

ENVIRONMENTAL INEQUALITY OF
TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY FACILITIES IN CHICAGO

An Abstract of

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ABSTRACT

It is generally known that the residential distribution of the disadvantaged population is more related to the unpleasant and noisy environments. Especially, during the 1920s, Burgess and Park already mentioned that the lower-income and minority population lived closed to the industrial zone in Chicago.

This thesis was conducted to explore how the residential areas of disadvantaged population were correlated with the distribution of unpleasant industrial facilities. Toxic Release Inventory facilities were chosen as an indicator that released toxic chemicals and offered unpleasant environments to neighborhoods. The statistical test of Spearman Correlation and Kruskal-Wallis and the cartographical analysis were applied at census tract level in Chicago. This study found that TRI facilities and the amount of released toxic chemicals more burdened to the population who engaged in the lower-income, the lower housing value, manufacturing jobs, the lower educated level, and more minority population in 2000, Chicago.