A satellite image of a hurricane, showing a large, swirling cloud system with a distinct eye in the center. The image is in grayscale, with the clouds appearing in shades of gray against a lighter background.

Hurricane Katrina, Race, and Wealth: Using GIS to Assess Environmental Justice

By Willow Campbell, Heather Hartunian, and Barbara Van Ness

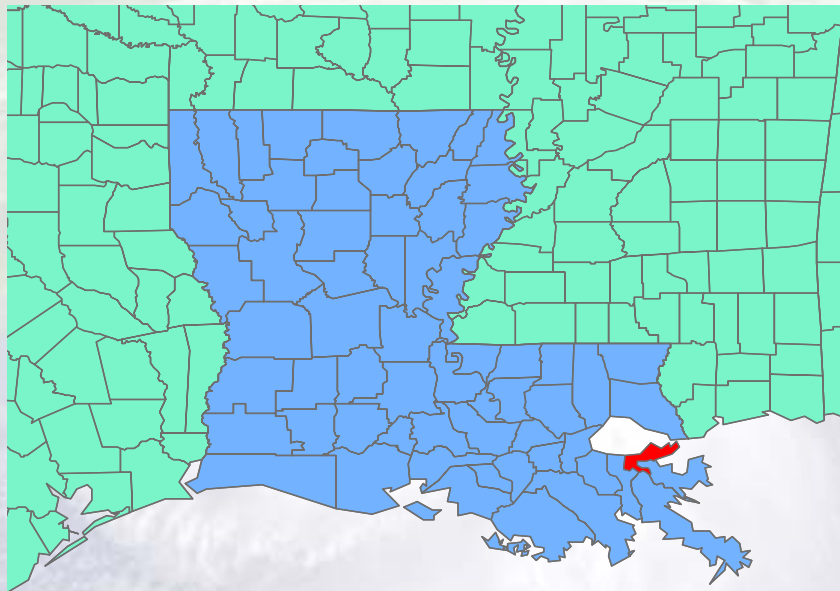
Problem Statement

- What groups of people, both racially and economically, were most affected by Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath?
- Identify possible evacuation routes

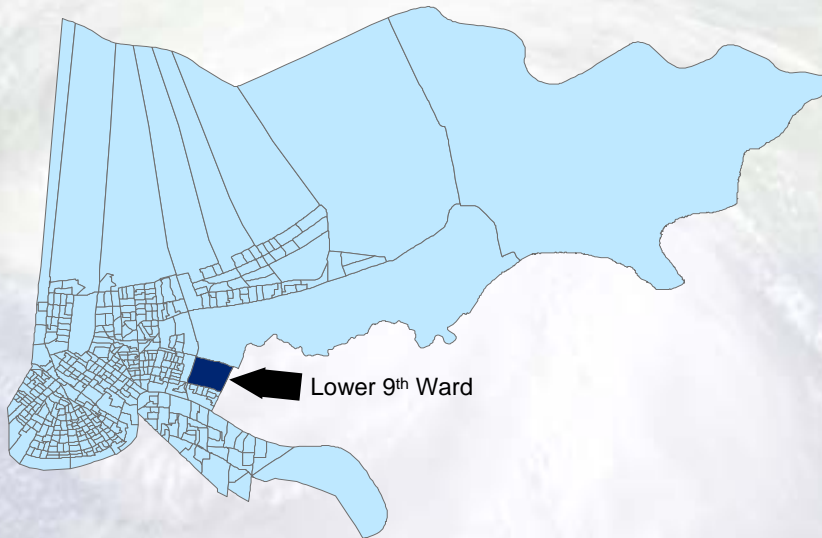
Data Layers

- ESRI
 - Census Block Group data
 - Roads and Highways
- USGS Seamless
 - DEM
- US Census Bureau
 - Income
- FEMA
 - Extent of Flood Damage

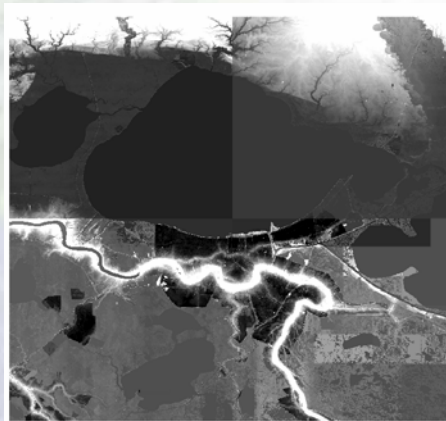
Orleans Parish



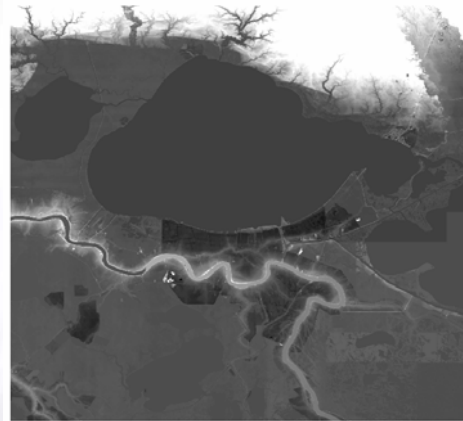
Lower 9th Ward



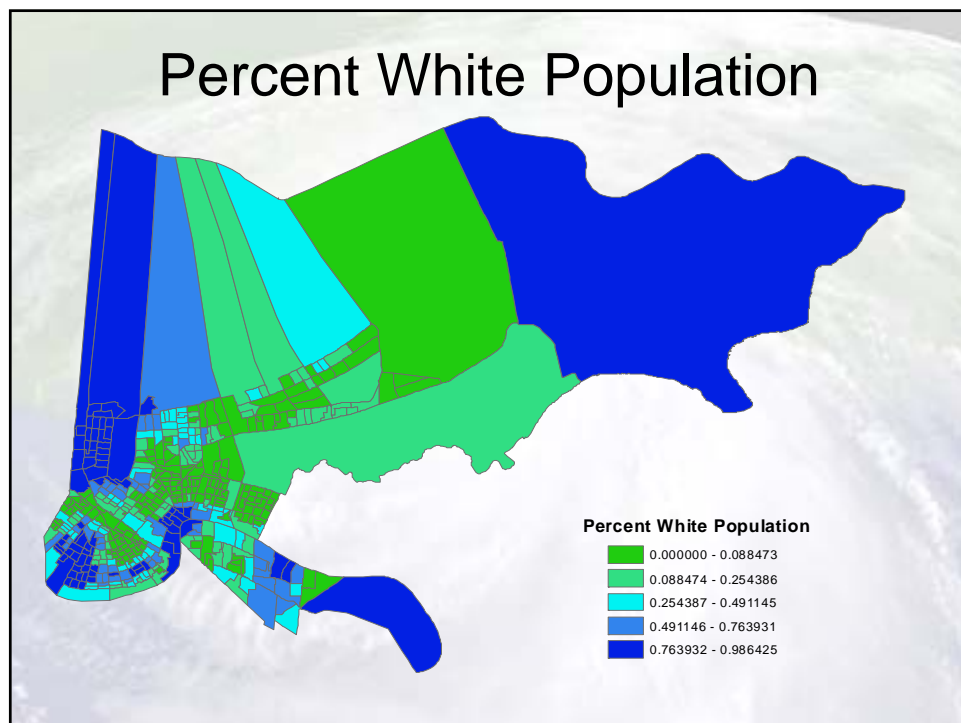
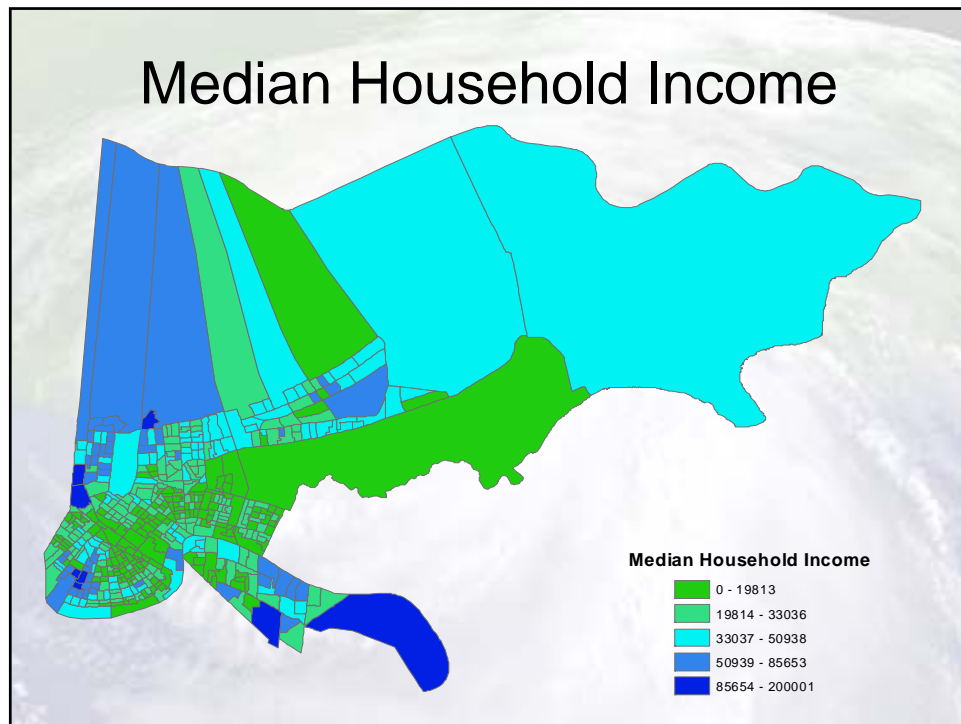
Mosaics of DEMs



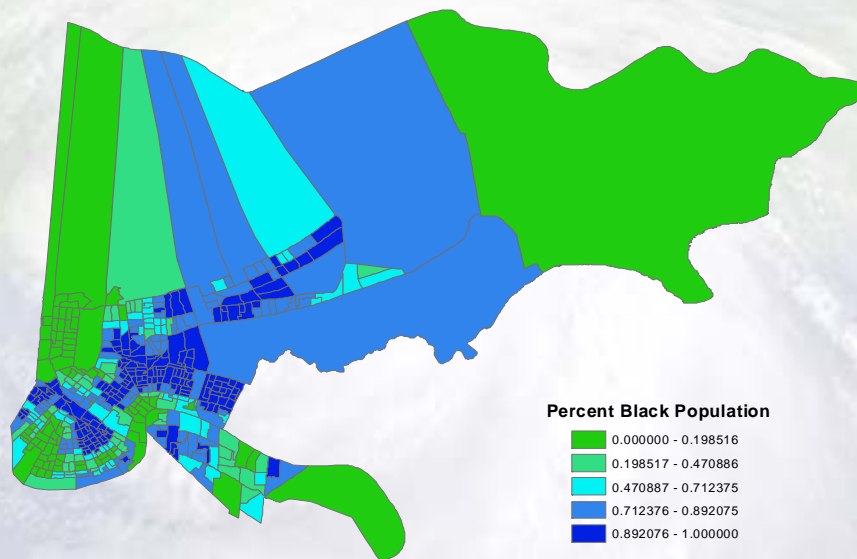
Original four DEMs



Final Mosaic



Percent Black Population



Moran's I for Median Household Income

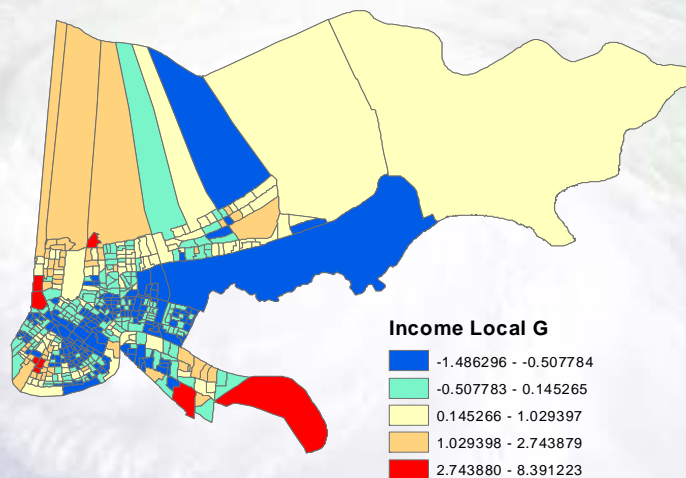
Moran's I Index = 0.09

- Z Score = 28.6 standard deviation
- There is less than 1% likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance.

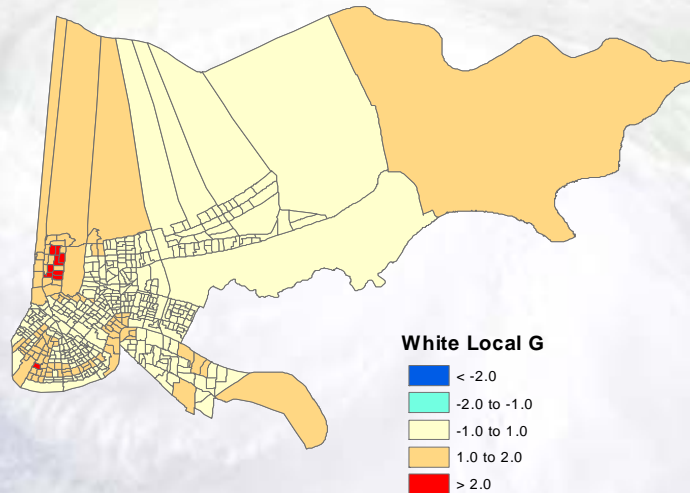
Getis –Ord General for Median Household Income

- General G Index = 21.59
- Z Score = -6.1 standard deviation
- There is a less than 1% likelihood that the clustering of low values could be the result of random chance.

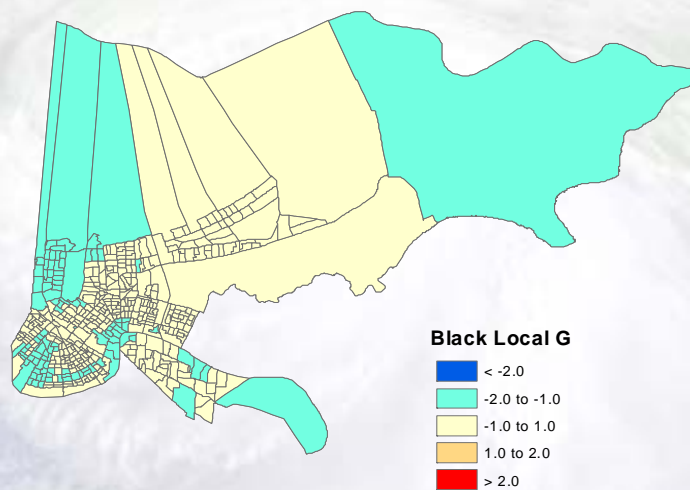
Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord Gi*)



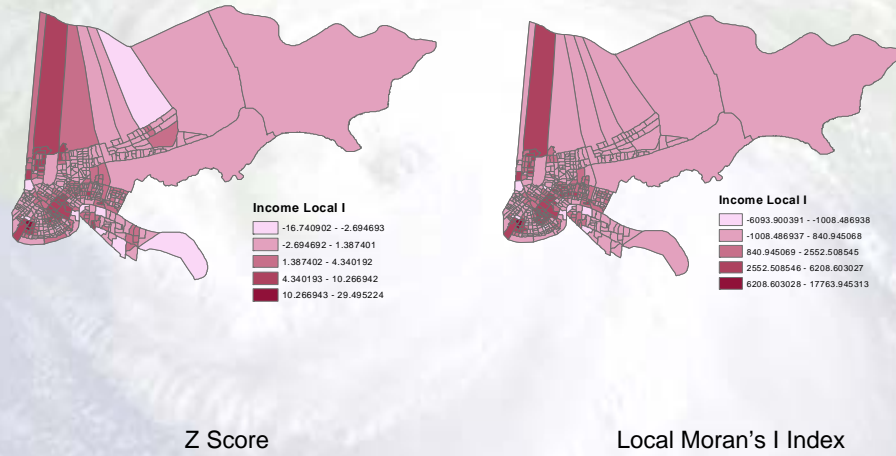
Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord Gi*)



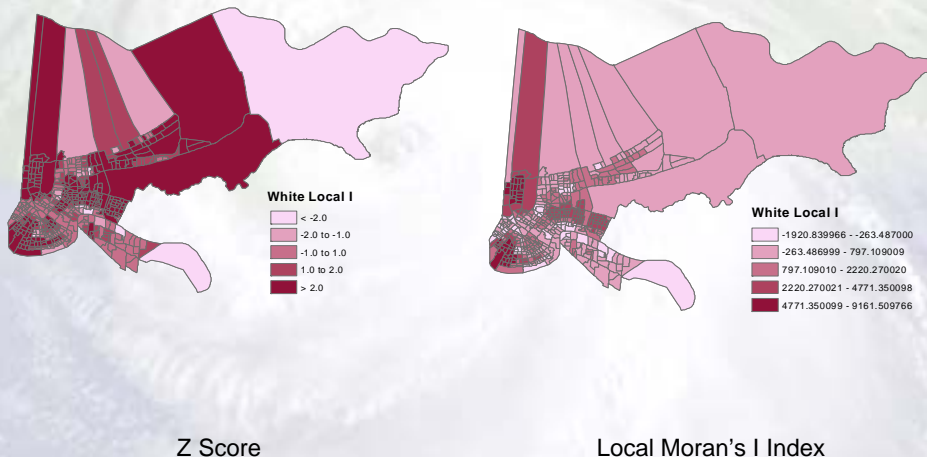
Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord Gi*)



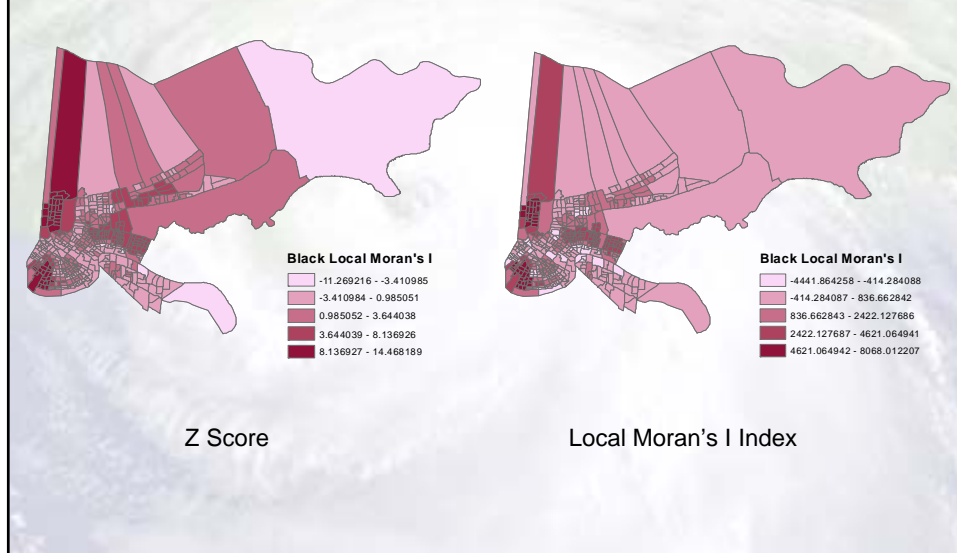
Local Moran's I Index



Local Moran's I Index



Local Moran's I Index



Converted to Grid

- Use of Spatial Analyst tool Convert Features to Raster
 - Percent Black
 - Percent White
 - Median Household Income

Random Locations

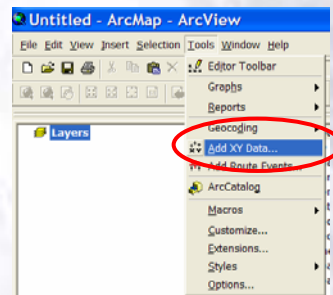


- To generate a random point, (x', y') in Excel:

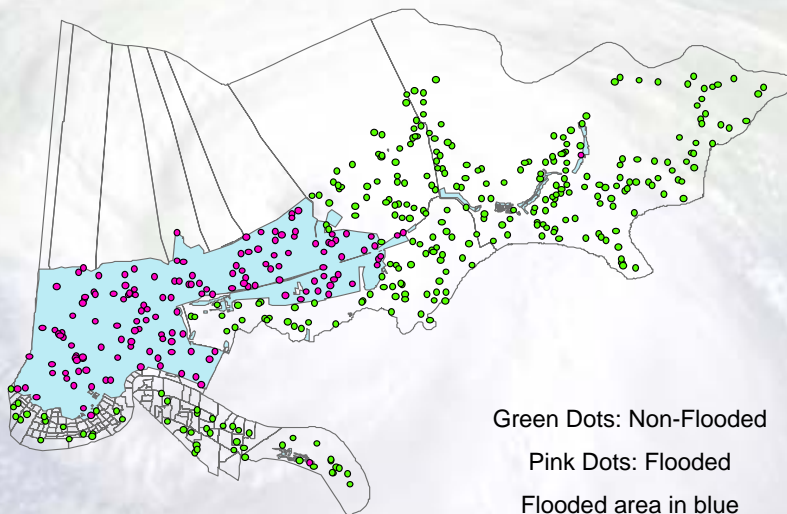
$$x' = x_1 - (x_1 - x_2) * \text{RAND}()$$

$$y' = y_1 - (y_1 - y_2) * \text{RAND}()$$

- Saved as a DBF file
- In ArcMap:
 - Added points with Toolx / Add X,Y
 - Three data sets made from these points
 - Orleans Parish
 - Flooded areas
 - Non-Flooded areas



Generated Random Points



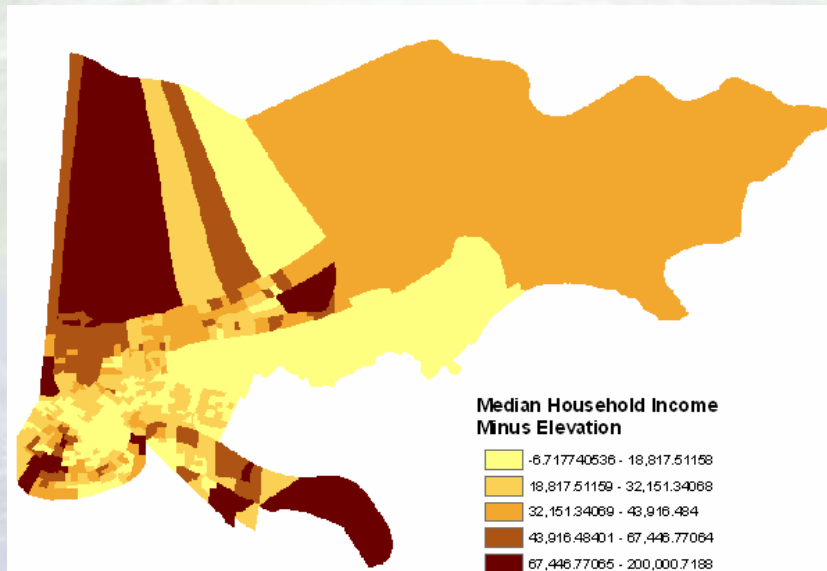


Mississippi

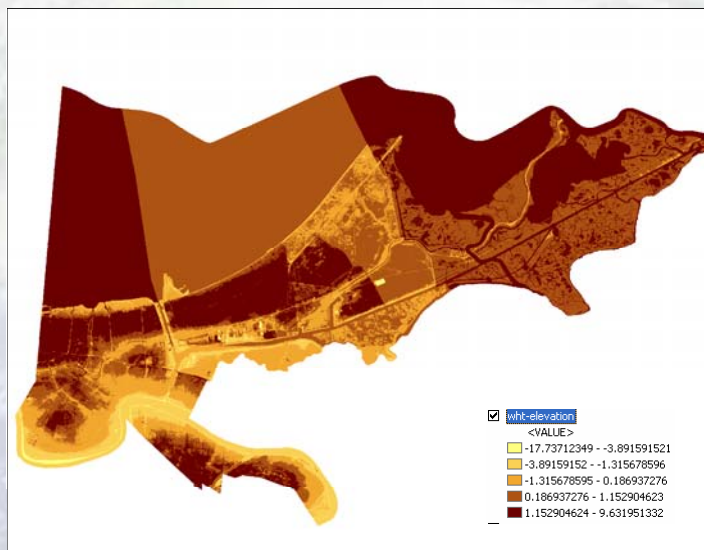
Raster Calculator

- Three new grids made:
 - Income grid – Orleans mosaic
 - Percent White – Orleans mosaic
 - Percent Black – Orleans mosaic

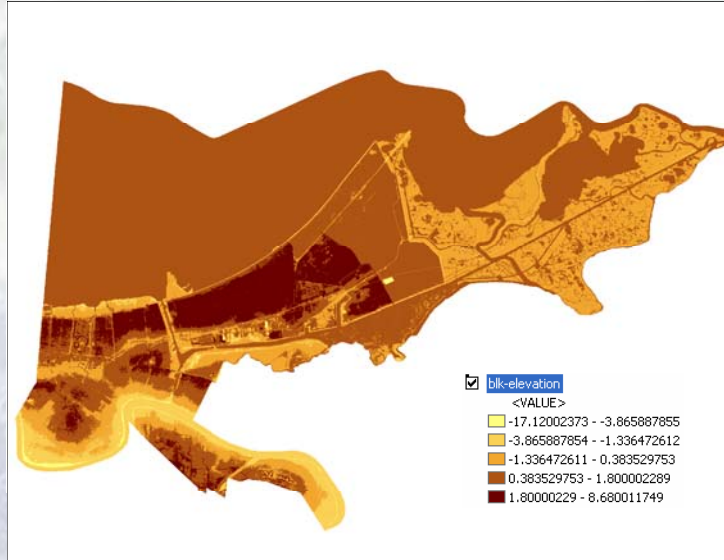
Median Household Income Minus Elevation



% White Population Minus Elevation



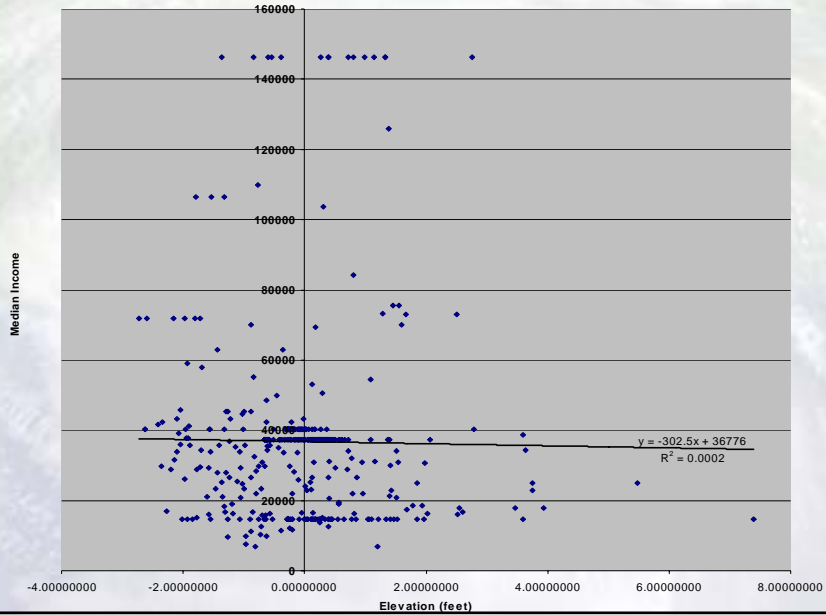
% Black Population Minus Elevation



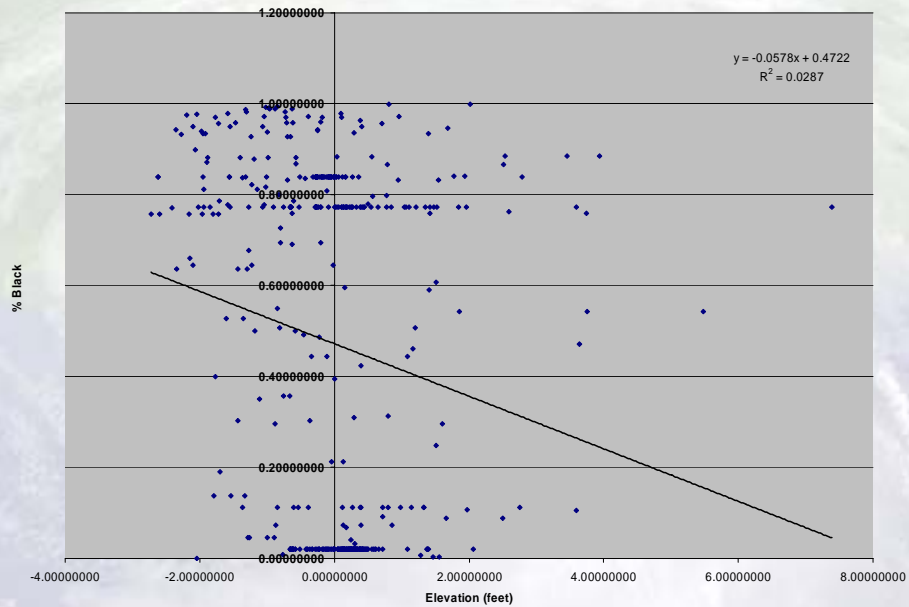
Regression Analysis

- Investigate Correlation between Elevation and Socioeconomic Factors
- Extract Value to Point
 - Elevation
 - Median Household Income
 - Percent White
 - Percent Black

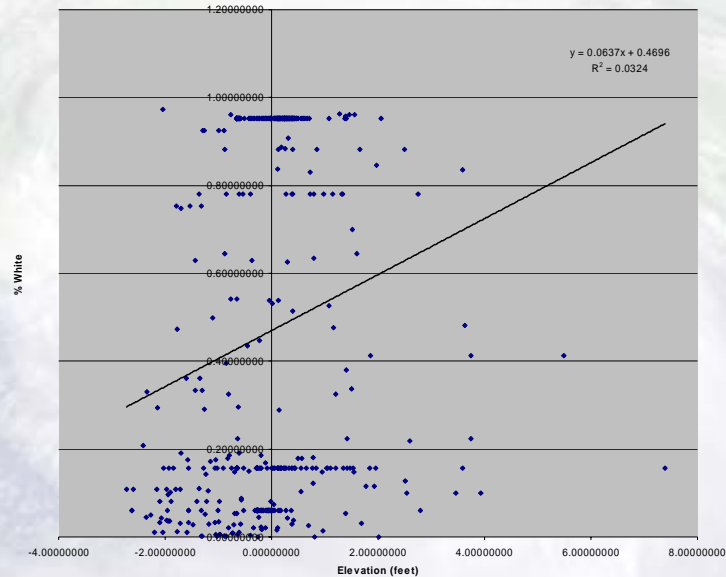
Relationship of Income to Elevation



Relationship of % Black Population to Elevation



Relationship of % White Population to Elevation



Comparing Flooded Areas with Non-Flooded Areas

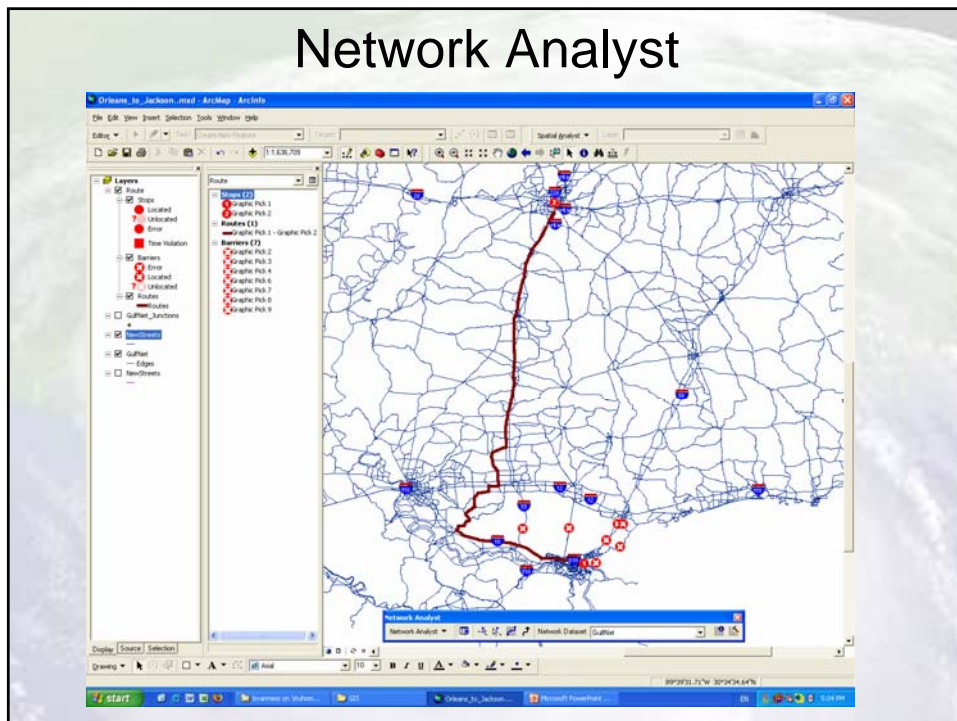
- Used the Chi-Square test to see if there was a difference in the median household income or racial composition of the two areas
- The random points were used to categorized the data
 - Income categorized two ways:
 - Above/below poverty line for family of four
 - Above/below average median income
 - Percent White and percent Black categorized as to high, medium, or low proportion in the population

Chi-Square Test Results

Chi-Square Results Comparing Inside and Outside Flooded Area			
Average Value for			
Test	Flooded Area	Non-Flooded Area	p-value
Median household income	\$32,195	\$39,074	0.11* 8.169E-19**
% white	23.8%	57.8%	7.222E-16
% black	69.6%	36.7%	1.288E-12

- * test with categories above and below poverty level for a household of four
- ** test with categories above and below the average for all the random points

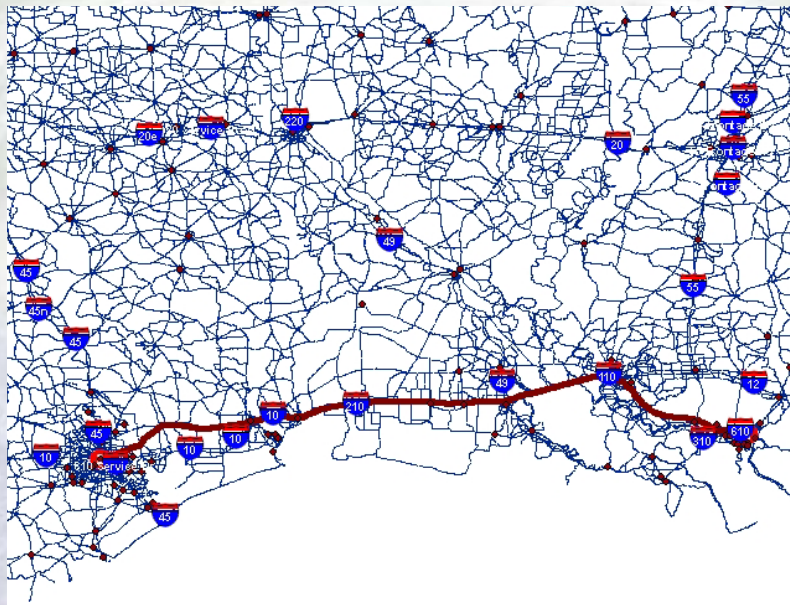
Network Analyst



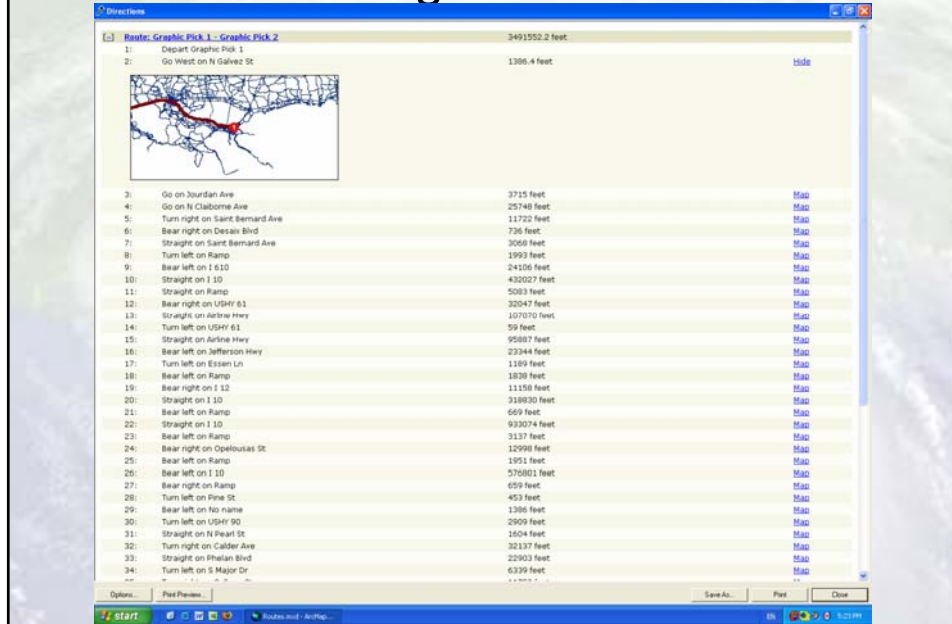


Bay St. Louis bridge

Evacuation Route to Houston



Driving Directions



Conclusion

- No correlation between
 - Elevation and median household income
 - Elevation and where different racial groups live
- Significant differences in the median household income between the flooded and dry areas
 - Lower median household income found in the flooded area
- Significant differences in the racial demographics of the flooded and dry area
 - Higher percentage of black residents in the flooded area
 - Higher percentage of white residents in the dry areas

Future Analysis

- Age Demographics
- Proximity to the Levees
- Operational Emergency Facilities
- Access to Transportation
- Dasymetric Mapping
- Travel Times in Network Analyst