EDS223 Homework 1

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The following document contains visualizations of environmental justice issues in The Bronx, New York.

Loading in Necessary Packages

library(here)

```
library(tidyverse)
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr 1.1.4
                     v readr
                                   2.1.5
v forcats 1.0.0 v stringr
v ggplot2 3.5.2 v tibble
v lubridate 1.9.4 v tidyr
                                   1.5.1
                                   3.3.0
                                    1.3.1
v purrr
            1.1.0
-- Conflicts -----
                                         ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()
                  masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become
library(sf)
Linking to GEOS 3.13.0, GDAL 3.8.5, PROJ 9.5.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE
```

here() starts at /Users/sofiasarak/Desktop/MEDS/EDS-223/eds223-homework1

```
library(tmap)
library(dplyr)
```

Reading in and Wrangling of Data

```
# Reading in geodatabase of EJScreen data at the Census Block Group level
ejscreen <- st_read(here("data", "ejscreen", "EJSCREEN_2023_BG_StatePct_with_AS_CNMI_GU_VI.gd"
Reading layer `EJSCREEN_StatePctiles_with_AS_CNMI_GU_VI' from data source
  `/Users/sofiasarak/Desktop/MEDS/EDS-223/eds223-homework1/data/ejscreen/EJSCREEN_2023_BG_St
  using driver `OpenFileGDB'
Simple feature collection with 243021 features and 223 fields
Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension:
Bounding box: xmin: -19951910 ymin: -1617130 xmax: 16259830 ymax: 11554350
Projected CRS: WGS 84 / Pseudo-Mercator
# Filtering for New York State data
ny <- ejscreen %>%
filter(ST_ABBREV == "NY")
# Filtering for Bronx County data
bronx <- ejscreen %>%
  filter(CNTY_NAME %in% c("Bronx County"))
# Ensuring our filtering worked! (Can also run head(bronx) in the console)
unique(bronx$CNTY_NAME)
[1] "Bronx County"
dim(bronx)
```

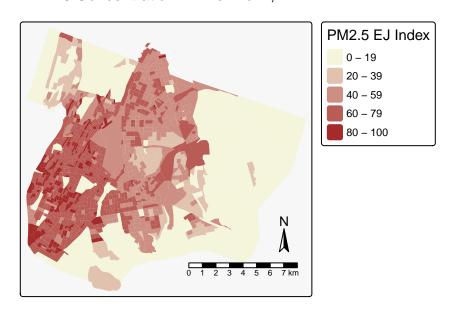
[1] 1182 224

Mapping

PM2.5 Concentration

[plot mode] fit legend/component: Some legend items or map components do not fit well, and are therefore rescaled. i Set the tmap option `component.autoscale = FALSE` to disable rescaling.

PM2.5 Concentration in The Bronx, NY



The **EJ Index** combines PM2.5 Concentration with demographic indices to calculate a percentile which indicates the contribution to disparity in PM2.5 Concentration. Specifically, being in the 80-100th percentile in this map suggests that that Census Block is one of the highest contributors to disparity in PM2.5 Concentration between the local population's demographic and the national average.

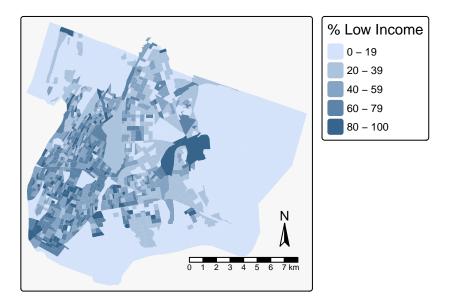
Low Income Percentage

```
# Mutating the low income percentage column ('LOWINPCT')
# As the current values are proportions, not percentages
bronx$LOWINCPCT <- bronx$LOWINCPCT * 100</pre>
```

[plot mode] fit legend/component: Some legend items or map components do not fit well, and are therefore rescaled.

i Set the tmap option `component.autoscale = FALSE` to disable rescaling.

Low Income Percentage in The Bronx, NY



What do these maps tell us?

These maps provide visualizations of EJ Screen's environmental justice data at a Census Block Group Level (which are the delineations visible in each map). The area of interest – The Bronx, New York – is one of the five boroughs of New York City; it contains the poorest congressional district in the United States and has recently experienced threats to it environmental justice funding (Seattle Times article). Here, we have plotted particulate matter 2.5 concentrations and the percentage of low income residents in the area.

Particulate Matter 2.5 refers to fine, inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller. They are known to cause harmful health effects such as decreased lung function. Major causes of particle pollution include transportation and manufacturing. PM2.5 data was sourced from the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) in 2019. Low Income data was sourced from the US Census Bureau.

These two maps explore the relationship between air quality and low income status in the borough. It appears that areas with higher percentages of low income residents also have higher PM2.5 indices. In other words, areas with higher percentages of low income Bronx residents contribute the most to the disparity in air quality between low income residents and the national average. This pattern is particularly distinct in the southwest Bronx as well as Census Blocks 284 and 276 (see below). Both of these areas border busy roads: the southwest Bronx is bordered by the Major Deegan and Bruckner Expressways, and the two census blocks by the Hutchinson Parkway. Therefore, the suggested findings of these map corroborate the environmental justice issue of infrastructure that contributes to low air quality – such as roads and highways – being built and present in areas with many low income residents, who may not have the resources to fight for their right to healthy air quality. As indicated by the EJ Index, this issue is particularly prevalent in The Bronx compared to the national average.

The Bronx, NY

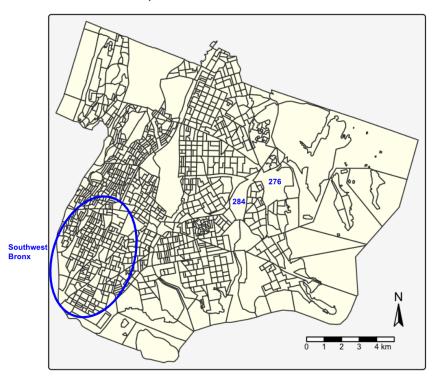
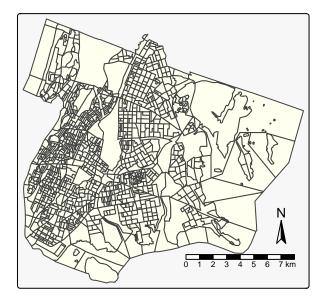


Figure 1: Map of The Bronx, New York showing the areas of interests discussed.

Code for the base map used for the image above:

```
#|output: false
tm_shape(bronx) +
  tm_polygons(fill = "ivory") +
  tm_title(text = "The Bronx, NY") +
  tm_compass(size = 1.5) +
  tm_scalebar() +
  tm_layout(bg.color = "grey97")
```

The Bronx, NY



Source: https://www.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/about/publications/maps/bx-census-tracts-map.pdf