







Redlining

Is the refusal of a loan, insurance, or a restriction of services to individuals deemed to reside in a low-value area, often due to the racial characteristics of the neighborhood. The term comes from the Home Owner's Loan Corporation residential security maps created in the 1930s, however, segregation existed in racist neighborhood covenants before the 1930s....

These discriminatory appraisal methods were federalized by multiple appraised areas and provided loans to mainly white suburban neighborhoods

Industrialization

The increasing need for goods and American spending culture created labor and infrastructure demands that oftentimes took advantage of lower-income communities.

Ex: Transportation systems focus on the creation of highways and dismantling of public transport

Suburbanization

- The suburbs were mostly for white middle and upperclass Americans due to restrictive and discriminatory housing deeds.
- The single family zoning in the suburbs reshaped the American landscape and increased car dependency.
- This left low-income communities and minorities in urban or industrial environments, which contain exponentially higher levels of air pollution.

Eminent Domain

Poletown Neighborhood Council v. Detroit gives precedence (allows) for public use to also include private industries' benefit in the understanding that infrastructure would improve the economy of a community.

condemned lands are often the living areas of low-income communities

HISTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM

Case Study #1

Barrio Logan

- Mixed-use zoning port community
- #1 in the county for pollution burden
- Near the top in the county for diesel pollution
- Top 10 statewide for high rents and low wages
- Rate of asthma-related hospital visits is higher than 92.9% of census tracts throughout the state
- 78% of Barrio Logan's population are considered low-income and 98% are minorities





INTRODUCTION:

POLLUTION, SPECIFICALLY AIR POLLUTION, IS A DRIVING FORCE BEHIND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH.

CAUSES:

CARS, WILDFIRES, CITIES, AND MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

CHEMICAL EMISSIONS LIKE CARBON DIOXIDE AND CARBON MONOXIDE

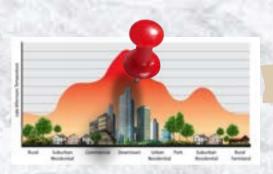
ARE RELEASED INTO THE AIR BY INDUSTRIAL FACTORIES AND OIL

REFINERIES

ON AVERAGE, SAN DIEGO EXPERIENCES 43.3 DAYS OF UNHEALTHY OZONE ANNUALLY, FAR EXCEEDING THE 3.2-DAY FEDERAL TARGET. ITS SEVERE NONATTAINMENT STATUS HAS RESULTED IN AN "F" RATING FROM THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION. SINCE 2015, THE NUMBER OF UNHEALTHY OZONE DAYS HAS RISEN BY 42 PERCENT.

"W.H.O. DATA SHOW THAT ALMOST ALL OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION (99%) BREATHE AIR THAT EXCEEDS W.H.O. GUIDELINE LIMITS AND CONTAINS HIGH LEVELS OF POLLUTANTS, WITH LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES SUFFERING FROM THE HIGHEST EXPOSURES."

- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



URBAN HEAT



WHAT IS IT?

URBAN HEAT IS WHEN A CITY HAVE A HIGHER TEMP THEN OUTLYING AREAS. SOME CAUSES FOR URBAN HEAT ARE LOW ALBEDO MATERIALS, PAVED SURFACES SINCE THEY ABSORB MORE HEAT, AND LACK OF VEGETATION LIKE TREES

MOST OF PLACES THAT HAVE AN INCREASE IN HEAT ARE LOCATED IN "UNDESIRABLE" AREAS SUCH AS HIGHWAYS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

THE INCREASE IN URBAN HEAT IN THESE COMMUNITIES
LEADS TO THE RISE OF HEAT RELATED ILLNESS SUCH
HYPERTHERMIA AND HEAT STROKE

EFFECT:

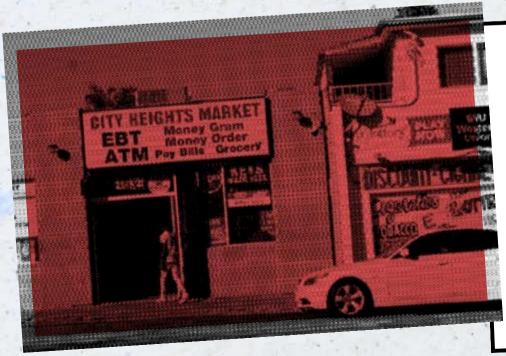
URBAN HEAT DISPROPORTIONATELY EFFECTS LOW INCOME
PEOPLE OF COLOR BECAUSE OF LACK OF RESOURCES AND CITY
PLANNING

70% OF THE AREAS THAT LOW INCOME AND PEOPLE OF COLOR OCCUPY EXPERIANCE A SIGIFICANT INCREASE IN URBAAN HEAT COMPARED TO AREAS WITH RICHER WHITE PEOPLE

We walked around Kensington and City
Heights, analyzing why one area was
different from the other in order to get a
real-world understanding of environmental
racism. After the trip, we interviewed
students at our individual schools about
their opinions on environmental racism and
whether they felt affected by it or not.

KENSINGTON AND CITY HEIGHTS

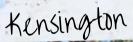




COMPANING SPACES

These areas have two different diverse sets of backgrounds, culture, population, and sets of income. This leads to very different looking spaces. We photographed some examples of this in the following pages.









city theights





park nept to a library and many small restaurants

locally owned business in city heights





Kensington





city theights



Contrasting

- MORE NATURE (TREES, BUSHES, PLANTS).
- **BUFFER ZONE BETWEEN THE SIDEWALK AND STREET.**
- LACKS IN DIVERSITY WITH A 78.4% MAJORITY OF WHITE PEOPLE IN KENSINGTON.
- AREA CONSTRUCTION ARE MORE WELL-THOUGHT, DEVELOPED, AND CARED FOR.
- **COOL TEMPERATURE WITH PLENTY OF SHADE**

- > STREETS ARE NOT THAT WELL DEVELOPED.
- TRASH IS NOT TAKEN CARE OF
- HIGH WALKABILITY RATE; STORES, LIBRARIES, PARKS, AND HOMES ARE CLOSE TO ONE ANOTHER.
- A MORE DIVERSE AREA WITH LOW INCOME FAMILIES.
- HIGH TEMPERATURES WITH LITTLE SHADE
- MORE INDUSTRIALIZED, DIRTY, CRACKS IN SIDEWALKS

KENSINGTON

CITY HEIGHTS

INTERVIEW HIGHLIGHTS

"Climate change is really forcing us to really understand and talk about it (environmental racism), and hopefully redress the inequities"

-Anchi Mei North Park

"Our communities should balance out where we spend our money and help others in need who don't have resources"

-Minh Huynh La Mesa



YOUTH PERSPECTIVE

Living in a low-income community is rough due to lack of trees and the constant temperature rising - Hieu Le

Multiple of my family members have had heat stroke due to lack cooling resources -Nicholas Campbell

I have to spend tons of money on gas just for transportation to school

-Anthony Nguyen

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM IS BAD - AIDEN HARVEY



Air pollution makes it harder for asthmatic people in my family to breathe. Everyone should be able to freely breathe air without negative health consequences caused by industrial pollution.

- Hari Krishnamurthy

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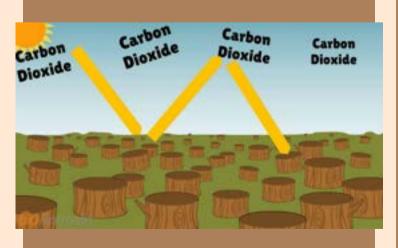


DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is the process of cutting down trees and forests for urban use,

EFFECTS

One of the main contributors to climate change would be deforestation. Trees are like chests that store carbon dioxide. With lesser trees, and forests, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Forest loss and damage is the cause of around 10% of global warming. There's simply no way we can fight the climate crisis if we don't stop deforestation.



WHAT CAN WE DO?

Preventing deforestation is as easy as:

- Planting a tree
- Recycle cardboard paper
- Use less paper
- Recycle and reuse products
- Spreading awareness





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