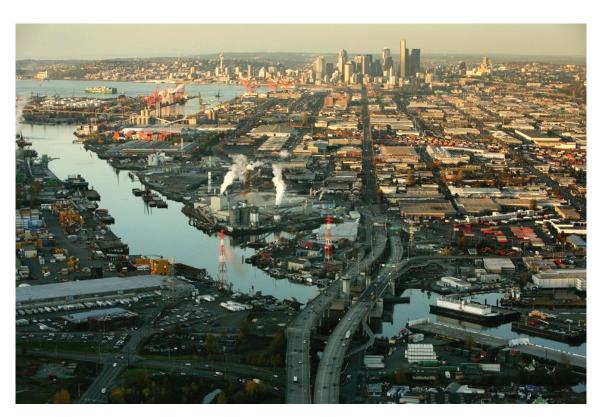
Duwamish Valley Cumulative Health Impacts Analysis: Seattle, Washington

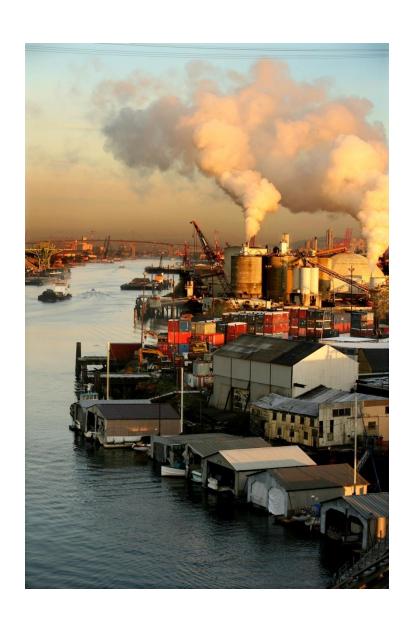


Linn Gould, MS, MPH
Just Health Action

EPA Toxic Release Inventory Conference May 7, 2014





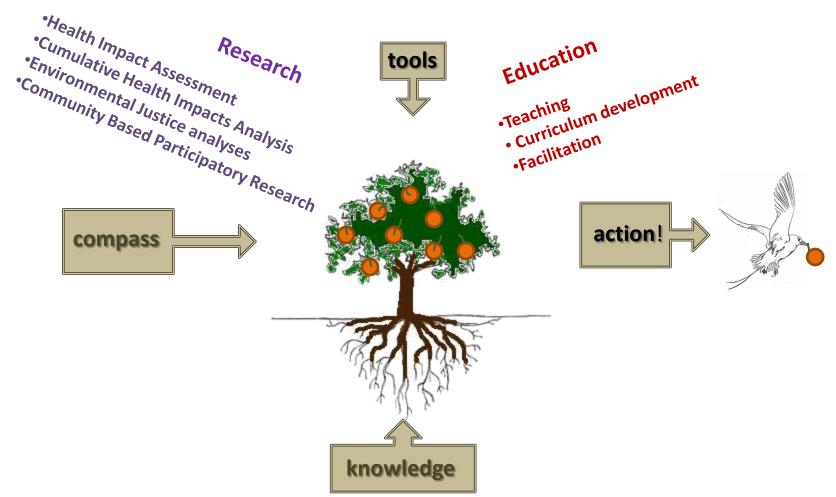


Today

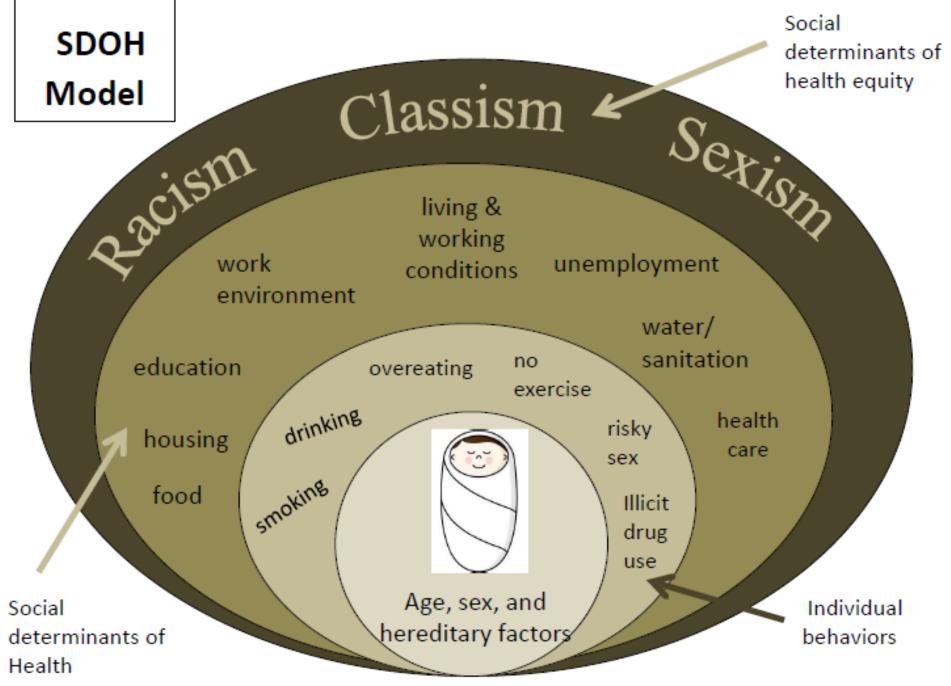
- What is JHA?
- Where is the Duwamish Valley?
- Cumulative impacts
- Method
- Results and limitations
- How used?

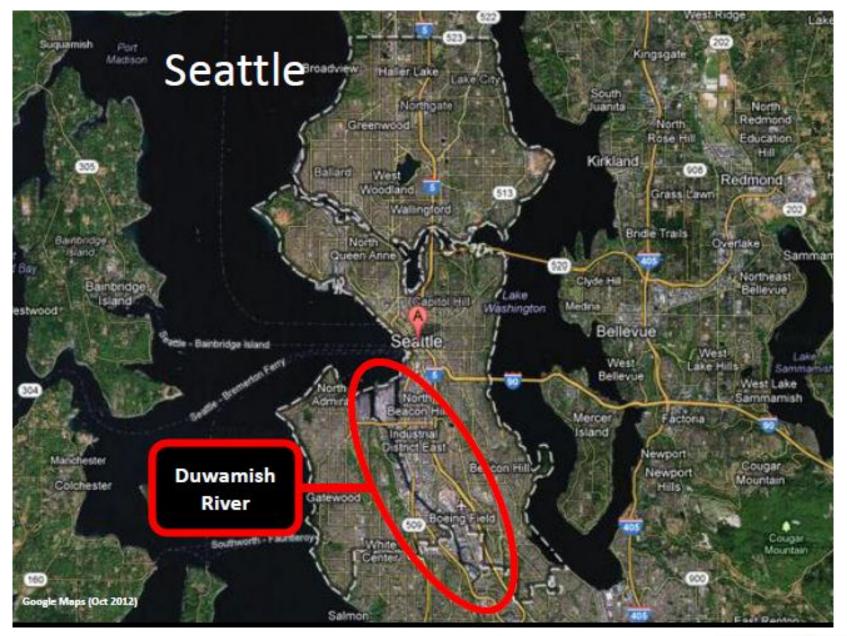


JHA: working towards health equity











Duwamish Valley contamination –

soils, air, ground water, Duwamish River Superfund site



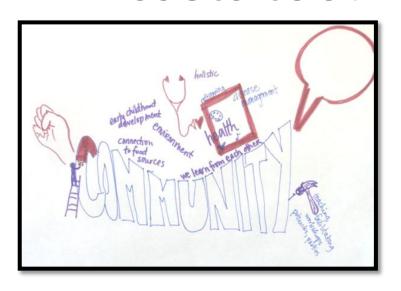








Assets too!





SP Community Center









Duwamish Valley Disparities

Indicator	Duwamish Valley	King County			
Life expectancy*	79.4	81.3			
% below poverty**	17.6%	9.7%			
Foreign born**	31.9%	19%			
No high school degree**	20.2%	8.2%			
Uninsured*	20%	13%			
Lung cancer*	52.3 per 100,000	41.4 per 100,000			
Homicide*	10.5 per 100,000	3.4 per 100,000			
Asthma hospitalization*	240.4 per 100,00	143.4 per 100,000			
Assault*	70.9 per 100,00	31 per 100,00			
Low birth weight*	6.0%	4.9%			
No leisure time physical activity*	24%	15%			

Source: Public Health Seattle & King County.



^{*} p=.05; **p=.10

Cumulative Effects - Imagine











+++++



OR







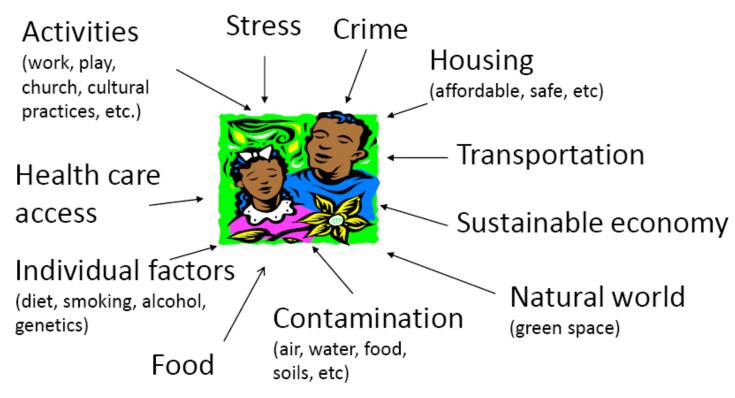


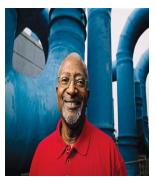


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ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE





"The environment is everything: where we live, work, play, go to school, as well as the physical and natural world. And so we can't separate the physical environment from the cultural environment."

(Robert Bullard, 1999)

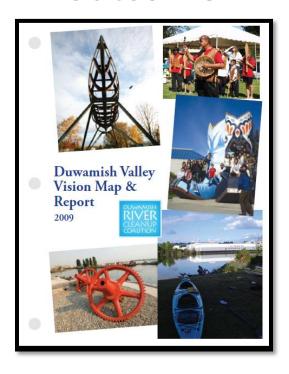
What does the "community" want?

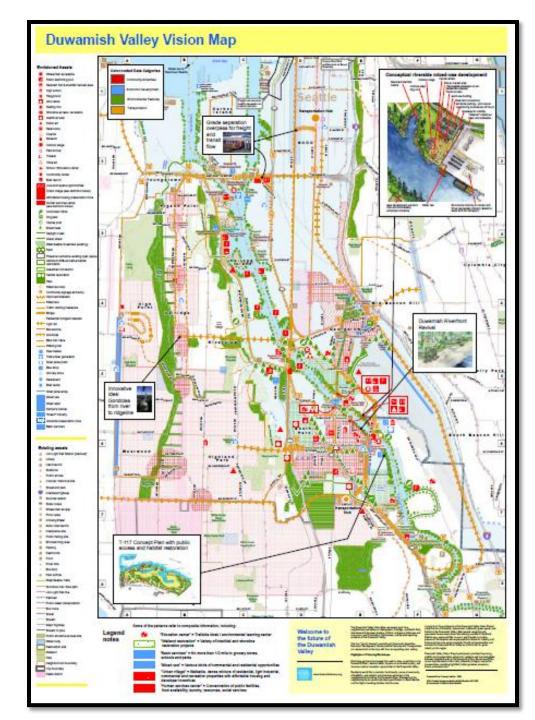




VISIONING the Duwamish Valley

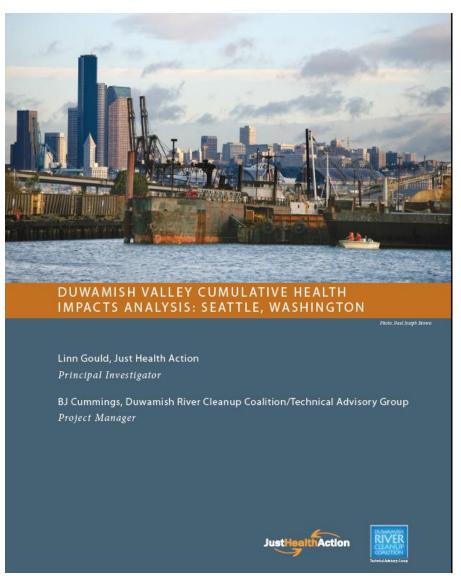
Health as main outcome







EPA Environmental Justice Research Grant



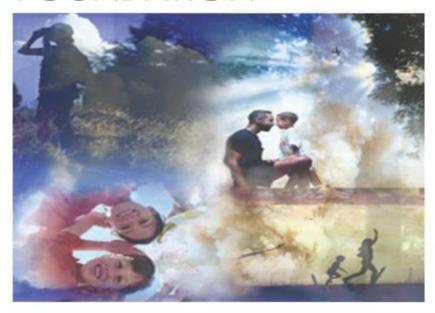
- Inform EPA's Duwamish River Superfund Site Cleanup decisions
- Develop risk reduction strategies for communities impacted by site
- 3. Improve health outcomes in the affected community
- Inform action by regional public and private agencies





Methodology - CAL/EPA and OEHHA

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: BUILDING A SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION



December 2010

Linda S. Adams, Secretary
California Environmental Protection Agency



Joan E. Denton, Ph.D., Director Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment



DEFINITION:

Any exposures, public health or environmental effects from the combined emission and discharges in a geographic area, including environmental pollution from all sources, whether a single or multi-media, routinely, accidentally, or otherwise released

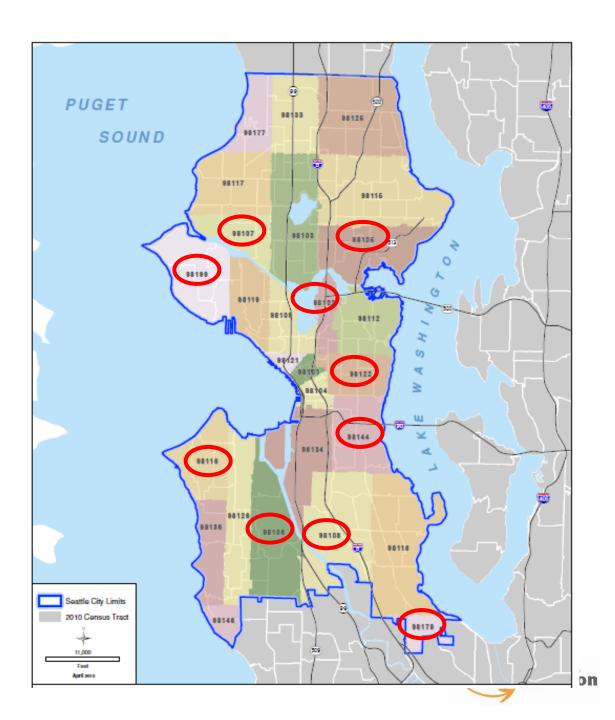


Seattle CHIA

Geographic unit of analysis – 10 ZIPs Ranges of:

- Income
- Minority
- Pollution

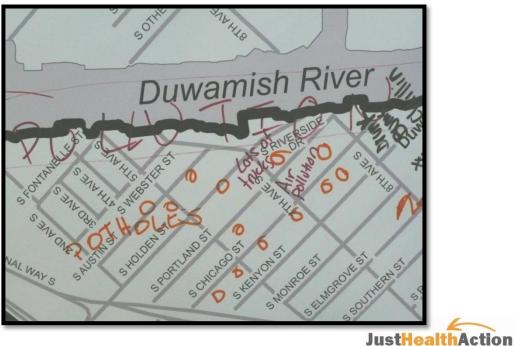
•CBPR



Community Based Participatory Research







CBPR:

Health Mapping

Where is our neighborhood healthy?

Where is our neighborhood unhealthy?

What makes Georgetown healthy and unhealthy?



Research on 24 Indicators in 5 categories

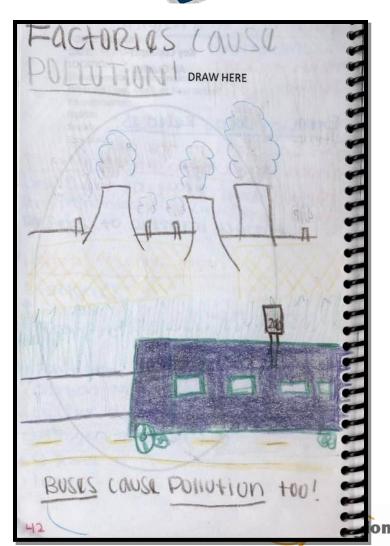
Component	Definition
Socioeconomic factors	Community characteristics that result in increased vulnerability to pollutants
Sensitive populations	Populations with traits that may magnify the effects of pollutant exposures
Environmental exposures	Contact with pollution
Environmental effects	Adverse built environment conditions
Public health effects	Disease and other heath conditions



Information sources



- The community!
- U.S. Census
- Public Health Seattle King County
- King County Department of Natural Resources
- Environmental Protection Agency TRI and C-FERST
- WA State Department of Ecology data base



CHIA: Range of scores for each component

Component	Range of Possible Scores	Map Color
Socioeconomic factors	1-3	BROWN
Sensitive populations factors	1-3	GREEN
Environmental exposures factors	1-10	BLUE
Environmental effects factors	1-5	PURPLE
Public Health effects factors	1-5	PINK
Cumulative Impact Score	6-120	ORANGE

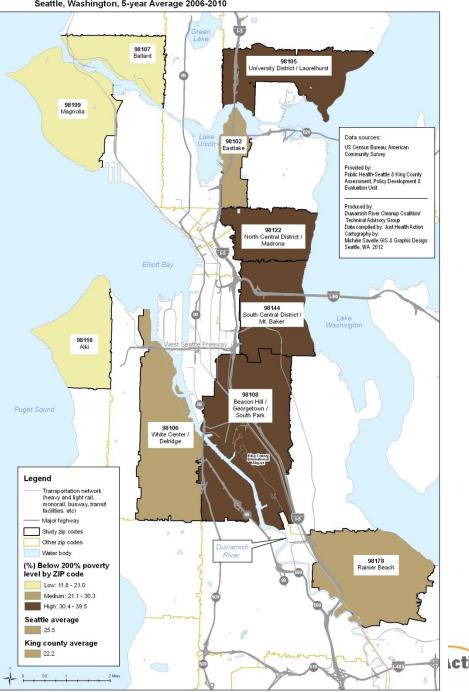
Source: Cal/ EPA Cumulative Impacts: Building a Scientific Foundation



Socioeconomic factor component (rank 1-3):

Percent Below 200% Poverty Level by ZIP code

Figure 3. Percent Below 200% Poverty Level, by ZIP Code Seattle, Washington, 5-year Average 2006-2010

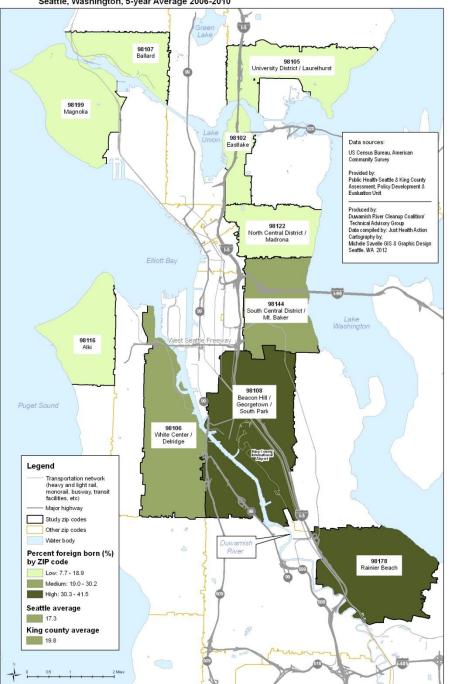




Sensitive populations component (rank 1-3):

Percent Foreign Born by ZIP code

Figure 7. Percent Foreign-Born by ZIP Code Seattle, Washington, 5-year Average 2006-2010

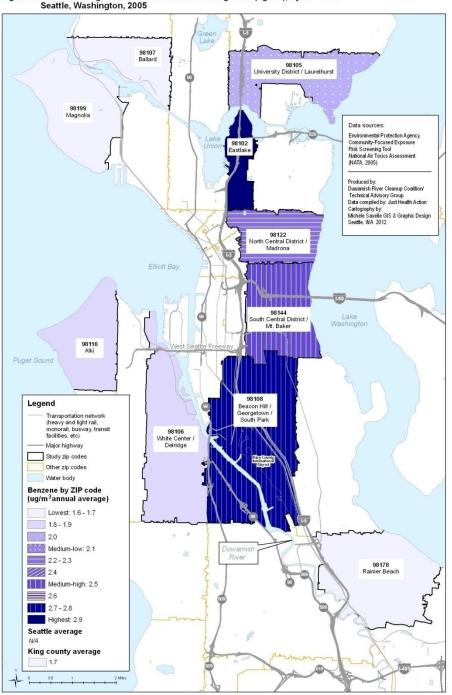




EPA C-FERST Environmental exposures component (Rank 1-10):

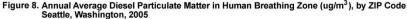
Annual Average Benzene in human breathing zone (ug/m^3) , by ZIP code

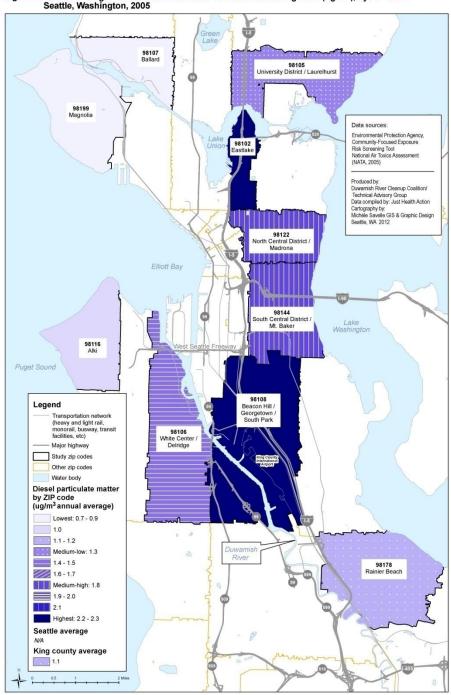
Figure 9. Annual Average Benzene in Human Breathing Zone (ug/m³), by ZIP Code Seattle, Washington, 2005



EPA C-FERST Environmental exposures component (Rank 1-10): **Annual Average Diesel Particulate** Matter in human breathing zone (ug/m^3) , by ZIP

code





EPA TRI Data
Environmental
effects
component
(Rank 1-5):

Number of Toxic Release Inventory Sites, by ZIP code

Figure 13. Number of Toxic Release Inventory Sites, by ZIP Code Seattle, Washington

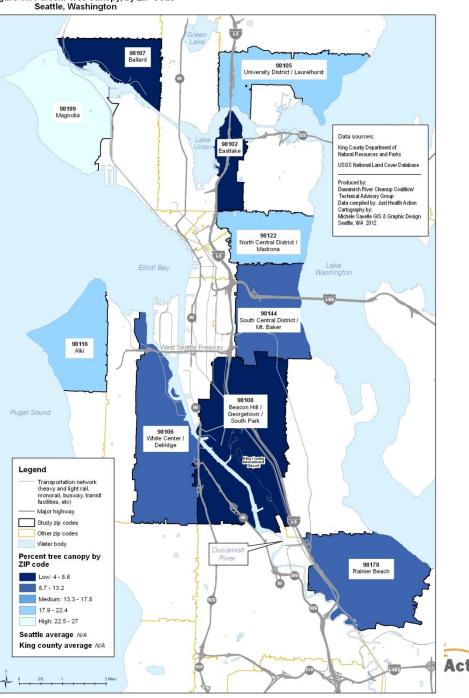




Environment factors component (Rank 1-5):

Percent Tree Canopy by ZIP code

Figure 11. Percent Tree Canopy, by ZIP Code





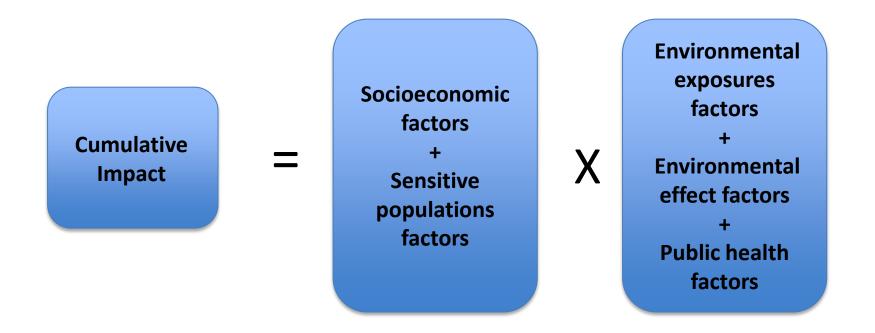
Public health factors component (Rank 1-5):

Childhood asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 by ZIP code

Seattle, Washington, 5-year average, 2006-2010 98107 Ballard University District / Laurelhurst 98199 Magnolia Hospitalization Discharge Data: 98102 Eastlake Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Produced by: Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition Technical Advisory Group Data compiled by: Just Health Action Cartography by: Michèle Savelle GIS & Graphic Design Seattle, WA 2012 North Central District / Madrona Elliott Bay 98144 South Central District Mt. Baker 98116 Puget Sound 98108 Beacon Hill / Georgetown Legend * Data unstable Delridge Transportation network (heavy and light rail, monorail, busway, transit Major highway Study zip codes Other zip codes Water body Childhood (0-17) asthma hospitalization rate / 100,000 by ZIP code River Low: 128.9 - 162.9 98178 163.0 - 197.0 Rainier Beach Medium: 197.1 - 231.0 231.1 - 265.1 High: 265.1 - 299.1 Seattle average 215.9 King county average

Figure A8. Childhood (0-17) Asthma Hospitalization Rate per 100,000, by ZIP Code

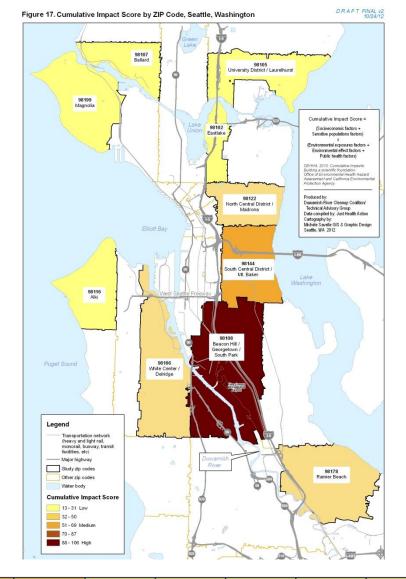
Cumulative Health Impacts Formula: Input 3 indicators from each component



Source: Cal/ EPA Cumulative Impacts: Building a Scientific Foundation, 2010



Seattle Cumulative Impact Analysis Results



Component	98108 Beacon Hill Georgetown South Park	Central	98178 Rainier Beach	98106 White Center Delridge	98122 North Central District Madrona	98102 Eastlake	98107 Ballard	98105 University District Laurelhurst	98116 Alki	98199 Magnolia
CUMULATIVE IMPACT SCORE	106	66	50	46	43	30	28	21	19	13

Georgetown/South Park disparities

Indicator	Georgetown /South Park Census tracts 109 and 112	Laurelhurst Census tracts 4100 and 4200	Seattle	King County
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3*	86.4*	81.5	81.5
Heart disease death rate per 100,000	202.9#	89.6*	138.4	137.8

Source: Public Health Seattle & King County *p=0.05 from both KC and Seattle average

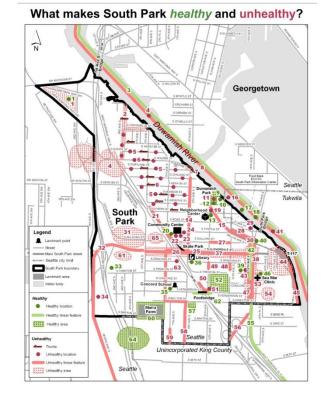
#p= 0.05 for KC average only



Community Prioritization Workshops



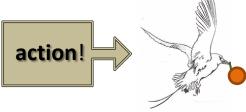








Community Action Grants





















Pollution control: Duwamish Valley Cisterns and Rain Gardens





Influencing Decision-Making



- Evidence base when giving neighborhood "toxic tours"
- Advocating for more resources to improve neighborhood conditions
- Citation when requesting funding for grants
- Informs community outreach efforts
- Helps identify mitigation measures for site cleanups and construction activities
- Information dissemination
- King County and Seattle Equity and Social Initiatives
- Seattle Mayor sets aside \$250,000 Duwamish
 River Opportunity Fund to develop health
 interventions and mitigation for local residents

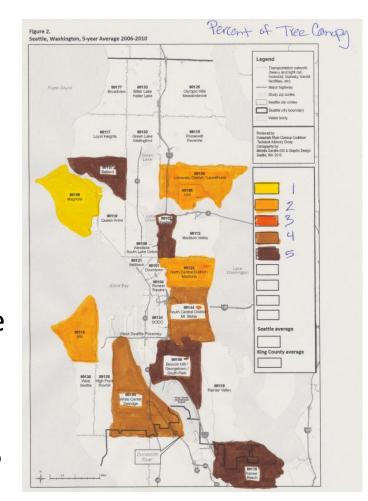




Education – CHIA lesson plans being developed and taught

How does ZIP code determine your health?

- What makes an individual, school, neighborhood healthy and how do you measure it (indicators)?
- 2. What parts of Seattle have good/bad indicators? (color in the ZIPs by indicator)
- 3. How would you add it up? (use the formula
- 4. Is this fair? (Equity vs equality and EJ)
- 5. Why is GT/SP different from 98108?
- Action what should we do?





QUESTIONS?

- Where to get Duwamish Valley Cumulative Health Impacts Analysis (CHIA)?
- The full appendices, and poster can be found at: www.justhealthaction.org/resources/jhapublications
- Our CHIA and associated Environmental Justice curriculum should be available for free online by early 2015.



Thank You!

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(206) 324-0297





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- BJ Cummings Co-author

















SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

