**Project 4/26: Urban Shrinkage**

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**Q1: You could be living in a census tract/ZipCodearea characterized as something like”Young Digerati:Young Digerati are the nation's tech-savvy singles and couples living in fashionable neighborhoods on the urban fringe. Affluent, highly educated and ethnically mixed, Young Digerati communities are typically filled with trendy apartments and condos, fitness clubs and clothing boutiques, casual restaurants and all types of bars-from juice to coffee to microbrew.” (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claritas\_Prizm). Do you think it is appropriate to classify a whole neighborhood represented by thousands of people with a factorization of demographic variables?What do you think are the implications for poor people living in a neighborhood classified as above?**

It is not always appropriate to classify neighbourhoods by a factorization of demographic variables.

When we consider poor people living in a neighborhood classified as above, there is the problem of potential confounding factors. Individual level socio economic statuses too are important.

**Q2: What other methods might allow to classify/cluster social space and why?**

We need to observe material and objective conditions and frameworks of life in a certain area & subjective perspectives of inhabitants. It can done by using better visualization techniques like subjective maps or peer group grids. This is to get a better subjective impression of the social space analysis.

**Q3: Toblers' first law of geography states “"everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant thing“. Do you think that your research is affected by geography? Explain how.**

I think every disease or genetic condition is affected by the person’s environment/surrounding. My field involving genetics/bioinformatics, I feel, does get impacted by the type of society subtypes/group we are analyzing.