**GROUP SCRIPT:**

**POWERPOINT:**

**ROHAN:**

SLIDE 1 - Hello everyone, today we will be having a conversation about a distribution of wealth in New York.

SLIDE 2 -

- Within the US, New York State has some of the highest levels of income inequality.

- The top 1% make 44.4 times more than the bottom 99%, this is according to the Economic Policy Institute 2023.

SLIDE 3 -

Within that 99%, there are some people who are really struggling day by day.

* Some children grow up in poverty, they are hungry when they get to school which impacts concentration levels and must deal with more disruptive factors due to their household situation.
* Full-time carers may have had to give up the dream of attending university meaning they are left with lower qualifications and less options.

- Or unfortunately, people are dismissed from opportunities due to their background, this can either be with intention or subconsciously.

**LISHANI:**

SLIDE 4 –

We created three visuals to help show the distribution of wealth in New York, these visuals are displayed on a webpage which was built using HTML/CSS.

Our data sources consisted of a GEOJSON and 2 CSV’s.

All visualisations needed to be updated at the same time so the user could interact with them. Therefore, we created an index.html file which linked all our code scripts together. Each of the scripts that generate the visualisations are organised by programming languages inside a static folder.

SLIDE 5 –

The scripts to bring our visualisations to life were coded using JavaScript with the assistance of some libraries and plugins.

- D3 was very powerful as it allowed us to connect our cleaned data sources.

* Leaflet allowed us to create a map object with layers.
* Plotly allowed us to create a user interactive scatter plot and heat map.
* We also used a Leaflet plugin to incorporate a reset button on our first visualisation.

Some coding techniques included: using functions to optimise our code, using for loops with conditionals to allow dynamic visualisations, and mapping was useful when obtaining the values to plot from a CSV.

**ANA:**

-We used the US Government's Open Data web site to find useful reliable datasets that we could analysed.

-We got a plethora of data sets.

-And used SQL to clean and improve the quality of these data,

-We found two data sets that could serve for the purpose of our project.

-However, these raw data in the form of CSV files needed to be processed and cleaned before they could be used.

-We created tables with columns that would support the content of these files.

-The CSVs were then imported to those tables.

-Redundant columns were then removed.

-And rows that had no data in were also removed as they didn’t offer additional insight but noise.

-Now over to Chenita

**CHENITA:**

We created a flask application which allows a single point of access for external users to view each of the data sources used for this project.

The available routes are listed on the main page, and the user can view them by copy and pasting the relevant path extension to the url field.

When a route is visited, that particular dataset populates within the current tab; and once the user is ready to view another file, they can simply select the back button and then copy and paste the dataset of their choice.

\*\*\*Outro: Over to Uche… \*\*\*

**UCHE:**

The variability in community response affects the overall consistency of data which could result from lack resources in some communities, lack of coordination between communities or other factors that vary across the different jurisdictions.

Inconsistencies and inaccuracies of data source due to variations in reporting standards

The dataset available provides information for the fiscal year 2019 only, thereby limiting insights to that specific timeframe.

The dataset offers numerical data without extensive context, which may require additional information for comprehensive analysis.

**ROHAN:**

Discusses ethical considerations.

**WEBPAGE:**

**LISHANI:**

* Here is our webpage which shows the three visuals to help communicate the issues with the distribution of wealth in New York State and city.
* An education should be a basic human right; however, some people get a head start without realising they do, some children get a good breakfast and easy travel arrangements to school whilst this is a burden to others.
* The below map has marked each school’s neighbourhood coordinates from our dataset and the marker’s colour changes based on the income-poverty ratio (IPR) associated to the neighbourhood, when you click on each marker it will show you what school it links to and their income poverty ratio.
* According to EDGE Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates, an IPR of 200 or below indicates an area of poverty where a child is at a high risk of having a disrupted education.
* The majority of the state has barely any wealthy areas the most common is a IPR of 200-400 which still indicates that school children in this area may be affected by their environment.
* New York city specifically had all the colors present on the scale which indicates the largest income distribution exists within this area.
* This is why we decided to focus on exploring NYC further.

**ANA:**

For the web page

As Rohan and Lishani had mentioned, in the US It is well-known that New York State and specially New York City has one of the highest degrees of income inequality.

What has not received very much attention is the fact that there is a serious racial, ethnic and gender dimension to income polarization in the famous metropolis.

Average and median family incomes are much higher for white, non-Hispanics than for blacks and Latinos. Asian families are tracking the overall family income distribution.

In other hand female are more likely to receive public assistance or claim benefits than man.

Our second and third visualizations will give you a glimpse into this serious disparities.

I am now handing over to Chenita.

**CHENITA:**

So, how can we make change in the world when not everyone feels welcome to participate in the conversation?

Let take a moment to think about how diversity might impact the distribution of wealth within NYC, as we explore the dynamic scatter plot below which focuses on the distribution of wealth across the city, and plots the count of people in receipt of Public Assistance according to the demographics of gender and ethnicity.

For those who may not be familiar with the term, public assistance is like the US’s equivalent to the UK’s universal credit, etc.

The higher the amount of public assistance the demographic receives. The larger and the more red the circles become.

Outro: Over to you Rohan.\*\*\*

**ROHAN:**

Discusses visual 3.