the most Cancer patients
   a. Visualization of hospitals across the United States that have the highest rates of survival for each type of Cancer
      i. Toggle for the type of Cancer
      ii. Information on insurance policys
      iii. Clinical trials
3. Getting on the right drug FIRST
   a. Not getting the right treatment can cost you your life
   b. Figuring out which treatment is most advanced and works best on NAÏVE patients (naïve meaning never treated before
   c. New medication that is NOT chemotherapy (i.e. Keytruda) can work really well if you get onto it first
4. Immunotherapy
   a. History of this type of treatment
   b. What cancers it works best on, where clinical trials are happening
5. Non-Drug Related Treatments
   a. Having a 'Melanoma' specific dietician is offered at hospitals like MD Anderson in Houston Texas
   b. Exercise has been proven to increase survival rates vs. non-exercise
   c. Mental health guidance and therapy for all members of a family struggling with this disease
6. Don't forget Europe
   a. Make sure there's no better treatments available outside of the United States
   b. Don't cross off any options
7. Taking a Strategic Approach to this Diagnosis
   a. Concluding methods of how to strategically approach this very relatable scenario by choosing doctors and hospitals wisely
   b. Being extremely careful which medication you first start taking
   c. Receiving support from cancer knowledgeable individuals on diet, exercise, mental health etc.
   d. Don't be afraid to leave your closest hospital

RESOURCES
- http://www.cancer.org/research/cancerfactsstatistics/cancerfactsfigures2015/
- http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm
- Lots of data on this…hard to mine but lots out there

Fair Trade in Fashion //
Minkah Sweater Cooperative

1. Where are our clothes coming from?
    a. Visualization of imported clothing showing what it really means when you read 'Made in Bangladesh' on the label of your Zara shirt
    b. Who are the main players in this industry – who's got the cheapest labor, what are these people getting paid?
    c. Secrecy about how factories are being run
2. These fair worker issues blew up several years ago…have they really improved since?
    a. Most manufacturing factories that were once considered sweatshops have not really improved
    b. Looking into data on how many pennies per house individuals make
    c. Living conditions, age of workers

3. How can we restructure the importation of clothing products in order to ensure fair trade and work models?
    a. Chinese manufacturing may always be cheaper but how can we start changing the reality of wearing clothing produced in sweatshops or borderline sweatshops
    b. Looking into 3rd world importing and how that can improve the economic standing of communities who are able to sell their goods to N.America
4. The Bolivia Minkah Cooperative as an example of altering this industry
    a. History of this cooperative, who lives there what are the family units
    b. How has selling their sweaters enabled this impoverished community to send their grandchildren to University and look towards a better economic situation
5. Visualizing all the different socially responsible businesses that exist in 3rd world countries today
    a. All the imports we are getting that are feeding entire communities
    b. What types of products are being made
    c. Collecting data from as many companies who do this as possible
6. How many more communities COULD be producing goods for us within the framework of a fair trade model
    a. How do we expand this system and improve it
7. Collecting data on the Fashion Industry and gaps in market where businesses like these could succeed

Wearable Technology Data
If your clothes could do anything for you, what would they do?

An exploration of the relationship between wearable technology and data ethics

1. What is the future of technology in our clothing? How can we collect data on ourselves using clothes?
    a. Health data tracked in clothing
        i. Bra's that detect for breast cancer
        ii. Heart rate t-shirts
    b. Payment technology through clothing
    c. Gaming through clothing
    d. Temperature control through clothing
    e. 3D clothing that can be added to our outfits last minute
        i. last minute 3D additions to your look
2. How do we feel about WEARING technology as close to our skin as physically possible?
    a. Probably not too bad considering how close we get to our laptops and cell phones
    b. Examine and collect data on emotional responses to wearable tech
    c. What do people want most from their technology, how do we connect this with clothing?
    d. Where do we draw the line between data collection and user experience?
3. Further exploring the relationship between wearable technology and data ethics
4. How can we carefully craft new innovative products without risking too much data promiscuity and dangerous data sharing situations
5. Map of current wearable technology available to us
    a. Iwatch
    b. Fitbit
    c. Addidas/Nike/Sports shirts
6. Fleshing out a visualization of current projects within the field of Wearable Tech and thoughts for the future of this field
    a. Where is wearable tech going to take our society?
    b. How closely related is this field to fashion vs health

But really… how MUCH data? // Data Promiscuity…

This project would attempt to collect numeric data on how much information is processed through data collection on a daily basis in THE WORLD, the United States, New York, Manhattan, YOUR BLOCK. It would also visualize the daily trade off of sacrificing personal data about your life in return for entertainment and user resources…

1. On a daily basis how much data is being collected on any given individual? Where does that data go?
   a. Creating a visualization that shows where data is being stored about us and what data is lying dormant….
   b. Breakdown of what companies do with that dada vs what government and other organization might do with it
2. How can you avoid data being collected about yourself?
   a. You can't!
   b. Some things can be avoided but that requires sacrificing some of your most important tools, apps and websites that we used every day/hour etc
3. Where will all this data go?
   a. What happens to all the data that gets collected after it has been utilized?
   b. Machines don't throw things away unless told to do so?
   c. If it doesn't get trashed who stores it? And Where?
   d. What is that data ended up in the wrong hands
4. How much data get's hacked without us knowing it?
   a. How often our data sources being leaked that share personal information about us, the users?
   b. At what point do we start considering data "private" or related to "private" topics
      i. Data about our health
      ii. Data about out finances?
      iii. Data about our jobs
      iv. Data about our leisure activies?
5. Facebook Data Ownership // Social Media Data
   a. OWNERSHIP of our own data
   b. We do not own it because we didn't collect it
   c. Can we buy it back? Why would we?
   d. Instagram owns our photos right?
6. Data Challenge
   a. Storing every profile picture on facebook and scraping it into a data base, how much of the world's population would we have photographs of?
   b. Building a project using those photographs
   c. Is this all legal
7. Are there any legal implications of data sharing and promiscuity?
8. Concluding thoughts on how to proceed in this world of data sharing, leaking, stealing and sacrificing our personal data in return for access to sites etc.
   a. Sacrificing data in return for access would be primary visualization in this project