Mapping of:

Unequal Exposure to Ecological Hazards 2005:

Environmental Injustices in the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts -

A report by the Philanthropy and Environmental Justice Research Project, Northeastern University –

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by: Colin Clark

Background of Study:

- Study is an update to a 2001 study by Philanthropy and E.J. Research Project (N.U.)
- Demographic data was collected from year 2000 Census and the Environmental data was obtained from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.
- Downtown Boston was broken into 12 neighborhoods for a closer look.
- The study defines income into lower and higher income communities (35 of them in this study) Lower = up to \$52,700 med income per home,

Higher = \$52701 or greater.

- The authors note that Boston is the most expensive metro area in the U.S.
- Environmental Hazard Points (EHP's which these maps are based), are a calculation made by the AUTHORS assessment "of the relative risk [polluting facilities] typically represent." slide will show table to determine points
- The authors also suggest that "this report is [perhaps] the most comprehensive [E.J.] of any state in the country.
- Minority communities are defined as having greater than 15% "colored" populations.

Study Facts Noted:

- Low income communities face a cumulative exposure rate to environmentally hazardous facilities and sites 4 times greater than high income communities.
- High minority communities face a cumulative exposure rate to environmentally hazardous facilities and sites over 20 times greater than low minority communities.
- Communities that have less money, have less resources, can not defend themselves.
- There are 30,570 DEP (Department of Environmental Protection) hazardous waste sites -3,741 pose SERIOUS environmental and human health threats -31 are on the EPA's Superfund List (National Priorities List NPL).
- Hazardous waste sites are broken into 3 tiers (Tier I, Tier II, and Non-Tier).

Building of EHP's

Points are established and facilities / sites are giving point ratings.
Locations are the assigned to demographic and political units (towns, race, income). Reminder, this is the authors interpretation of which sites should be given a certain number of points. The more toxic a chemical, the higher the concentrations, the higher the points.

Type of Hazardous Site or Facility	Points Rating Severity of Each Site or Facility
Sites and Releases	
EPA National Priority List Site	25
Mass DEP TEIR 1A Site	10
Mass DEP TEIR 1B	8
Mass DEP TEIR 1D	8
Mass DEP TEIR 1C	6
Mass DEP TEIR 2	4
Other Mass DEP Sites	1
Landfill Types (O = Operational) (NO = No	ot Operating)
Ash Landfill (O)	6
Ash Landfill (NO)	3
Demolition Landfill (O)	6
Demolition Landfill (NO)	3
Illegal Site (O)	6
Illegal Site (NO)	3
Municiple Incinerator (O)	10
Municiple Incinerator (NO)	3
Recycling Facility (O)	4
Recycling Facility (NO)	2
Resource Recovery Facility (O)	10
Resource Recovery Facility (NO)	3
Municiple Solid Waste Landfill (O)	6
Municple Solid Waste Landfill (NO)	3
Sludge Landfill (O)	6
Sludge Landfill (NO)	3
Transfer Station (O)	6
Transfer Station (NO)	3
Tire Piles	6

Industrial Facilities

TURA (MA Toxics Use Reduction Act) Facilities	5
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Map-making Methodology and Metadata:

Most of the maps have been designed as graduated color – 5 class maps. Some graduated symbol and combination maps have been created. A density map created by generating center-poly points from the town (plus Boston neighborhood) polys was interpolated using IDW (Inverse Distance Weighted) function in ESRI's ArcMAP 9.0. The "EHP Mountain 3-D" display was generated using ArcScene 9.0 by taking the IDW results and creating a TIN. The TIN was then exaggerated to enhance the appearance of the "mountains."

All map points, lines, and poly's were either created for this study or gathered from the Massachusetts GIS website - http://www.mass.gov/mgis/massgis.htm

All maps conform to the same standard projection:

Projected Coordinate System:

NAD 1083 StatePlane Massachusetts Main

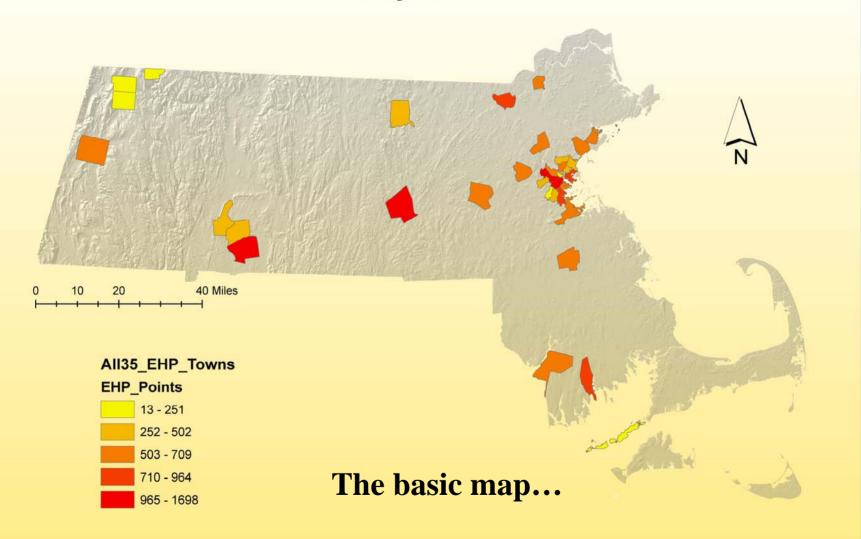
NAD_1983_StatePlane_Massachusetts_Mainland_FIPS_2001

Projection: Lambert_Conformal_Conic

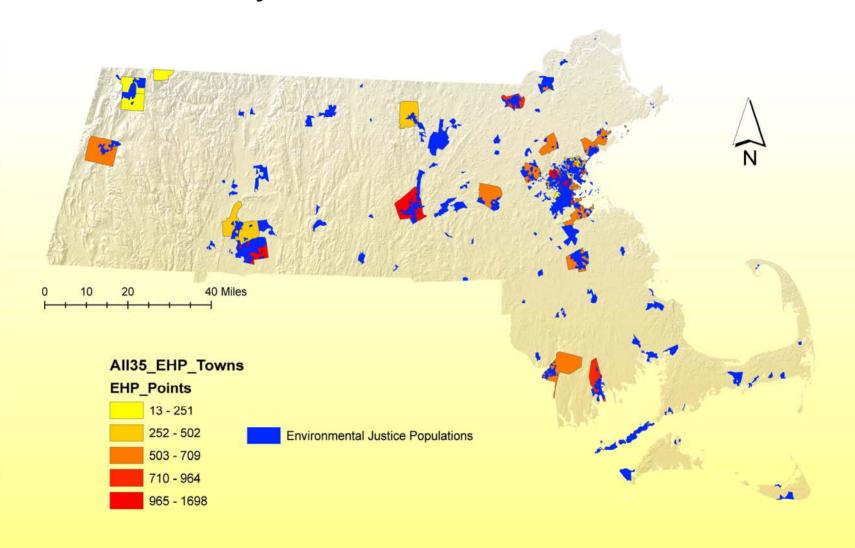
On to the MAPS!!!



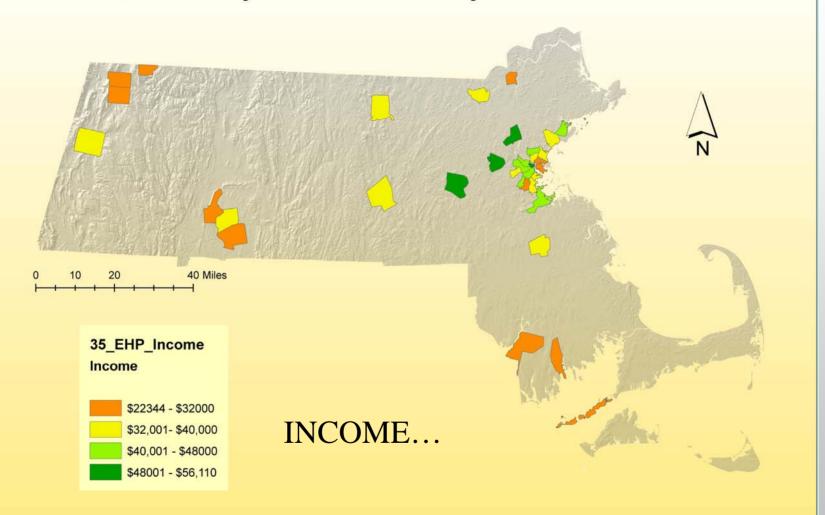
Total EHP POINTS by TOWN

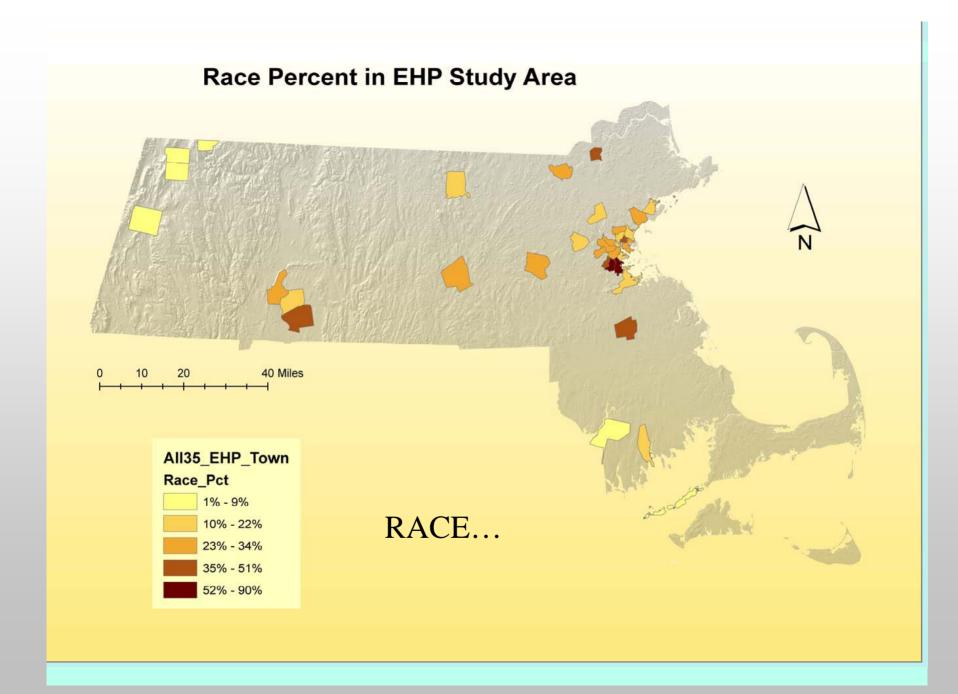


Total EHP POINTS by TOWN - Add State DATA COVER

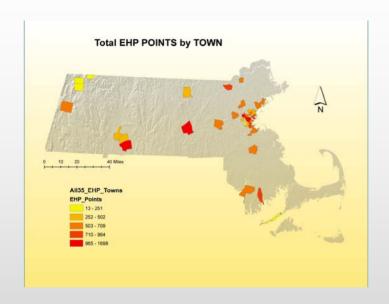


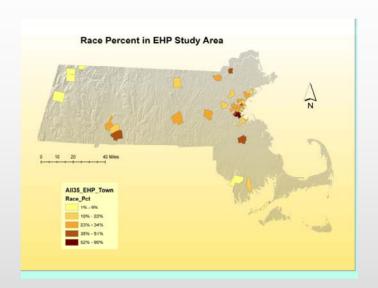
MED Income by TOWN in EHP Study Area

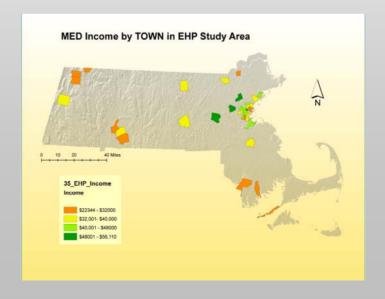




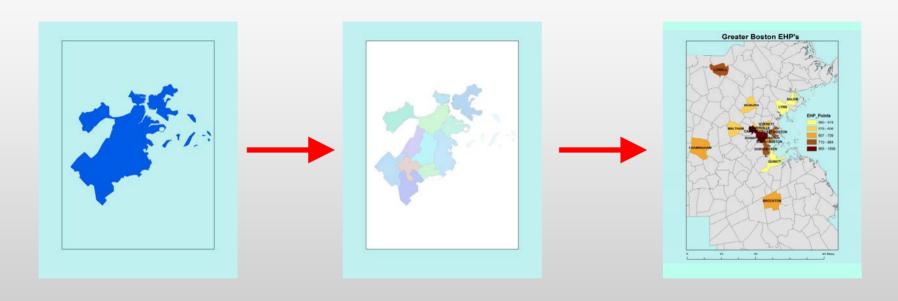
Comparison: side by side







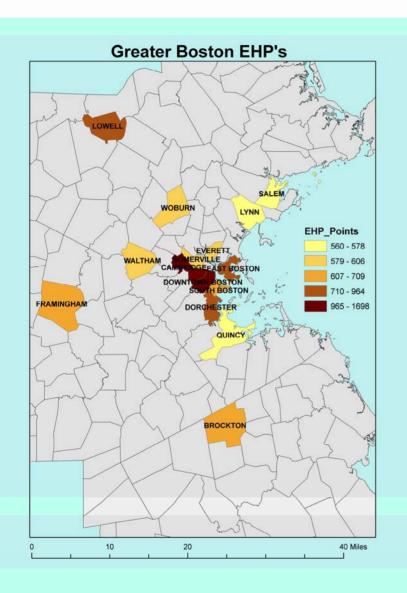
Building Boston's Neighborhoods:

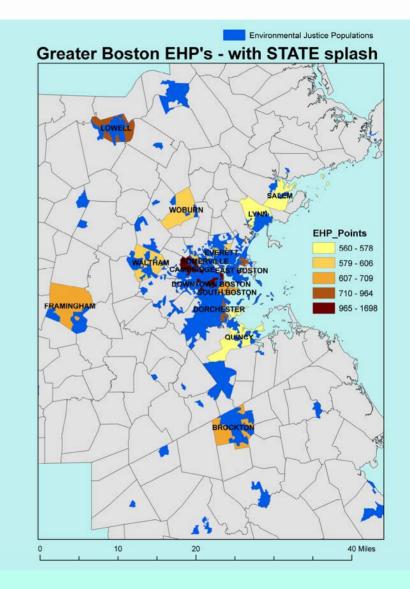


Boston Town Poly
Selected and layer
created.

"Neighborhoods" created from Census "block group" polys.

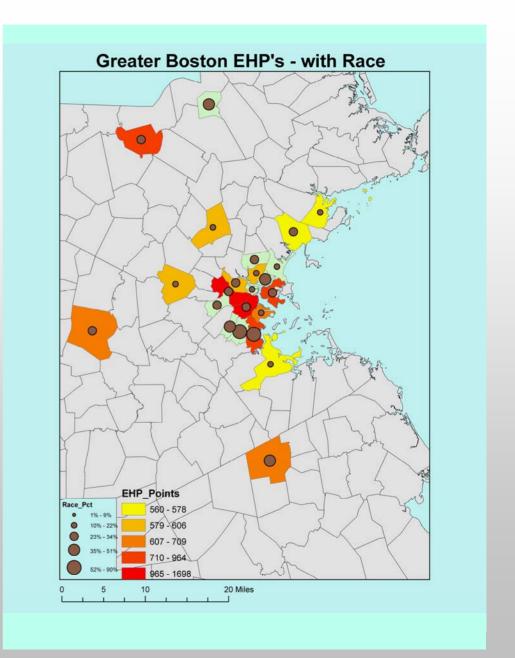
Neighborhoods then merged into "Towns' layer and attributes selected and classed for mapping.





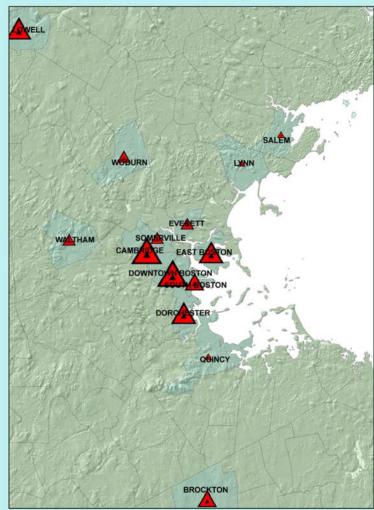
An Attempt at multisymbol mapping to include two of the three main attributes of the study:

- EHP's
- Race

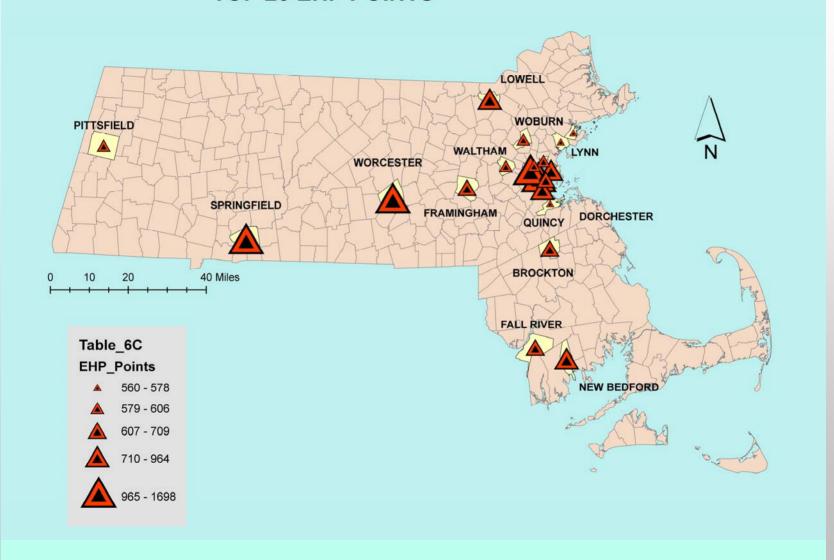


Graduated symbol map for contrast with choropleth mapping schemes.

Boston Area Graduated Symbols EHP's



TOP 20 EHP POINTS



Mountain Building:

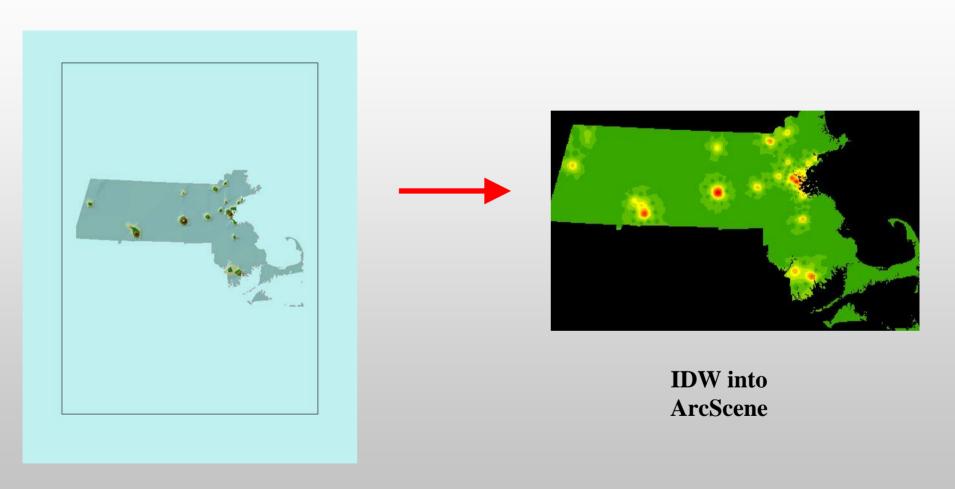


Town points created at poly centers

Town points merged with attribute table of working EHP town layer

EHP point field used for IDW density interpolation

Mountain Building 2:



IDW TIN output

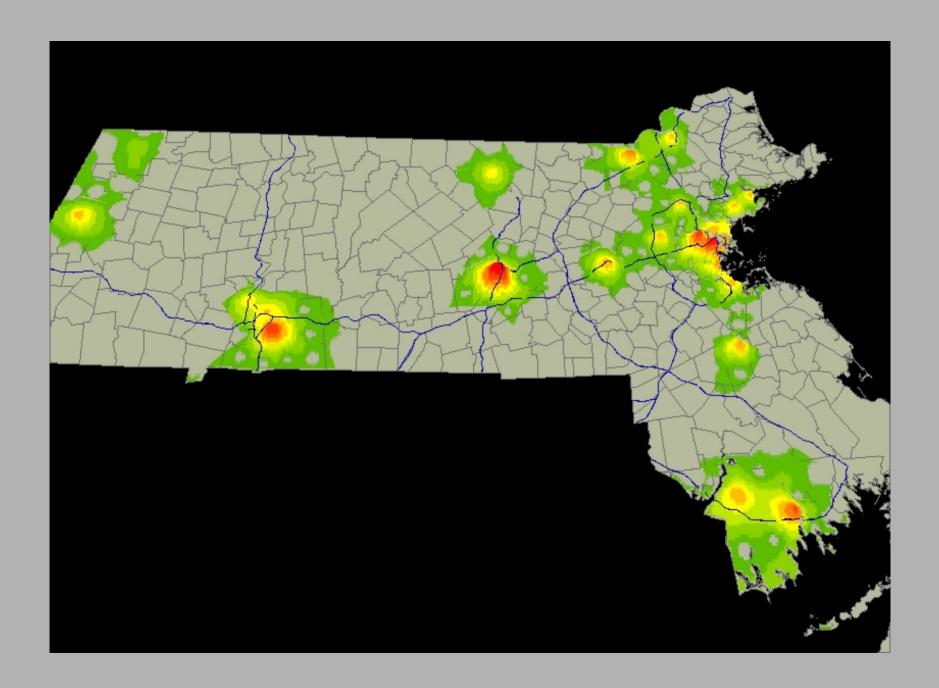
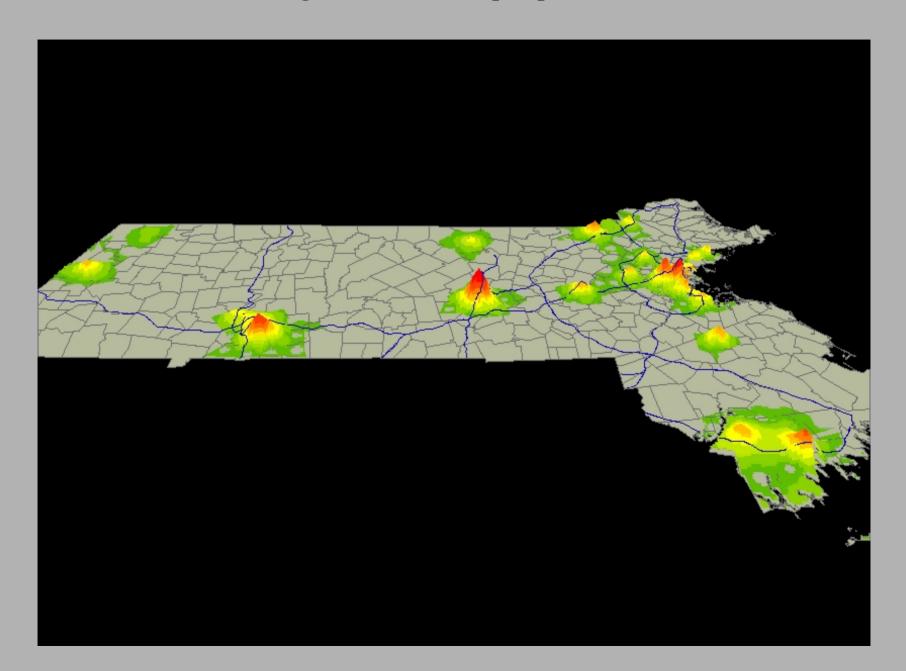
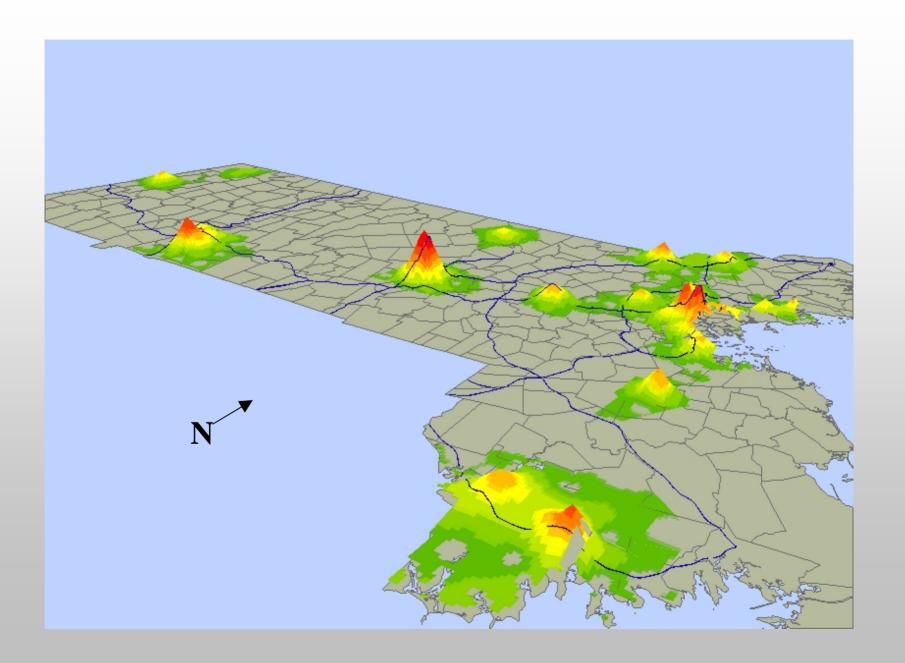
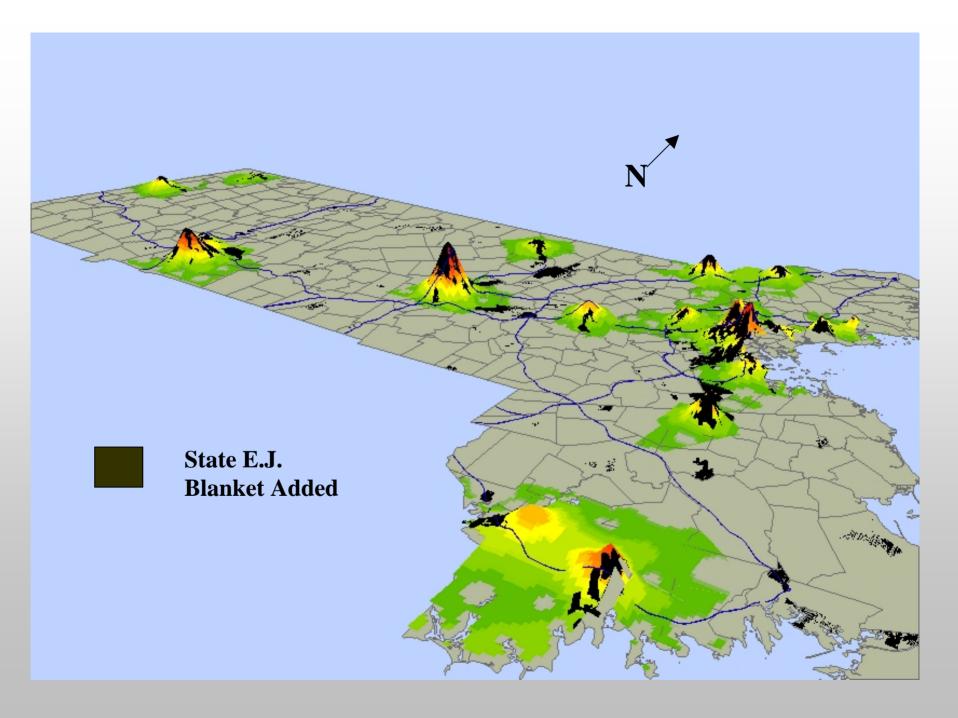


Image "tilt" for better prospective:







Conclusions / Questions:

- Did populations move into areas that were already considered higher Environmental threats (affordability of land) or did it change (areas built) after they moved there?
- Are the facilities and sites considered higher hazards located in areas where both distribution is easier (ports, highways, rail) and populations are both minority and poor? Cities...
- Money will protect the rich from polluting facilities and sites judicial, political clout see to it...