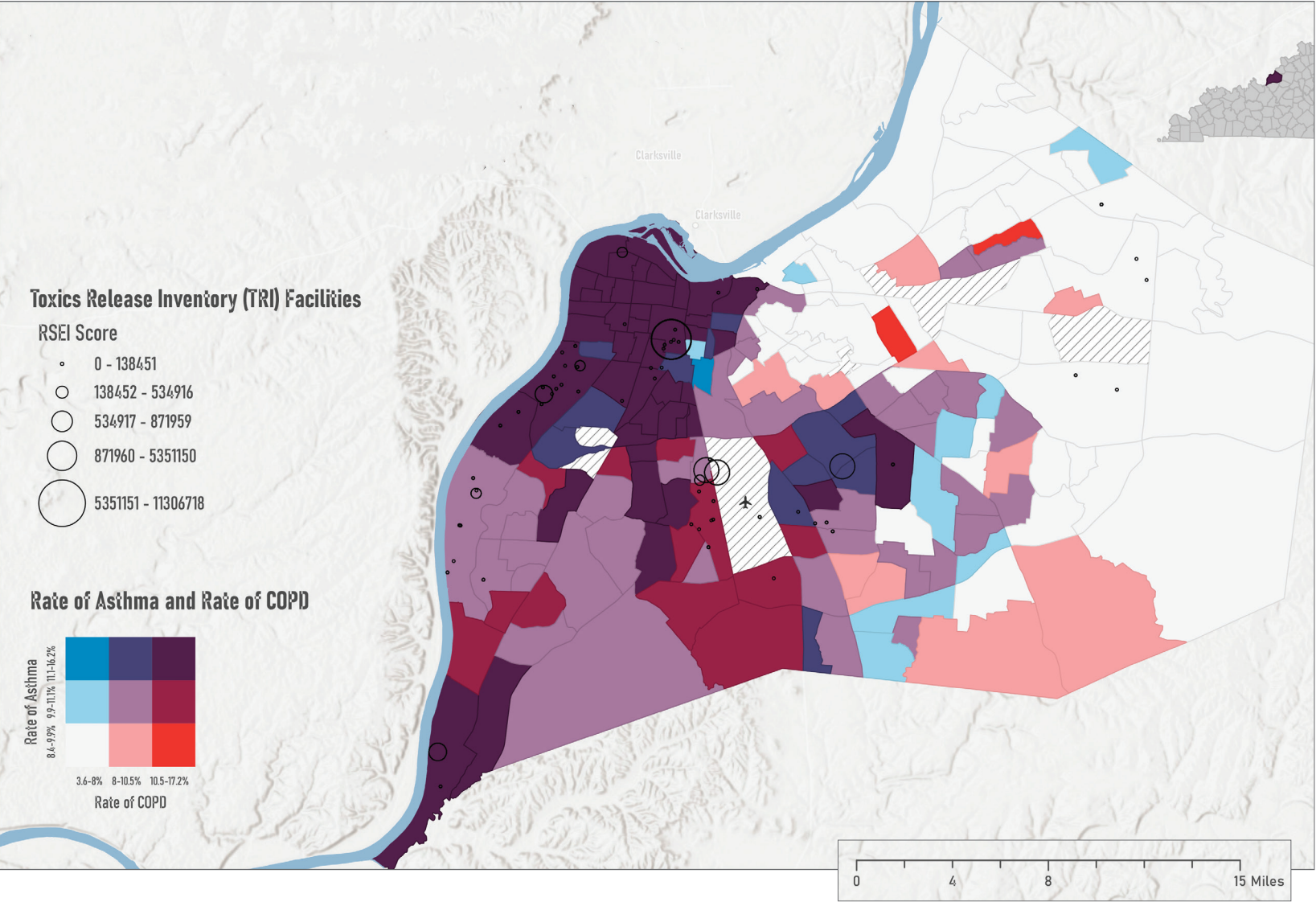# TRACKING THE DISPORPORTIONATE IMPACTS OF TOXIC AIR

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, USA
By Sarah Roach
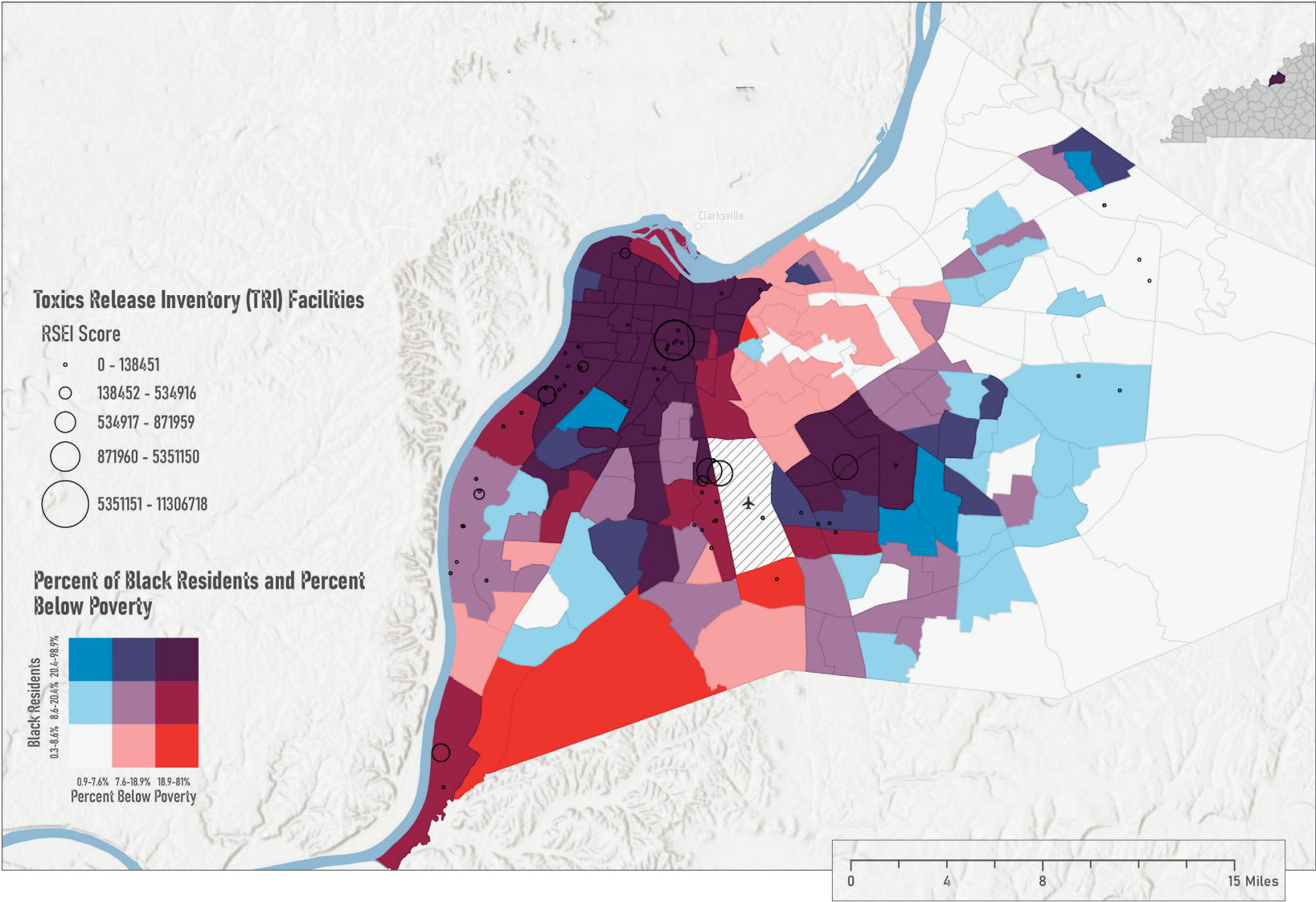

This series of maps explores the connection between polluting facilities—identified through the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)—and the health of marginalized residents in Louisville, Kentucky.

By using bivariate symbology, these maps show when different factors are present. The map identifying census tracts with high rates of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) shades the locations in purple if both rates are high. The map identifying census tracts with a high percentage of Black residents and high rates of poverty also uses purple to indicate areas where both occur. Most TRI facilities are in the historically Black west-end and ethnically diverse south-end tracts, areas with high poverty rates and high to medium rates of both COPD and asthma.

Courtesy of University of Kentucky.

CONTACT
Sarah Roach
sarahroach20@gmail.com

SOFTWARE
ArcGIS Pro

DATA SOURCES
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES, 500 Cities Project, Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2019 5-Year Estimates, EPA