Analysis of Environmental Inequality in California

The social factors associated with worse air pollution in Southern California

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Background & Intro

- Pollutant level is higher in areas with lower income
- short-term exposures to ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide are thought to increase the risk of respiratory diseases
- Some respiratory diseases related to air pollution include Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease(COPD)
- Reduction of pollution exposure will lead to a better life expectancy



Questions Proposed

- Explore how each county's business or factory types, average income, diseases, are related to the seriousness of air pollution in its range
- We refer to Air Quality Index of NO2, SO2, O3, and CO for seriousness of air pollution
- Lower avg income, higher diseases rate, higher facility emission, factory related to fossil fuel / manufacturing -> higher AQI



Data Used

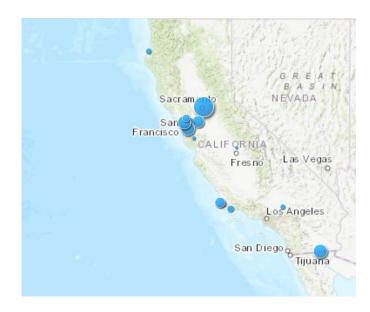
- US Household Income Statistics
- US Facility Level Air Pollution
- US Pollution Data (monitoring site)
- NAICS Dictionaries
- Reported Asthma Cases in 2014
- Reported COPD Cases in 2014
- USA County Layer

Symbol Repr - Greenhouse Gases Air Quality Index

- NO2

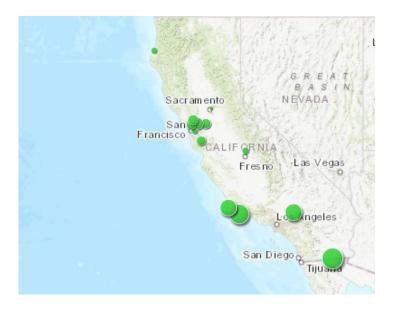


- SO2



Symbol Repr - Greenhouse Gases Air Quality Index

- 03



- CO



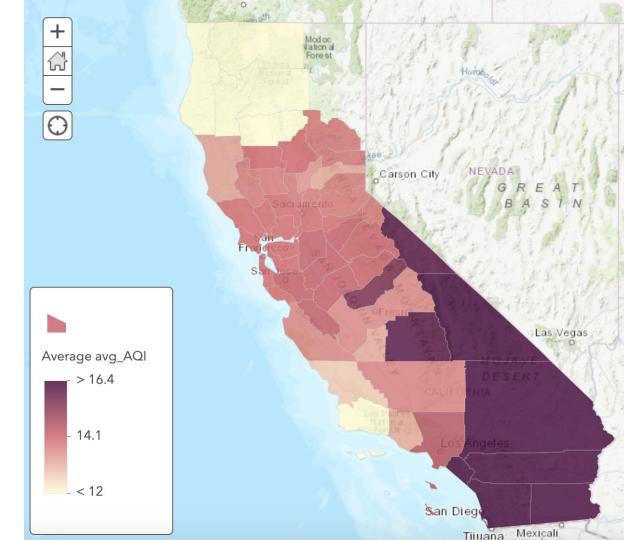
Buffered Average AQI (Normalized)

- Not all counties have monitoring site
- Used create_buffer to cover
 neighboring counties of those with
 monitoring site
- Normalized greenhouse gases
- AQI and calculated average
- The darker of color the higher AQI



Spatial Join CA County Layer w/ buffered Layer

We can see a clear trend that the air quality become worse and worse when getting towards the Southeastern of CA



Analysis

- With the finding that Southern California has worse air quality
- Explore social factors interact with air quality
 - Local income, Facility emission, Facility type, asthma and copd rate
- Image: average income by county

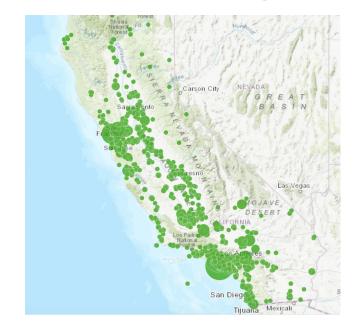


Facility TRI & GHG Emission

TRI: Toxic Release Inventory

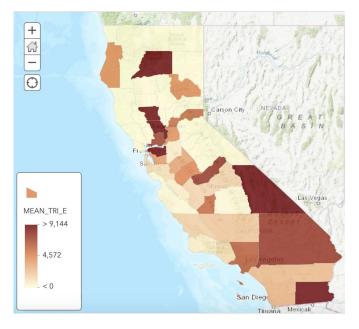


GHG: Greenhouse gas

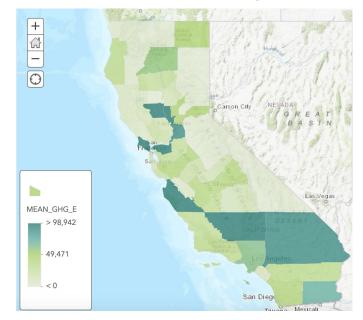


Aggregation of facilities points to counties

TRI: Toxic Release Inventory



GHG: Greenhouse gas

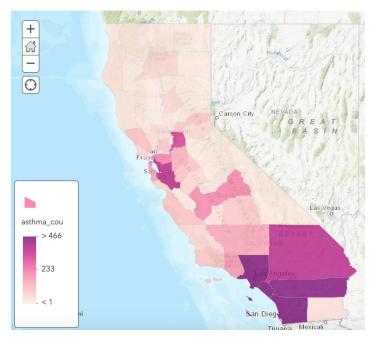


Most Common Industry Type by County

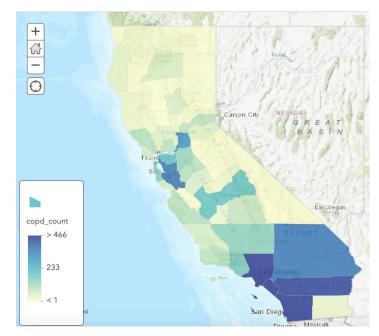


Asthma & COPD Cases Count

Asthma

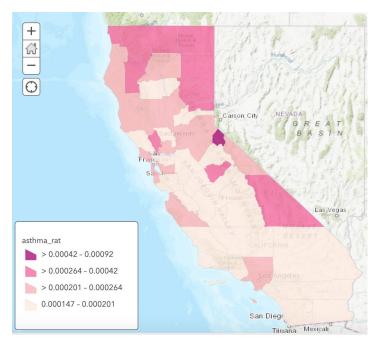


COPD

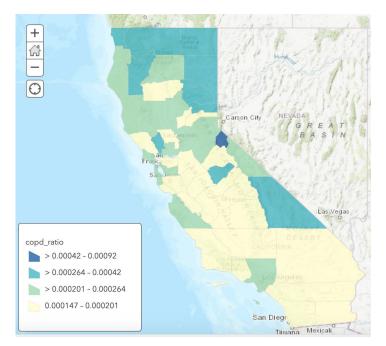


Asthma & COPD Incidence Rate

Asthma



COPD



Train and Classify

- Model used: Random Forest Classifier
- Total 6 features to train
 - income, facility emissions of TRI & GHG, facility types, incidence rate of asthma & COPD
 - Divided into 4 groups
- Discretize normalized average AQI into five equal-size quantiles

57.14%

Mean TRI Emission & Mean GHG Emission as Features

42.86%

Most Common Industry Type as Single Feature



Income as Single Feature

64.29%

Incidence Rate of Asthma & Incidence Rate of COPD as Features

Discussion

- Main industry type in each area is associated with its air quality
 - → Limit numbers of facilities related to fossil fuels, crude petroleum, and ready-mix concrete manufacturing

- Average emission of all facilities in an area is associated with air quality
 - → Regulate TRI and GHG emission of each facility
 - → Preprocessing before release/emission

Limitations of Analysis

- ★ 80 miles buffer for each monitoring site
- ★ Represent overall air quality by computing average normalized AQI of all four GHG AQI
- ★ One to one spatial join of buffers and county polygons
- ★ Data for reported asthma and COPD cases in 2014
 - Unreported Cases?
 - Short term vs. long term exposure?

Conclusion & Future Works

- Encourage local government to regulate businesses and factories
- Possible further investigation with individual long term and short term exposure data, and also more monitoring sites
- Research can be extended to the association of industry/health and other environmental pollution besides air pollution

Thank You!

