



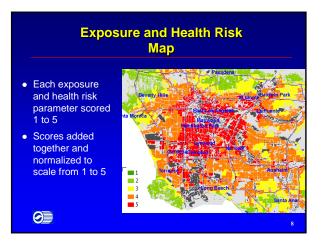
Elements of Screening Method Exposure and Health Risk State and federal data Modeling from emissions inventories Social and Health Vulnerability Based on epidemiological literature EJ literature on community vulnerability Land Use and Hazard Proximity ARB land use guidelines

Exposure and Health Risk • Fine Particulate Matter 2004 2006 annual average • Ozone 2004 2006 annual exceedances • Cancer Risk ARB modeled estimate Mobile and stationary sources for 2001 • Respiratory Hazard Air toxics for 1999 National Air Toxics Assessment • Toxic concentration based hazard scores Toxic Release Inventory facilities for 2005

Exposure & Health Risk Overview Data layer selection Monitored exposure data Modeled cancer and non cancer risk Advantages

- Reflects actual exposures
- Limitations
 May not detect local hotspots





Social and Health Vulnerability

- Race/Ethnicity
- Poverty
- Homeownership
- Educational attainment
- Age of residents children, seniors
- Linguistic isolation
 % households where English not spoken well
- Voter turnout
- Birth outcomes



Social and Health Vulnerability Overview

- Data layer selection
 - Demographic and socioeconomic data Social determinants of health
- Advantages

Indicators of socioeconomic status

Limitations

Proxy variables for health vulnerability



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Social and Health Vulnerability Map

- Each vulnerability parameter scored 1 to 5
- Scores added together and normalized to scale from 1 to 5





Land Use and Hazard Proximity

- Residential land use
- Locations of sensitive land uses schools, day care centers, playgrounds, urban parks, and health care facilities
- Hazardous land use

Railroads, airports, ports, petroleum refineries, and intermodal facilities

Proximity to potential air pollution hazards
 CHAPIS facilities

chrome plating facilities

Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities



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Land Use & Hazard Proximity Overview • Data layer selection:

Identify sensitive receptors Identify potential health hazards

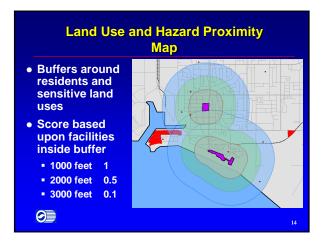
Advantages:

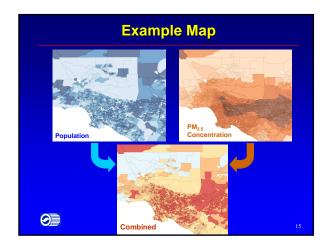
Consistent with ARB Land Use Handbook Indicative of hotspots and potential exposure

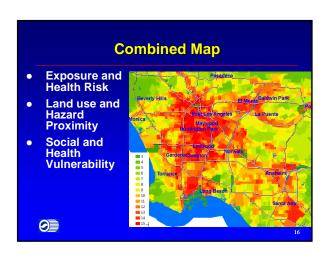
• Limitations:

May not reflect actual exposure or most toxic exposure









Conclusion

- This research project attempts to identify where actual and potential exposure to pollutants overlaps with social and health vulnerability
- Double counting is an issue
- It represents a snapshot in time
- Near roadway exposure not included
- Basic GIS method can be adapted to program needs

