

Health and Wealth in Maryland: Do Economic Indicators Correlate Spatially with Water Quality?

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Research Question

 Do areas with low socio-economic indicators correlate with areas of poor ambient water quality?

Objectives

- Identify areas most vulnerable to environmental health concerns
 - Everyone has the right to a healthy environment
- Assist officials in preventing long term public health problems.
 - A clean environment boosts the economy





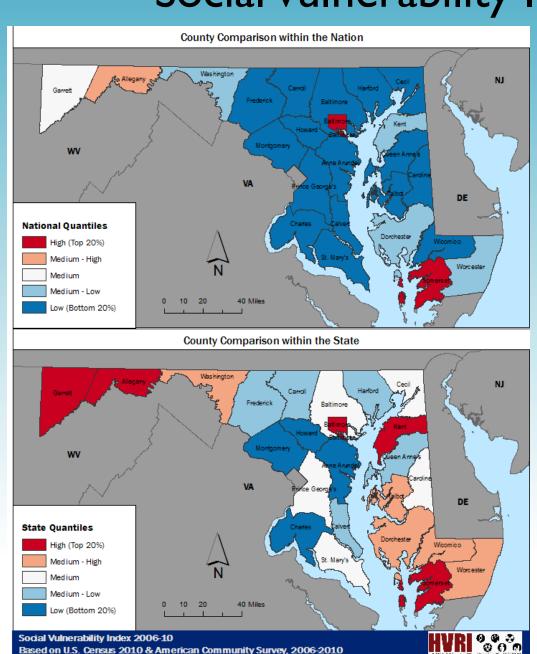




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Social Vulnerability Index (SOVI)



 NOAA/University of South Carolina partnership using U.S. Census Bureau ACS data

 Combines 42 socioeconomic variables into one index

Maryland Policies Attempt to Address Environmental Justice – But May Fall Short



- MD expands EPA definition of environmental justice to add that citizens should a) be protected from public health hazards and b) have access to the socioeconomic resources necessary to address their livelihood and health (MDE)
- Nutrient trading and Chesapeake Bay TMDL may exacerbate injustice
- Potential policy solution: require that tradable nutrient credits be achieved upstream only, to ensure that downstream pollution does not increase (law in VA)

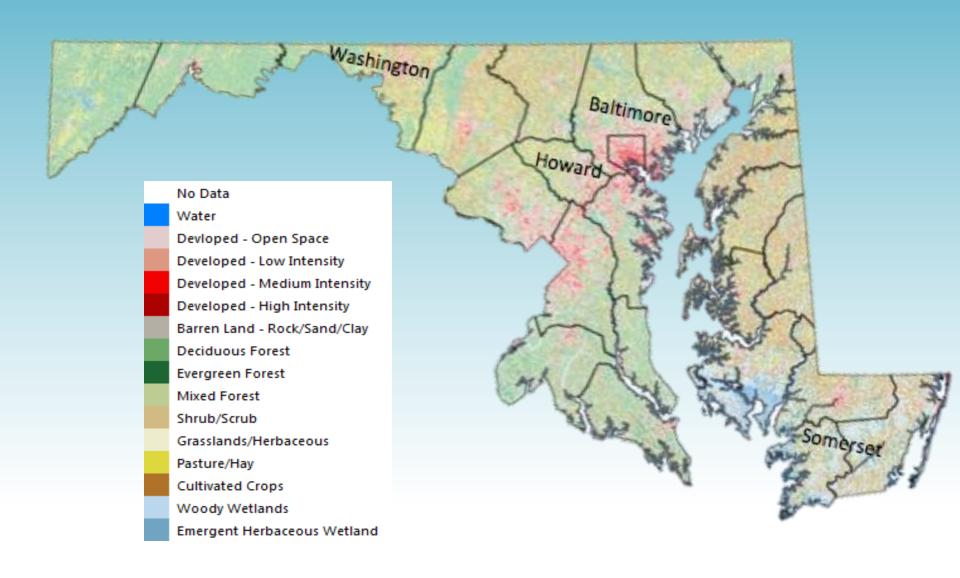




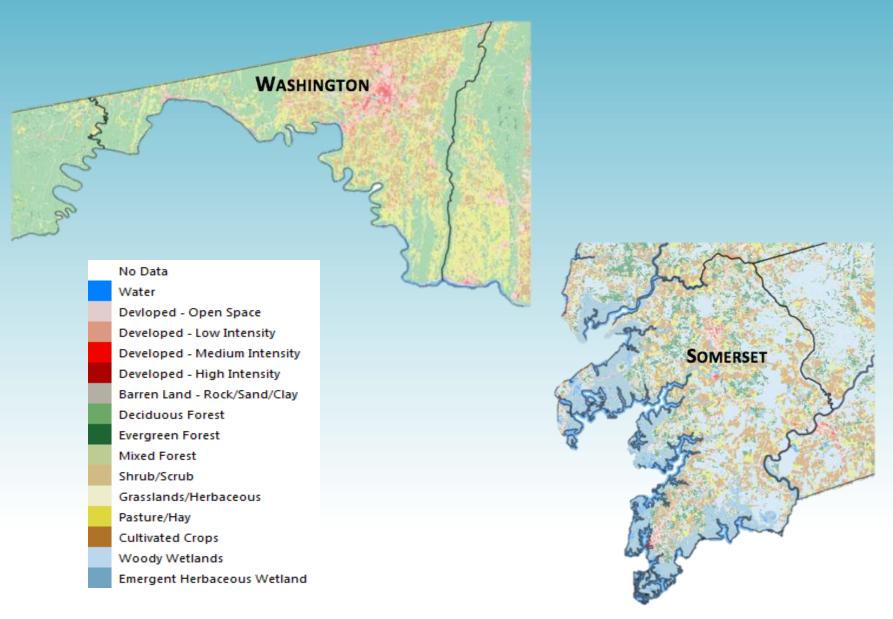




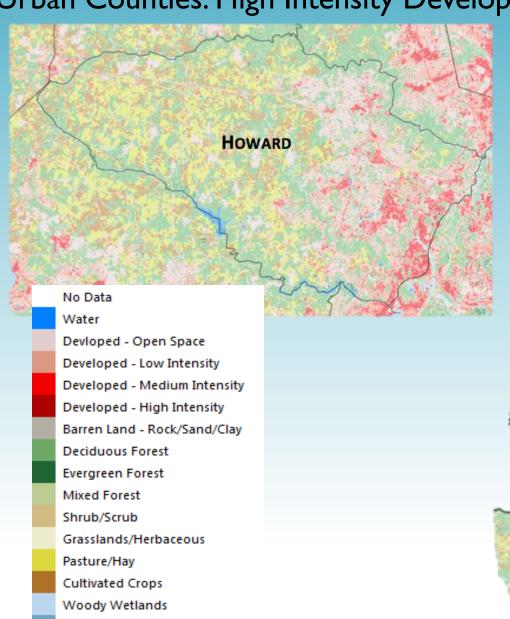
Four Counties Chosen for Comparison



Rural Counties: Same land use classification and median income



Urban Counties: High Intensity Development, Higher Median Income



Emergent Herbaceous Wetland



Methods

- Identified QGIS layers
- Obtained water quality data about turbidity, TN, TP, and DO from Maryland's random designed stream sampling program (MDSS)
- Socioeconomic data includes Social Vulnerability Index and associated data from the U.S. Census (median income, poverty levels, educational attainment, and more)
- Calculated correlation coefficients

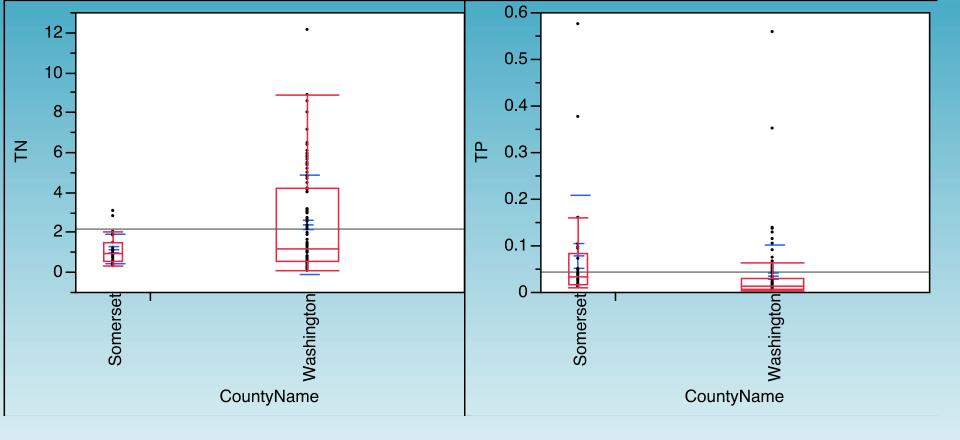


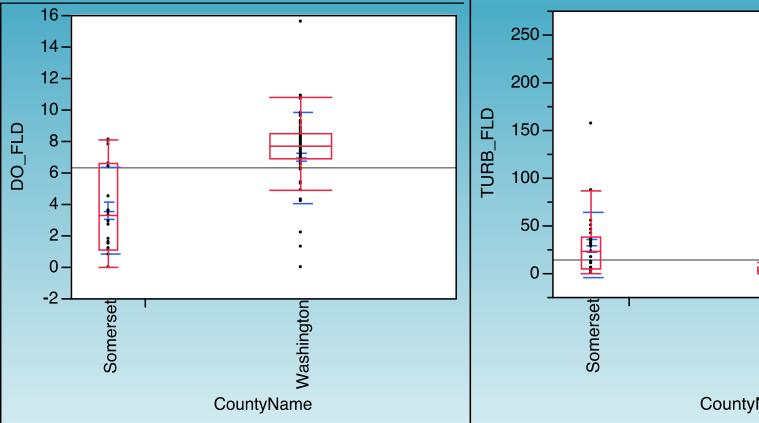


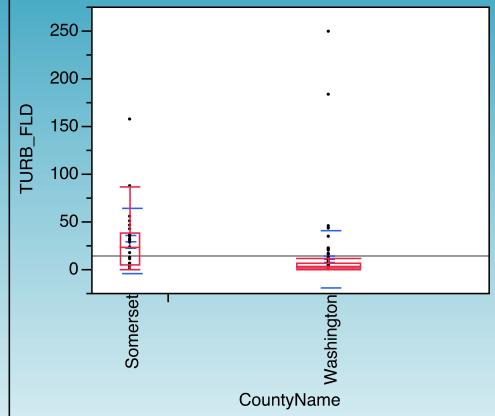










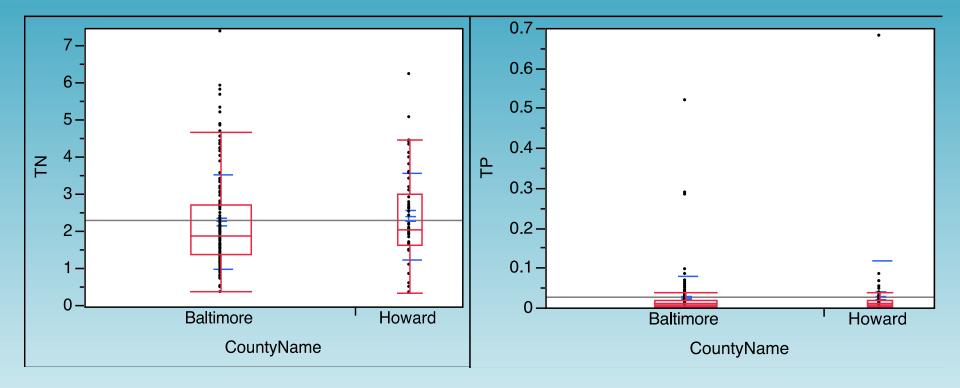


Somerset = 3.5 mg/lWashington = 6.9 mg/l

P<0.001

Somerset = 28.8 NTU Washington = 9.9 NTU

P<0.001



Baltimore =
$$2.2 \text{ mg/l}$$

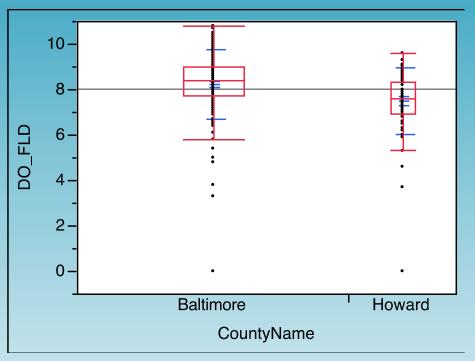
Howard = 2.4 mg/l

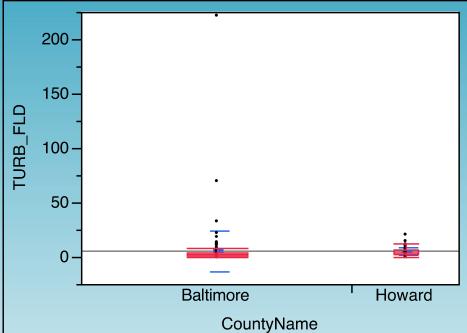
P<0.41

Baltimore =
$$0.024 \text{ mg/l}$$

Howard = 0.029 mg/l

P<0.68



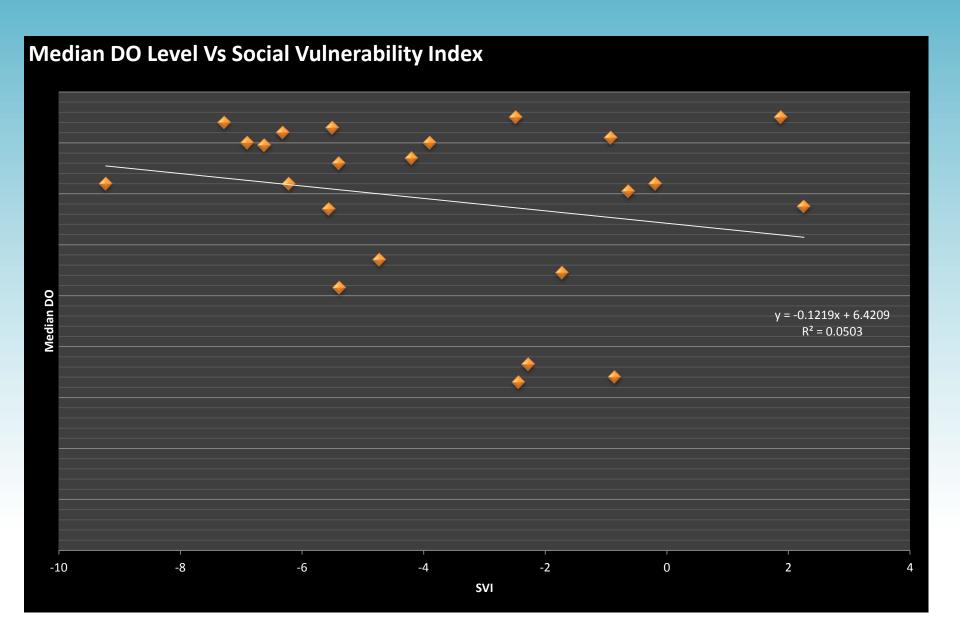


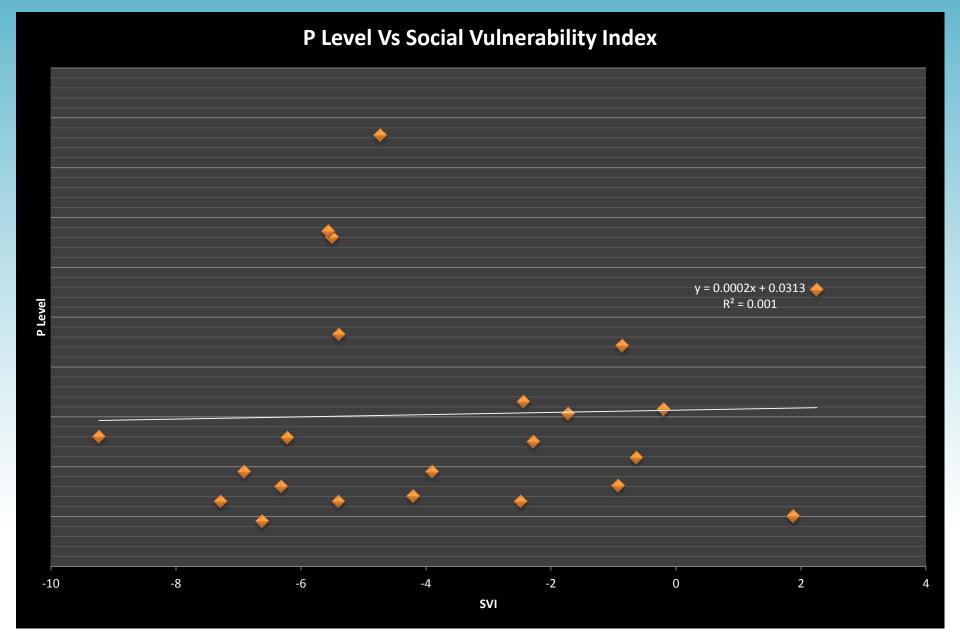
Baltimore = 8.2 mg/lHoward = 7.5 mg/l

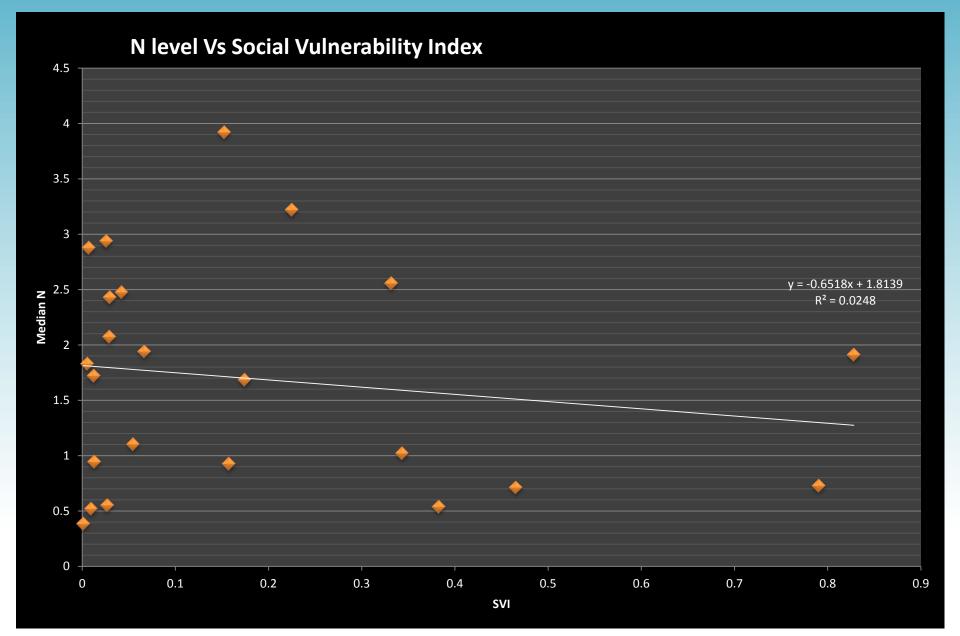
P= .0014

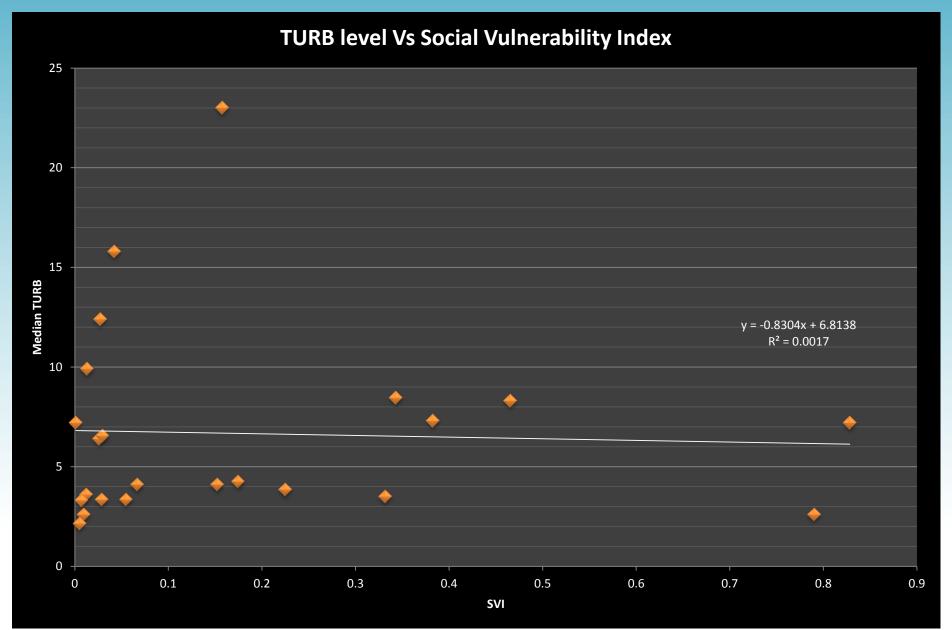
Baltimore = 5.3 NTUHoward = 4.8 NTU

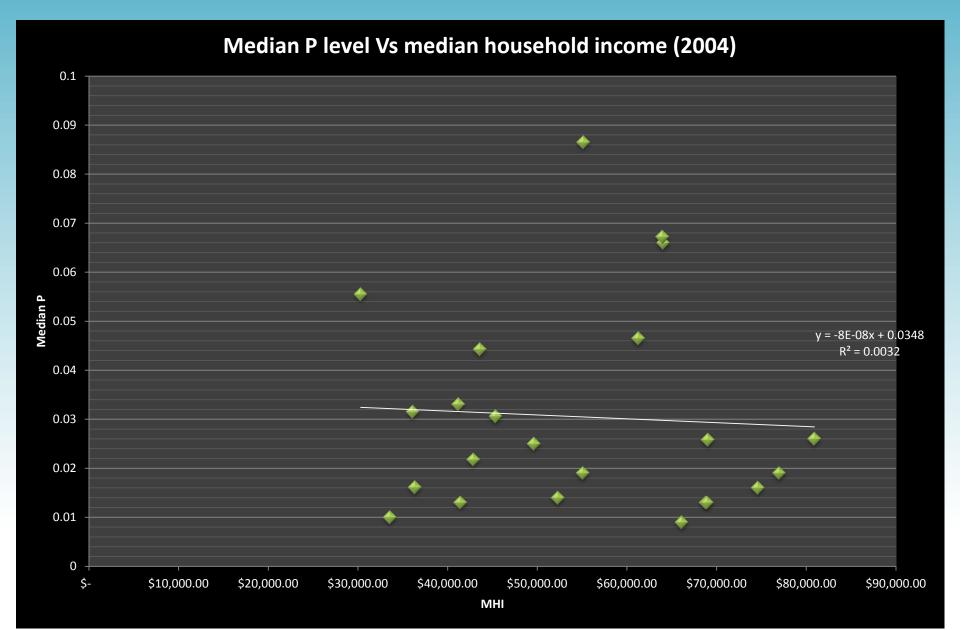
P = 0.76

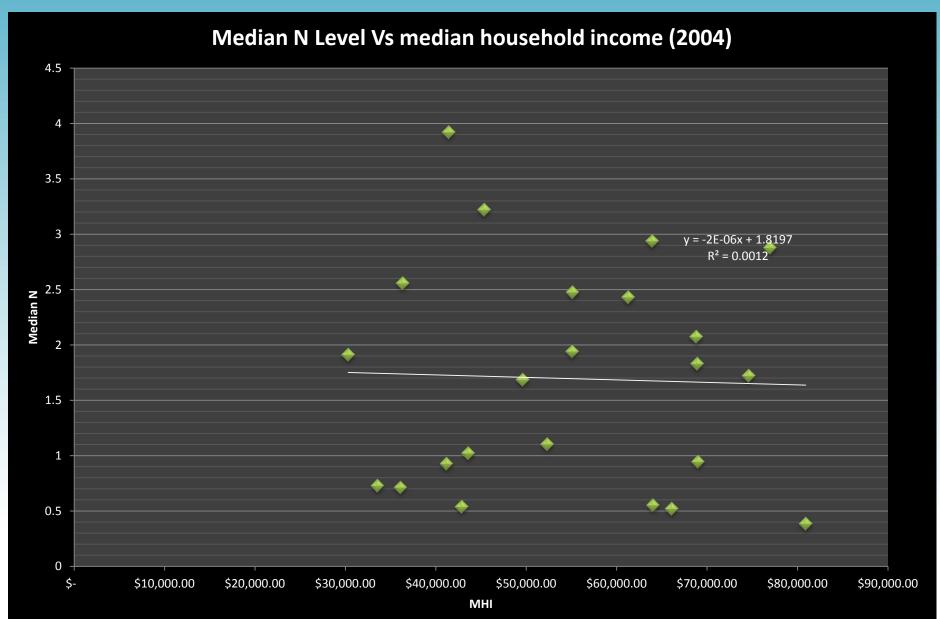


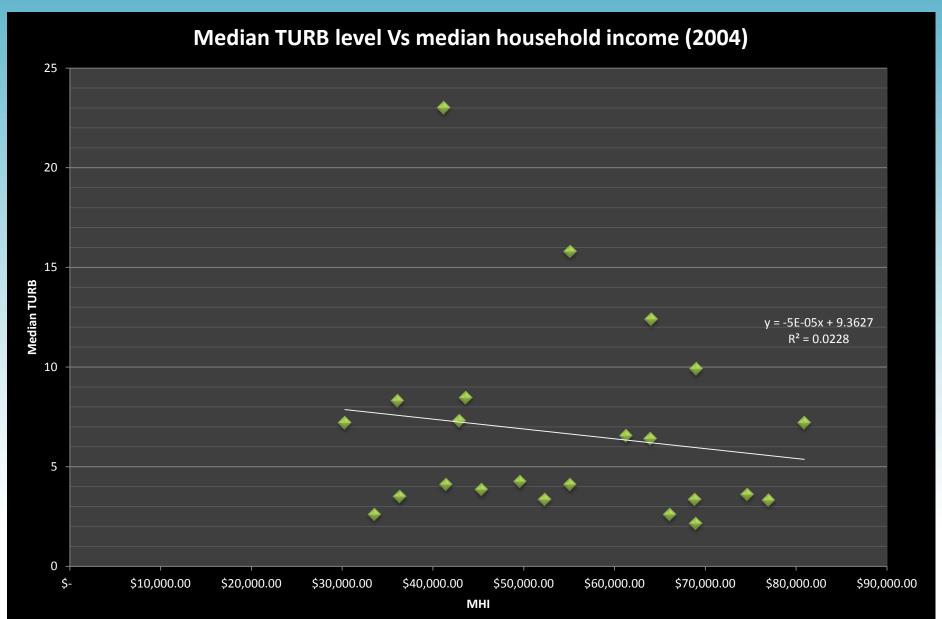


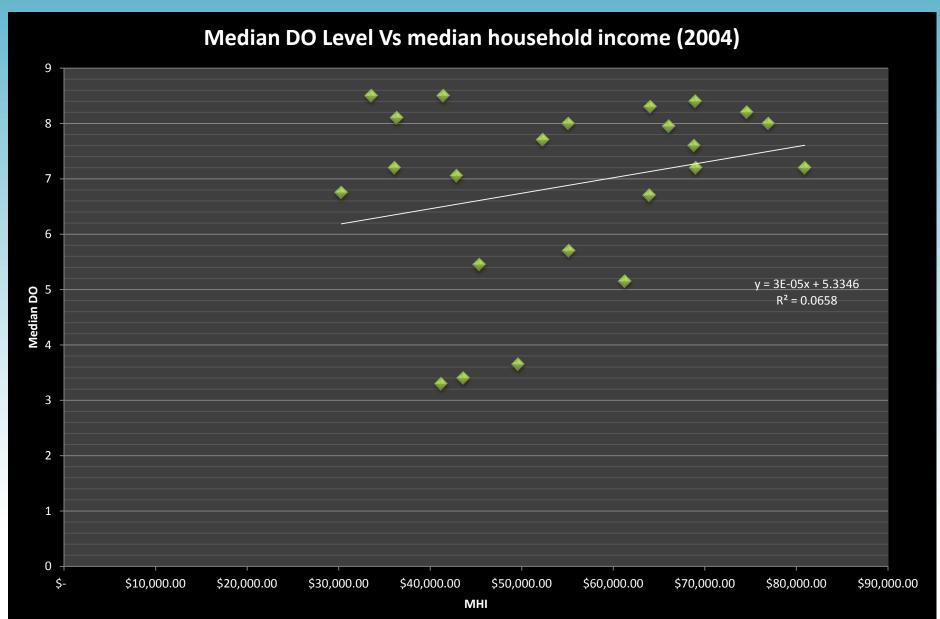












What We Learned

- Scaling down (your research questions) can be just as important as scaling up
- Know your data's limitations!
- Knowing how to do it in ArcMap ≠ knowing how to do it in QGIS



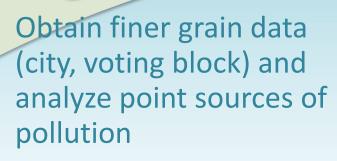








Moving forward with this research



Assess causation: are the wealthy exporting pollution?









Compare state policies in the Chesapeake Bay and present plan to policymakers

Questions?









