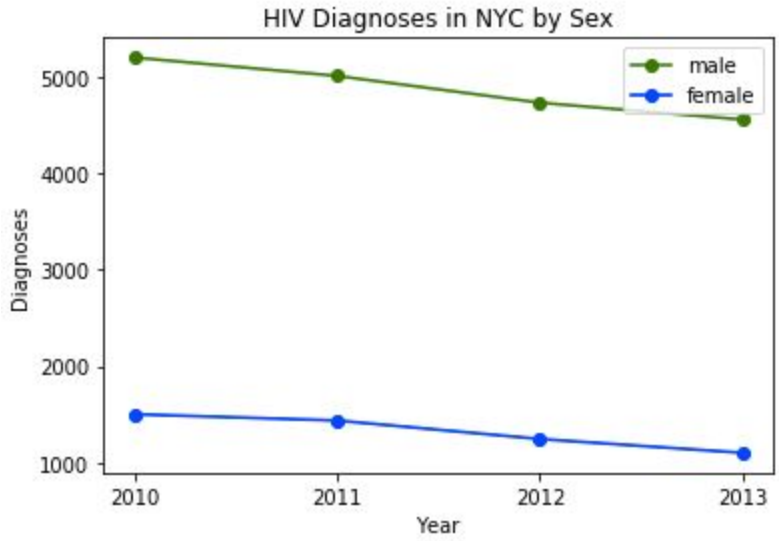
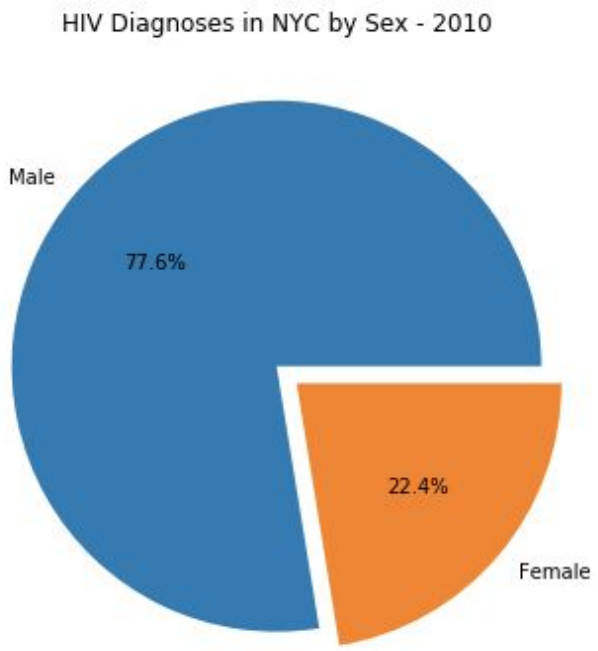
Shrina Parikh

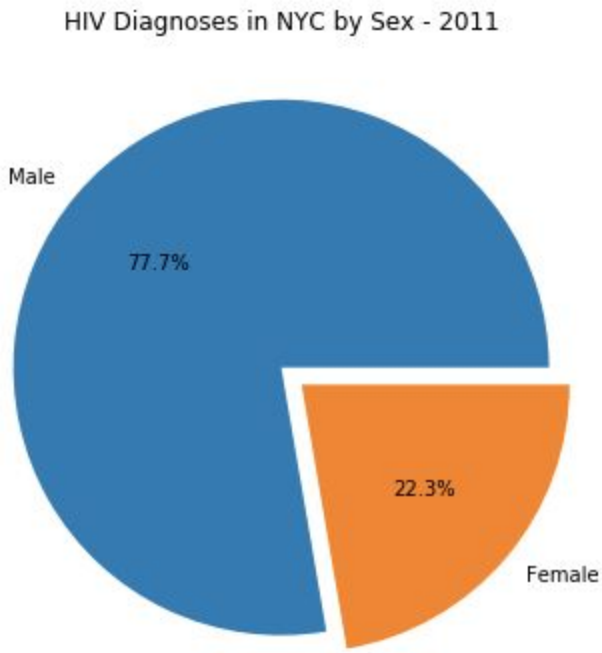
The data used for both figures below is from NYC Open Data.
https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/HIV-AIDS-Diagnoses-by-Neighborhood-Sex-and-Race-Et/ykvb-493p
Source for domain background:
https://www.hrc.org/resources/hrc-issue-brief-hiv-aids-and-the-lgbt-community

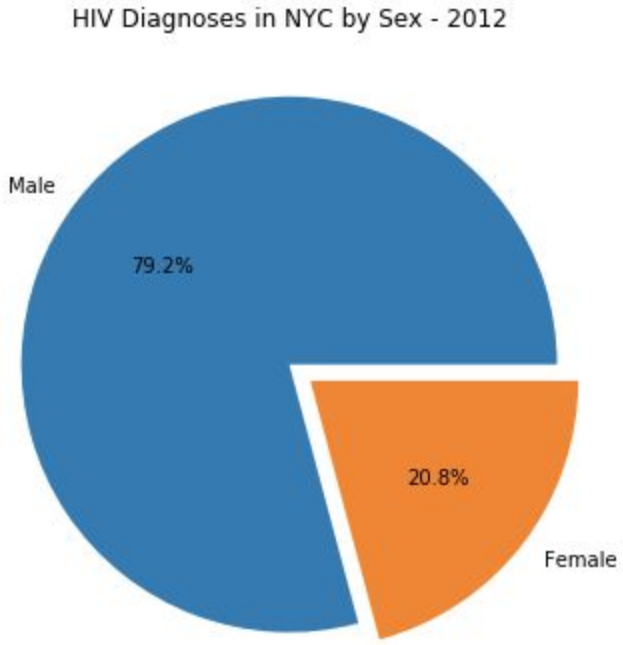
The data set includes a lot of data about HIV and AIDS diagnoses (not prevalence) in New York City by neighborhood, biological sex, race, and year.

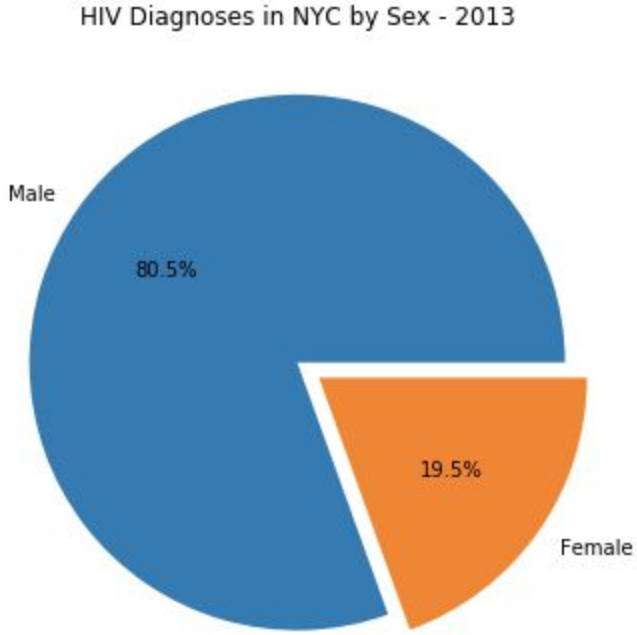


This graph allows one to observe multiple trends regarding HIV diagnoses in NYC over a short period of time; one may draw a few conclusions from this data. First, there is a consistently stark difference between HIV diagnoses in males and females in New York City year to year. Second, we can conclude that the annual number of people diagnosed with HIV has decreased in New York City from 2010 to 2013. In regards to the integrity of the data, there is nothing pointing evident in this plot that points to any errors, inconsistencies, or any other problems with the integrity of the data. Such a graph would be useful to healthcare professionals and experts. HIV/AIDs trends help identify at-risk populations and monitor the spread of the disease. Additionally, such a graph helps to corroborate other well-known statistics about HIV/AIDS, such as the fact that HIV/AIDs is disproportionately prevalent in certain groups within the LGBTQ population.









These pie charts allow the user to visualize the proportion of HIV diagnoses in NYC in a given year (provided by the user) by biological sex. We can conclude that HIV diagnoses consistently disproportionately affected males in NYC from 2010-2013. The male to female ratio of diagnoses

did not improve between the period 2010-2013. In fact, by observing all four charts, we can see that the proportion of males diagnosed with HIV grew slightly every year. As with the previous chart, healthcare workers and public health experts would find this information useful.