

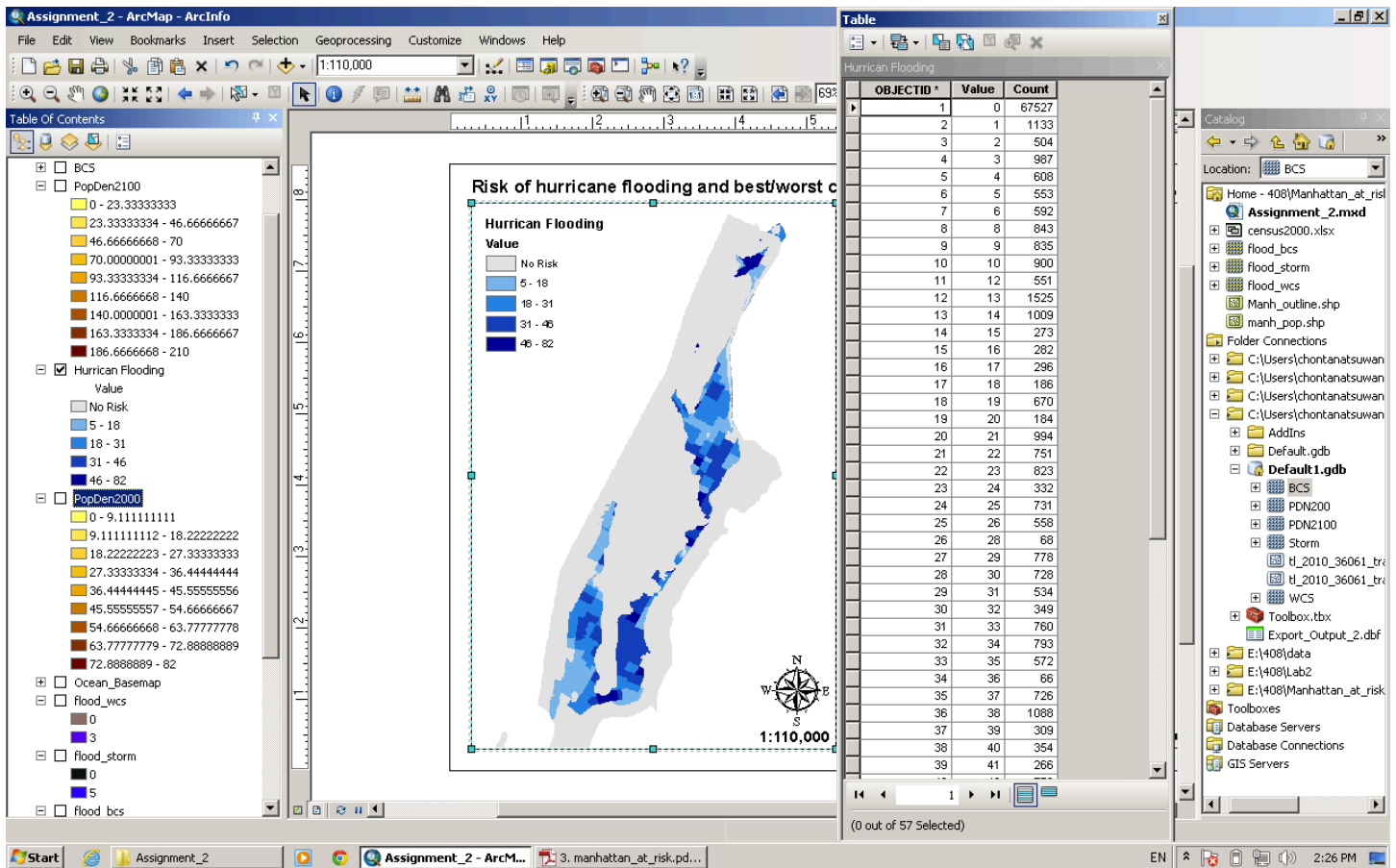
## Assignment 2: Manhattan at Risk

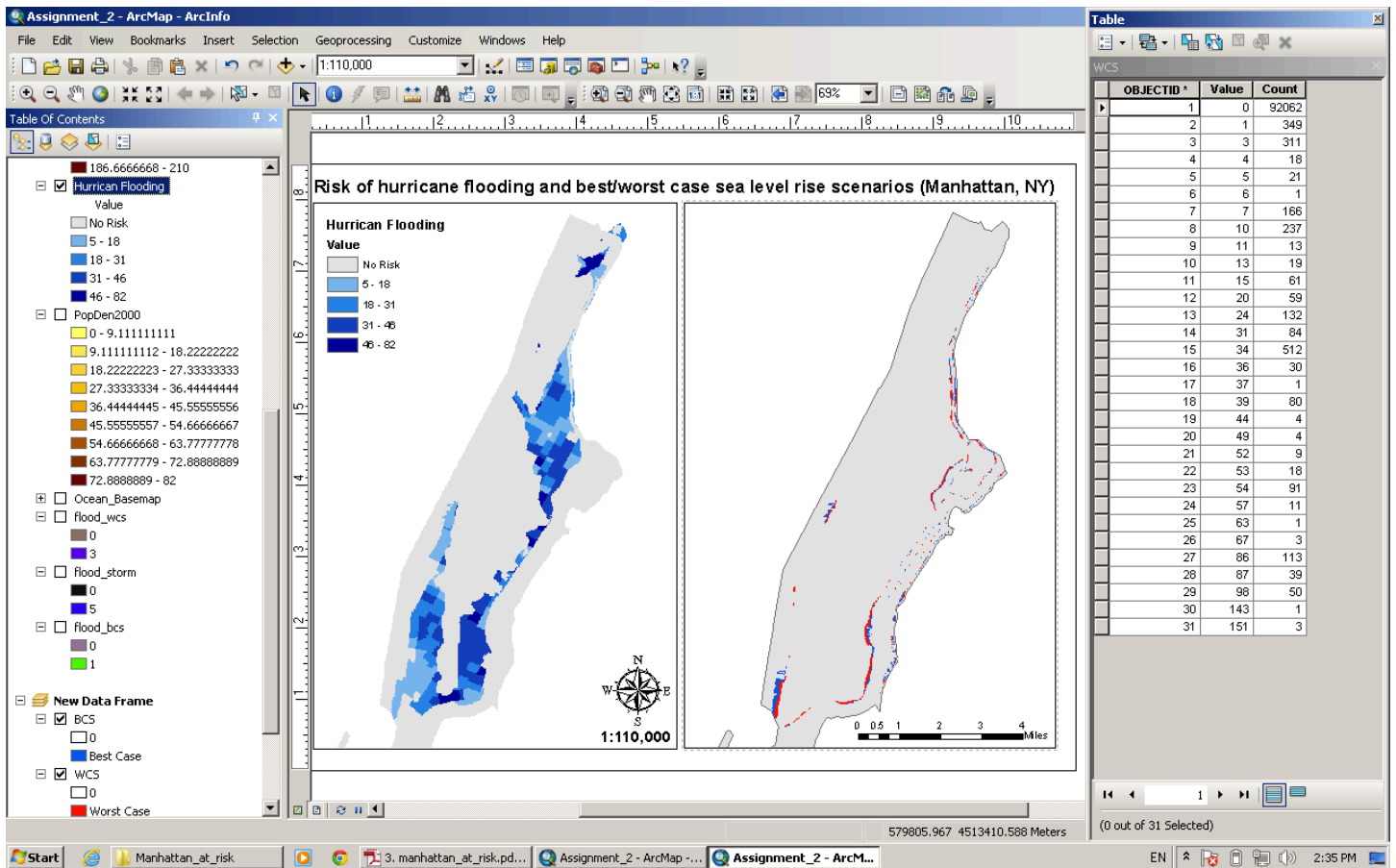
According to the purpose of this topic that needs to answer the theoretical questions. The risk of natural phenomenon to the people in Manhattan, New York City were the issue taken into the study.

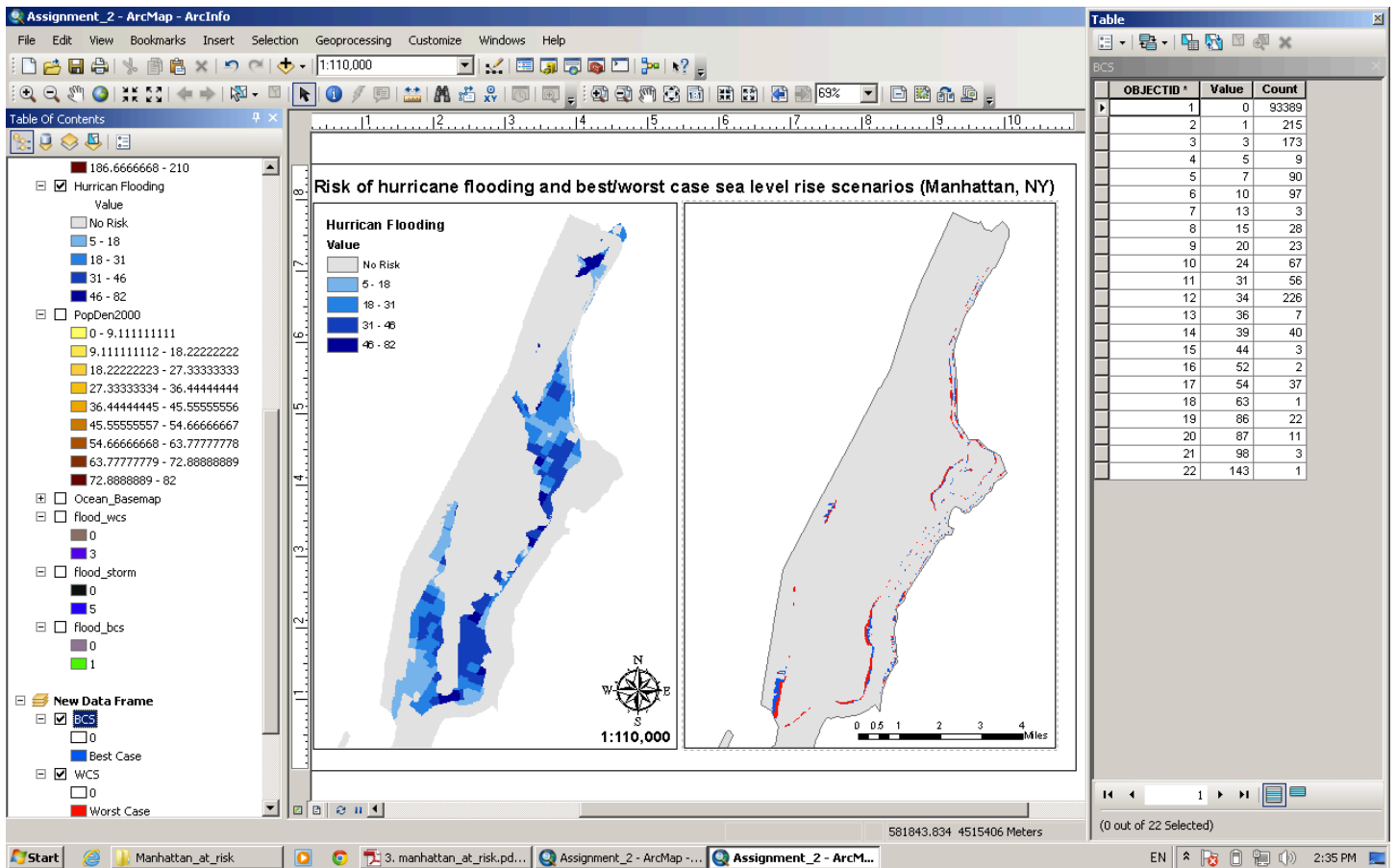
Four data files namely: `manh_pop`, `flood_bcs` (best-case scenario for sea level rise), `flood_storm` (sea level rise due to a hurricane), and `flood_wcs` (worst-case scenario for sea level rise) were employed in the study. In addition, a shape file called `manh_pop` which included population numbers for 2000 and 2100 years by census tract was also included. Adding fields to data table is area of sampled area. By using Add Field in Data Management Tools; the name of field and other values were placed before clicking on Calculate Geometry. Then, population data and calculated area data were used for calculating the population densities. In the Field's Properties, Field Calculator was chosen. To calculate the new field, the Population data (2000) was divided by area which calculated earlier, then, multiply by 900 square meters:  $([Pop2000] \div [Area\_m]) \times 900$  (30x30 m.); Called PopDen2000. Changed `manh_pop`'s class and selected PopDen2000 field in Symbology to classify into five classes. PopDen2000 was converted from shape file to grid through Feature To Raster in Conversion Tools for being the same type of data. Used Raster Calculator for overlaying by multiplying `flood_strom` and PopDen2000 followed by divided by five (a default value) as to get raster file "Hurricane flooding".

For the next question, PopDen2100 was added then computed in the same way as PopDen2000. Converted PopDen2100 to grid and used it to calculate BCS by "`flood_bcs`" x "PopDen2100". Did the same method to WCS "`flood_wcs`" x "PopDen2100"  $\div 3$  (default value of Worst Case Scenario). Finally, fields of attribute tables, which are BCS, WCS and Hurricane flooding, were exported to Microsoft Excel files to sum the amount of each case.

Conclusively speaking, all results are satisfied. For the risk of hurricane flooding data, it shows and can be evaluated the risk of hurricane flooding by obligating population data and density of population to identify the dangerous areas where people live densely. Other flood data can be used, as well, for cutting off some areas with no risk. Best and worst case sea level rise scenarios perform a probability of sea level rise in the future by overlapping, comparing and evaluating them. The data also shows the areas where flooding has very little chance to occur. It might, however, be flooded from rising of sea level in the future. It can be noticed as well that some areas like Harem River located far away from the main river has more chance to be flooded and impacted than areas closed by the coastal line.







# Risk of hurricane flooding and best/worst case sea level rise scenarios (Manhattan, NY)

