Community Health and Airport Operations-Related Noise and Air Pollution

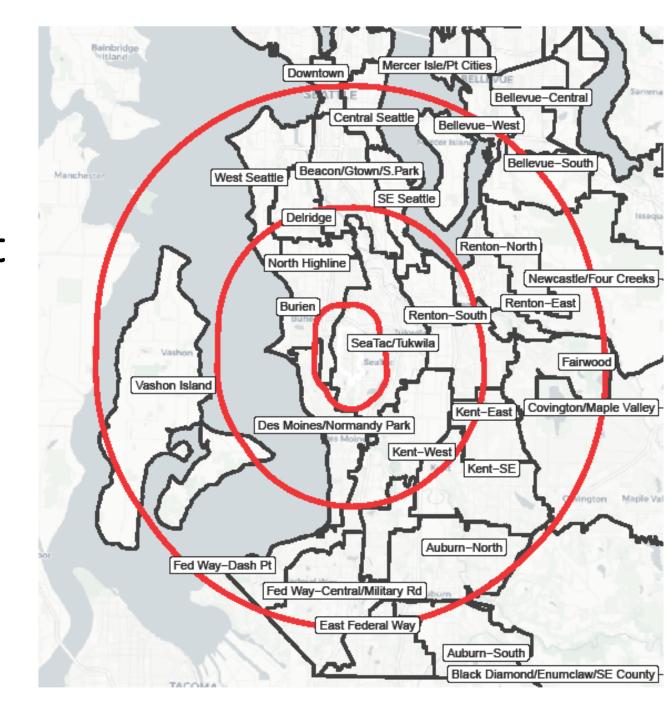
Kris Johnson, PhD
Public Health Seattle and King County

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Understanding the community health effects of pollution related to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (SeaTac) operations

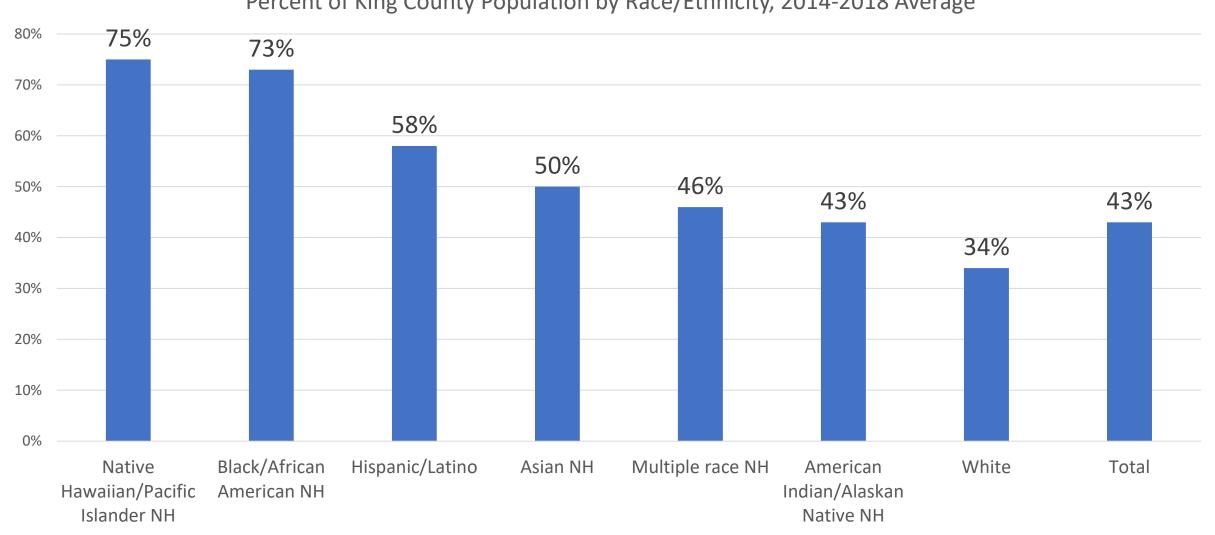
- a) Airport community health profiles
- b) Strength of evidence to date
- c) UW School of Public Health Study on UFP
- d) Recommendations to address health issues





The airport communities are home to a majority of King County's people of color

Percent of King County Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018 Average





Compared to the rest of the county, people in airport communities face disparities in

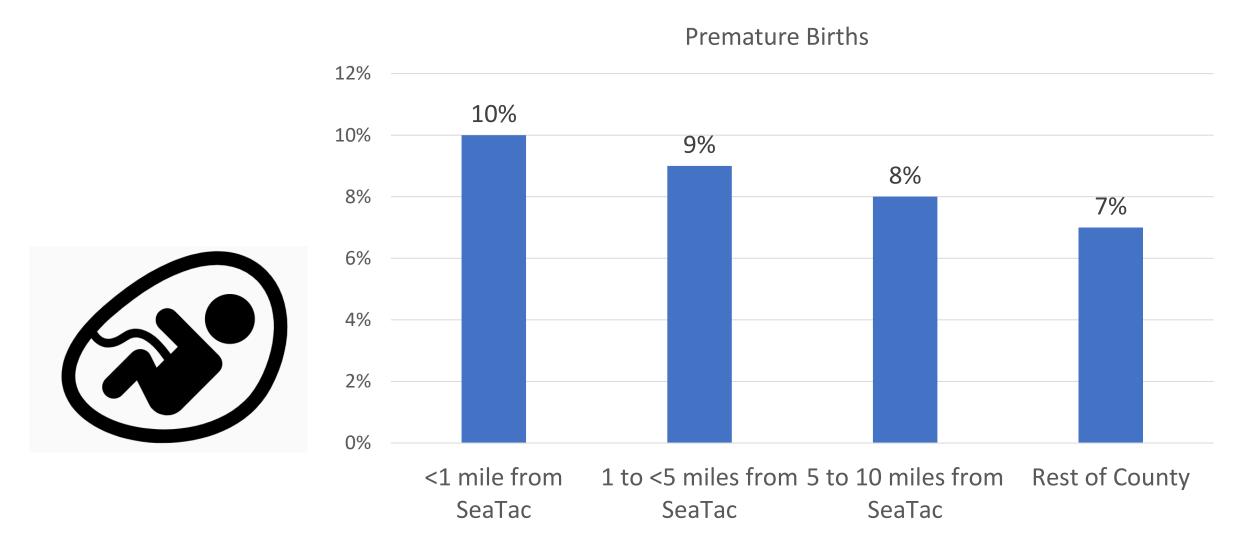
- Health
- Health risk factors
- Resources

For some measures, health outcomes worsened with proximity to airport

- Hospitalization rates for heart disease
- Rate of death from all causes
- Rate of death from heart disease
- Life expectancy (2-5 years lower for airport communities)

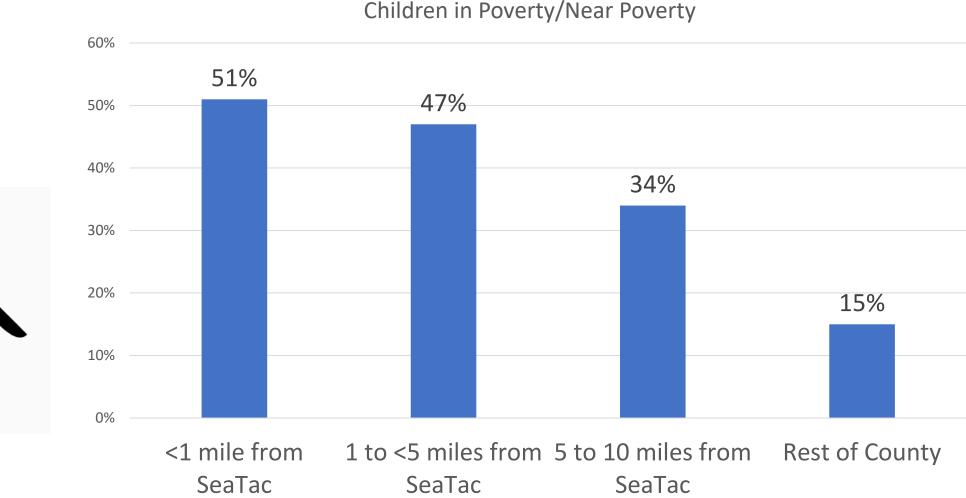


Mothers in airport communities were 43% more likely to have a premature birth than the rest of King County





Airport communities had twice as many children living in poverty or near poverty than the rest of King County



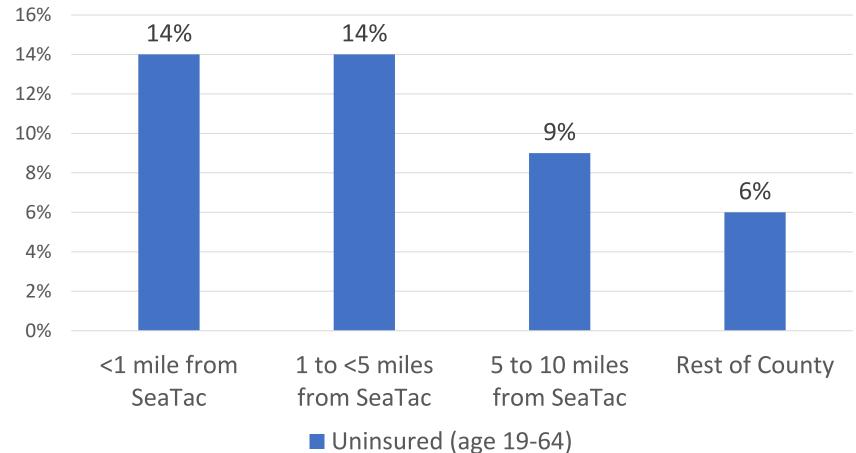




Adults were more likely to be uninsured in airport communities than in the rest of King County



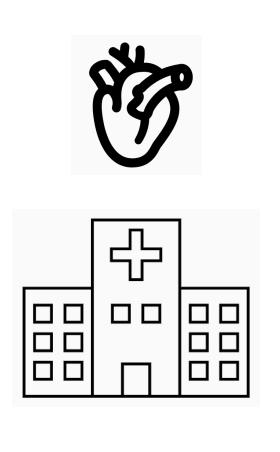


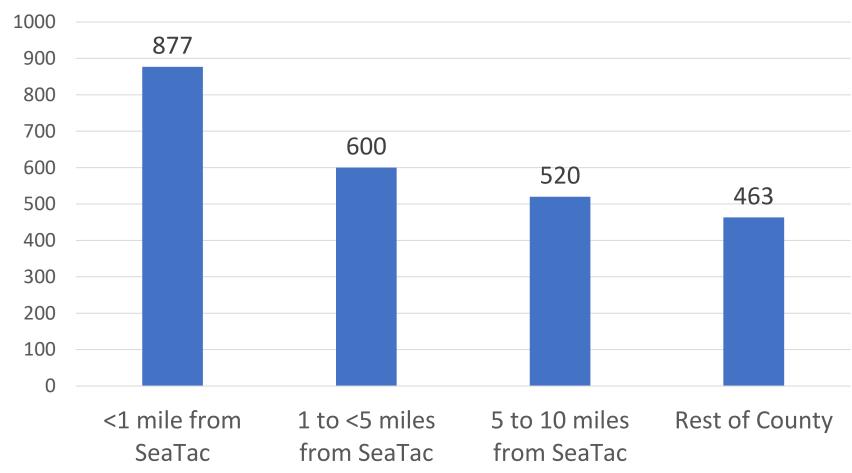




Airport communities had a higher rate of hospitalization from heart disease than the rest of King County

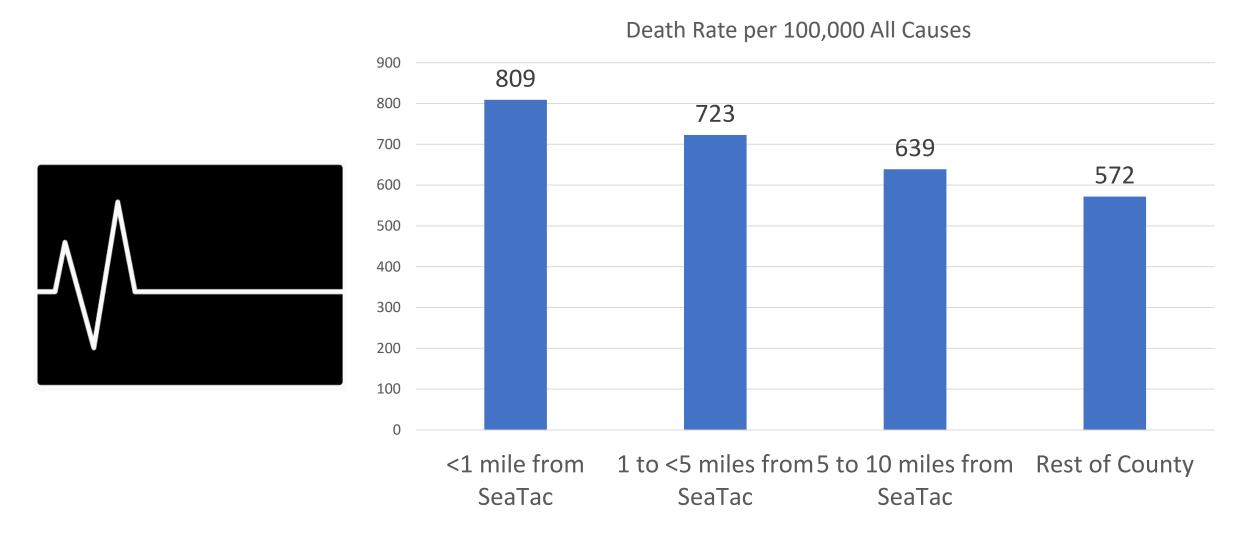








Airport communities had a higher rate of death than the rest of King County





Airport-related Pollutants and Their Likely Health Effects

Noise pollution

Hypertension & Heart disease

 Poor school performance among children

Air pollution

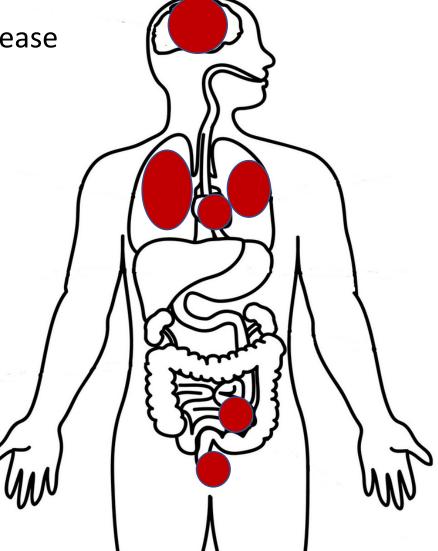
Respiratory problems (asthma, respiratory diseases)

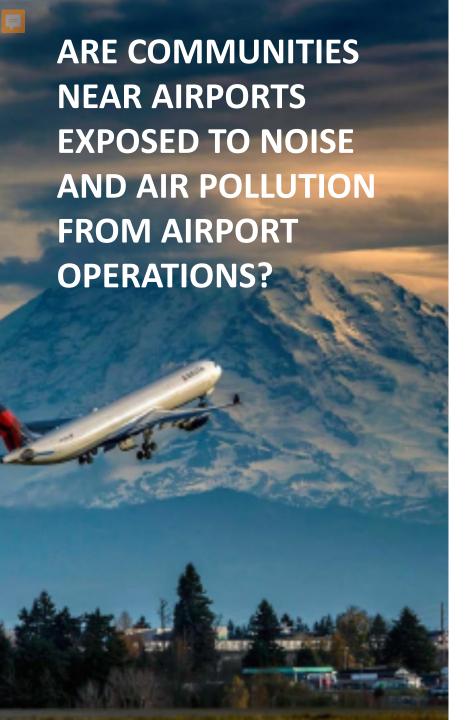
Cardiovascular issues
 (Hypertension, heart disease/attack, stroke)

Nervous system (dementia, oxidative stress)

 Metabolic issues (Diabetes, metabolic syndrome)

Reproductive health concerns





We need to know more about exposure

- Several studies in urban areas identified noise and air pollution related to airports and adverse health effects
- 2018 Beacon Hill study showed that >50% of 24hour day-night avg noise levels over 65 dB (WHO recommends 45 dB).
- 2019 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency report shows particulate matter levels over EPA-recommended levels 22 days in winter

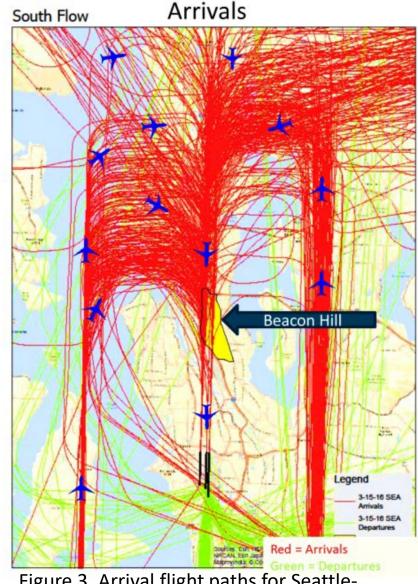
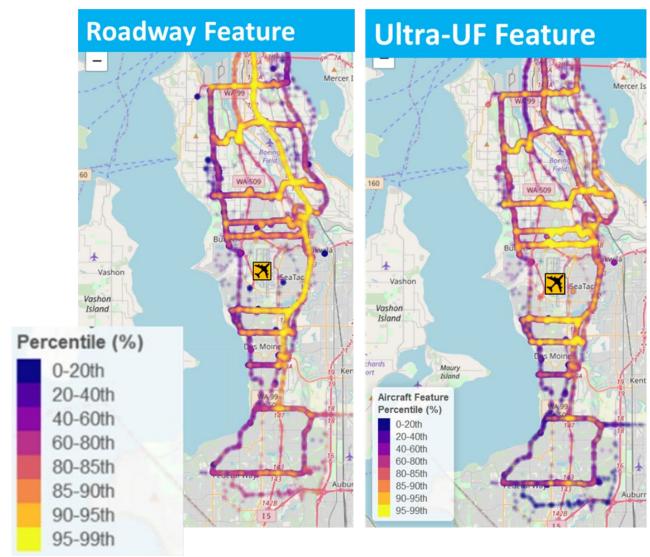


Figure 3. Arrival flight paths for Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. Beacon Hill neighborhood in yellow. Airport runways shown as two black lines center-bottom of image.



University of Washington air pollution study near SeaTac: Ultrafine particles (UFP) are emitted from both traffic and aircraft sources

- Ultrafine particles (UFP) emitted from traffic and aircraft sources
- Particle size distribution and black carbon concentration distinguish source
- Subsequent studies showed:
 - air pollution concentrations inside of schools near SeaTac mirrored outside concentrations
 - Portable HEPA air purifier units reduced air pollution concentrations in classrooms



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Airport community residents are more likely to have health conditions that increase risk of pollutants' adverse effects

 Map shows percentage of residents with asthma by zipcode, all ages

 Similar pattern for residents with asthma and above average use of acute care

Color legend

Data source: WA all payer claims data, 2017; covers roughly 70% of covered residents, 100% of Medicaid and Medicare markets and 50% of commercially insured market.

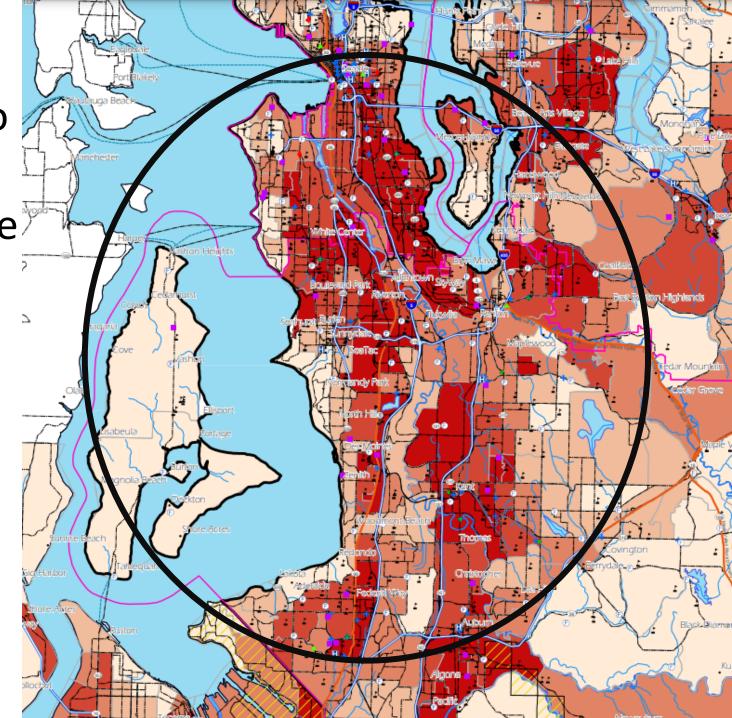


Airport community residents are more likely to face multiple social vulnerabilities and resource disparities

Social vulnerability index based on:

- Socioeconomic Status,
- Household Composition/Disability,
- Minority Status/Language,
 Housing/Transportation information.

Data sources: 2010 U.S. Census count; American Community Survey 2006-2010 (5 year).





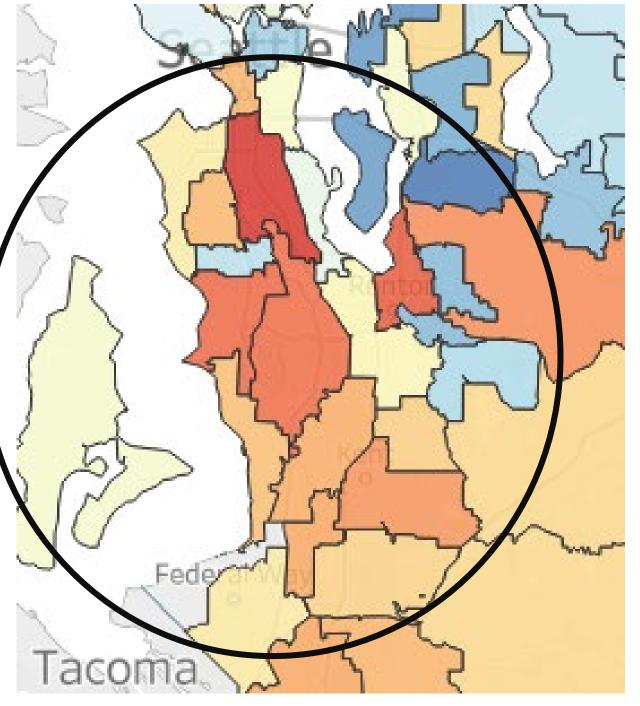
Adults living in south King County are more likely to experience food insecurity and other resource disparities

 Map shows percentage of adults reporting not enough food to last and didn't have money to get more in last year

 Similar pattern for low food access (food store between 1-10 miles away, among other measures) based on USDA analysis

0.7% 26.5%

Data source: WA Behavioral Risk Surveillance System; King County 2018, 2019, 2020 averages.





These cumulative effects have systemic roots

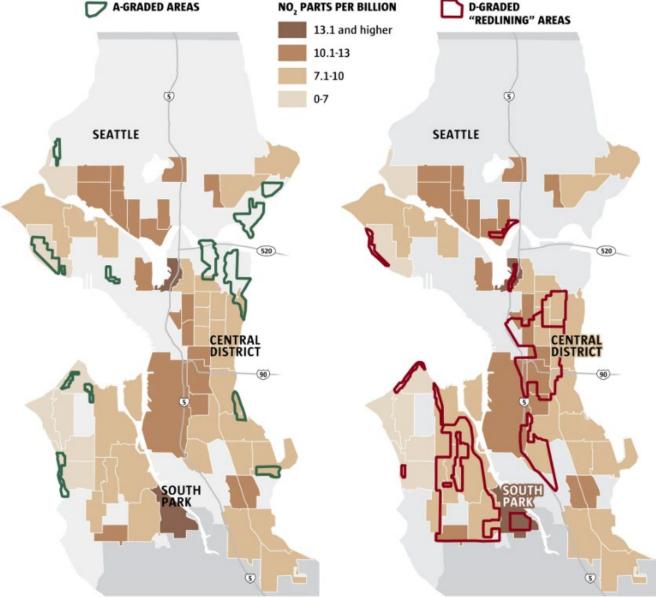
Historical practices (housing redlining for example) and systemic racism underlie the disparities.

Historic and current trauma often result in chronic stress which can lead to adverse health effects like hypertension, other heart conditions, and mental health concerns.

New study links historic redlining and air pollution in American cities

New research has revealed how the discriminatory and often racist practice of redlining that started nearly a century ago influenced who suffers the worst from air pollution in U.S. cities today.

1930s government-sponsored Home Owners' Loan Corporation investment risk rating



Source: Lane, Haley M., et. al, "Historical Redlining Is Associated with Present-Day Air Pollution Disparities in U.S. Cities," Environmental Science and Technology Letters.

EMILY M. ENG / THE SEATTLE TIMES



SUMMARY

People in airport communities are:

- More likely to be exposed to air pollution.
- More likely to have health conditions that increase risk of pollutants' adverse effects.
- More likely to face health and resource disparities.

These vulnerabilities increase our responsibility to prevent and mitigate harm from pollution exposures.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Address the health disparities of airport communities
- Mitigate the health impacts of airport operations
- Continue development and implementation of strategies to mitigate airport-related air and noise pollution
- Implement new technologies to improve measurement of exposures indoors and outdoors
- Expand the systematic monitoring of pollutants (both outdoor and indoor exposures) in residences, schools, childcare settings, and longterm care facilities
- Support research to address gaps in knowledge