Low-Income Residents and People of Color in Maryland Are Living Near Chemical Dangers

The Center for Effective Government graded states based on the dangers faced by people of color and residents with incomes below the poverty line living within one mile of dangerous facilities, compared to white and non-poor people in these areas. **Maryland scored poorly with a "D" grade.**

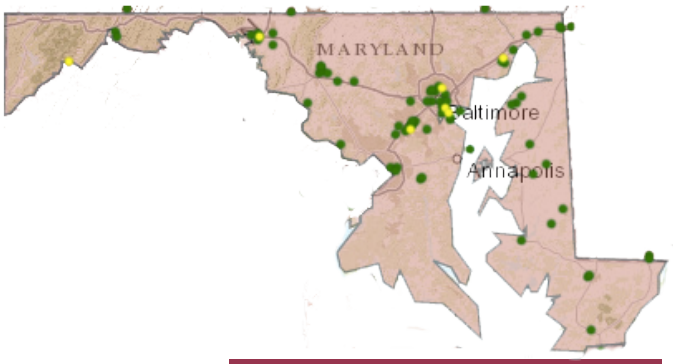
Nationally, 7.5 percent of the population lives within one mile of a hazardous facility.

Key Findings

- Nearly 377,000 Marylanders (one in 15) live within one mile of a facility storing large amounts of extremely hazardous chemicals. **More than half of Maryland residents living within these "fenceline communities" are people of color.**
- **Children of color under age 12 are almost twice as likely to live to live in the shadow of a hazardous chemical facility compared to white kids in Maryland.**
- **Poor black children are over four times more likely to live near facilities than white children not in poverty.**

Chemical dangers are real, and Maryland has experienced recent industrial incidents.

Maryland has witnessed several industrial incidents in recent years. In November 2011, the Luke Paper Company in the western part of the state leaked toxic **chlorine dioxide**, which can irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Five workers were injured.



Click here to open an interactive map of your neighborhood.

Maryland's 83 high-risk facilities are scattered across the state, with the highest concentration around Baltimore. They include everything from chemical manufacturing, food production, and water treatment plants in cities and suburbs to rural fertilizer and chemical distribution facilities.

These facilities use and store a variety of chemicals, including **anhydrous ammonia**, which is sold as a fertilizer and is also used in commercial refrigeration. Water treatment plants and other industrial facilities store **chlorine gas**, a deadly substance that can be used as a chemical weapon. A leak from one of these plants could sicken and kill surrounding neighbors before they have time to evacuate.

But the plants themselves aren't the only risk. **Companies ship these dangerous chemicals** to the facilities, often by train or by truck, and accidents in transit can also lead to fatal releases.

Are people of color and low-income residents of Maryland safe from chemical hazards?

Over half the people living in fenceline communities are people of color. Ten percent of blacks live near these plants, compared to five percent of white residents. **More than eight percent of kids of color under age 12 live near potentially dangerous facilities, compared to four percent of white kids in this age group, making them roughly twice as likely to live in these areas.** These children face acute dangers and daily exposures to toxic chemicals that put them at a distinct disadvantage because young children are much more susceptible to chemical hazards than adults.

Poor children under age 12 also face unequal chemical dangers; 12 percent live in a fenceline community, compared to fewer than six percent of non-poor children. The elderly poor and the broader poor population also live in close proximity to these dangerous facilities at higher rates than their non-poor peers, and Maryland received an "F" grade for all these categories. Living in the shadow of an industrial facility increases stress on poor communities as they worry about the potential for a catastrophic disaster and daily exposures to toxic emissions. Living near these facilities can also decrease home values, meaning many poor families can't afford to move to safer neighborhoods if they want to do so.

Inequities in Likelihood of Living in a Fenceline Community

Racial Inequities	Score	Grade
Percentage of People of Color Who Live in Fenceline	8.5%	C
Likelihood of People of Color to Live in Fenceline (compared to whites)	1.7 times more likely	C
Percentage of Children of Color Under 12 Who Live in Fenceline	8.4%	C
Likelihood of Children of Color Under 12 to Live in Fenceline (compared to white children under 12)	1.9 times more likely	D
Percentage of Children of Color Who Attend Public Schools in Fenceline	6.8%	B
Likelihood of Children of Color to Attend Public Schools in Fenceline (compared to white children)	1.7 times more likely	D
Percentage of Elderly of Color Who Live in Fenceline	9.7%	C
Likelihood of Elderly of Color to Live in Fenceline (compared to elderly whites)	2.1 times more likely	D
People of Color Grade		**D**

Income (Poverty) Inequities	Score	Grade
Percentage of Poor People Who Live in Fenceline	12.1%	D
Likelihood of Poor People to Live in Fenceline (compared to those not in poverty)	2 times more likely	F
Percentage of Poor Children Under 12 Who Live in Fenceline	12.3%	D
Likelihood of Poor Children Under 12 to Live in Fenceline (compared to children under 12 not in poverty)	2.2 times more likely	F
Percentage of Children Receiving Free Lunch Who Attend Schools in Fenceline	9.6%	C
Likelihood of Children Receiving Free Lunch to Attend Schools in Fenceline (compared to children not receiving free lunch)	2.2 times more likely	F
Percentage of Elderly Poor People Who Live in Fenceline	9.9%	D
Likelihood of Elderly Poor People to Live in Fenceline (compared to elderly people not in poverty)	1.7 times more likely	F
Poverty Grade		**F**

Overall Grade: D

What you can do to protect your community from dangerous chemicals.

Marylanders like you can help. You can organize people in your community and educate others about these dangers. You can learn about your local zoning process (if your state gives local governments zoning authority) and whether it protects community members from nearby industrial plants that use hazardous chemicals – and share what you learn with your friends and neighbors. You can attend public meetings and planning hearings and urge decision makers to think carefully about the sites chosen for new industrial facilities, and you can write, call, and meet with other state, county, and city officials to send the message that ***all*** Marylanders deserve to be protected from chemical dangers.

You can also demand that the federal government require facilities to switch to safer chemicals and alternatives whenever feasible, and urge the Maryland Department of the Environment and the state-level OSHA to conduct more thorough and frequent inspections to spot problems before they cause disasters. And Marylanders can push local governments to require buffer zones around new and expanded chemical facilities to ensure homes and schools are not built nearby.

Table 1: Percentage of Population Who Live in Fenceline Communities, by Age and Race

	Black	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	White Not Hispanic	All Races
All Ages	**10.3%**	**5.3%**	**9.2%**	**4.8%**	**5.0%**	**6.6%**
0-17	10.2%	5.1%	9.5%	4.3%	4.1%	6.3%
18-64	10.2%	5.5%	9.2%	5.2%	5.4%	6.8%
65+	11.8%	4.1%	8.4%	3.3%	4.7%	6.2%
Total # in fenceline	**171,852**	**25,829**	**1,568**	**15,895**	**154,922**	**376,979**
Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to whites	**2.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**---**	**---**

Table 2: Percentage of Poor Population Who Live in Fenceline Communities, by Age and Race

	Black	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	White Not Hispanic	All Races
All Ages	**16.5%**	**7.6%**	**22.8%**	**9.6%**	**8.2%**	**12.1%**
0-17	16.1%	7.4%	25.5%	8.0%	6.4%	12.0%
18-64	16.8%	7.9%	24.0%	11.4%	9.1%	12.4%
65+	16.6%	4.7%	10.2%	3.6%	6.7%	9.9%
Total # in fenceline	**41,112**	**5,058**	**582**	**2,655**	**16,376**	**67,355**
Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to whites in poverty	**2.0**	**1.1 times less likely**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**---**	**---**
Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to same race not in poverty	**1.8**	**1.5**	**3.4**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**2.0**
Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to whites not in poverty	**3.4**	**1.6**	**4.8**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**---**

Table 3: Percentage of Children Who Attend Public School in Fenceline Communities, by Grade and Race

	Black	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	White Not Hispanic	All Races
All Grades	**8.6%**	**4.6%**	**5.9%**	**2.2%**	**4.1%**	**5.6%**
Pre-K - 2	10.9%	6.5%	6.6%	3.4%	5.9%	7.6%
3-7	8.9%	5.1%	8.4%	2.6%	4.8%	6.1%
8-12	6.7%	2.1%	3.2%	1%	2.3%	3.8%
Total # in fenceline	**25,979**	**5,125**	**161**	**1,158**	**14,605**	**48,549**
Likelihood of attending schools in fenceline, compared to white students	**2.1**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**1.8 times less likely**	**---**	**---**

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