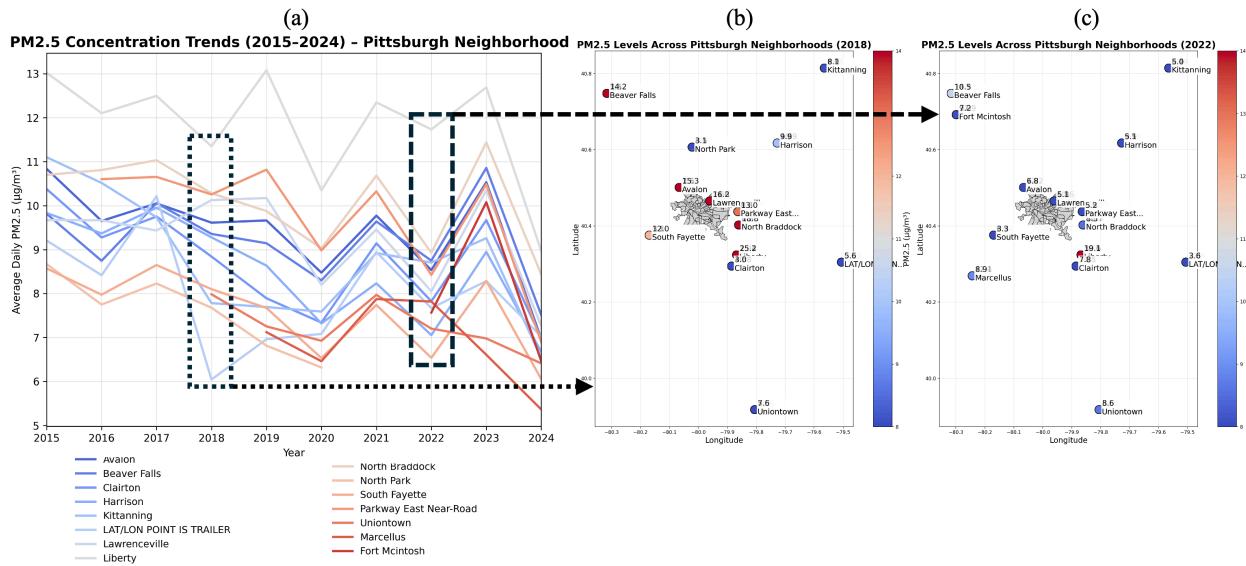


# Final Report By Hui Ji (huj16@pitt.edu)

(i) Title: PM2.5 Concentration Trends in Pittsburgh Neighborhoods (2015–2024)

(ii) Main Figure: (ideally an integrated version comprising both the main one and small panels on the side)



- **Panel (a):** Year-to-year PM2.5 concentration trends across Pittsburgh Neighborhoods.
- **Panel (b):** Geographical PM2.5 distribution in 2018.
- **Panel (c):** Geographical PM2.5 distribution in 2022.

(iii) Legend Explanation:

- **Colored Lines (Panel a):** Panel (a) visualizes **year-to-year PM2.5 concentration trends** for all monitoring neighborhoods across the Pittsburgh region from **2015 to 2024**. The following elements appear in the plot:
  - Each line represents the **annual average PM2.5 concentration** measured at one monitoring neighborhood.
  - X-Axis (Year), Y-Axis (Average Daily PM2.5 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )).
  - Colors are **assigned uniquely to each neighborhood** for visual distinction *only*; the color does **not** encode magnitude or category.

- Line shapes and directions reveal:
  - **Long-term trends** (decline, increase, or plateau)
  - **Year-to-year variability**
  - **Neighborhoods with consistently high or low PM2.5 levels**

This allows comparison of pollution trajectories across different areas.

- **Solid Points in Panels (b) and (c):**  
Each point represents a monitoring site.
  - **Color scale:** PM2.5 concentration (blue = low, red = high).
  - **Numeric label:** Actual PM2.5 value measured at that location.
  - **Text label:** Neighborhood name.
- **Gray Polygons (b) and (c):**  
Pittsburgh administrative neighborhood boundaries from GIS shapefile.
- **Color Bar:**  
Quantitative mapping of PM2.5 concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) to a blue–red color gradient.
- **Dashed Boxes and Arrows (Panel a → b → c):**  
Highlight selected years (2018 and 2022) used for detailed spatial visualization.

#### (v) data and method:

#### **Data Sources (<https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/download-daily-data>)**

- **EPA Air Quality Monitoring Dataset (2015–2024)**  
Files: ad\_viz\_plotval\_data\_2015.csv, ..., ad\_viz\_plotval\_data\_2024.csv  
Includes:
  - Latitude & longitude of monitoring sites
  - Local Site Name (interpreted as neighborhood)
  - Daily Mean PM2.5 Concentration
- **Pittsburgh Neighborhood Boundary Shapefile**  
Files: Neighborhoods\_.shp, .dbf, .shx, .prj, .cpg  
Used for accurate geographic boundary overlays.

#### **Method Summary**

##### **1. Data Cleaning & Standardization**

- Harmonized column names.
- Filtered valid PM2.5 measurements.
- Converted geographic coordinates into a GeoDataFrame.

## 2. Trend Analysis (Panel a)

- Aggregated daily PM2.5 to **yearly averages** per neighborhood.
- Produced multi-line time-series visualization using Matplotlib/Seaborn.

## 3. Spatial Analysis (Panels b & c)

- **Spatial join:** matched PM2.5 monitoring points to neighborhood polygons.
- Overlayed point measurements on geographic neighborhoods.
- Labeled points with PM2.5 value + Local Site Name.
- Used a **controlled color range** for consistent visual comparison.

## 4. Visualization Integration

- Combined trend plot and two spatial panels into a single multi-panel figure.
- Added annotations linking temporal trends to spatial snapshots.

### (vi) significance statement:

Understanding neighborhood-level PM2.5 pollution is essential for:

- **Environmental justice:** identifies communities disproportionately exposed to harmful air pollution.
- **Public health planning:** PM2.5 is linked to cardiovascular disease, asthma, and premature mortality.
- **Urban policy:** supports targeted interventions such as emission controls, zoning changes, or traffic redirection.
- **Long-term monitoring:** reveals persistent hotspots and evaluates effectiveness of clean-air initiatives.

The integrated figure (trends + spatial maps) provides a **comprehensive picture** of how pollution evolves over time and how it is distributed across the Pittsburgh metropolitan area—insights not visible from either temporal or spatial analysis alone.

### Github:

<https://github.com/HuiJi-1024/Final-Project-for-INFSCI-2415-huj16-pitt.edu->