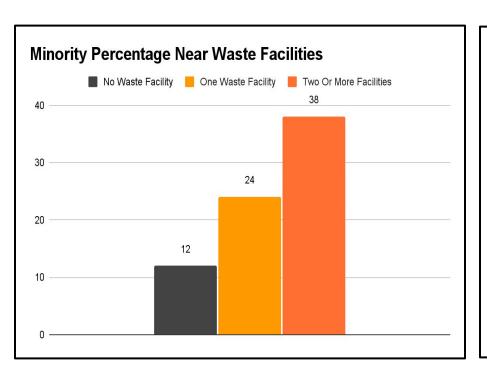
Environmental Racism In The News: Analyzing Racial Bias In Minority Coverage

Simeel Angdembe

Advisor: Robert Vanderbei

Where Does Hazardous Waste Go...



Three out of every five Black and Hispanic
Americans lived in communities with uncontrolled toxic waste sites.

More than **15 million African Americans** lived in communities with one or more uncontrolled toxic waste sites.

More than **8 million Hispanics** lived in communities with one or more uncontrolled toxic waste sites.

Approximately half of all Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians lived in communities with uncontrolled toxic waste sites.

Past Literature On Media Coverage Of Environmental Racism Is Scarce...

Race and Media Coverage of Hurricane Katrina: Analysis, Implications, and Future Research Questions by Samuel R. Sommers et al.

Key Findings

 Race was highly likely to be a factor in the biased descriptions of Black survivors of Hurricane Katrina

Limitations

- Focused only on news coverage of Hurricane Katrina
- Limited dataset size

How broadcast TV networks covered climate change in 2022 by Ted Macdonald et al.

Key Findings

• People of color have been consistently underrepresented in TV Climate segments for the past 5 years

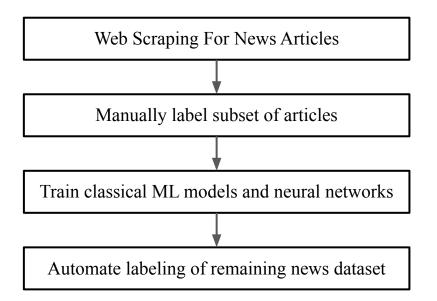
Limitations

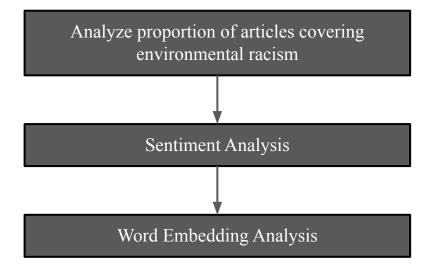
- Only considered proportion of guest appearances
- Not specific to environmental racism

Approaching Environmental Racism Coverage In News Articles

Creating An Environmental Racism News Dataset

Analyzing Racial Biases In Environmental Racism News





Data Description

News Datasets		
All The News 2.0	 Generic news dataset of 2,688,878 articles Collected and cleaned 1,447,502 articles 	
GDELT Climate Change Narrative	 Climate change specific dataset of 6,174,022 URLs Scraped and cleaned 1,862,811 articles 	

Media Bias Dataset		
AllSides Media Bias Dataset	•	Political bias ratings for 900 news media outlets Match URL domains to assign articles a political leaning

Classifying Environmental Racism Articles

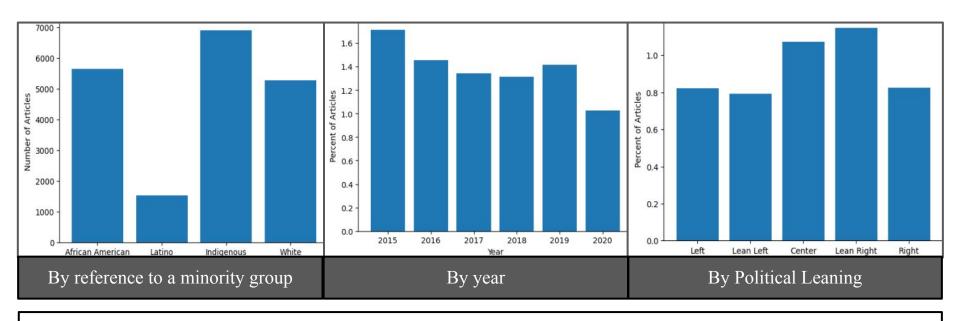
All The News 2.0

GDELT Climate
Change Narrative

Manually labelled 4,911 articles

Model	Input Type	Precison	Recall	F1 Score
Baseline	Text	0.78	0.80	0.79
Random Forest	Word2Vec	0.89	0.67	0.72
SVM	Word2Vec	0.88	0.83	0.85
KNN	Word2Vec	0.85	0.82	0.83
Logistic	Word2Vec	0.88	0.81	0.84
MLP	Word2Vec	0.87	0.83	0.84
CNN	Word2Vec	0.84	0.79	0.80
Random Forest	Custom	0.61	0.62	0.61
SVM	Custom	0.63	0.57	0.55
KNN	Custom	0.55	0.53	0.51
Logistic	Custom	0.64	0.60	0.59
MLP	Custom	0.40	0.50	0.45
CNN	Custom	0.79	0.61	0.61
Random Forest	TF-IDF	0.88	0.62	0.65
SVM	TF-IDF	0.90	0.82	0.85
KNN	TF-IDF	0.88	0.74	0.77
Logistic	TF-IDF	0.90	0.75	0.80
Combined Model	Word2Vec & TF-IDF	0.88	0.86	0.87

Environmental Racism News Dataset



By year, the proportion of articles that cover environmental racism is approximately the same Latinos are significantly underrepresented in articles about environmental racism

The proportion of articles that cover cases of environmental racism is the highest for news sites with moderate and right leaning political affiliations

Methodology

Sentiment Analysis

- NRC Lexicon scores words on eight basic emotions (anger, fear, anticipation, trust, surprise, sadness, joy, and disgust) and two sentiments (positive and negative)
- Compare environmental racism corpus with All The News 2.0 (general news corpus)

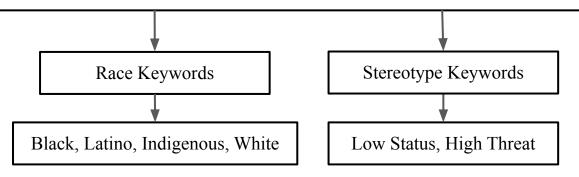
Hypothesis Testing

 Apply Welch's ANOVA and compare p values to test for statistically significant differences between groups

Methodology

Word Embedding Analysis

- Word2Vec models trained on environmental racism corpus learn word vectors
- Cosine similarities between word vectors serve as measure of semantic similarity



Hypothesis Testing

- Apply Welch's ANOVA and compare p values to test for statistically significant differences between groups
- If Welch's ANOVA finds statistically significant differences between groups, apply Games-Howell test for pairwise differences and compare p values to find which pairs of groups are statistically different

Sentiment Analysis

Emotion	Compared to General Media	
Fear	Greater mean sentiment score	
Anger	Lower mean sentiment score	
Trust	Lower mean sentiment score	
Surprise	Lower mean sentiment score	
Sadness	Lower mean sentiment score	
Disgust	Greater mean sentiment score	
Joy	Lower mean sentiment score	
Anticipation	Lower mean sentiment score	
Positive	Greater mean sentiment score	
Negative	Greater mean sentiment score	

Word Embedding Analysis

Low Status	Environmental Racism	Comparisons By Political Leaning
Black	Higher bias towards minority	C, R > D
Latino	Higher bias towards minority	R > C > D
Indigenous	Lower bias towards minority	R, C > D

High Threat	Environmental Racism	Comparisons By Political Leaning
Black	Higher bias towards minority	R, C > D
Latino	Lower bias towards minority	C > R, D
Indigenous	Lower bias towards minority	R > C > D

Conclusions

- Latinos are significantly underrepresented in articles about environmental racism
- Articles covering environmental racism are more likely to evoke emotions of fear, disgust, and negativity
- African Americans are more likely to be associated with high threat stereotypes in articles covering environmental racism
- African Americans and Latinos are more likely to be associated with low status stereotypes in articles covering environmental racism
- **Democratic leaning news sites have the lowest bias scores** across both stereotypes and all three minority groups