

# Geographical Clusters of RSEI Hazard Scores in the USA

*Counties → Census Tracts → Block Groups → Blocks*

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## Introduction

- About SaTScan

- The Zoom-in Approach

## RSEI

- About the Data

- About the study

- Carcinogenic pollution Rough Trend 2000-2011

- Zoom-in

- The Northern Illinois Cluster

## Conclusion

- Final Remark

# Spatial analysis using SaTScan<sup>1</sup>

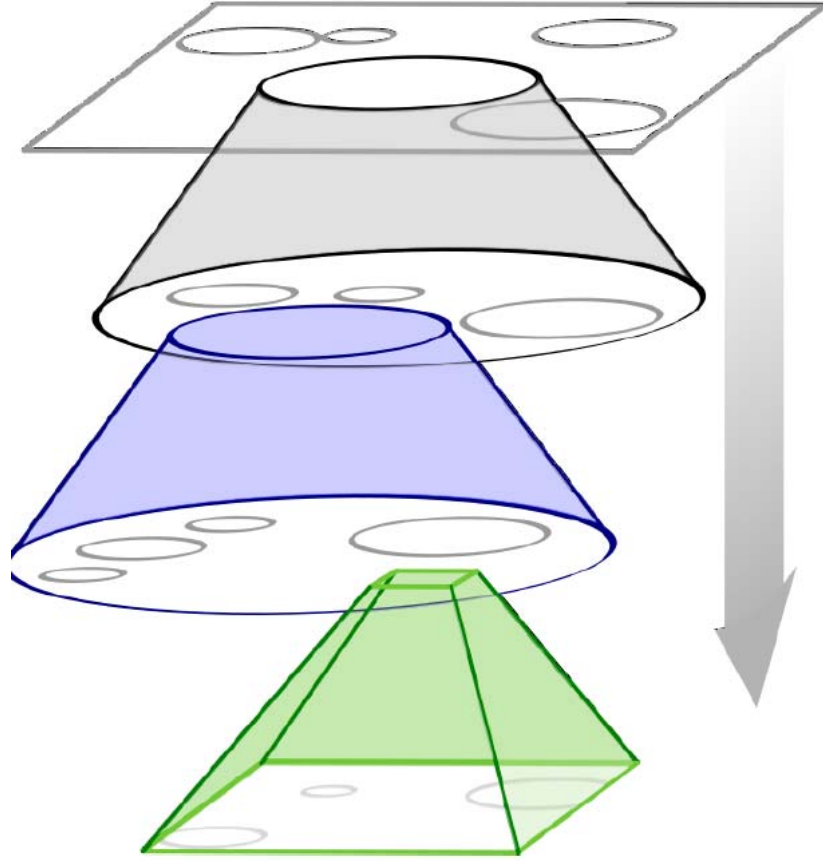
- Free for use, can be downloaded at [www.satscan.org](http://www.satscan.org)
- We used the latest version, v9.4.1, March 23rd, 2015.
- We utilized the Normal Model for continuous data.
- Maximizes the likelihood function over circles of varying sizes.  
We used a 5% window size.
- A circle with the highest log likelihood ratio (LLR) is least likely to have occurred by chance.
- Cluster p-value obtained using 9,999 Monte Carlo replications.
- In this study, p-value < 0.05 is used to determine significant clusters.

## The Zoom-in Approach

- Aggregate large geo-datasets onto larger geographical regions.
- Perform cluster analysis.
- Select clusters of interest.<sup>1</sup>
- Get data for smaller geographical areas within selected clusters.<sup>2</sup>
- Go back to step 2 until the smallest geographical area is reached.

1. Clusters with the highest log likelihood ratio, highest/lowest mean inside or those in a particular location of interest.

2. Normalize the data for smaller geographical areas on the whole set prior to extracting the smaller dataset of interest in order to maintain an unambiguous reference to the larger context.



## Risk Screening Environmental Indicators(RSEI)[4][3]

- A computer-based screening tool developed by the EPA to analyze risk factors and put the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) database into a chronic health context.
- The EPA uses  $km^2$  grid cells ( $101km \times 101km$ ) around each facility and estimates exposure for each chemical released[2].
- In other words, each facility generates 10,200 entries for each chemical released, for each media such as **landfills, air, streams or wells**. The TRI dataset contains releases for over 600 chemicals from over 70,000 facilities or sites.
- The RSEI approach augments estimates of pounds released with toxicity and exposure considerations[3].

## Illustration of $km^2$ Grid Cells

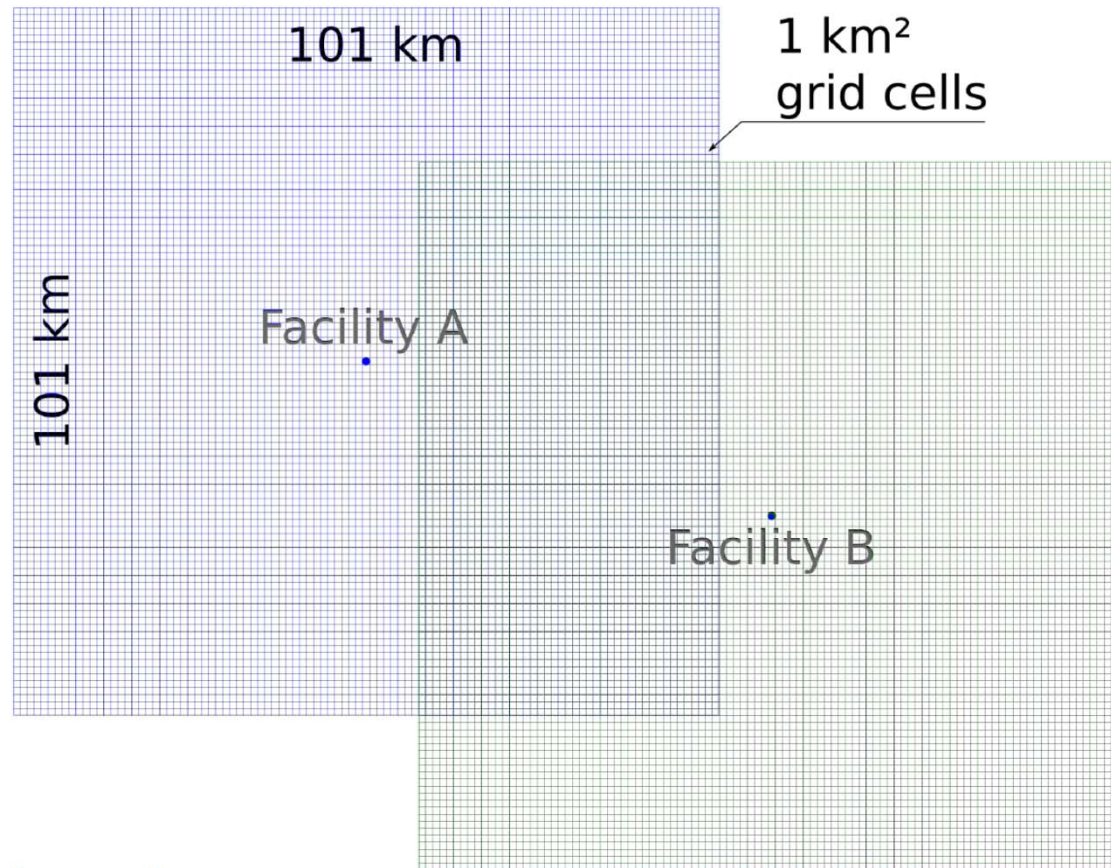


Figure 1:  $km^2$  Grid Cells



## RSEI-GM & RSEI public release

- **RSEI-GM (RSEI-Geo Microdata):** 3 measures at the  $km^2$  level, for each chemical in the TRI database (2000-2002, 2008-2011):
  1. Concentration
  2. Toxicity\*Concentration (Hazard based score)
  3. Toxicity\*Concentration\*Population (Risk Score)

*Not publicly available mostly due to its daunting size.*

- **RSEI-public release:** version v2.3.2: Aggregation of RSEI-GM at the facility level for 1996 to 2011. *Publicly available for download on the EPA site.*

*"Because EPA developed the RSEI data for the purpose of prioritizing facilities (that is, sources) for enforcement and clean-up, the public-release data are not designed for examining differences among communities (that is, receptors) in terms of their exposure to industrial toxic releases." [2]*



# RSEI-GM Grid Cells Example

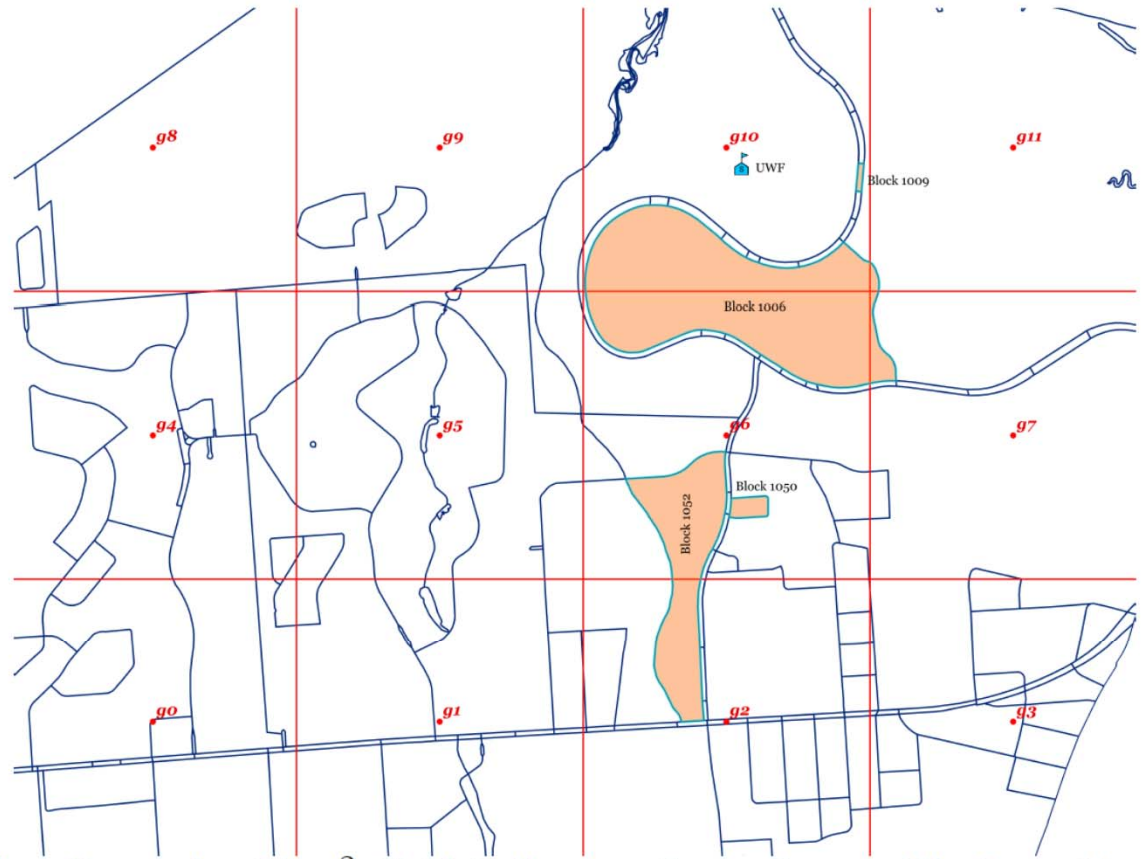


Figure 2: Example of  $km^2$  Grid Cells over Some Census Blocks in Escambia County, FL (2010 Census)

## This RSEI-GM study

- Focuses on carcinogenic releases for the Contiguous U.S.
- Rough trend from the RSEI-GM (2000-2002, 2008-2011).
- Zoom-In: County  $\Rightarrow$  Tracts  $\Rightarrow$  Block Groups  $\Rightarrow$  Blocks

# of counties:	3,003
# of census tracts:	71,901
# of census block groups: <sup>2</sup>	213,821
# of census blocks: <sup>3</sup>	10,203,760

- Primary software used: SAS, ArcGIS, Tableau, SaTScan, Google BigQuery, MS Access

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<sup>2</sup>Block groups (BGs) are the next level above census blocks in the geographic hierarchy. A BG consists of all census blocks whose numbers begin with the same digit in a given census tract.[5]

<sup>3</sup>Census blocks, the smallest geographic area for which the Bureau of the Census collects and tabulates decennial census data.[5]

# Carcinogenic Releases Google BigQuery

Google bigquery

COMPOSE QUERY

Query History  
Job History

RSEI-NATA

- epa
  - CensusBlock2000\_ConUS...
  - Chemical\_v232
  - Facility\_v232
  - Media\_v232
  - Micro2010\_2000\_OC14
  - TotalReleasesByBlock
- publicdata samples

New Query

```

1 /* Carcinogenic releases by Census Block (saved to table)*/
2 SELECT LEFT(BlockID,5) as CountyFIPS,
3        SUBSTR(BlockID,6,4)+"."+SUBSTR(BlockID,10,2) as CensusTract,
4        RIGHT(BlockID,4) as CensusBlock,
5        sum(FCT_0_5*rsei.Conc) as Conc,
6        sum(FCT_0_5*rsei.ToxConc) as ToxConc,
7        sum(FCT_0_5*rsei.Score) as Score
8 FROM [epa.Micro2010_2000_OC14] as rsei
9 JOIN EACH [epa.CensusBlock2000_ConUS_S10m] as blk
10 ON rsei.X=blk.X
11 AND rsei.Y=blk.Y
12 JOIN [epa.Chemical_v232] as chm
13 ON rsei.ChemicalNumber = chm.ChemicalNumber
14 WHERE
15   chm.OSHAcarcinogens = TRUE
16   OR REGEXP_MATCH(chm.ToxicityCategory, "(?!(car|mix).*") = TRUE
17 GROUP EACH BY
18   CountyFIPS, CensusTract, CensusBlock
19 ORDER BY
20   CountyFIPS, CensusTract, CensusBlock
  
```

Valid: This query will process 54.8 GB when run.

RUN QUERY Save Query Save View Show Options Query complete (2.7s elapsed, cached)

Query Results 7:43pm, 22 Jan 2015 Download as CSV Save as Table

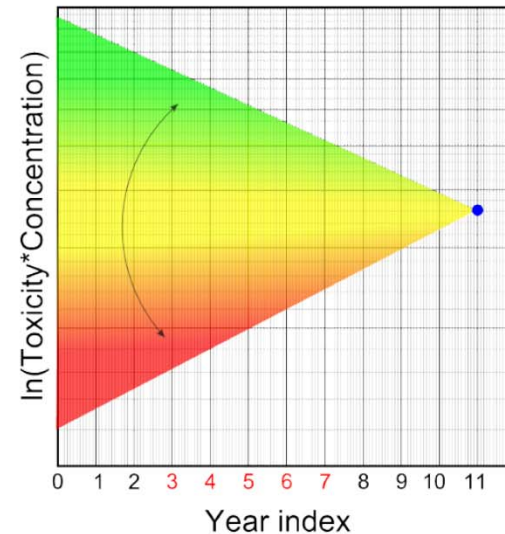
Row	CountyFIPS	CensusTract	CensusBlock	Conc	ToxConc	Score
1	01001	0201.00	1000	0.22151537719061978	8037.4968462585245	50.42888360400894
2	01001	0201.00	1001	0.054691361618582314	2023.3037717706335	33.296402688296836
3	01001	0201.00	1002	0.10869886203734264	4278.332324637223	221.50147105608872
4	01001	0201.00	1003	0.0028721235699939297	113.68333328041349	6.061984724003133
5	01001	0201.00	1004	0.003091524246504252	119.28164122836377	6.5942999372409785
6	01001	0201.00	1005	0.03998135332654039	1534.5820816330024	95.88766961990805
7	01001	0201.00	1006	0.0030306642962167364	119.61275757429505	11.290959276252156
8	01001	0201.00	1007	0.005186613839610974	203.94560932742358	19.274625144079195
9	01001	0201.00	1008	6.205010647980418E-4	24.492116149028282	2.3147135401338374
10	01001	0201.00	1010	0.036828757549381784	1482.5341918136765	111.94601467072123

First < Prev Rows 1-10 of 4884263 Next > Last

Figure 3: Carcinogenic Census Block level aggregation (RSEI-GM 2000)

## How is pollution in an area changing over time?

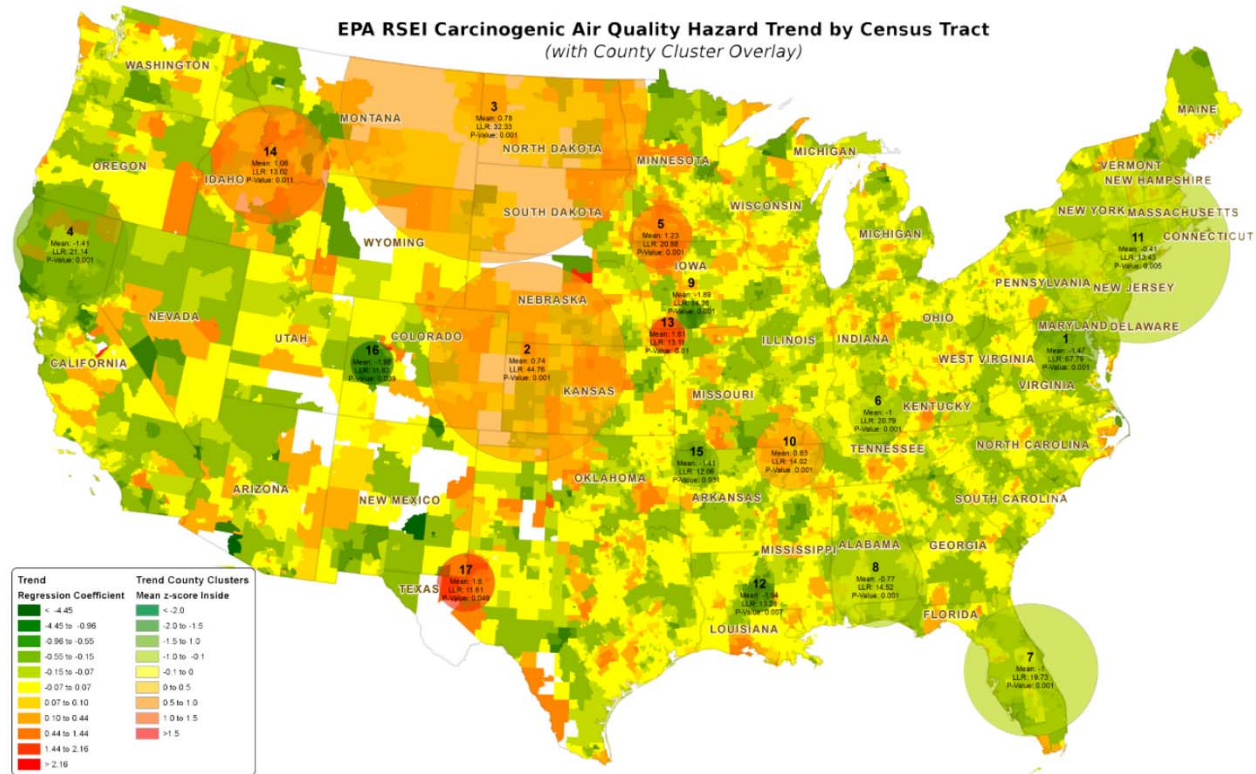
- Performed linear regression analysis on each Census Tract over 7 nonconsecutive years, 72,114 tracts. *(2000-2002 and 2008-2011)*
- The direction of the regression coefficient (the slope) indicates the trend. A negative slope means pollution is generally improving.
- Also independently performed Regression analysis on 3,003 counties.
- Use the z-score of the slopes and performed county level spatial cluster analysis.



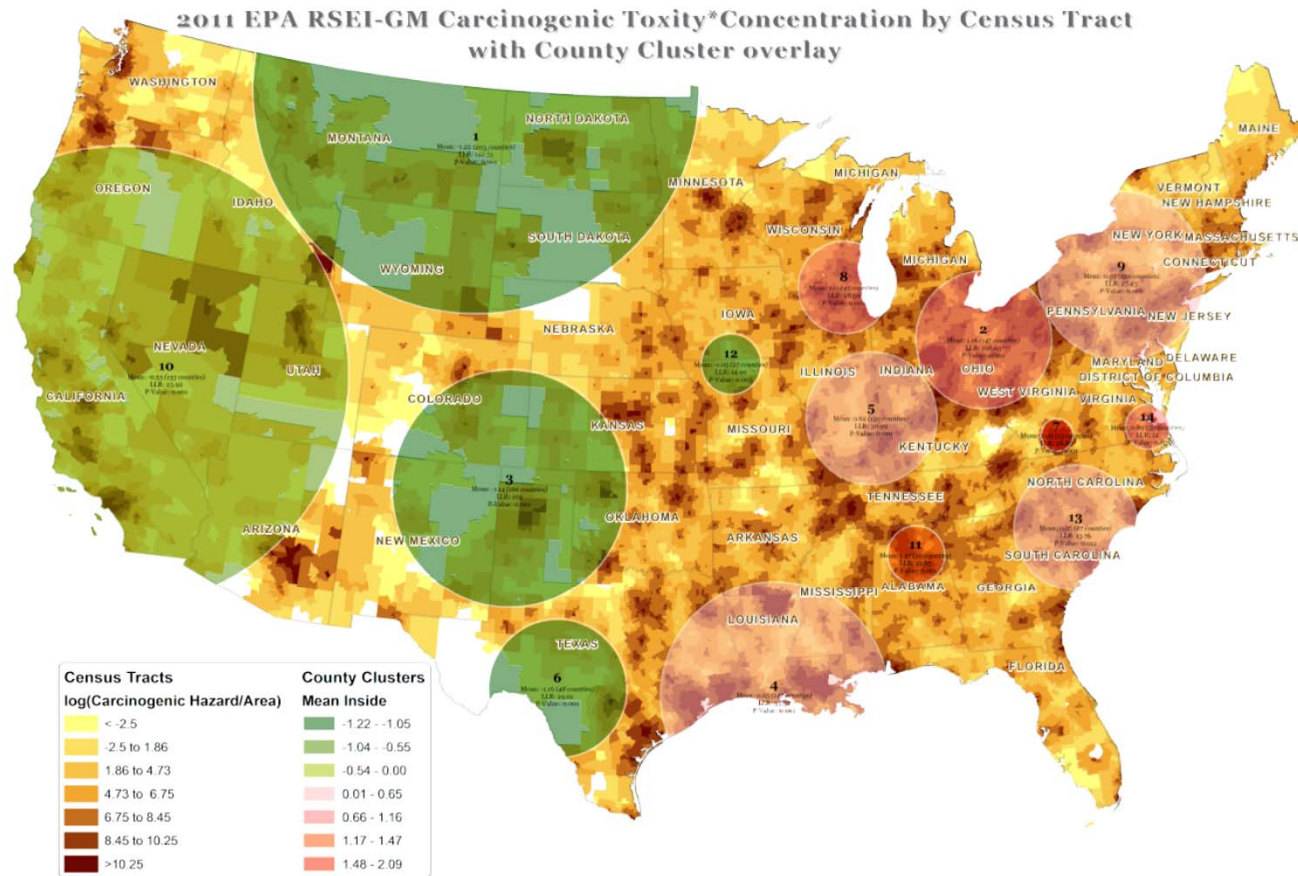


# Linear Regression Results

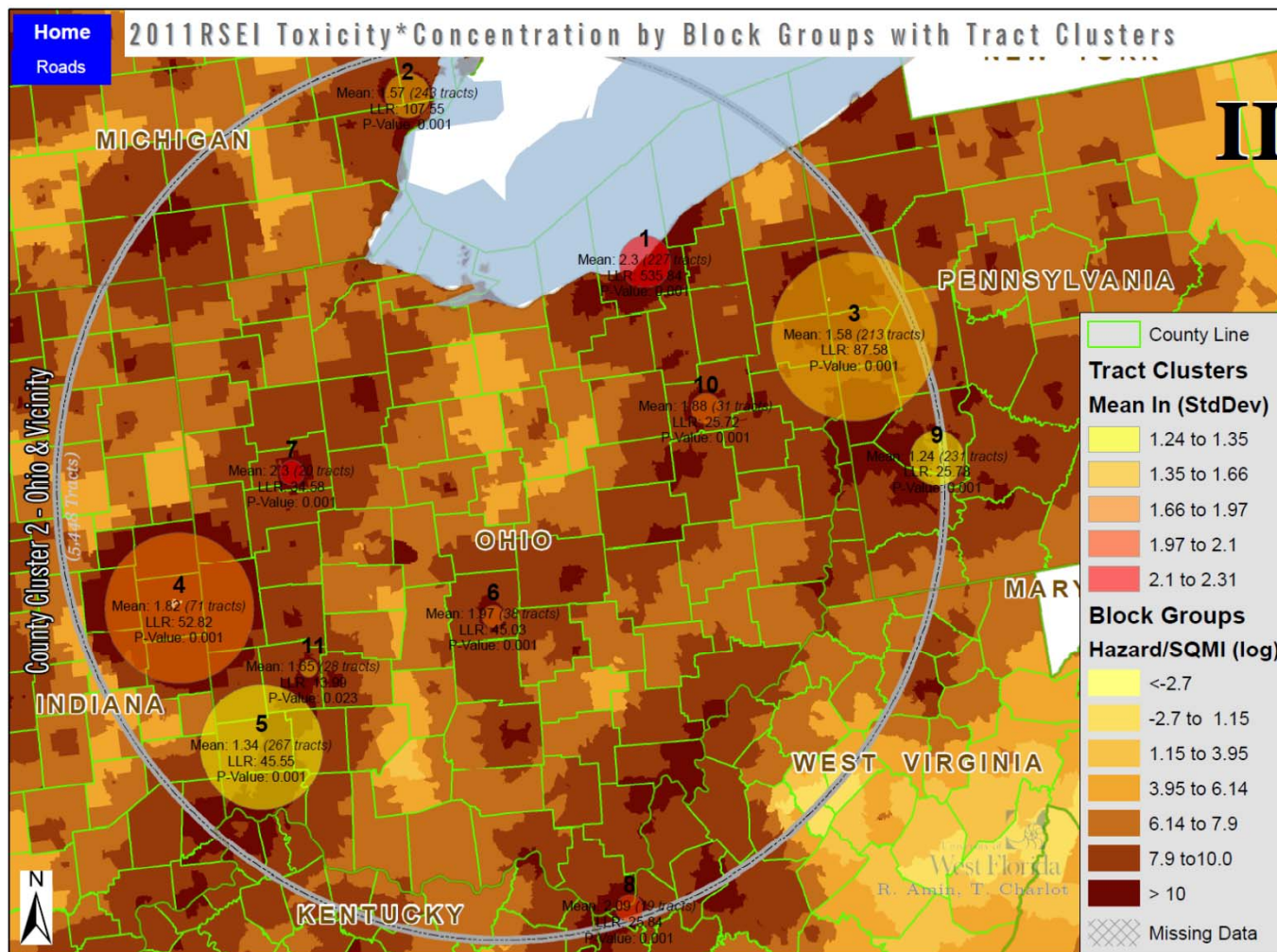
The county clusters are overlaid over the tracts using a transparency for a quick peek at the contents of the cluster.

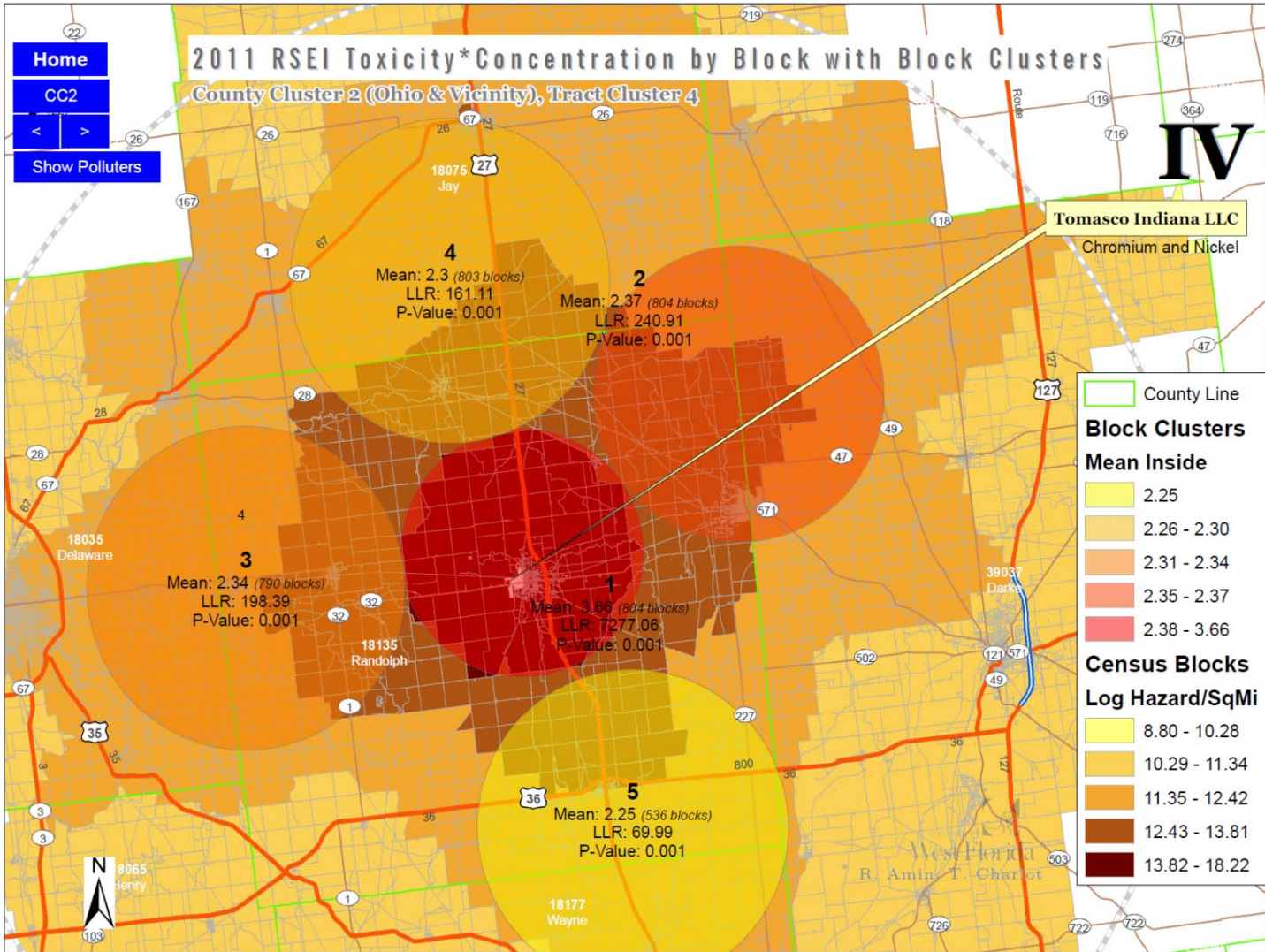


# County $\Rightarrow$ Tracts $\Rightarrow$ Block Groups $\Rightarrow$ Blocks

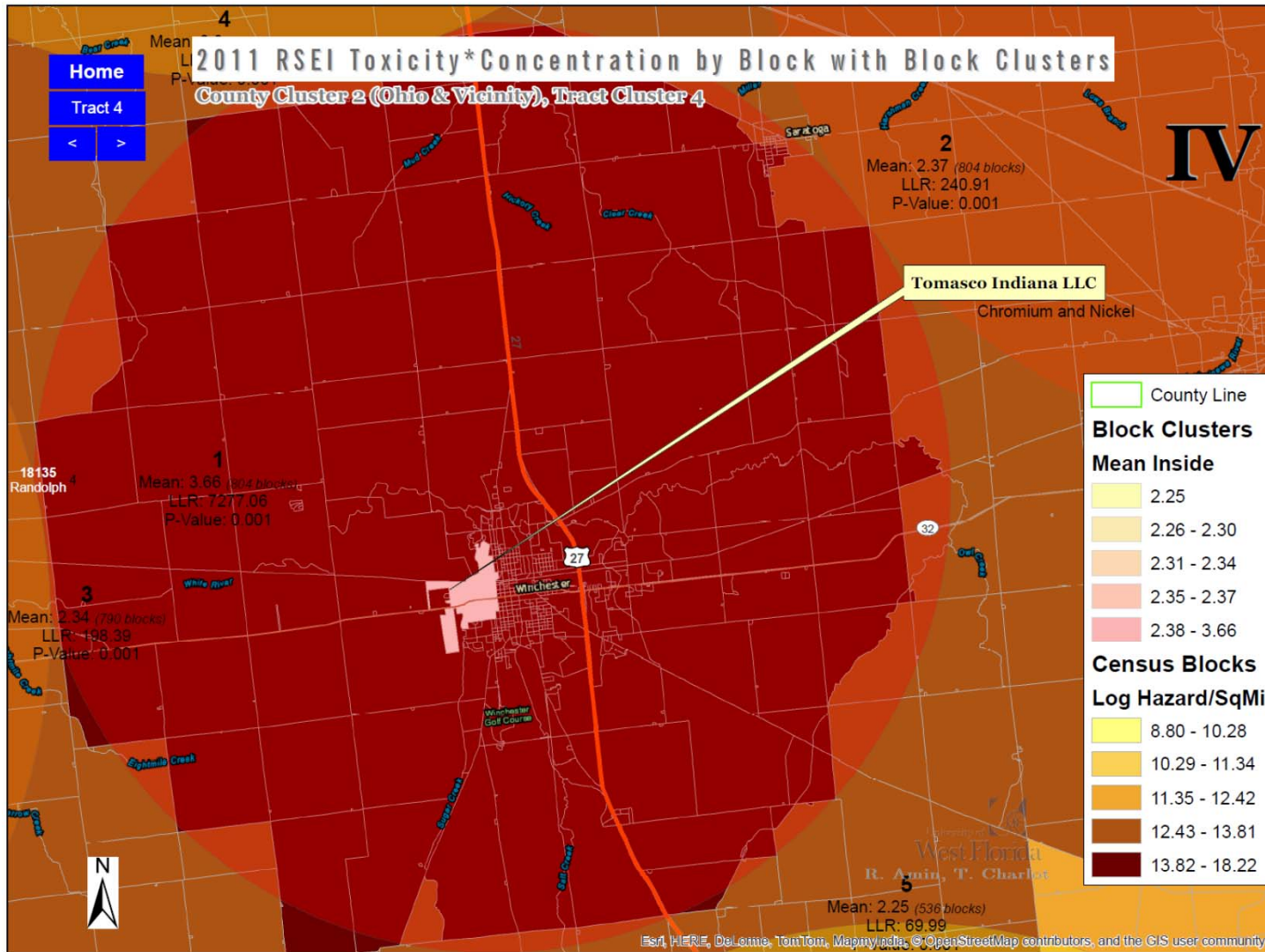












# Carcinogenic Pollution & Polluters in the worst 10 hit Census Blocks in the Contiguous U.S. (2011 EPA RSEI-GM)

Home

CC2

Hide Polluters

Aggregated Toxicity\*Concentration

1,000,000

100,000

10,000

1,000

100

10

1

0.1

0.01

0.001

1e-005

1e-006

1e-007

