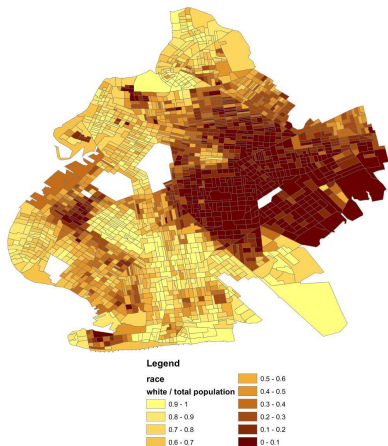


The effects of race and
income on access to
greenery.

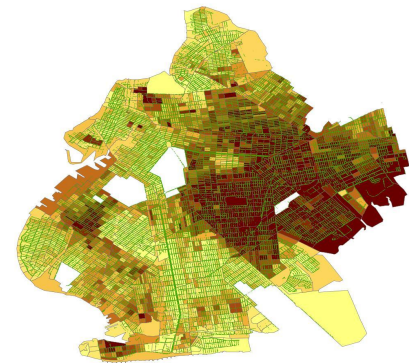
A case study: Brooklyn, NY.

Race In Brooklyn

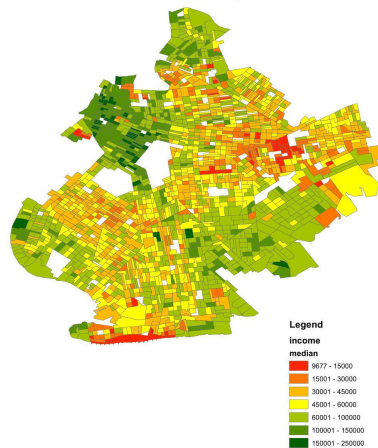


Comparing racial and economic data to density of trees and square footage of open space in Brooklyn confirms the role of social privilege in determining quality of community resources.

Tree/race overlay



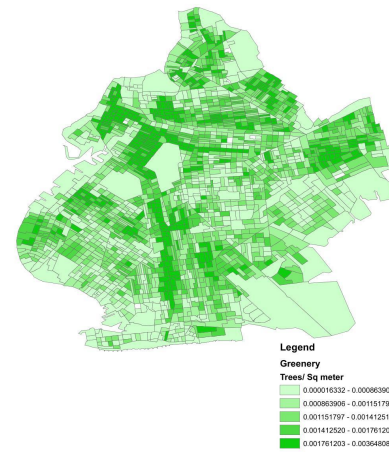
Income heat map



open spaces



Trees in Brooklyn



The data:

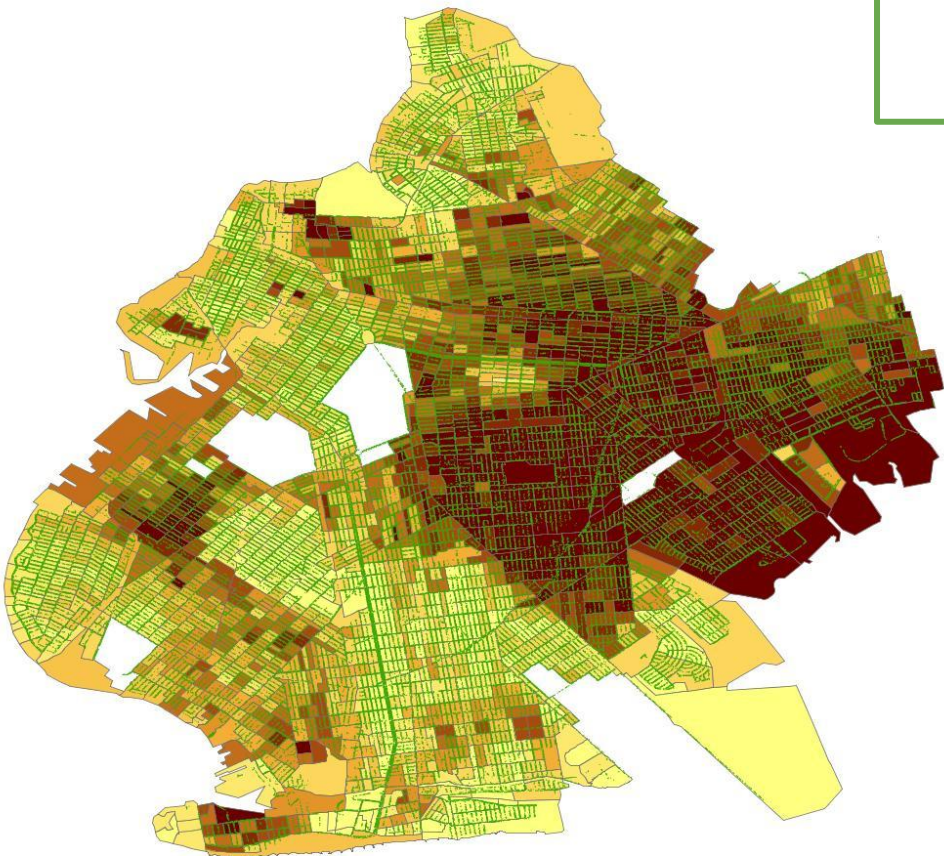
Tree/race overlay

The greenery.

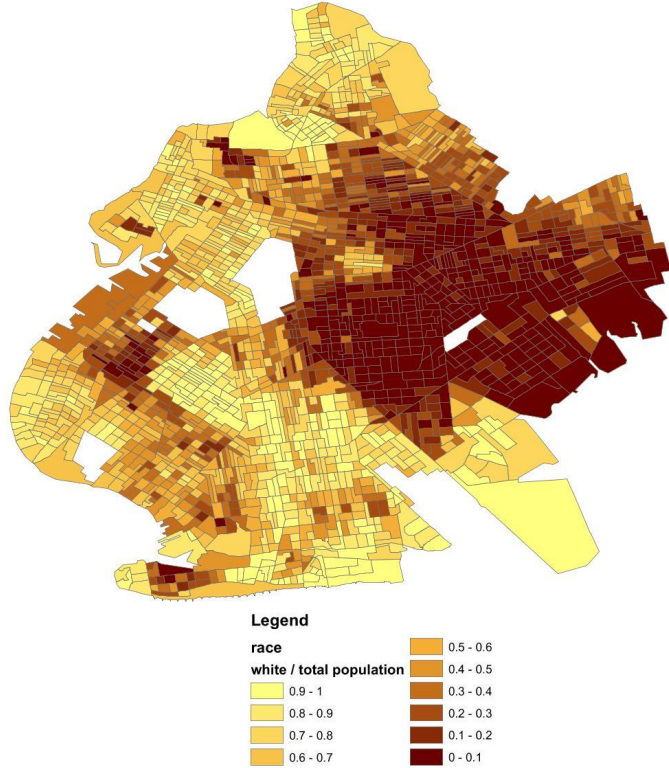
open spaces

4,000
parks in
brooklyn

175,000 trees in brooklyn

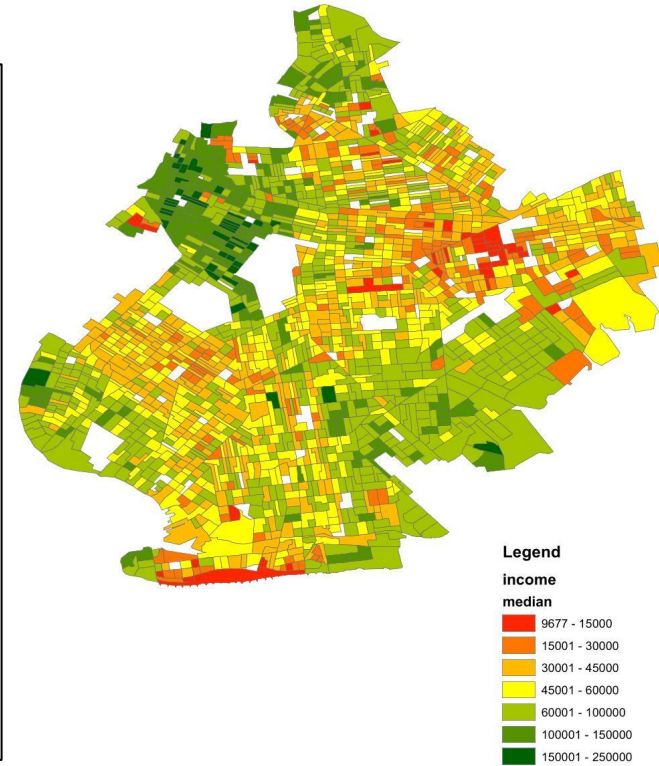


Race In Brooklyn



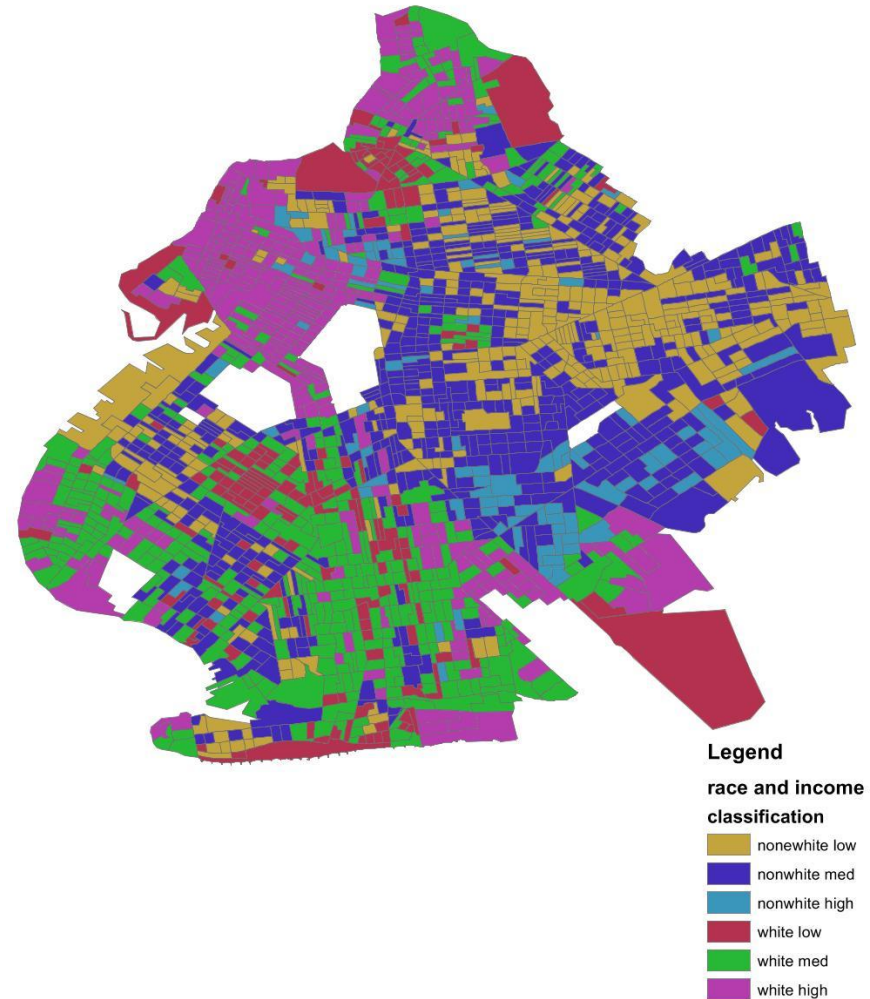
The census data.

Income heat map



I classified block groups into six categories, based on both income and race.

This makes the data a bit easier to visualize (hopefully).



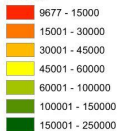
Trees in Brooklyn

Here is a tree density map.

Although
some
correlations
might be
visible, we
need more
hard
numbers.

Income heat map

Legend
income
median



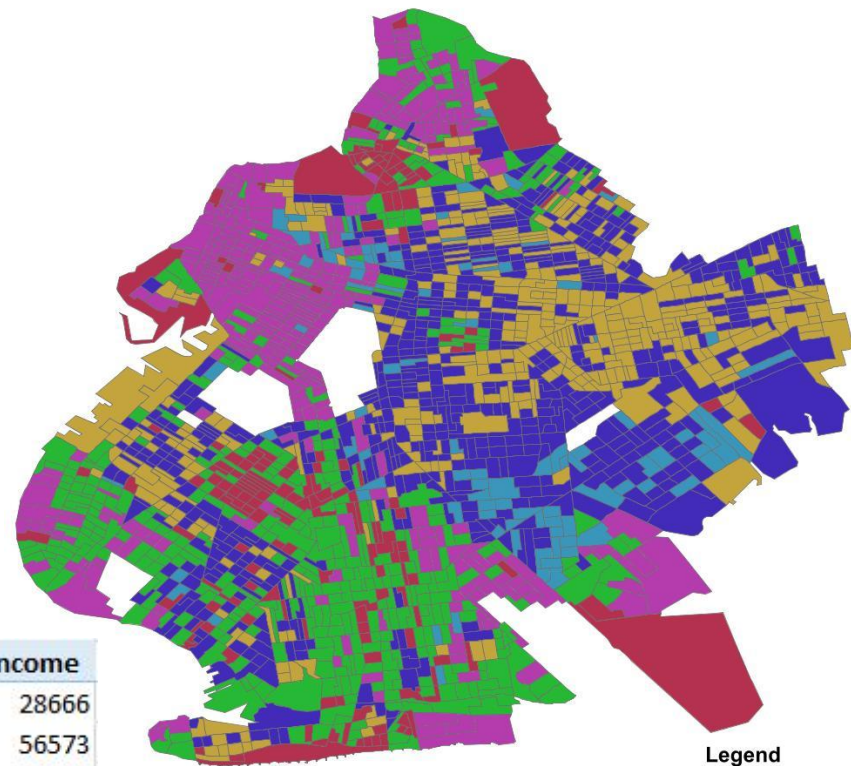
Legend

Greenery

Trees/ Sq meter

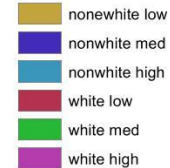


Looking back at
the six-tier
classification.

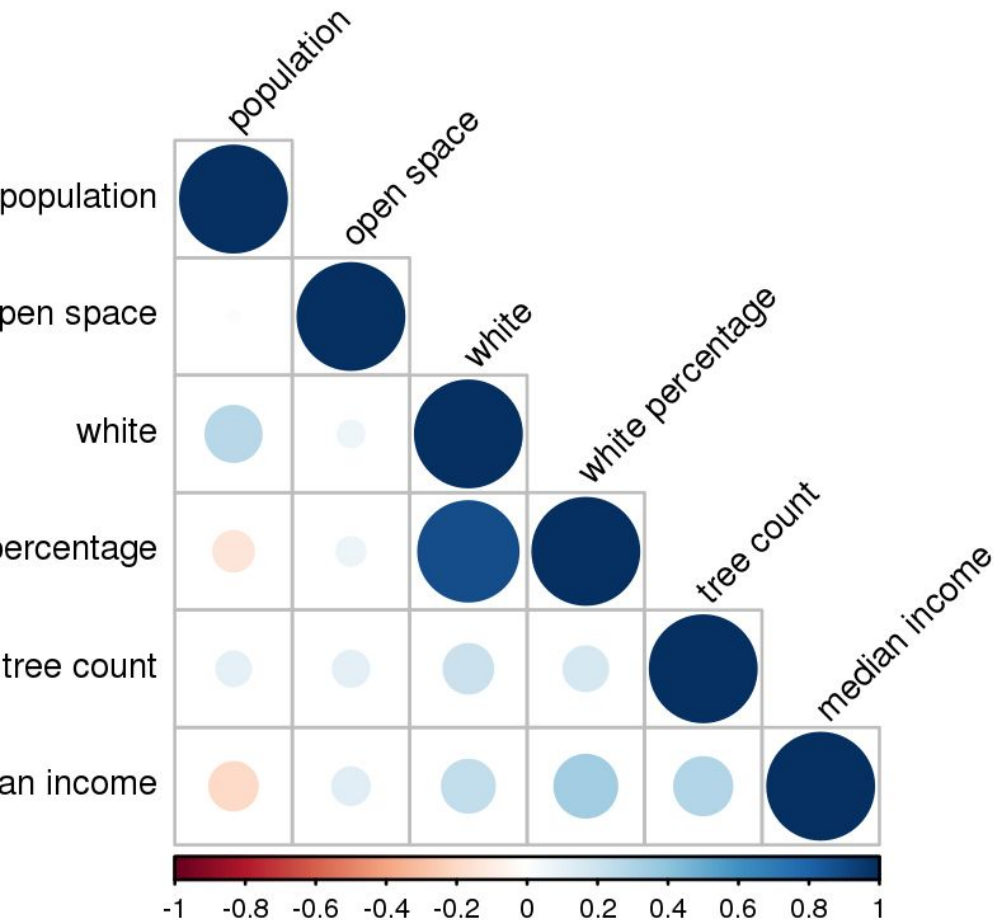


Legend

race and income
classification



Row Labels	Average of tree count	Average of open space	Average of median income
1	72	1632214	28666
2	81	2205772	56573
3	105	2693866	93633
4	77	1981886	30096
5	90	2821352	58305
6	110	5715562	115430
(blank)			
Grand Total	86.44805515	2789831.034	62081.94574



Using correlation analysis it is clear that there is positive correlation between white and high income areas and a healthier environment with more shrubbery and open space.



The end.



Questions?