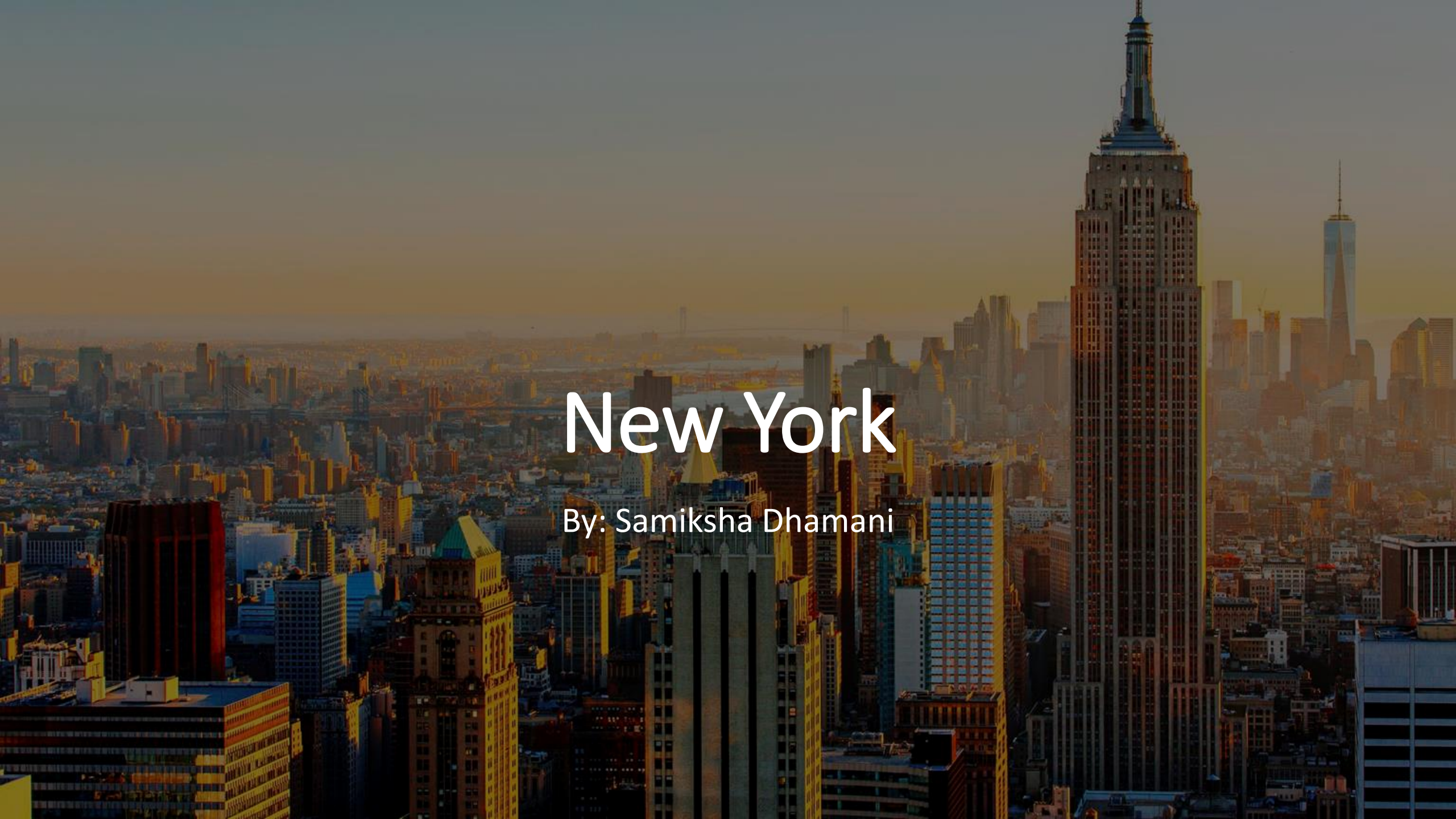
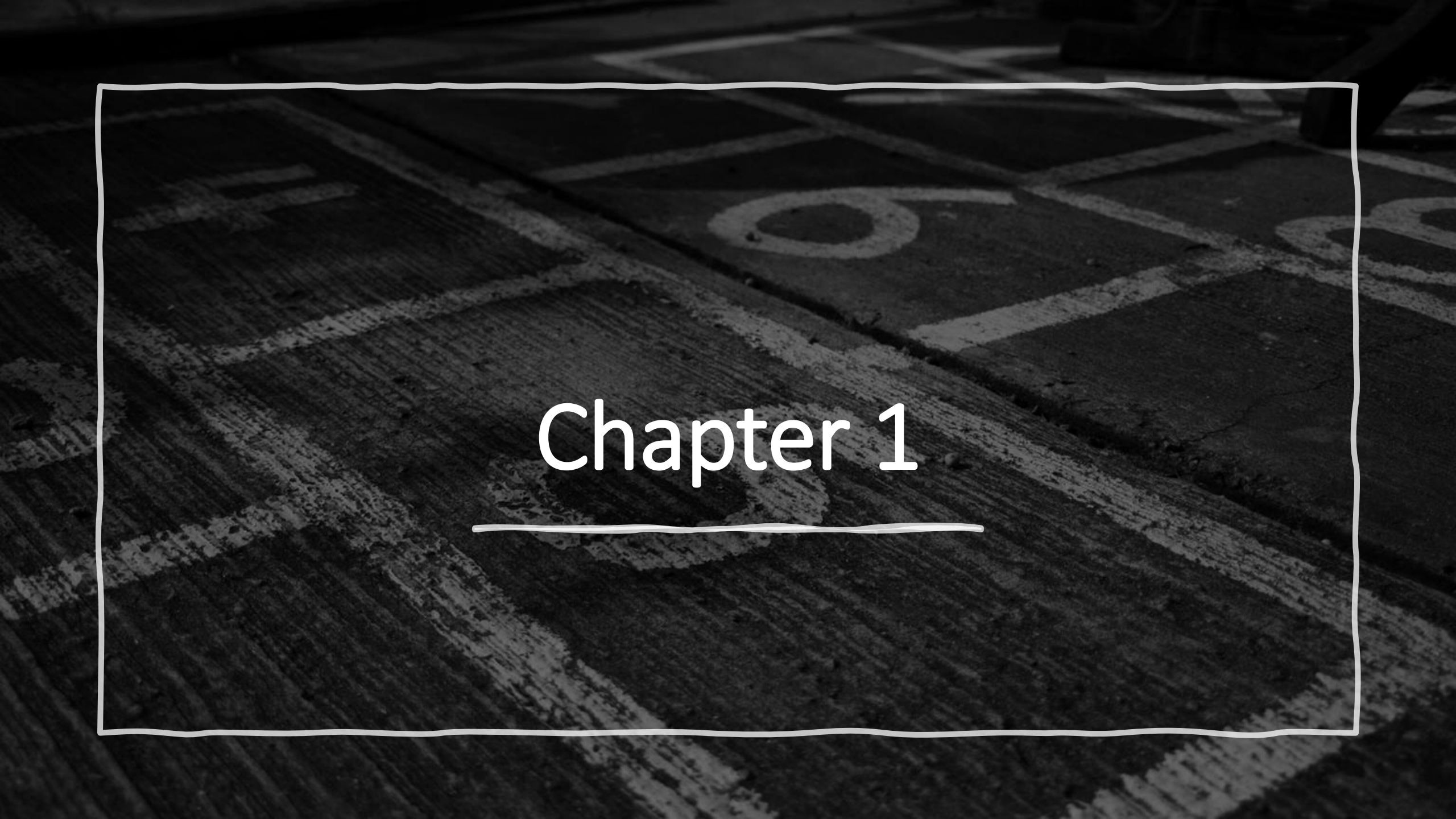


An aerial photograph of the New York City skyline at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue. The city is densely packed with skyscrapers. The Empire State Building is the most prominent structure on the right side of the image. Other notable buildings include the Freedom Tower in the distance and various other high-rise buildings in the foreground and middle ground. The overall scene is a vibrant and detailed representation of the city's architecture and urban landscape.

New York

By: Samiksha Dhamani



Chapter 1

Where is New York located?

- New York is located in the northeastern part of the United States. It borders New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and also has a maritime border with Rhode Island. To the east, it faces the Atlantic Ocean. New York City, its largest city, is situated along the coast, making it a key global gateway.





What are the physical features of New York?

- New York has diverse physical features, from the Adirondack Mountains in the north to the Atlantic coastal plains in the south. The Hudson River runs through the state, and Niagara Falls, one of the most famous waterfalls in the world, is located on the border with Canada. The state also features vast forests, lakes, and rivers, and its coastal areas provide harbors and beaches.





The forest biome





Plants adapted to the Forest

- New York is part of the temperate forest biome, characterized by four distinct seasons: hot summers, cold winters, and moderate precipitation. The state is home to a variety of tree species such as oak, maple and pine tree



Animals adapted to the New York's Forest

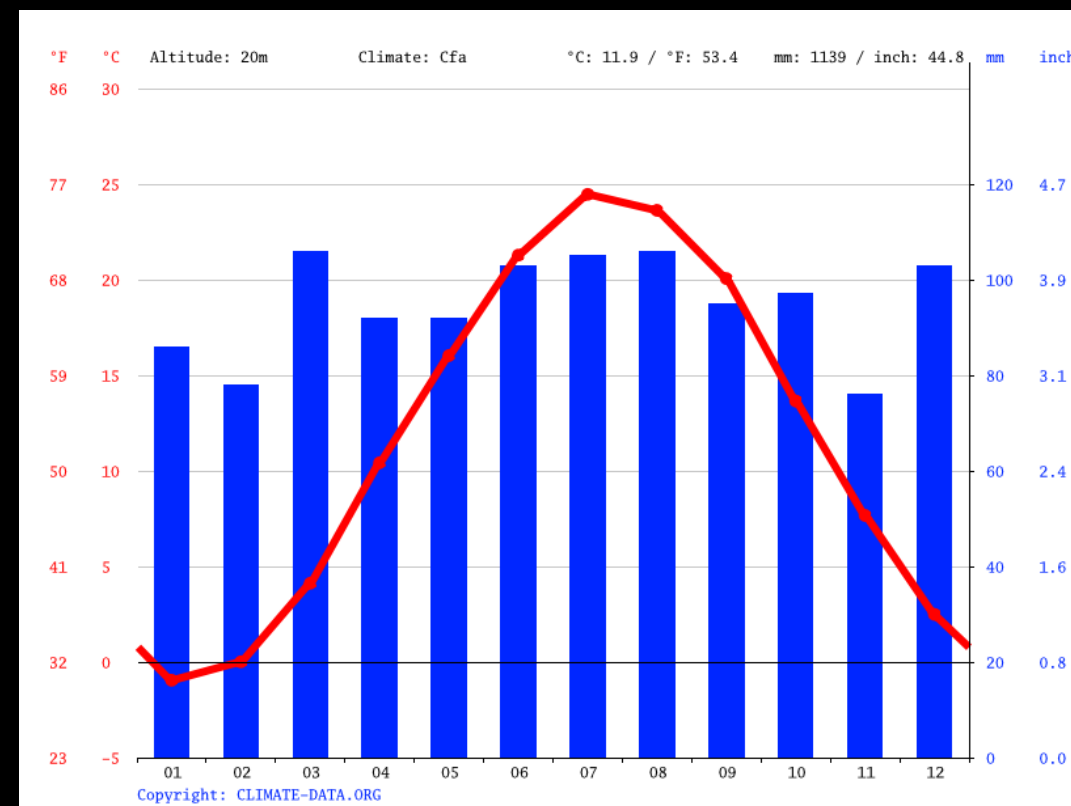
- New York's diverse habitats support various wildlife. The Adirondack and Catskill mountains are home to black bears, white-tailed deer, and bobcats. Bird species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons are commonly found near rivers and lakes. Marine life along the coast includes species like whales, seals, and numerous fish species in the Atlantic waters.

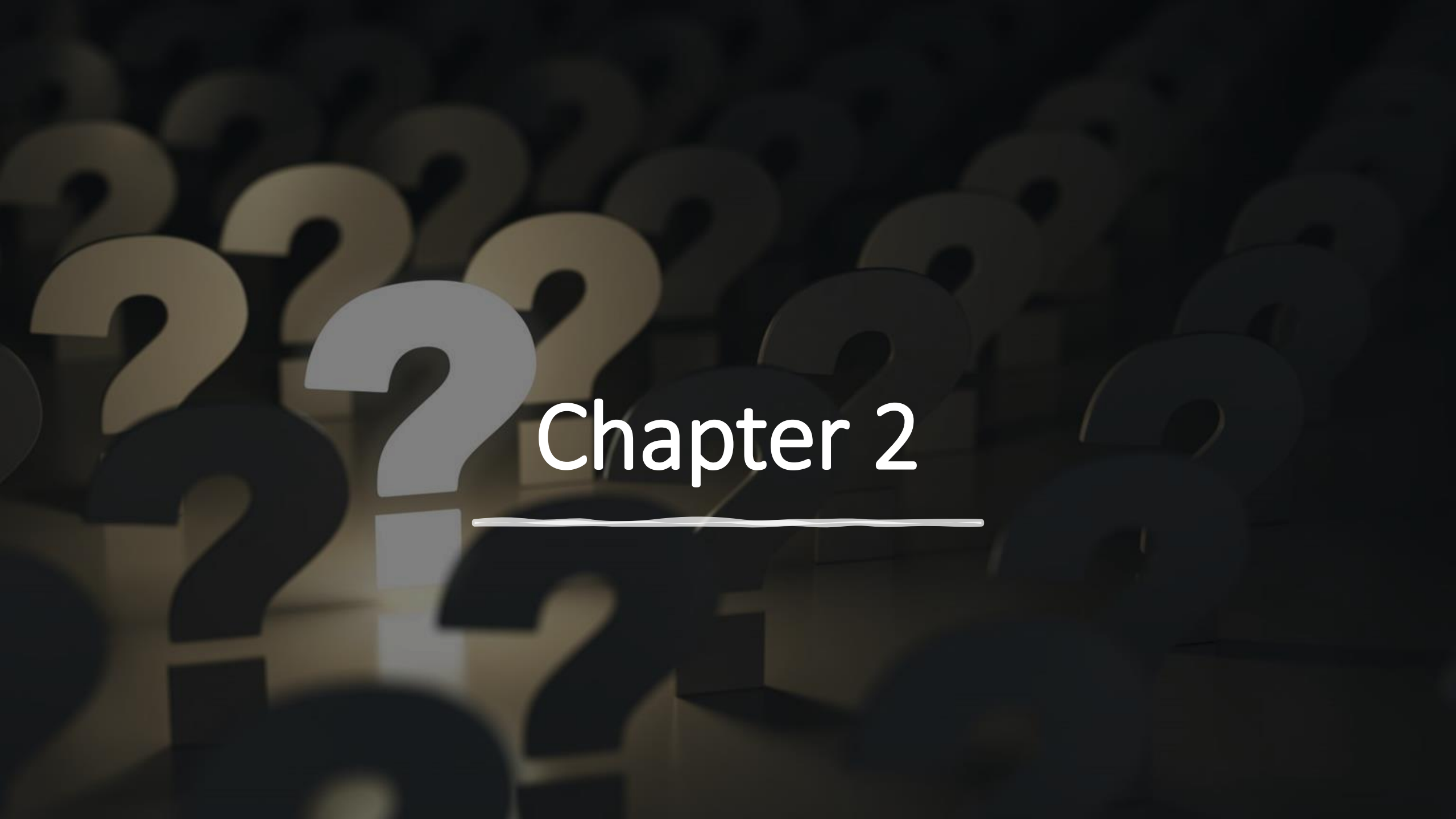
Climate in New York

- New York experiences a range of climates due to its size and geography. The southern part of the state, including New York City, has a humid subtropical climate with hot summers and cold winters. Upstate New York, including the Adirondack and Catskill regions, experiences a more temperate climate, with colder winters and heavy snowfall.

The graph shows a humid subtropical climate (Cfa):

- **Rainfall:** Rain stays steady all year, with a slight peak in summer.
- **Temperature:** Coldest in January (0°C) and hottest in July (25°C).

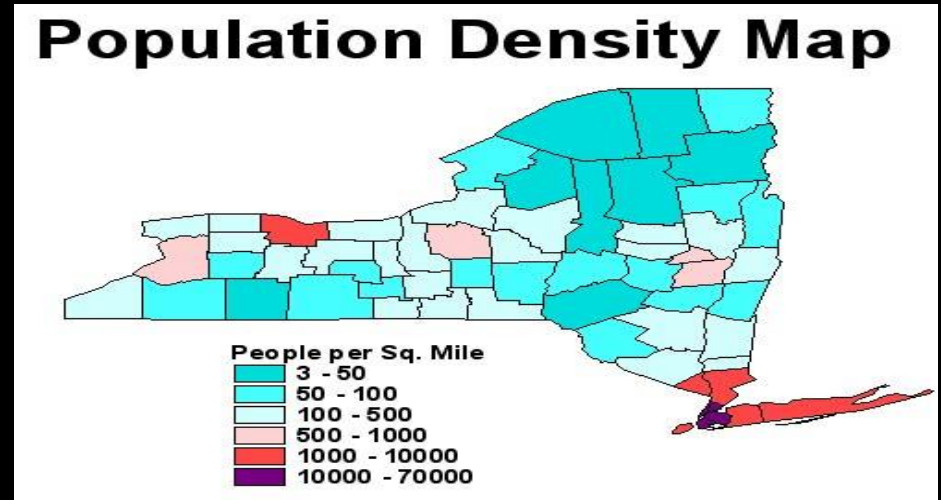
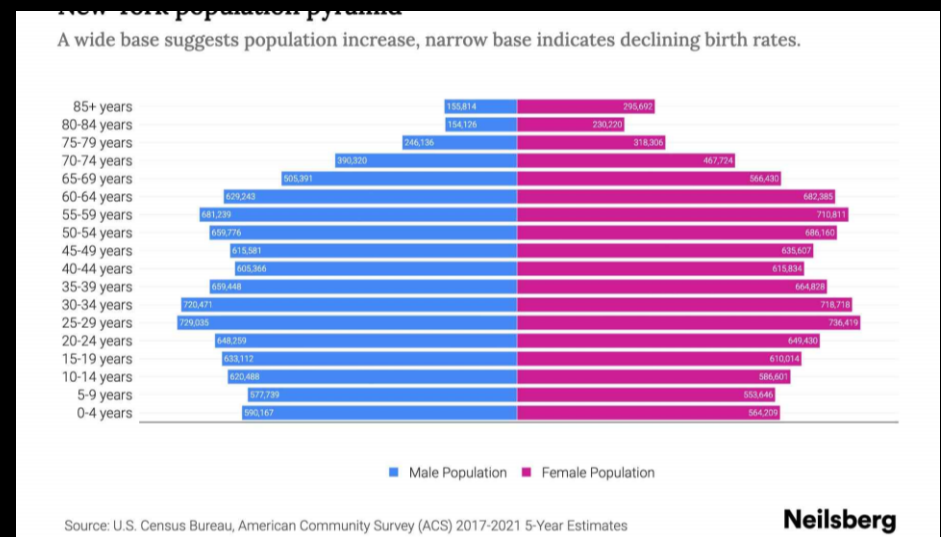


The background of the slide is a dark, textured surface filled with numerous question marks of varying sizes and shades of gray and gold. A large, light gray question mark is prominently displayed on the left side, partially overlapping the text.

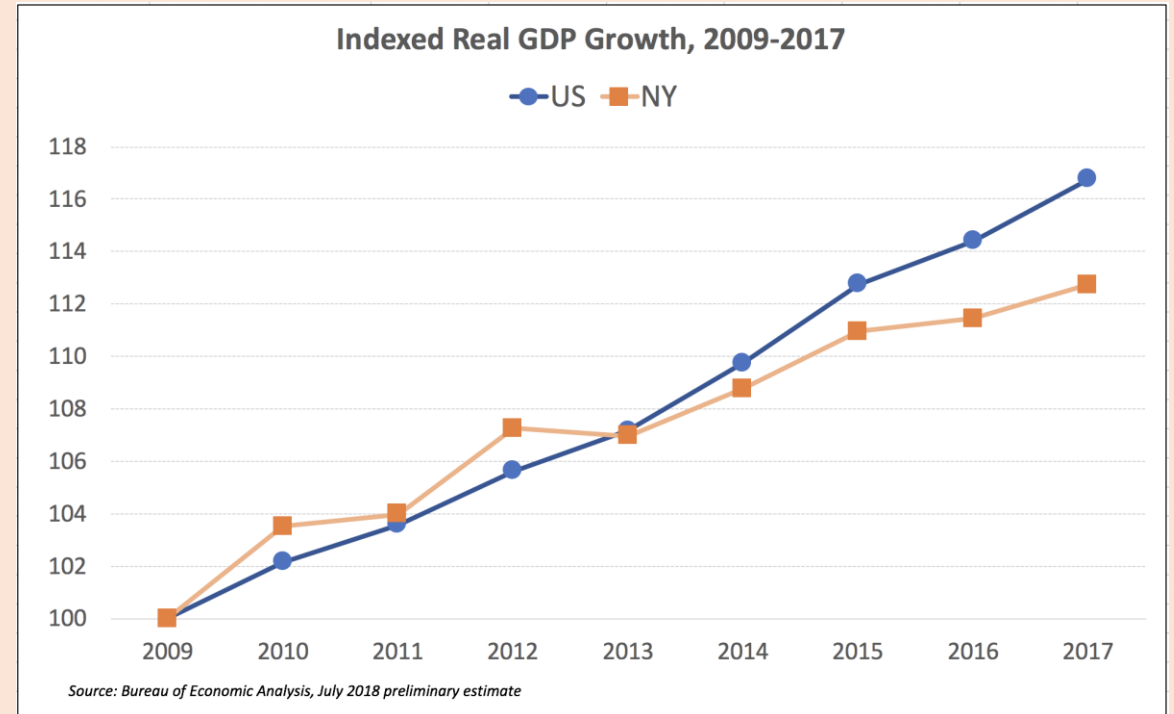
Chapter 2

Population

- The population pyramid for New York shows an aging population with a smaller base (lower birth rates) and a wide middle (large working-age group). This provides a strong, experienced workforce but also increases healthcare and pension costs while risking future labor shortages. To address this, policies should focus on supporting families to boost birth rates, attracting younger workers through immigration, and investing in healthcare and technology for the elderly.
- New York City has the most people, while upstate areas are less crowded. Cities have more jobs but can be overcrowded, while rural areas need more opportunities. Building jobs and infrastructure upstate can help.



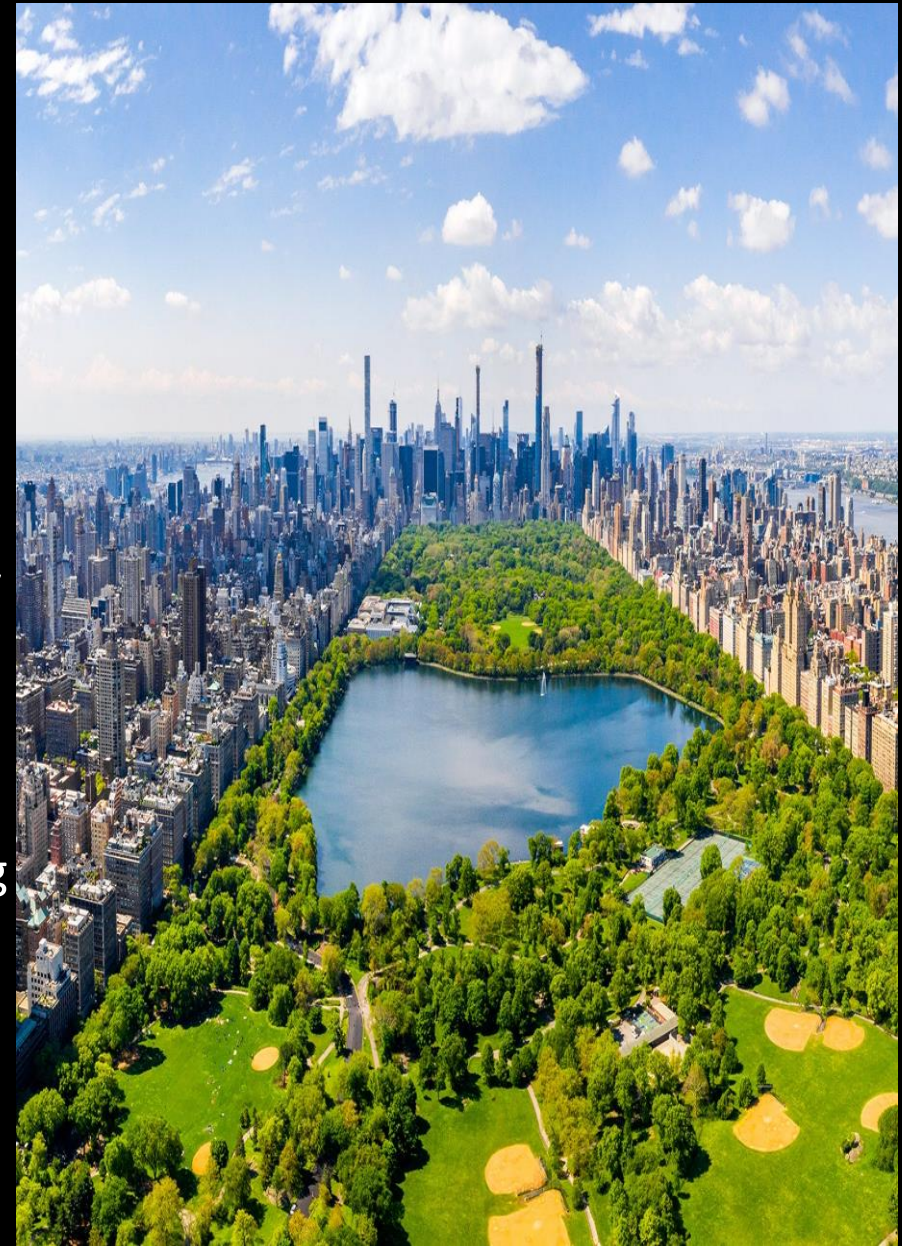
The economy of New York



- New York's economy is one of the largest in the world, driven by industries such as finance, healthcare, real estate, and tourism. Wall Street in New York City is the global center of finance, and the state is also a leader in technology and education. Agriculture, particularly dairy farming and apple production, is a significant industry in upstate New York.
- From 2009 to 2017, New York's economy initially recovered faster than the national average but experienced slower growth after 2012. While the U.S. maintained steady GDP expansion, NY's growth plateaued at times, especially from 2015 onward. By 2017, the national economy outpaced NY, suggesting that while NY rebounded well post-recession, its long-term growth was more moderate compared to the overall U.S. economy.

Main human features of New York

- New York is a melting pot of cultures and ethnicities. The state has a rich history of immigration, and New York City in particular is home to diverse communities from around the world. English is the official language, but many other languages are spoken, including Spanish, Chinese, and Russian. The state is also known for its iconic landmarks such as the Statue of Liberty, Empire State Building, and Central Park.



Tourist attraction

- New York is a top tourist destination, attracting millions of visitors each year. Popular tourist attractions include Times Square, the Statue of Liberty, Central Park, and Broadway in New York City. Upstate New York offers natural attractions like Niagara Falls, the Adirondack Mountains, and the Finger Lakes.



Chapter 3

A wide-angle photograph of a coastal dune landscape. A light-colored wooden boardwalk, constructed from horizontal planks, curves from the bottom center towards the middle ground, leading the viewer's eye into the scene. The boardwalk is flanked by dense, tall grasses in shades of green and yellow. In the background, rolling sand dunes are visible, some with exposed sandy tops and others covered in low-lying vegetation. A dark line of trees marks the horizon under a heavy, overcast sky with soft, diffused light. The overall mood is serene and natural.

High cost of living and housing crisis

- New York's skyrocketing housing costs make it one of the most expensive places to live in the U.S. Rent prices continue to rise, pushing middle- and lower-income residents out of the city or into financial hardship. Affordable housing programs exist, but demand far exceeds supply, and homelessness remains a growing issue. Gentrification has also displaced many long-time residents, deepening the housing crisis.



Income inequality

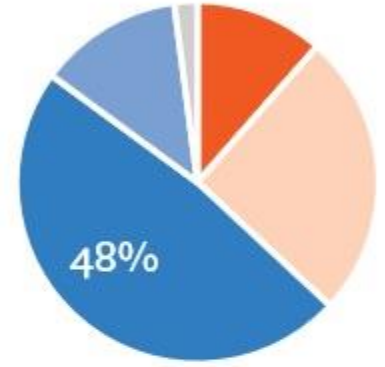
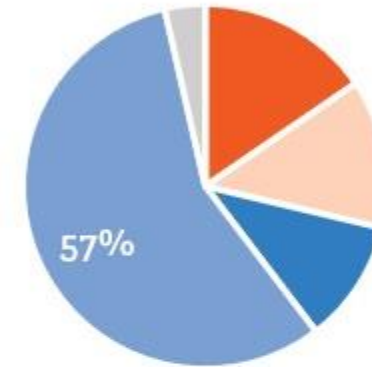
- New York has one of the highest wealth gaps in the country, with extreme differences between the ultra-wealthy and low-income populations. While Wall Street and the financial sector generate massive wealth, many working-class residents struggle with low wages and high living costs. This disparity affects access to quality healthcare, education, and job opportunities, reinforcing a cycle of poverty.

Families with children in the lowest income quintile look very different than those at the top

Household Heads in... Highest Quintile Lowest Quintile

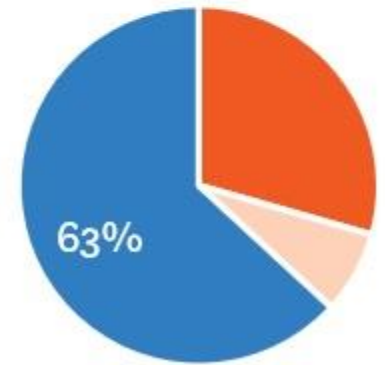
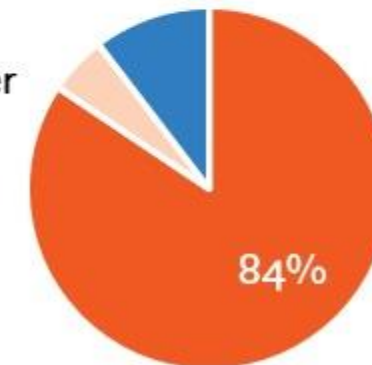
Race/Ethnicity

- Asian
- Black
- Hispanic/Latino
- White
- Other



Marital Status/Gender

- Married couple
- Single male
- Single female



Infrastructure and public transportation

- New York's subway system, managed by the MTA, suffers from chronic delays, maintenance backlogs, and funding issues. Aging roads, bridges, and tunnels also need urgent upgrades. Congestion and unreliable transit impact millions of commuters daily, affecting both economic productivity and quality of life. Despite efforts to modernize, long-term funding and political challenges slow progress.





Thank You!