

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROFILE

### Analysis of vulnerability to exposure to harms along the following dimensions (not intended to be exhaustive)

#### Direct EJ – Environmental Harms

1. Degree of exposure to toxic chemicals, molds, mildews, and other substances with negative health effects.
2. Degree of exposure to environmental pollutants (e.g., water, air, noise, and light pollutants, etc.)
3. Degree of exposure to biting insects and pests with negative health effects in close proximity to or inside the home.
4. Degree of vulnerability to flooding (and the degree to which this is exacerbated by sea-level rise & heavy rains).
5. Degree of vulnerability to extreme heat and cold (and lack of energy equity; the increased economic impact of trying to mitigate this vulnerability through A/C and other cooling and heating methods).
6. Degree of vulnerability to extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes & tornadoes) [other natural disasters, and access to the necessary resources and infrastructure to recover and rebuild.](#)
7. Prevalence of tree canopy & other heat, water, and co2 sinks.
8. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality natural spaces and outdoor recreational activities.

#### Indirect EJ Harms (intersect with, compound, and exacerbate other environmental harms)

#### Social/Economic Harms

9. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality housing; prevalence of sub-optimal conditions (e.g., structural functional and integrity of living quarters, functional appliances, plumbing, walls/ceilings/floors/windows/doors, adequate living space given occupancy, etc.).
10. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality public transportation + safe walk/bike options.
11. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality nutritious foods and the literacy necessary to meaningfully utilize healthy-eating related resources and practices.
12. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality physical and mental healthcare options and the literacy necessary to meaningfully utilize health-related resources and practices, and prevalence of chronic illnesses.
13. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality preK-12 and after-school programs; adult (continuing) education, and job training.
14. Prevalence of unemployment, employment uncertainty, and other economic stressors, access to [legitimate \(non-predatory\)](#) financial services/institutions, the literacy necessary to meaningfully utilize them.
15. Ease of access to affordable, high-quality cell/internet services and digital technologies and the literacy necessary to meaningfully utilize them.
16. Prevalence of mobility and cognitive disabilities; ease of access to ADA compliance; ease of access to affordable, high-quality disability services and home care services.
17. Ease of access (esp. for single-independent adult households) to affordable, high-quality dependent (e.g. young child and elder) care.
18. Strength of sense of community and ease of access to reliable and stable social-emotional support systems (e.g., extended family, friends, neighborhood, community groups, etc.).

#### Legal/Political Harms

19. Degree of exposure to conflict, violence, and other social stressors (including domestic violence).
20. Prevalence of illegal (violence-parallel) activities (e.g., drug-dealing, prostitution, gambling, etc.).
21. Degree of vulnerability to the misuse of police/legal systems (e.g., criminalization, instead of other services designed to keep families intact).

22. Ease of access to political power, community leadership, representation; quality of relationship with community power structures (local government, institutions, etc.); ease of opportunity to vote in elections.
23. Ease of access to public benefits and affordable, high-quality civil legal services.

#### **Loss of Culture/Cultural Barrier Harms**

24. Degree of vulnerability to displacement, relocation, gentrification.
25. Degree of vulnerability to loss of socio-cultural and historical roots to place, traditional practices, and ways of life.
26. Prevalence of opportunities for positive contributions to and stewardship of local communities and ecosystems (placemaking).
27. Ease of access to (& affordability of) upward mobility and life-enrichment opportunities and experiences (e.g., ability to travel, experience new cultures/foods), and leisure activities.
28. Prevalence of non-US citizenship (e.g., non-immigrant and immigrant visas, green cards, or undocumented), non-native English speaking (ESL), and non-English speaking residents.

#### **Other**

29. Other (additional hazards/vulnerabilities may be identified by the communities themselves).

Examples of others:

- Ease of access to affordable, low-deductible, high-quality insurance—medical, homeowner's or renter's, extreme weather, and car insurance.
- Prevalence of Heirs property, ease of access to estate planning and creation of wills.