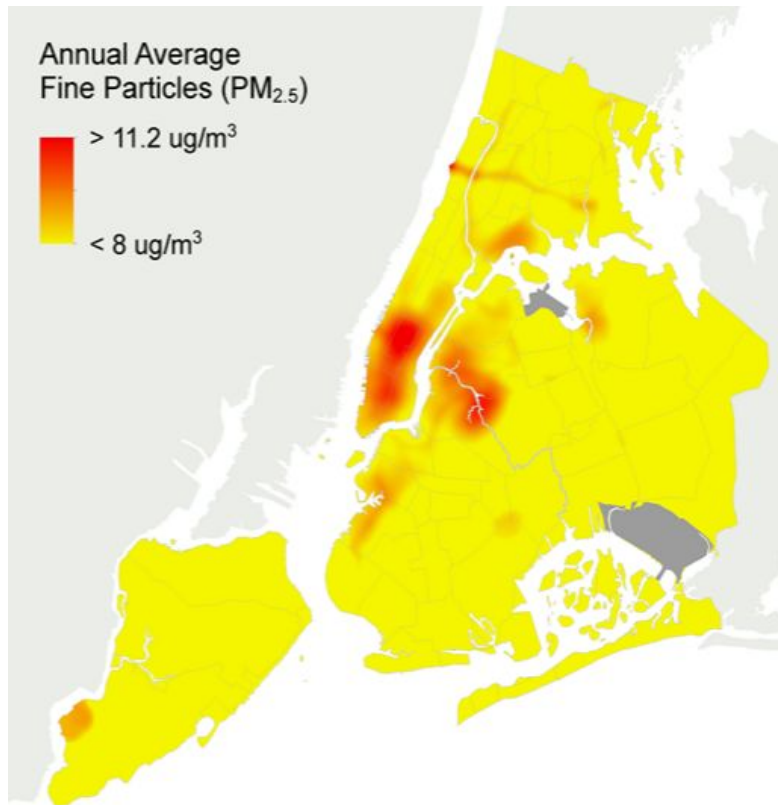


Neighborhood Air Quality and Health Impacts

Sarah Johnson

Executive Director, Air Quality Program

NYC Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene

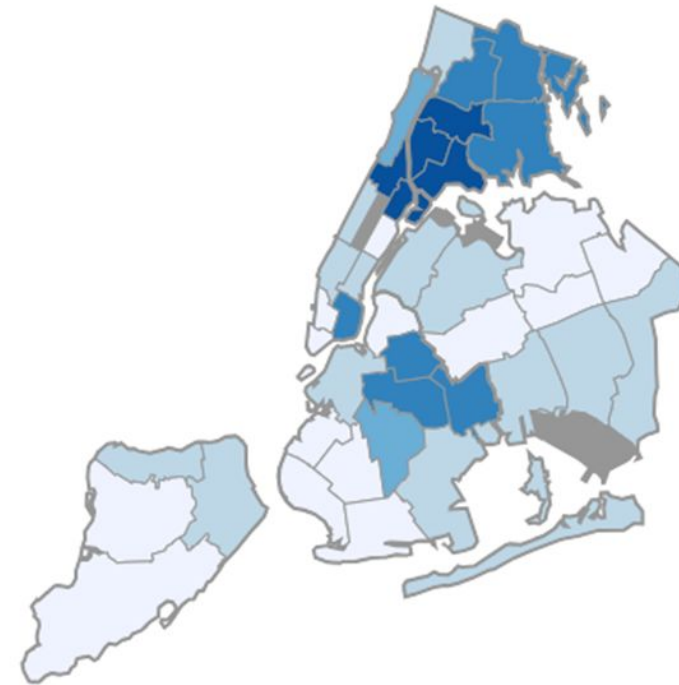


New York City Community Air Survey

PM2.5-Attributable Asthma Emergency Department Visits

PM2.5-attributable asthma ED visits represent part of the health burden imposed by fine particle air pollution.

Select another data display.



Estimated Annual Rate- Children 0 to 17 Yrs Old (per 100,000 children), 2015-2017



Areas with the most emissions sources are not the ones with the greatest air-pollution related health impacts

Carbon reduction efforts can reduce air pollution but work needs to be focused on specific neighborhoods to maximize health benefits

→ GHG emissions reduction efforts tend to aim for citywide “Net Zero”

HOWEVER if local combustion continues, neighborhoods will continue to experience health impacts from air pollution

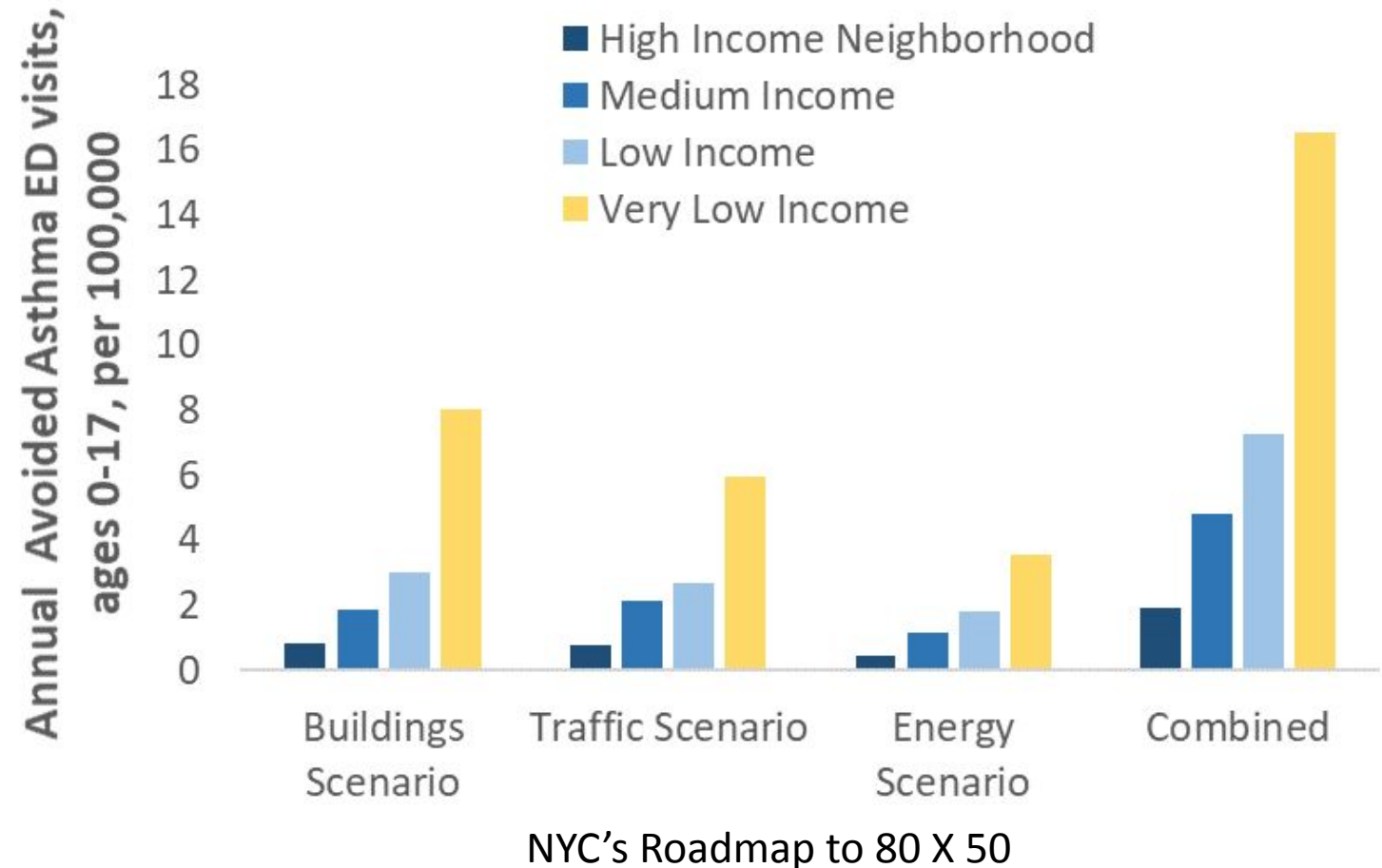
→ Electrification eliminates combustion

→ Electrification challenging in lower income and mixed-use communities

- Historical disinvestment in infrastructure
- Limited power to regulate truck fleets and traffic
- Cost to provide required power supply and ensure grid reliability
- Building retrofits more challenging due to poorly maintained buildings
- Residential population at risk of gentrification if increased rents/energy costs

We risk implementing sustainability programs that miss the opportunity to reduce hospitalizations and deaths

Air quality health benefits from GHG emissions reductions policies can be substantial, especially when implemented in lower income neighborhoods in NYC



Regarding Health, Energy and Equity for NYC **a critical action to collectively take in the 12 months is to focus:**

political will, private industry, and resources on reducing combustion (buildings, diesel truck traffic, diesel non-road equipment) in the neighborhoods that have the highest health impacts:

South Bronx

Northern Manhattan