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| Haseena | Nurul |
|  | Needs Analysis Research to identify which layers needed ( to be elaborated in report) and find the layers needed, e.g using maslows hierarchy of needs. e.g,   * Blocks (try LTA or sme website) * supermarket & shops(clinics) * Exercise areas |
|  | Geocode the locations mentioned above in csv format |
| Retrieve layers from Nurul, convert csv to shapefile. Get information on household inhabitants by old age+ disabled people per block. | <http://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/prevalence-of-disabilities-in-different-age-groups-revealed>  Calculate the approximate population of disabled people. |
| Conduct nearest neighbour analysis, shortest distance between each home and the closest neighbourhood facility |  |
| Create another analysis of distance between postal code(disabled people's and Foot path) e.g >1km and <1km. | Collect information of ramps and footpath area, create a buffer area of 500m radius for each footpath/ramps |
|  | Conduct Hansen model analysis |
| Using Shiny, create Sensitivity analysis of closest facility of each type was less than 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100,1200, 1300, 1400, or 1500 m. | Percentage with access to footpath within 500m =100x (population 60 and above with convenient access to Public transport)/(neighbourhood Population) |
|  | Proportional symbol map:  Proportion of population that has convenient access to public location with universal accessibility(ramps within 0.5km) from point for people with disabilities. |
| Stats: Distribution of outlets according to number and type of food outlets | Stats: Coverage index, areas with bus stops/ramps in neighbourhoods on each rank of distance |
| Stats: Distribution of trip length to the basic amenities. Trip lengths are Euclidean distances  between administrative centres of municipalities. Dots represent  observed values; lines are Gaussian probability density functions |  |
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