

1) Air Pollution

Research suggests that many pollutants that are associated with climate change, such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide, have detrimental health consequences. People of color and the poor in urban areas, who are likely to lack health insurance, are exposed to elevated levels of air pollutants that may lead to greater health impacts from air pollution.

Question:

How is Air **Pollution** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.

2) Clean Water

Vital for the survival of any human, water plays an integral role in environmental racism. Due to decrease funding on infrastructure and regulation, many communities of colour are exposed to high level of contamination of their water sources. Lack of accountability leads to water pipes on low-income neighbourhoods to be outdated and containing harmful substances.

Question:

How is **Clean Water** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.

3) Climate Migration (Climigration)

As temperature and sea levels have risen due to climate change, governments around the world are facing massive human displacement without any mechanism to address it.

Furthermore, the effects of global warming have triggered political instability in poor regions leading to more forced migration. Even as wealth of production has been closely associated with Western nation, the most affected regions will be in Asia and Africa, leading the migration to have a distinct racial and ethnic component.

Question:

How is **Climate Migration (Climigration)** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.

4) Extreme Weather

Extreme weather events, such as heat waves, extreme cold, droughts, and floods are expected to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change. Due to increase in the temperature, there is an increase risk in cardiovascular deaths (with risks higher for African Americans). Low-income urban neighborhoods and communities of color are particularly vulnerable to heat waves because they are often segregated in the inner city, where dark-colored materials used for construction absorb heat and do not allow it to dissipate at the same rate as soil, grass, forests, and other less industrial materials. Furthermore, agricultural and construction workers, jobs held by predominately Latino immigrants, have experienced increased level of heat-related illness and death. As heat waves increase, low-income families and people of color are less likely to have access to air-conditioning leading to disproportionate risk of heat-related illness and death.

Question:

How is **Extreme Weather** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.

5) Food Production

Two facets of food are affected by climate change. The prices of necessities such as food are expected to skyrocket. Low income families, who tend to be disproportionately people of colour, will be forced to spend a bigger proportion of their income on food than higher-income families. Second, food chain contamination occurs through the introduction of toxic substances into the environment, displacing First Nations ability to sustain themselves.

Question:

How is **Food Production** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.

6) Gentrification

The term gentrification describes the movement of wealthier individuals and families (often White) into urban, working class neighborhoods. This results in an increase in property values and rents that often displaces low-income, racialized, inhabitants and businesses who are then forced to move to other neighbourhoods where environmental degradation is worse.

Question:

How is **Gentrification** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.

7) Toxins in the Community & Workplace

The communities beset by hazardous pollution and toxins tend to be poor and disproportionately Racialized and Indigenous communities. Due to entrenched segregation, many hazardous waste and toxic facilities end up in these communities, leading residents to experience health and wellness problems. Research describes the analysis of all permitted industrial facilities across the United States show that polluters, including commercial hazardous waste facilities, disproportionately expose communities of color and low-income populations to chemical releases.

Similarly, toxins produced by an industry affect the workplace, whose workforce happened to be disproportionately workers of colour. People are first exposed to environmental contamination at workplace. Research shows that workplaces that are least compensated and most hazardous tend to be occupied by immigrants, women, and people of color.

Question:

How is **Toxins in the Community and Workplace** impacting Black, Brown and Indigenous communities in the United States?

Think about your home, community, workplace and/or union.