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# Neighborhood Environmental Burden and Cardiovascular Health in the US

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## Key Points

**Question** Across US neighborhoods, is there an association between cumulative environmental burden and cardiovascular health?

**Findings** In this cross-sectional study of 71 659 US Census tracts, neighborhoods in the top quartile of environmental burden experienced significantly higher rates of cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, and obesity) and diseases (coronary heart disease and stroke) compared with those in the bottom quartile. The association between environmental burden and cardiovascular health was more pronounced in socially vulnerable neighborhoods.

**Meaning** The findings of an association between neighborhood environmental burden and worse cardiovascular health in socially vulnerable communities that are also disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards suggest that future studies should investigate the impact of addressing environmental

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## Abstract

**Importance** Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the US. However, little is known about the association between cumulative environmental burden and cardiovascular health across US neighborhoods.

**Objective** To evaluate the association of neighborhood-level environmental burden with prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases, overall and by levels of social vulnerability.

**Design, Settings, and Participants** This was a national cross-sectional study of 71 659 US Census tracts. Environmental burden (EBI) and social vulnerability indices from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry were linked to the 2020 CDC PLACES data set. Data were analyzed from March to October 2023.

**Exposures** The EBI, a measure of cumulative environmental burden encompassing 5 domains (air pollution, hazardous or toxic sites, built environment, transportation infrastructure, and water pollution).

**Main Outcomes and Measures** Neighborhood-level prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, and obesity) and cardiovascular diseases (coronary heart disease and stroke).

**Results** Across the US, neighborhoods with the highest environmental burden (top EBI quartile) were more likely than those with the lowest environmental burden (bottom EBI quartile) to be urban (16 626 [92.7%] vs 13 414 [75.4%]), in the Midwest (5191 [28.9%] vs 2782 [15.6%]), have greater median (IQR) social vulnerability scores (0.64 [0.36-0.85] vs 0.42 [0.20-0.65]), and have higher proportions of adults in racial or ethnic minority groups (median [IQR], 34% [12-73] vs 12% [5-30]). After adjustment, neighborhoods with the highest environmental burden had significantly higher rates of cardiovascular risk factors than those with the lowest burden, including hypertension (mean [SD], 32.83% [7.99] vs 32.14% [6.99]; adjusted difference, 0.84%; 95% CI, 0.71-0.98), diabetes (mean [SD], 12.19% [4.33] vs 10.68% [3.27]; adjusted difference, 0.62%; 95% CI, 0.53-0.70), and obesity (mean [SD], 33.57% [7.62] vs 30.86% [6.15]; adjusted difference, 0.77%; 95% CI, 0.60-0.94). Similarly, neighborhoods with the highest environmental burden had significantly higher rates of coronary heart disease (mean [SD], 6.66% [2.15] vs 6.82% [2.41]; adjusted difference, 0.28%; 95% CI, 0.22-0.33) and stroke (mean [SD], 3.65% [1.47] vs 3.31% [1.12]; adjusted difference, 0.19%; 95% CI, 0.15-0.22). Results were consistent after matching highest and lowest environmentally burdened neighborhoods geospatially and based on other covariates. The associations between environmental burden quartiles and cardiovascular risk factors and diseases were most pronounced among socially vulnerable neighborhoods.

**Conclusions and Relevance** In this cross-sectional study of US neighborhoods, cumulative environmental

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Whether initiatives that address poor environmental conditions will improve cardiovascular health requires additional prospective investigations.

## Introduction

Cardiovascular disease remains the leading cause of death in the US.<sup>1</sup> Socially vulnerable communities experience a disproportionately higher burden of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases, driven in part by social determinants of health, such as poor access to care, inadequate housing, and food insecurity.<sup>2-5</sup> In addition to these social risk factors, there is growing concern around the influence of environmental risk factors on cardiovascular health.<sup>6,7</sup>

Previous studies have focused on the contributions of individual environmental exposures on health outcomes. For example, several large-scale epidemiologic studies have demonstrated that exposure to gaseous pollutants (eg, ozone) and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) increase the risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality.<sup>8-11</sup> Other environmental burdens, such as exposure to toxic metals and industrial waste, transportation noise pollution, and lack of recreational facilities and green spaces for regular exercise, have each been associated with worse health outcomes.<sup>12-15</sup> However, little is currently known about the cumulative and collective impact of these environmental burdens on the neighborhood-level prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases. In addition, despite evidence that certain environmental factors, such as air pollution exposure, disproportionately affect low-income and high-proportion racial and ethnic minority communities,<sup>16-18</sup> it is unclear if there are significant interactions between environmental burden and social vulnerability. Understanding the collective influence of neighborhood environmental burdens on cardiovascular health and how these associations vary by social vulnerability could inform targeted efforts by health systems, public health leaders, and other sectors to address these hazards and improve cardiovascular health outcomes.

Therefore, in this national study, we evaluated the association between neighborhood-level environmental burden and the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, and obesity) and diseases (coronary heart disease and stroke). We also assessed whether the association between environmental burden and cardiovascular health varied across different levels of neighborhood-level social vulnerability.

## Methods

This cross-sectional study of 71 659 US neighborhoods used US Census tract-level data on environmental burden from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).<sup>19</sup> The study followed the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guideline for cross-sectional studies. Institutional review board approval from the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center was not required because of the use of publicly available and deidentified data, as per institutional policy.

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The prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases within each Census tract (hereafter, neighborhood) among adults 18 years and older was extracted from the 2020 CDC PLACES data set, which is based on the 2017-2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and obtained through a validated multilevel regression and poststratification approach for small-area estimation (additional details provided in the eMethods in [Supplement 1](#)).<sup>20,21</sup>

## Environmental Burden Index

In 2022, the CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry released the environmental burden index (EBI), the first national, granular, and comprehensive measure of exposure to environmental factors influencing human health.<sup>22</sup> Data were collected by the CDC, US Census Bureau, US Environmental Protection Agency, and the US Mine Safety and Health Administration. Indicators were identified through a scoping review of the environmental burden literature and were evaluated for inclusion based on a set of criteria, including accuracy, reliability, validity, and availability at scale. Further details about the development and validation of the EBI have been detailed elsewhere.<sup>19</sup> The EBI is calculated at the individual neighborhood level, and encompasses 17 indicators reflecting data from 2014 to 2021 and spanning 5 separate domains, including (1) air pollution, (2) hazardous and toxic sites (eg, coal and lead mines), (3) the built environment (eg, recreational parks and neighborhood walkability), (4) transportation infrastructure (eg, high-volume roads and airports), and (5) water pollution. Each indicator is a percentile rank. All EBI domains are computed by summing corresponding indicators and converting the summated score into an overall percentile score. The overall EBI is similarly calculated using all indicators. Each neighborhood receives an EBI score ranging from 0 to 1, with 0 representing the lowest environmental burden and 1 representing the highest environmental burden. Detailed descriptions of all indicators included in the EBI are provided in eTable 1 in [Supplement 1](#).

## Covariates

Neighborhood-level social vulnerability index (SVI) was obtained from the CDC and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The SVI is a composite measure of demographic and socioeconomic factors that influence how communities respond to external stresses on human health.<sup>2,23</sup> It encompasses 14 indicators reflecting data from 2015 to 2019 and spanning 4 separate domains, including (1) racial or ethnic minority status, (2) socioeconomic status (eg, poverty and unemployment), (3) household characteristics (eg, disability status and limited English-speaking ability), and (4) housing type (eg, group quarters). Each indicator is a percentile rank. Similar to the EBI, the SVI is calculated by summing indicators and converting the summated score into an overall percentile score. Each neighborhood receives an SVI score ranging from 0 to 1, with 0 representing the least social vulnerability and 1 representing the most social vulnerability. Detailed descriptions of all indicators included in the SVI are provided in eTable 2 in [Supplement 1](#).

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tained from CDC PLACES. The number of nonfederal primary care physicians and physicians specializing in cardiovascular disease per 100 000 population at the county level were extracted from the 2018 Area Health Resources File. Neighborhoods were designated as urban (1-3) or rural (4-9) based on 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes from the US Department of Agriculture.

## Outcomes

We evaluated the prevalence of 3 cardiovascular risk factors: hypertension, diabetes, and obesity. Hypertension and diabetes were defined based on self-report of a clinical diagnosis by a health care professional. Obesity was defined as a body mass index of 30 or greater (calculated from self-reported weight and height as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared). We also evaluated the prevalence of 2 cardiovascular diseases: coronary heart disease and stroke. Coronary heart disease was defined based on self-report of a clinical diagnosis of angina or coronary heart disease by a health care professional. Stroke was also defined as a self-reported clinical diagnosis by a health care professional.

## Statistical Analysis

Neighborhoods were divided into quartiles of environmental burden using the EBI. Neighborhoods in quartile 4 were designated as the most environmentally burdened and those in quartile 1 were designated as the least environmentally burdened. Neighborhood characteristics and covariates were summarized descriptively and compared across EBI quartiles using  $\chi^2$  and Kruskal-Wallis tests.

For the main analysis, we fit mixed-effects linear regression models weighted for population size to evaluate differences in the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases across quartiles of environmental burden at the neighborhood level. Random effects terms were included in models to account for clustering of neighborhoods within counties. Models were adjusted for neighborhood age and sex composition, SVI quartile, rurality, region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or West), and measures of health care access (number of physicians specializing in cardiovascular disease per 100 000 population, number of primary care physicians per 100 000 population, and percent of adults who received a routine checkup in the last year). We also repeated this main analysis after including the continuous SVI, rather than SVI quartiles, as a covariate in our models. As a sensitivity analysis, we adjusted models for neighborhood-level rates of current smoking because cigarette use could be considered either a confounder or mediator in this analysis.<sup>24,25</sup> We then conducted a falsification test for our main analysis by evaluating the association between neighborhood environmental burden and the prevalence of arthritis, a non-cardiovascular health outcome that has not been strongly linked to environmental hazards.<sup>26,27</sup>

Next, to assess whether associations between environmental burden and cardiovascular health varied across different levels of neighborhood social vulnerability, EBI  $\times$  SVI interaction terms were included in our

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ed prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases based on environmental burden and stratified by neighborhood social vulnerability were estimated using marginal standardization of regression coefficients. To explore potential contributions of distinct environmental burden domains at different levels of neighborhood social vulnerability, we also fit multivariate mixed-effects linear regression models to evaluate associations between all 5 EBI domains and cardiovascular health stratified across SVI quartiles.

Finally, we performed an additional analysis to address the possibility that unmeasured factors contributed to observed associations between environmental burden and cardiovascular health. We first used matching to identify neighborhoods that were geospatially close to one another but had very different levels of environmental burden (Q4 vs Q1). Two matching methods were used.<sup>28</sup> The first set of neighborhood pairs were generated through simple matching based on geospatial proximity within 50 miles. Geographic distance was calculated using longitude and latitude coordinates of the geometric centroid of neighborhoods obtained from the US Census Bureau. The second set of neighborhood pairs were generated using stricter criteria through exact matching for SVI quartile, rurality, and region and caliper matching for geospatial proximity (within 50 miles), sex composition (within 5% of percentage female), age composition (within 5% of percentage 65 years and older), per capita rate of cardiovascular disease physicians (within 5 per 100 000 population), per capita rate of primary care physicians (within 10 per 100 000 population), and percentage of adults who received a routine checkup in the last year (within 5%). We then used weighted and multivariate mixed-effects linear regression models with neighborhood pair random effects to determine associations between environmental burden and cardiovascular risk factors and diseases.

All statistical tests were 2-sided, and  $P < .05$  was considered statistically significant. Analyses were conducted between March and October 2023 using STATA version 18.0 (StataCorp) and MATLAB 2022b (MathWorks).

## Results

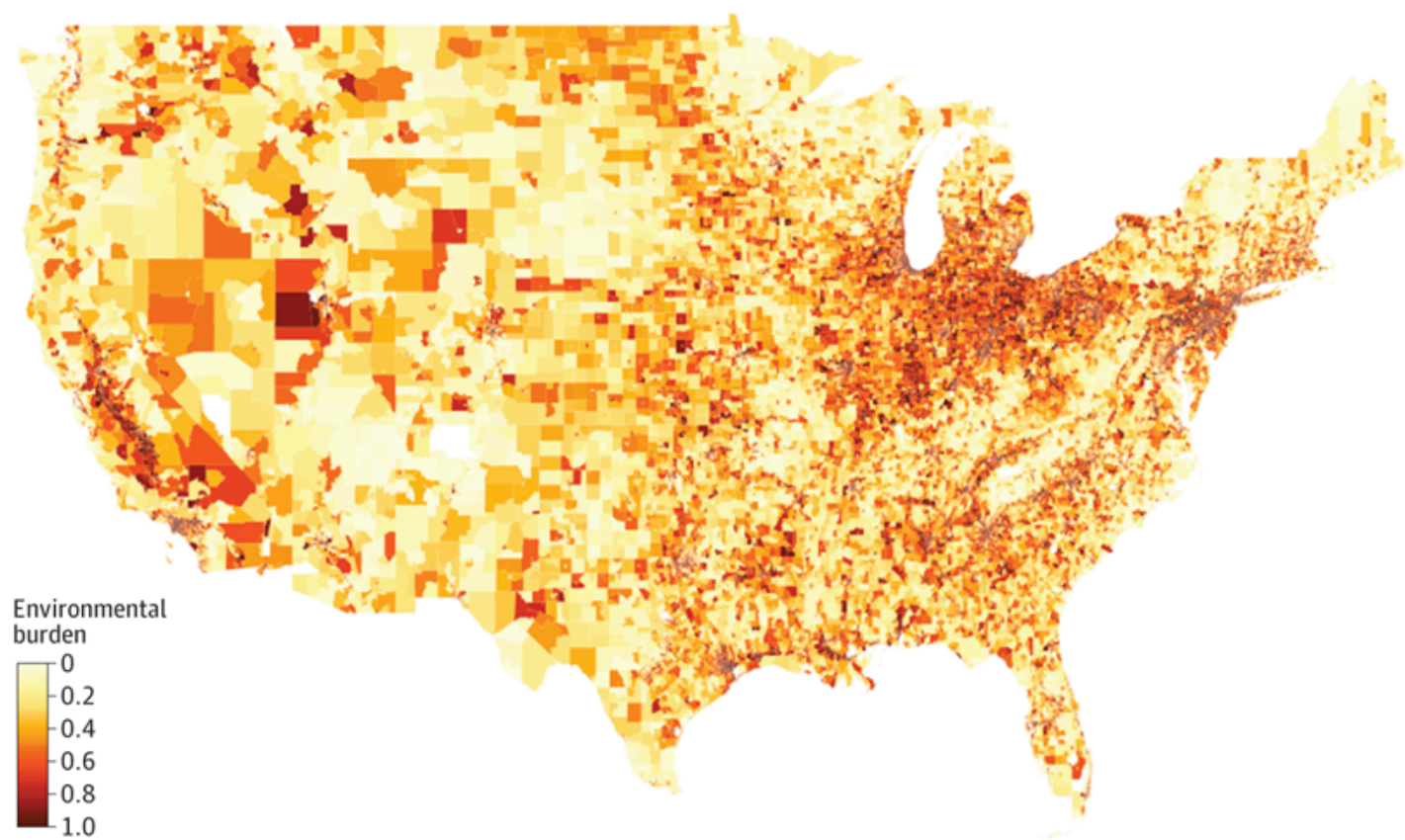
Our study sample included 71 659 neighborhoods across the US. The geographic distribution of neighborhood environmental burden is illustrated in **Figure 1**. Compared to those with the lowest environmental burden, neighborhoods with the highest environmental burden were more likely to be located in the Midwest (5191 [28.9%] vs 2782 [15.6%]) or Northeast (4782 [26.7%] vs 2004 [11.3%]), to be urban (16 626 [92.7%] vs 13 414 [75.4%]), and to have higher median (IQR) SVI scores (0.64 [0.36-0.85] vs 0.42 [0.20-0.65]) (**Table 1**). In addition, median (IQR) rates of poverty (16% [9-27] vs 10% [6-16]), uninsurance (15% [11-22] vs 12% [9-17]), and the proportion of adults in racial and ethnic minority groups (34% [12-73] vs 12% [5-30]) were higher in the most compared with the least environmentally burdened neighborhoods.

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
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**Figure 1. Neighborhood-Level Environmental Burden in the US**



Data on neighborhood level environmental burden index (EBI) were obtained from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The EBI encompasses the following 17 variables: (1) ozone; (2) fine particulate matter; (3) diesel particulate matter; (4) air toxics cancer risk; (5) national priority list sites; (6) toxic release inventory sites; (7) treatment, storage, and disposal sites; (8) risk management plan sites; (9) coal mines; (10) lead mines; (11) recreational parks; (12) houses built before 1980; (13) walkability; (14) high-volume roads; (15) railways; (16) airports, and (17) impaired surface water.

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**Table 1. Characteristics of Neighborhoods by Environmental Burden Quartile**



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**Table 1. Characteristics of Neighborhoods by Environmental Burden Quartile**

	All neighborhoods (N = 71 659)	Environmental burden quartile				
Characteristic		First (lowest) (n = 17 794)	Second (n = 17 967)	Third (n = 17 960)	Fourth (highest) (n = 17 938)	P value
Total population, No.	306 156 446	76 318 546	79 210 373	77 172 158	73 455 369	
Age, median (IQR), y	39 (34-44)	42 (36-47)	40 (35-45)	39 (34-43)	37 (32-42)	<.001
Female, median % (IQR)	51 (49-53)	51 (49-53)	51 (49-53)	51 (49-53)	51 (49-53)	<.001
Census region, No. (%)						
Midwest	16 930 (23.6)	2782 (15.6)	4125 (23.0)	4832 (26.9)	5191 (28.9)	<.001
Northeast	13 343 (18.6)	2004 (11.3)	2731 (15.2)	3826 (21.3)	4782 (26.7)	
South	25 951 (36.2)	7356 (41.3)	7339 (40.8)	6290 (35.0)	4966 (27.7)	
West	15 435 (21.5)	5652 (31.8)	3772 (21.0)	3012 (16.8)	2999 (16.7)	
Rurality, No. (%) <sup>a</sup>						
Rural	11 864 (16.6)	4380 (24.6)	3690 (20.5)	2482 (13.8)	1312 (7.3)	<.001
Urban	59 795 (83.4)	13 414 (75.4)	14 277 (79.5)	15 478 (86.2)	16 626 (92.7)	
Health care access						
Rate of annual physician visit, median % (IQR) <sup>b</sup>	76 (73-79)	75 (72-78)	76 (73-79)	77 (73-79)	77 (73-80)	<.001
Cardiologists per 100 000 population, median (IQR) <sup>c</sup>	6 (3-9)	5 (2-8)	6 (2-9)	7 (3-10)	7 (5-11)	<.001
Primary care physicians per 100 000 population, median (IQR) <sup>d</sup>	73 (55-93)	70 (49-86)	72 (51-92)	73 (55-95)	74 (59-95)	<.001
Social vulnerability index						
Social vulnerability index score, median (IQR) <sup>e</sup>	0.50 (0.25-0.75)	0.42 (0.20-0.65)	0.45 (0.22-0.70)	0.51 (0.26-0.76)	0.64 (0.36-0.85)	<.001
Racial and ethnic minority population, median % (IQR) <sup>f</sup>	19 (7-47)	12 (5-30)	15 (6-37)	21 (7-50)	34 (12-73)	<.001
Poverty rate, median % (IQR) <sup>g</sup>	12 (7-21)	10 (6-16)	11 (6-18)	12 (7-21)	16 (9-27)	<.001
Uninsurance rate, median % (IQR) <sup>h</sup>	13 (10-19)	12 (9-17)	13 (9-18)	13 (10-19)	15 (11-22)	<.001
Population without high school diploma, median % (IQR) <sup>i</sup>	10 (5-18)	8 (4-14)	9 (5-16)	10 (6-18)	14 (8-23)	<.001

<sup>a</sup> Derived from 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes from the US Department of Agriculture.

<sup>b</sup> Neighborhood-level measure from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's PLACES data set of the percent of adults aged 18 years and older who report having been to a doctor for a routine checkup (eg, a general physical examination, not an examination for a specific injury, illness, or condition) in the previous year.

<sup>c</sup> County-level number of physicians specializing in cardiovascular disease per 100 000 population from the Area Health Resources File.

<sup>d</sup> County-level number of nonfederal primary care physicians per 100 000 population from the Area Health Resources File.

<sup>e</sup> Neighborhood-level percentile ranked sum of social vulnerability indicators,

ranging from 0 to 1, with 0 representing the least social vulnerability and 1 representing the most social vulnerability.

<sup>f</sup> Percentage of neighborhood composed of racial and ethnic minority individuals (all persons except non-Hispanic White individuals).

<sup>g</sup> Percentage of neighborhood population with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

<sup>h</sup> Percentage of civilian and noninstitutionalized population in the neighborhood with no health insurance.

<sup>i</sup> Percentage of neighborhood population with no high school diploma among those 25 years and older.

## Neighborhood Environmental Burden and Cardiovascular Health

Neighborhood environmental burden was significantly associated with a higher prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases in a dose-dependent manner (**Figure 2**). After adjustment for age, sex, SVI quartile, rurality, region, and health care access, the most environmentally burdened neighborhoods (quar-



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difference, 95% CI, 0.84%; 95% CI, 0.71-0.98), diabetes (mean [SD], 12.19% [4.33] vs 10.68% [3.27]; adjusted difference, 0.62%; 95% CI, 0.53-0.70), and obesity (mean [SD], 33.57% [7.62] vs 30.86% [6.15]; adjusted difference, 0.77%; 95% CI, 0.60-0.94). Similar patterns were observed across cardiovascular diseases, with significantly higher rates of coronary heart disease (mean [SD], 6.66% [2.15] vs 6.82% [2.41]; adjusted difference, 0.28%; 95% CI, 0.22-0.33) and stroke (mean [SD], 3.65% [1.47] vs 3.31% [1.12]; adjusted difference: 0.19%; 95% CI: 0.15-0.22) in the most vs least environmentally burdened neighborhoods. Notably, falsification testing revealed no significant associations between neighborhood environmental burden and prevalence of arthritis (eFigure 1 in [Supplement 1](#)).

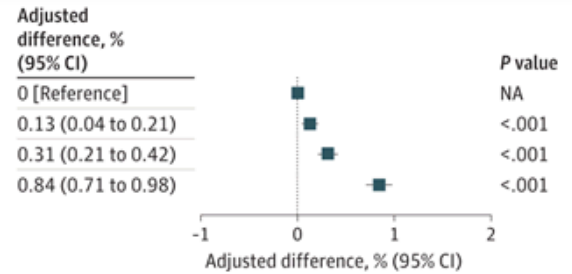
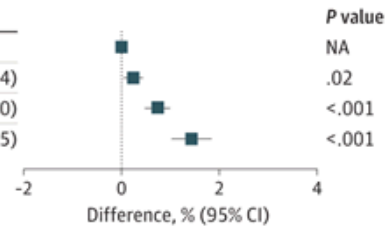
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## Figure 2. Neighborhood Environmental Burden and Cardiovascular Risk Factor and Disease Prevalence<sup>a,b,c</sup>

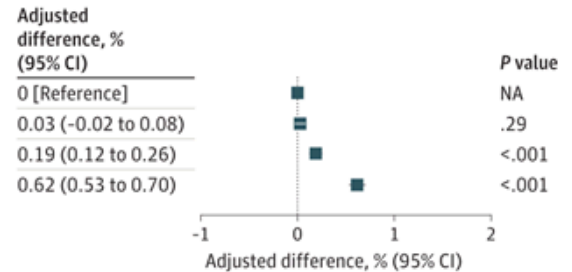
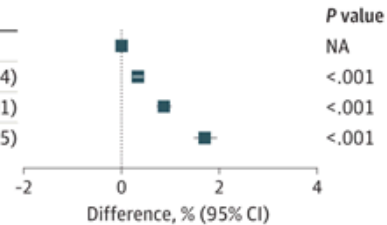
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**A** Hypertension

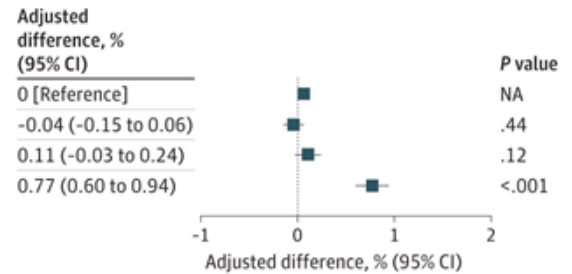
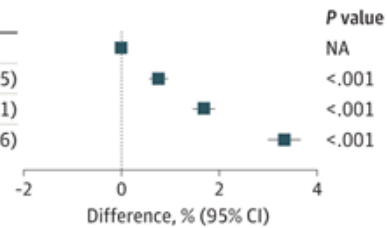
EB quartile	Prevalence, % mean (SD)	Difference, % (95% CI)
First	32.14 (7.0)	0 [Reference]
Second	32.18 (6.9)	0.24 (0.04 to 0.44)
Third	32.34 (7.1)	0.74 (0.48 to 1.00)
Fourth	32.83 (8.0)	1.43 (1.02 to 1.85)

**B** Diabetes

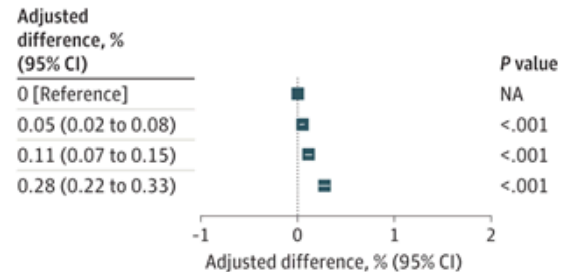
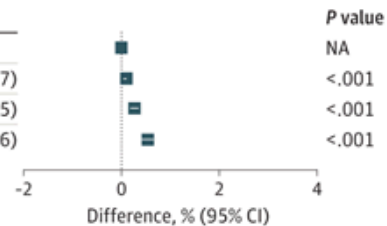
EB quartile	Prevalence, % mean (SD)	Difference, % (95% CI)
First	10.68 (3.3)	0 [Reference]
Second	10.81 (3.4)	0.33 (0.22 to 0.44)
Third	11.25 (3.7)	0.86 (0.72 to 1.01)
Fourth	12.19 (4.3)	1.71 (1.48 to 1.95)

**C** Obesity

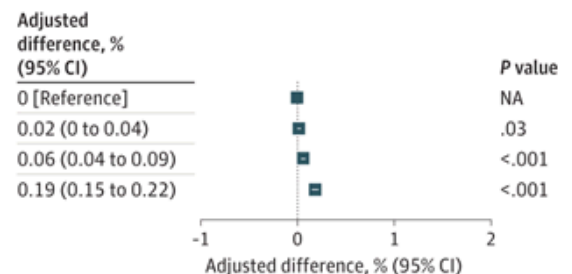
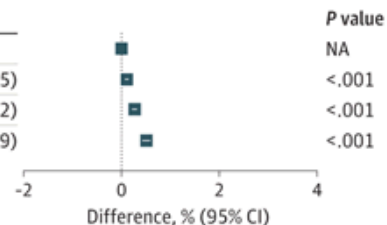
EB quartile	Prevalence, % mean (SD)	Difference, % (95% CI)
First	30.86 (6.1)	0 [Reference]
Second	31.82 (6.4)	0.75 (0.56 to 0.95)
Third	32.42 (6.9)	1.68 (1.46 to 1.91)
Fourth	33.57 (7.6)	3.32 (2.99 to 3.66)

**D** Coronary heart disease

EB quartile	Prevalence, % mean (SD)	Difference, % (95% CI)
First	6.82 (2.4)	0 [Reference]
Second	6.63 (2.1)	0.10 (0.04 to 0.17)
Third	6.57 (2.1)	0.27 (0.18 to 0.35)
Fourth	6.66 (2.2)	0.54 (0.42 to 0.66)

**E** Stroke

EB quartile	Prevalence, % mean (SD)	Difference, % (95% CI)
First	3.31 (1.1)	0 [Reference]
Second	3.31 (1.1)	0.11 (0.07 to 0.15)
Third	3.42 (1.2)	0.27 (0.22 to 0.32)
Fourth	3.65 (1.5)	0.51 (0.43 to 0.59)



EB indicates environmental burden; NA, not applicable.



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<sup>b</sup>Adjusted differences were obtained from models that adjusted for social vulnerability index quartile, age (percentage 18-29, 30-44, 40-64, and  $\geq 65$  years), sex (percentage female), rurality, region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or West), and health care access (number of cardiovascular disease physicians per 100 000 population, number of primary care physicians per 100 000 population, and percentage of adults having received a routine checkup in the last year).

<sup>c</sup>Error bars represent 95% CIs.

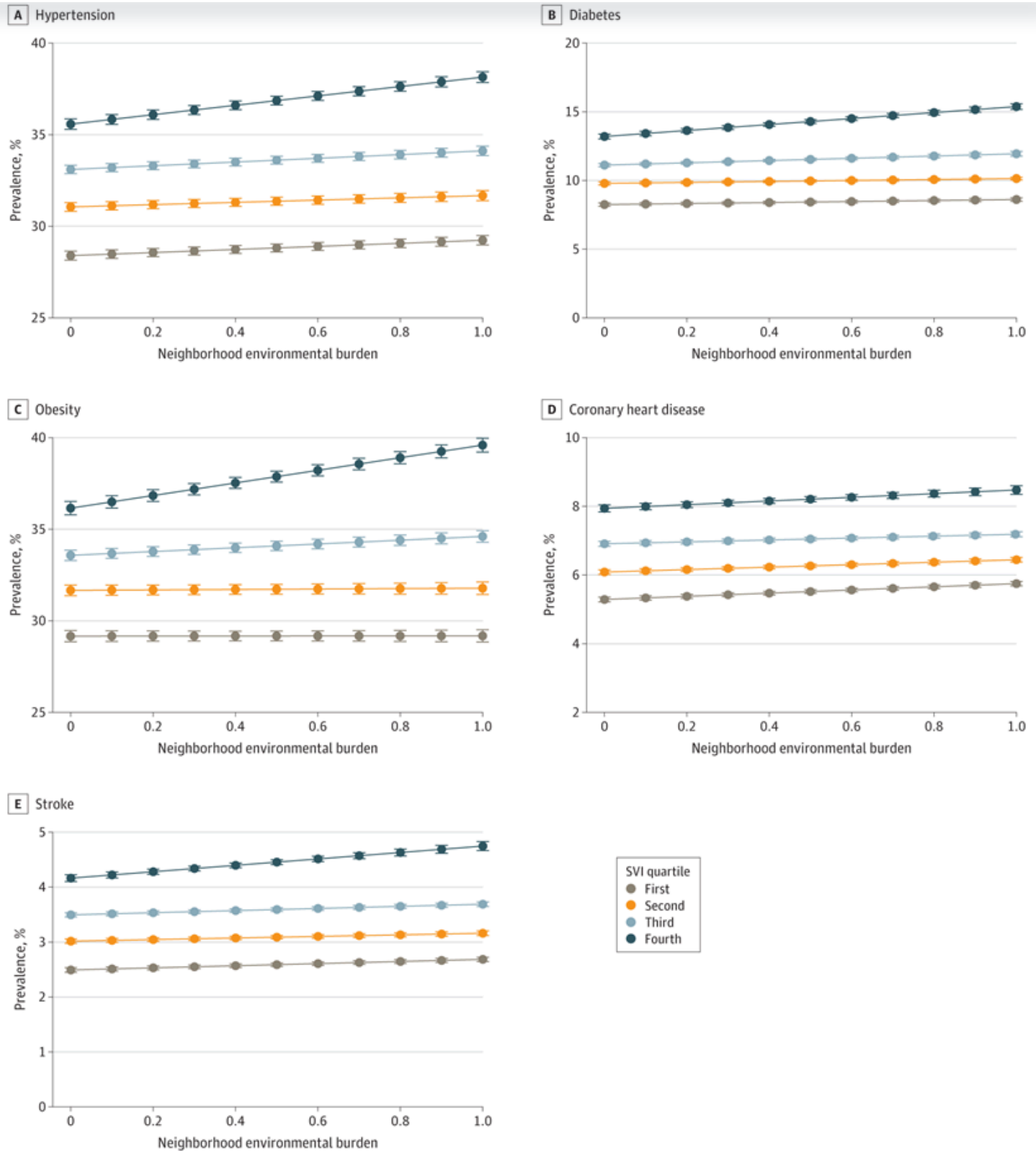
## Neighborhood Environmental Burden and Cardiovascular Health by Social Vulnerability

The adjusted prevalence of each cardiovascular risk factor and disease by EBI is shown across neighborhood SVI quartiles in **Figure 3**. Neighborhoods with the highest level of social vulnerability had the largest estimated regression slopes for all outcomes, indicating a stronger association between environmental burden and cardiovascular risk factor and disease prevalence at higher levels of social vulnerability. The adjusted differences in cardiovascular risk factor prevalence across EBI quartiles were significantly more pronounced among highest SVI quartile neighborhoods vs lowest SVI quartile neighborhoods for hypertension (0.49%; 95% CI, 0.40-0.57 vs 0.13%; 95% CI, 0.08-0.18;  $P < .001$  for interaction between EBI quartile and SVI quartile), diabetes (0.44%; 95% CI, 0.37-0.50 vs 0.05%; 95% CI, 0.02-0.07;  $P < .001$  for interaction), and obesity (0.52%; 95% CI, 0.42-0.62 vs 0.05%; 95% CI, 0.00-0.11;  $P < .001$  for interaction) (eTable 3 in **Supplement 1**). Associations between environmental burden and cardiovascular diseases were also stronger at higher levels of social vulnerability, including for coronary heart disease (0.16%; 95% CI, 0.13-0.20 vs 0.05%; 95% CI, 0.03-0.07;  $P < .001$  for interaction) and stroke (0.13%; 95% CI, 0.10-0.15; vs 0.02%; 95% CI, 0.01-0.03;  $P < .001$  for interaction).

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**Figure 3. Neighborhood Prevalence of Cardiovascular Risk Factor and Disease by Environmental Burden and Social Vulnerability**

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Adjusted prevalence rates were derived from marginal means extracted from mixed-effects linear regression models weighted for population size and including county-level random effects. Models included neighborhood environmental burden, social vulnerability index (SVI) quartile, an environmental burden index  $\times$  SVI quartile interaction term, age (percentage 18-29, 30-44, 40-64, and  $\geq 65$  years), sex (percentage female), rurality, region (Mid-


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population, number of primary care physicians per 100 000 population, and percentage of adults having received a routine checkup in the last year). Error bars represent 95% CIs.

The associations between separate EBI domains and cardiovascular risk factors and diseases varied across different levels of neighborhood social vulnerability (eTable 4 in [Supplement 1](#)). Associations were strongest for air pollution and hazardous and toxic sites among most socially vulnerable neighborhoods, whereas associations were strongest for the built environment among least socially vulnerable neighborhoods.

## Sensitivity Analyses

The associations between environmental burden and cardiovascular health were similar after adjusting for SVI as a continuous variable (rather than SVI quartiles) in our models (eFigure 2 in [Supplement 1](#)). The inclusion of smoking prevalence as a covariate in models also yielded similar results (eFigure 3 in [Supplement 1](#)). The additional analysis that used geospatial-based and geospatial- and covariate-based matching of neighborhoods with very different levels of environmental burden (quartile 4 vs quartile 1) demonstrated findings consistent with the main analysis ([Table 2](#)). Geospatial-based matching identified 17 889 neighborhood pairs while both geospatial- and covariate-based matching identified 3497 neighborhood pairs. Adjusted differences in cardiovascular risk factor prevalence between the most and least environmentally burdened neighborhoods after geospatial-based and covariate-based matching were 0.62% (95% CI, 0.50-0.73) for hypertension, 0.56% (95% CI, 0.49-0.64) for diabetes, and 0.57% for obesity (95% CI, 0.44-0.70). Similar patterns were observed for cardiovascular diseases, with adjusted differences of 0.20% (95% CI, 0.16-0.25) for coronary heart disease and 0.14% (95% CI, 0.12-0.17) for stroke.

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**Table 2. Environmental Burden and Cardiovascular Risk Factor and Disease Prevalence Among Matched Neighborhoods<sup>a</sup>**

Table 2. Environmental Burden and Cardiovascular Risk Factor and Disease Prevalence Among Matched Neighborhoods<sup>a</sup>

Outcome	Mean disease prevalence, % (SD)							
	Geospatially matched neighborhoods (n = 35 778) <sup>b</sup>				Geospatially and covariate-matched neighborhoods (n = 6994) <sup>c</sup>			
	Highest environmental burden <sup>d</sup>	Lowest environmental burden <sup>e</sup>	Adjusted risk difference, % (95% CI)	P value	Highest environmental burden <sup>d</sup>	Lowest environmental burden <sup>e</sup>	Adjusted risk difference, % (95% CI)	P value
Cardiovascular risk factors								
Hypertension	32.82 (8.00)	30.99 (6.13)	0.63 (0.56-0.70)	<.001	31.00 (6.78)	30.93 (5.99)	0.62 (0.50-0.73)	<.001
Diabetes	12.18 (4.33)	9.87 (2.69)	0.64 (0.60-0.68)	<.001	10.68 (3.62)	10.31 (3.04)	0.56 (0.49-0.64)	<.001
Obesity	33.56 (7.62)	30.29 (5.68)	0.54 (0.45-0.63)	<.001	31.23 (6.62)	30.89 (5.96)	0.57 (0.44-0.70)	<.001
Cardiovascular diseases								
Coronary heart disease	6.66 (2.15)	6.14 (1.96)	0.21 (0.19-0.23)	<.001	6.22 (1.98)	6.16 (1.85)	0.20 (0.16-0.25)	<.001
Stroke	3.65 (1.47)	2.97 (0.93)	0.17 (0.15-0.18)	<.001	3.20 (1.17)	3.11 (0.98)	0.14 (0.12-0.17)	<.001

<sup>a</sup> Estimates were derived from mixed-effects linear regression models weighted for population size, including neighborhood pair random effects, and adjusting for social vulnerability index (SVI) quartile, age (percentage 18-29, 30-44, 40-64, and ≥65 years), sex (percentage female), rurality, region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or West), and health care access (number of cardiovascular disease physicians per 100 000 population, number of primary care physicians per 100 000 population, and percentage of adults having received a routine checkup in the last year). Estimates indicate adjusted risk difference in cardiovascular risk factor and disease prevalence between top environmental burden quartile and bottom environmental burden quartile neighborhoods.

<sup>b</sup> Top and bottom environmental burden quartile neighborhoods were matched

based on geospatial proximity (within 50 miles).

<sup>c</sup> Top and bottom environmental burden quartile neighborhoods were exact matched on SVI quartile, rurality, and region, and caliper matched on geospatial proximity (within 50 miles), sex composition (within 5% of percentage female), age composition (within 5% of percent aged ≥65 years), per capita rate of cardiovascular disease physicians (within 5 per 100 000 population), per capita rate of primary care physicians (within 10 per 100 000 population), and percent of adults having received a routine checkup in the last year (within 5%).

<sup>d</sup> Neighborhoods in the top environmental burden quartile.

<sup>e</sup> Neighborhoods in the bottom environmental burden quartile.

Discussion

In this cross-sectional study, we found that greater cumulative environmental burden was associated with a higher prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases across US neighborhoods, even after controlling for neighborhood age and sex composition, social vulnerability, geography, and health care access. Although differences in the prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, obesity, coronary heart disease, and stroke between the most vs least environmentally burdened neighborhoods were modest, they translate to a substantial number of excess cases at a population level.<sup>29</sup> In addition, associations between environmental burden and cardiovascular risk factor and disease prevalence were stronger at higher levels of neighborhood social vulnerability, indicating that environmental burden disproportionately influences cardiovascular health in socioeconomically disadvantaged and racial and ethnic minority communities across the US.

The association between cumulative environmental burden and cardiovascular health has important clinical and public health implications. The World Health Organization estimates that 35% and 42% of global dis-

pollution) across US neighborhoods and underscore the role these hazards collectively play as determinants of cardiovascular health. Prior research of animal models and humans have identified that environmental exposures, such as air and noise pollution, erode cardiovascular health through the induction of chronic inflammation, oxidative stress, endothelial dysfunction, and autonomic imbalance.<sup>6,30,31</sup> These mechanisms underlying cardiovascular disease pathogenesis overlap with those of traditional risk factors, such as cigarette smoking, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity.<sup>32</sup> However, the impact of environmental burdens on cardiovascular health, such as the causal role of PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure,<sup>9</sup> has largely been absent from major clinical and cardiovascular practice guidelines.<sup>33-35</sup> Our study highlights the need for health systems, policymakers, and leaders from other sectors to intensify efforts to implement multifaceted initiatives that both identify and address environmental burdens and their negative effects on cardiovascular health.<sup>36,37</sup>

We also found that the most socially vulnerable neighborhoods were more likely to experience greater levels of environmental burden. This environmental injustice—rooted in factors such as economic inequality and systemic racism (eg, historical redlining)—has resulted in the concentration of low income and people of racial and ethnic minority groups in regions in close proximity to polluting facilities, major roadways, landfills, and other hazardous environmental exposures.<sup>38-40</sup> The most-impacted neighborhoods often lack the political power and resources to influence decision-making processes and advocate against policies that exacerbate environmental burdens.

The stronger associations between environmental burden and poor cardiovascular health observed at higher levels of social vulnerability illustrate the greater environmental susceptibility of disadvantaged neighborhoods. These areas may lack the resources and opportunities to mitigate the harms of environmental burdens. For example, individuals living in lower socioeconomic status neighborhoods may be unable to afford high-quality air purification systems,<sup>41,42</sup> depend on occupational roles that increase direct exposure to surrounding environmental hazards,<sup>43</sup> or could be discouraged from using nearby recreational facilities and green spaces due to safety concerns.<sup>44</sup> The detrimental pathophysiological pathways induced by environmental burdens may also accentuate and magnify stress-related responses known to be associated with social disadvantage.<sup>45</sup> Multilevel interventions that improve environmental conditions in the most socially vulnerable neighborhoods, which are disproportionately exposed to and uniquely susceptible to the health-harming effects of environmental burdens, could help reduce inequities in cardiovascular health outcomes.<sup>46</sup>

Our study highlights the importance of ongoing and future initiatives to address environmental burdens, especially in the context of the current climate crisis worsened by continued emission of greenhouse gases, deforestation, and urbanization.<sup>47,48</sup> Most health care spending in the US has historically been allocated to

the treatment of individuals and less so on the protection of population health as laid bare by the COVID

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makers should continue to expand evidence-based interventions to improve local environmental conditions, including source-specific emission standards, vehicle electrification, and toxic site cleanup programs.<sup>51,52</sup> Collaborations between health professionals, local governments, and other sectors could also enable heart-healthy and sustainable built environments, such as higher-density compact cities that reduce private car usage, promote active transportation, and encourage physical activity.<sup>6,53</sup> Concerted efforts to reduce inequities in environmental burden will also be critical. One recent example is the enactment of the Justice40 Initiative, which requires that 40% of benefits from federal investments in areas such as climate change, clean energy, transit, sustainable housing, and remediation of legacy pollution are directed to marginalized and disadvantaged communities.<sup>54,55</sup>

## Limitations

Our study has several limitations. First, although this cross-sectional analysis adjusted for demographic characteristics, social vulnerability, health care access, and other geographic features, it is possible that we were not able to account for other important covariates not captured by study data sets. However, our findings were highly consistent even after performing geospatial-matching analyses to address the potential for unobserved confounders related to geography. Furthermore, falsification testing revealed no evidence of residual confounding given lack of observed association between environmental burden and a negative control outcome. Second, neighborhood-level outcome data were derived from a multilevel regression and poststratification approach conducted by the CDC. Several validation studies have reported concordance between model-based and direct estimates for health outcomes.<sup>56,57</sup> Third, the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and diseases were based on self-report of clinical diagnoses and were therefore subject to recall and social desirability bias. However, previous studies have reported that prevalence estimates for study outcomes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System are reliable, valid, and concordant with results from face-to-face interviews, such as the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and National Health Interview Survey.<sup>58,59</sup> In addition, receiving a clinical diagnosis is conditional on access to a health care professional; the most environmentally burdened neighborhoods (which tend to have lower average socioeconomic status) experience worse access to care, which would bias observed associations to the null. Fourth, the measure of environmental burden in this study does not capture all possible environmental hazards, including extreme heat and weather events that have been exacerbated by climate change.<sup>60,61</sup> Nonetheless, the EBI has been sequentially developed and validated by the CDC and is uniquely positioned to identify cumulative environmental burden across the contiguous US with available data and at a highly granular level.<sup>19</sup> Fifth, these ecological findings are important for understanding population-level associations between cumulative environmental burden and cardiovascular health but should not be generalized to individual-level exposures and outcomes.

## Conclusions

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These associations were most pronounced in socially vulnerable neighborhoods that are also disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards. Future prospective investigations are needed to evaluate whether addressing poor environmental conditions, particularly in the most socially vulnerable neighborhoods, improves cardiovascular health outcomes and equity.

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*Concept and design:* Liu, Patel, Wadhera.

*Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data:* All authors.

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