

Purpose

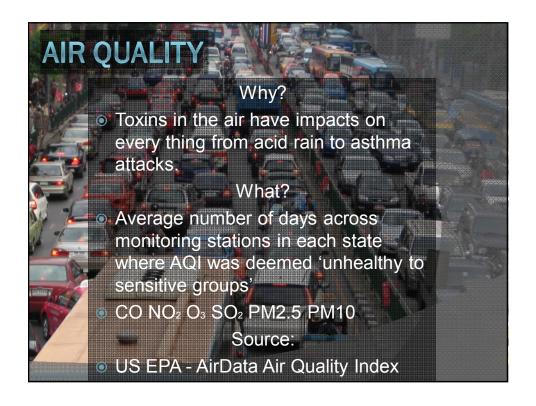
- To identify the State in the United States that is in the most dire need of environmental action. Not the state that is the most degraded.
- To make this assessment using 10 criteria, trying to take into account many different factors and not just immediately obvious environmental crisis.

10 Criteria

- Air Quality
- CO₂ Emissions
- Water Quality
- Population Density
- Population Change
- Area Developed
- # of Endangered Species
- Per Capita Garbage Output
- Energy Use
- Cancer Rate

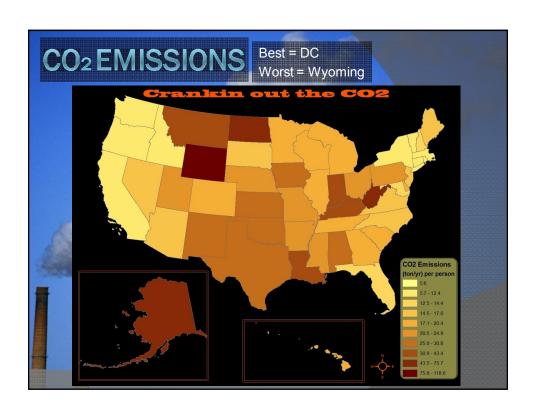
Excel Data Compilation

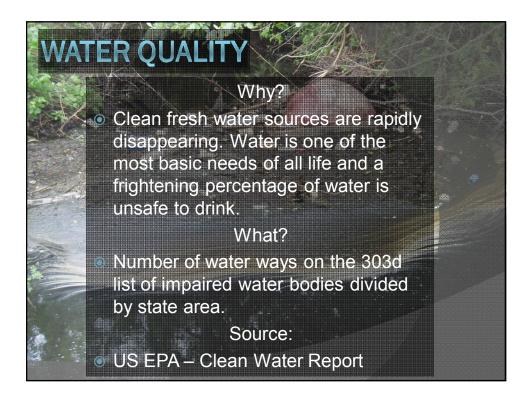
 Data was compiled and worked with largely in Excel to generate state rankings in each of the 10 criteria.



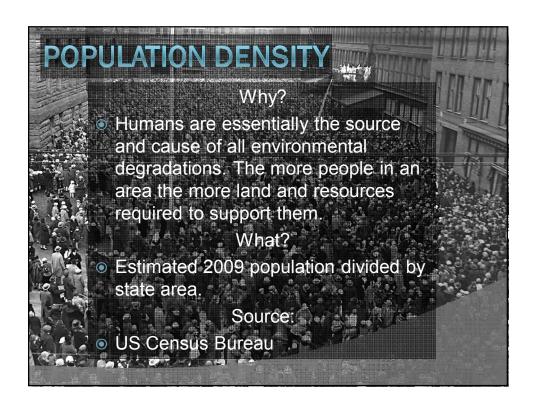


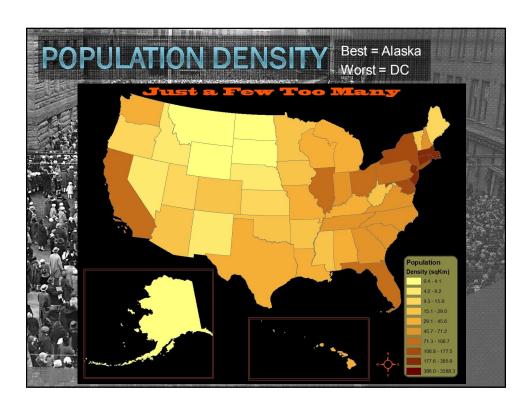
Why? While linked to air quality and energy use, CO2 is of special concern as the driving force behind global warming. Energy use is possible with little to no CO2 emission so this category is necessary to reflect CO2 significance. What? Amount of CO2 produced by electric companies divided by population in each state. (metric tons) Source: US Energy Information Administration

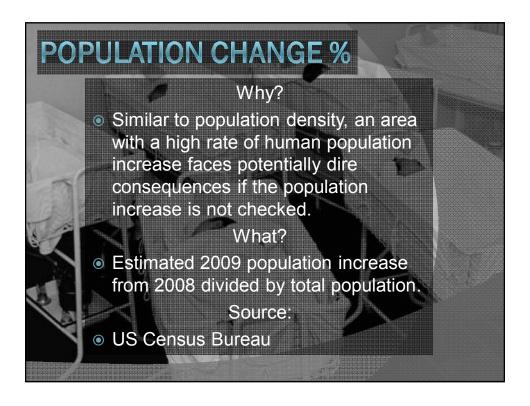


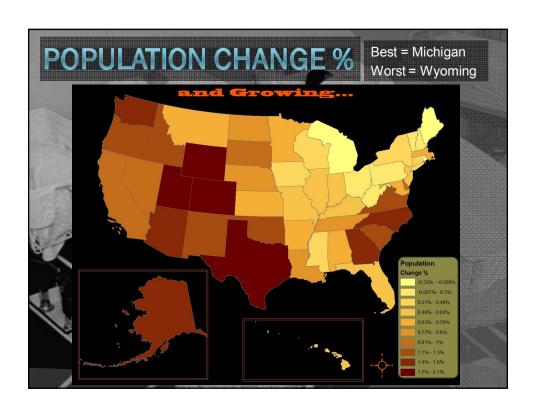












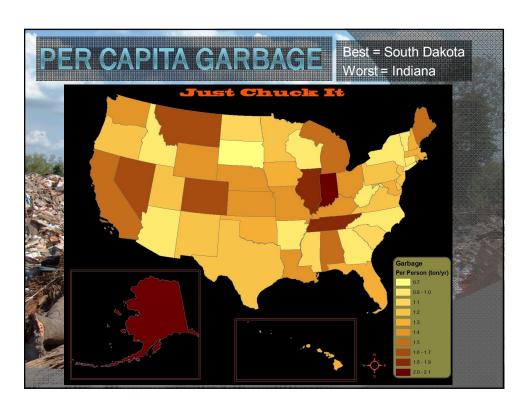


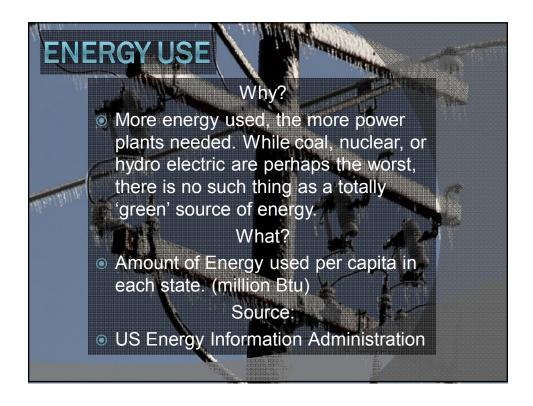


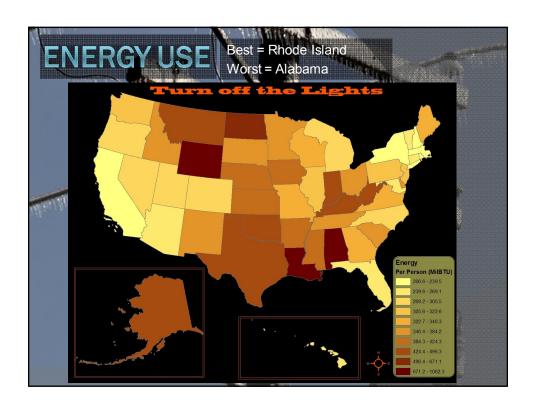
ENDANGERED SPECIES Why? The disappearance of a seemingly insignificant species can have massive and unforeseen effects. While more species listed is not indicative of a worse environment the presence of endangered species compels action to preserve habitat and thus deserves consideration. What? Number of endangered species by state. Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service

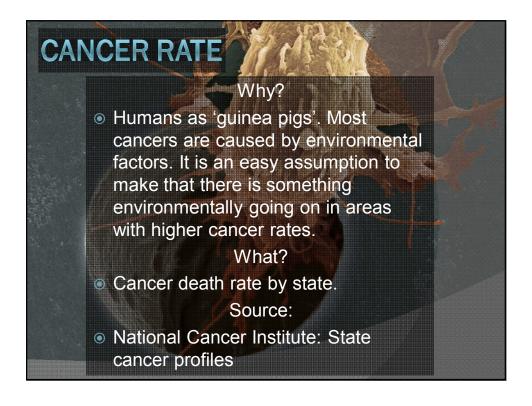


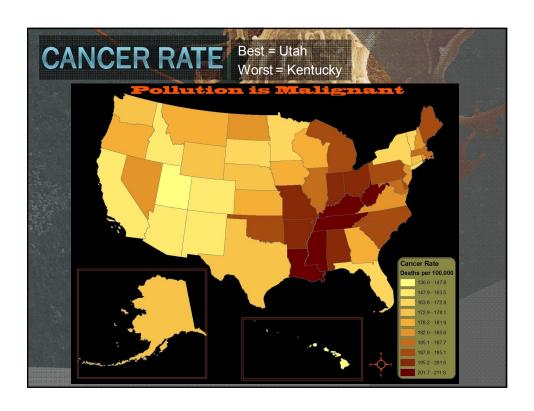












WEIGHTING THE VARIABLES

1) Energy Use	15%
2) Area Developed	15%
3) Per Capita Garbage Output	14%
4) Population Density	11%
5) Cancer Rate	10%
6) Air Quality	8%
7) CO ₂ Emissions	8%
8) Population Change	7%
9) Water Quality	6%
10)# of Endangered Species	6%

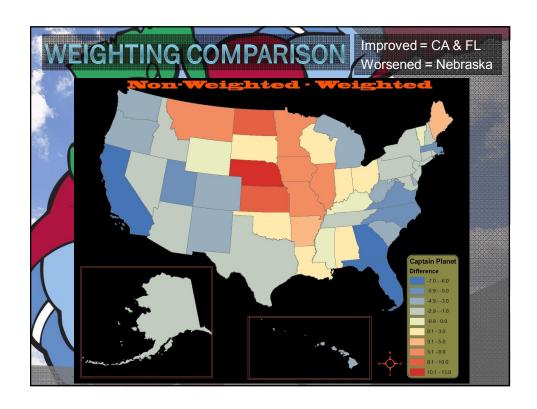
*Weight determined after consulting with Dr. T at Humboldt State University

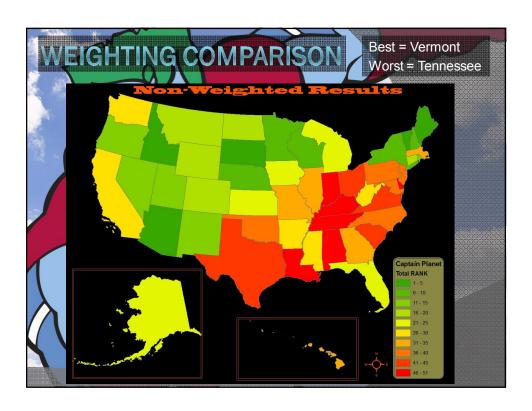
METHODS

- 1) Standardized all the data and ranked the states 1-51 (DC is the 51st)
- 2) Applied the weight scale to the data and then re-ranked the sates 1-51
- 3) Determined if results are spatially clustered (Anselin Local Moran's I)

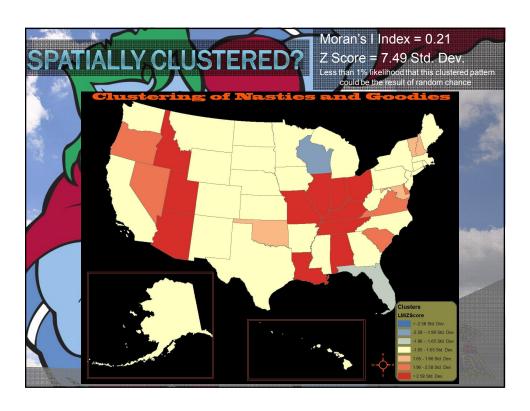


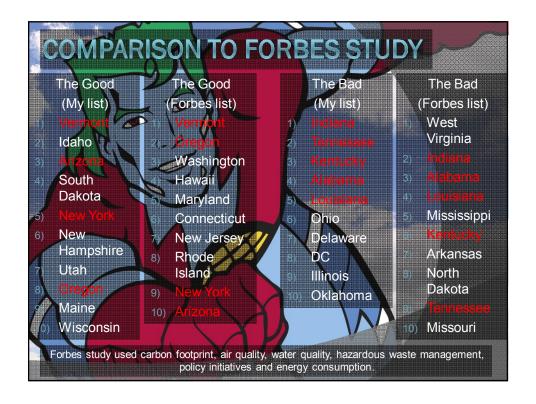














Limits of Data

- Data's reliability is unknown
- State level analysis is all that was possible with available data
- Some states had more complete data than others (air quality is one example)
- Weighting factors are completely subjective even if they are arrived at by an informed 'expert'.
- Ignored pollution types that don't impact all states (i.e. water issues in coastal states or radiation leakage in states with nuclear containment facilities) in order to develop a ranking that could be applied to all states.

Error of Scale

- Generalizing on a state level could be misleading as a state could have one bad county that throws off the whole state's rank
- Assume that a state's government is responsible for the conditions state wide and this concern can be somewhat addressed

