Mike Barnett Boston College

BOSTON

orles River

Collaboratory

Engaging Youth as Environmental Justice and Community Educators

A Collaborative Effort with youth

An Anonymous Foundation

Scientific Foundation











Helen Zhang (Learning Sciences) Avneet Hira (engineering) Glen Gaudette (engineering)

https://charlesrivercollab.org/

Context of the work

- For 20 years youth have been engaged in environmental and STEM projects in an out-ofschool in Waltham, throughout Mass, China, & India
- Every student in WPS since 2010 has probably participated in at least one project either in school or out-of-school
 - ► Food Justice through hydroponics/aquaponics
 - Urban Tree Study Identified every street in Boston (only 43,000!! In 2008)
 - ► Heat Island, Air Quality, Urban SoundScapes
 - Urban Planning and Social Justice (partnered with ESRI, Placeways, MAPC)
 - Coding: Automated Farming Gardens, Smart Mini-Greenhouses
 - ► Transparent Soil
 - Tissue Engineering growing artificial hearts from plant scaffolds



Soil-free farming prepares next generation for Green Energy future

cramped city, growing a garden is a luxury. For son feet of space is all they need to grow up to 40 p lege, with funding from NSF, is teaching tee

aces Governments Ca

ts like Smart Citizen and Air Quality Egg promise a future of cheag quality sensors-and a world where we know what's happening even



er/a white oak that she ar

Beijing elementary school students are back in the classroom. And whether they know it or not, the education is about to filled with grueling exams that will determine their future.

Memorizing a lot of information doesn't necessarily lead to creativity or problem solving skills," say Boston College Professor Mike Barnett.

The Chinese government has recruited Barnett to help.

They're seeing a lot of what their students produce is kind of imitation in nature, as opposed to unnovation in nature, "he says.

Barnett doesn't use textbooks. Instead, he teaches students to think and reason using real-life problems. His methods are used in 500 schools across the U.S.



What we are striving to...

• Elevating youth voices as leaders, changemakers, and mentors. In this way youth are designing and transforming the future of their communities through their work by creating ...

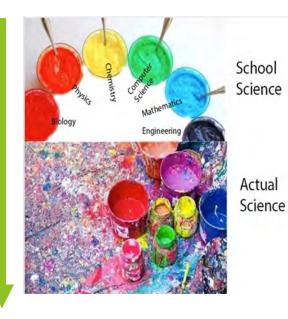




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Engage Youth and Communities in transdisciplinary Science and Engineering: Making STEM relevant





Much of how we learn science is discipline based, but actual science is very transdisciplinary....



Youth engaged in tissue engineering - growing quail cells on decellularized basil leaves

Create A Community of Learners

- Peer Mentoring: Build Capacity of Youth to serve the Community
- Mentoring and apprenticeship are critical in shaping youth as change agents, as the latter role requires skills rarely taught in formal education.



Elroy (pseudonym) had no interest in STEM when joined us (8th grader, now a junior - Posse nominee and wants to study computer engineering). Always helps others. Many examples Youth Leader

High school youth who have participated in programs usually for more than 2 years

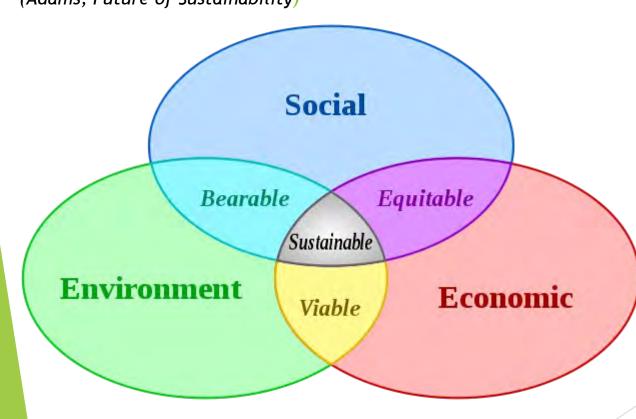
Younger Youth

Younger high school and middle school students participating in programs IN and OUT of school

> Community and Families

Outreach to the Public, communities, and others

The Three Domains Model - Framework that youth engage their work with International Union for Conservation of Nature (Adams, Future of Sustainability)



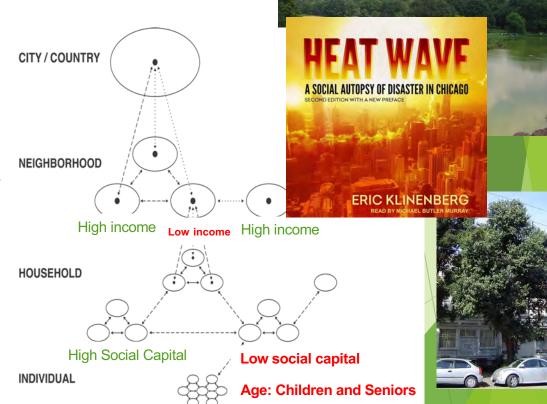
Sustainability Concepts in Decision-Making Tools and Approaches for the US Environmental Protection Agency

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIS

2014

Benefits of Trees and Green Space in Urban Areas

- Save Energy
- Improve air quality
- Increase real estate values
- Increases time people spend shopping - shaded retail areas usually show a 10-20% boost in sales
- Increase sociological benefits
- Community awareness/building
- Protect our water resources
- Reduce storm water runoff costs
- Has implications for green space in any city....



" And the state

What students do...

Collect Data: and figure out Carbon in Trees

Carbon in tree = 0.35 x Diameter of the tree + (.24 *Height of tree)

Carbon weighs 12 (u), and oxygen weighs 16 (u). Based on the CO_2 to C ratio, the weight of CO_2 in trees is calculated at 44/12 = 3.67. To calculate the weight of carbon dioxide stored in the tree, multiply the total carbon dioxide weight by 3.67.

So total Carbon Dioxide Sequestered is Carbon in tree * 3.67

Perkins, M. (June 6, 2007). Urban Tree Project engages students in surroundings. Daily News Tribune. Available at http://www.dailynewstribune.com/education/x1689350349

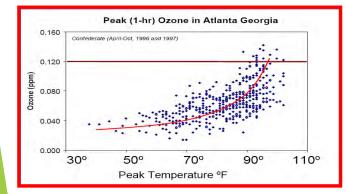


Planting trees are great...

- A healthy tree stores about 13 pounds of carbon annually -- or 2.6 tons per acre each year.
- An estimate of carbon emitted per vehicle mile is between 0.6 lb. CO₂/mi. - 1.2 lb. CO₂/mi.
 - An "average" car driven 26,000 miles will emit between 20,000 lbs CO₂ and 30,000 lbs. CO₂.
 - one acre of tree cover in the area can compensate for automobile fuel use equivalent to driving a car between 7,000 and 9,000 miles.
 - Arguing trees will fix climate change wrong approach... (helps but...)
 - It also matters *a lot* where you plant them.... you also get a *lot* more services

Very simple GIS:

Put in tree locations and run simulation





https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1c02BdQltzWrk6 8rVYTVgGzyVckD0U6ZZHV6qaVj6LnU/edit?gid=1070756 879#gid=1070756879 (for easy use in schools)

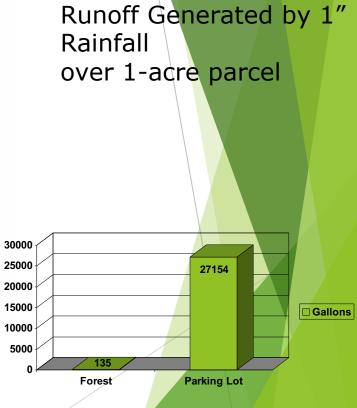
https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/location

Get report out....

	11.5.5.5.NA		INSTAL	2007 - AMERICAN F. 7	Conditions:
Decidential Cooline Effects	20 200	20	CALL.	Mac AN POSE	Current w/o trees*
Residential Cooling Effects	a West		NO.H		
Average Annual Cooling	8. M 1		Il Vale	Curve Number:	85.00 85.00
Cost per Home:			\$600.00	Runoff (in.):	2.02 2.02
Number of Homes:	122	10	1978501	The XC	
Savings from Trees:		spe-	\$713.34	Storage volume needed to	
Savings from Roofs:	10. 1 MA	89	\$0.00	mitigate the change in peak	0.00 cu. ft.
Total Savings:			\$713.34	flow:	
Savings per Home:			\$5.85		
Kilowatt-hours Saved:	7,354.02			Construction cost:	\$2.00 per cu. ft.
KWHs Saved per Home:	60.28				
Carbon Generation Avoided:	293,887.99	lbs.	10203		** **
oon Generation Avoided	,			Total	\$0.00
per Home:	2,408.92	lbs.	12.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	*Replaced by default landcover: Urban:	Residential: 0.125ac Lots

Economic Benefit Summary

Annual Air Pollution Removal Savings:	\$29
Annual Energy Savings:	\$713
Annual Stormwater Savings*:	\$0
Total Annual Savings:	\$742



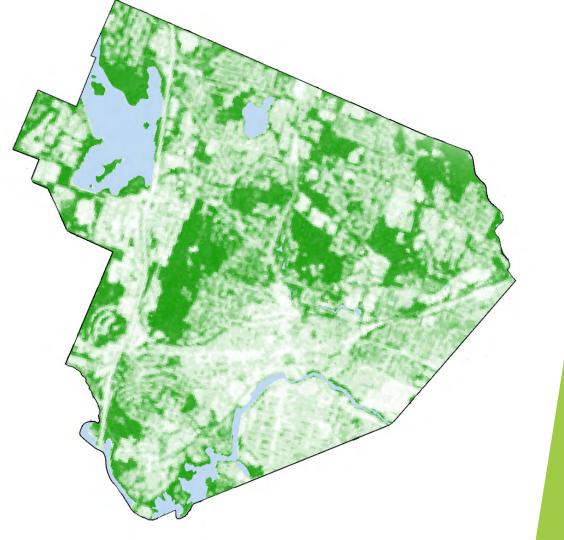
More sophistication... can explore patterns and data

► Youth can examine a range of variables Black = Asphalt ► Green = Tree Cover Colors (Pink/Blue)= Buildings Blue = Water

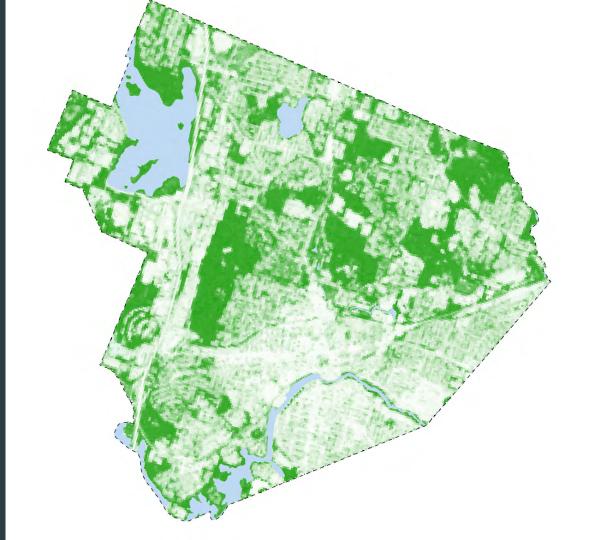


2008 Tree Cover

 Darker Green means more tree cover

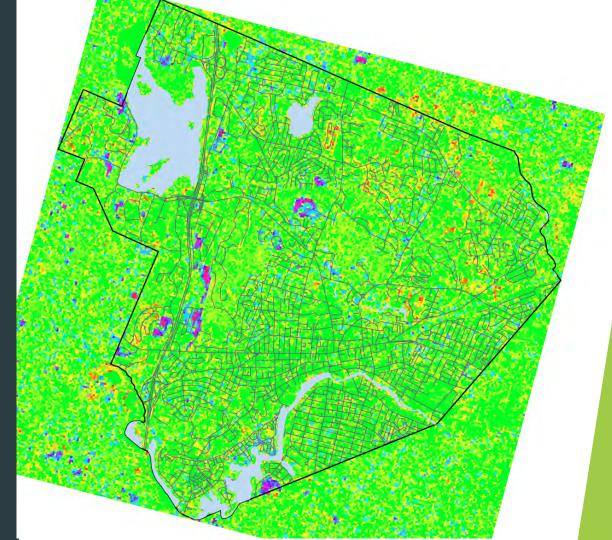


2021 Tree cover

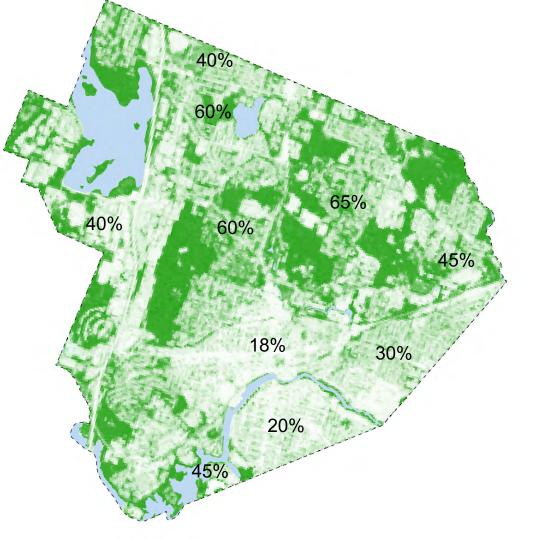


Compare the two years

- Purple areas mean a significant loss of trees (80%+)
- Blue = major loss (60%+)
- Yellow and Red = 30%+
- Green areas mean little change

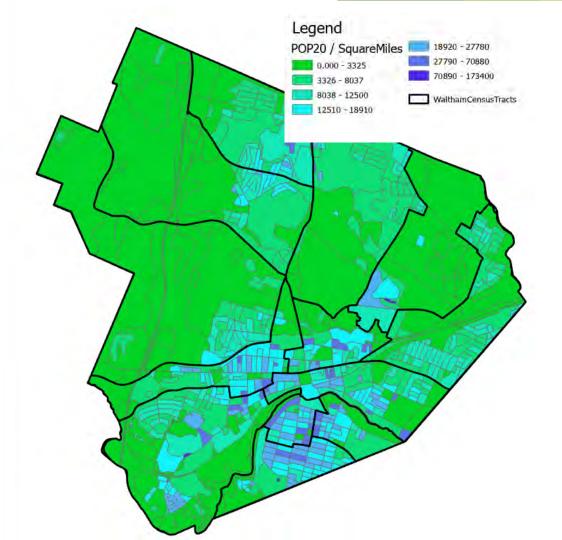


- Most urban areas should be at target 40% canopy cover to mitigate heat island impacts (American Forests)
- Waltham has it tree cover canopy exactly backwards for mitigating heat island effects/air quality in the city/climate change reduction impacts...



Population density is a lot higher in blocks with fewer trees

Population density per square mile



The Urban Energy Balance

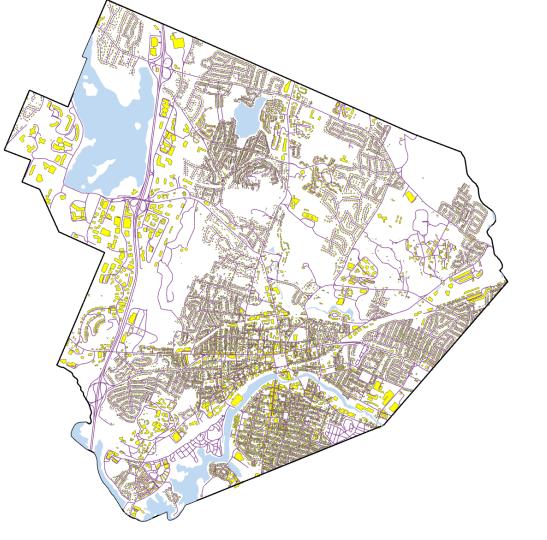
Long-wave radiation Infrared Short-wave (solar) radiation visible and ultraviolet Cities tend to have low short-wave reflectivity (albedo)

Latent heat Cities tend to lack surface water and vegetation

Anthropogenic flux Cities release large quantities of heat

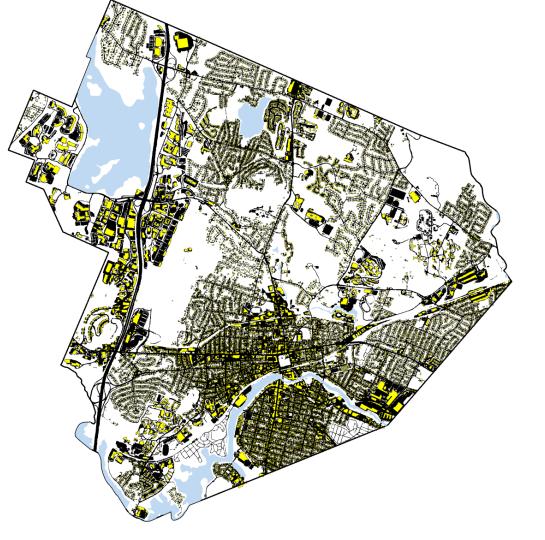
Convection Magnitude and sign depend Lets revisit the Built City

- Buildings and Roads in City
- Yellow = Building Footprints
- Purple = Roads



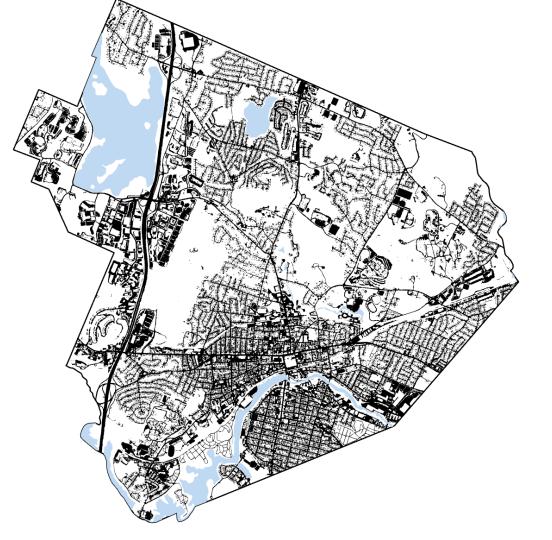
Lets add some Asphalt

- Paved areas/Imperviou areas
- Black = Roads/paves areas
- Yellow = Building footprints



Lets take out the buildings

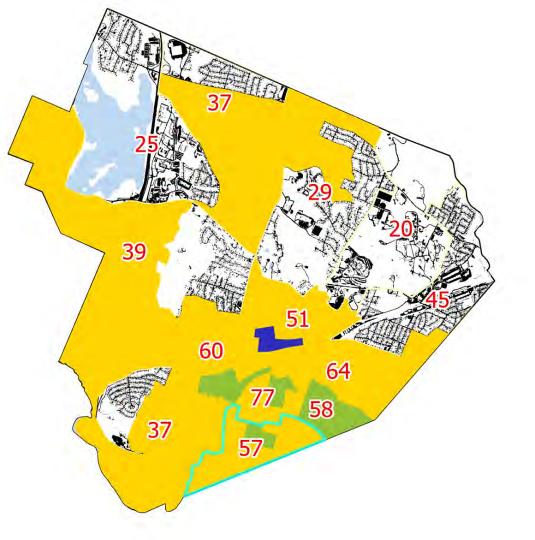
Taking out the buildings leaves us just with roads and paves areas and other types of impervious surfaces



Then you can map to the census tracts, calculate areas and get a good idea of how much of the tract is impervious (minus the buildings) - mostly parking and roads!



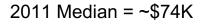
- Why this matters....
- Areas with more paved surfaces
 - More impacted Environmental Justice Populations
 - Yellow = Minority populations
 - Green = Minority + Low income
 - Blue = Minority+Income+English Isolation
 - These same areas also have less access to green space and trees

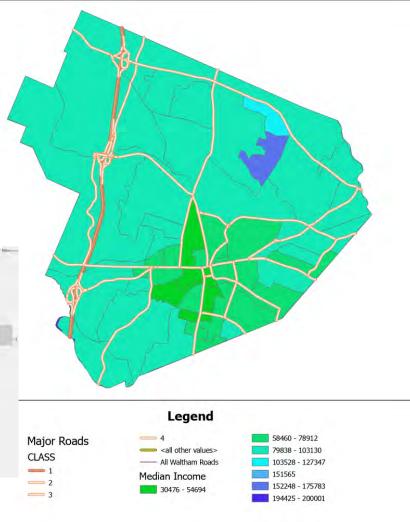


Some shifts in median income

> 2011 Median Household Income (normed to 2019)



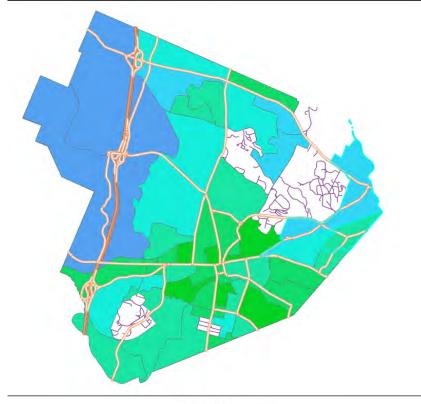




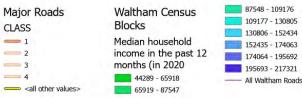
Median Income Levels

- Median Income Household Levels (2020, normed to 2019)
 - > The white areas are not complete in the data set
 - Still missing data from some areas.... So story not in yet... more variation in though

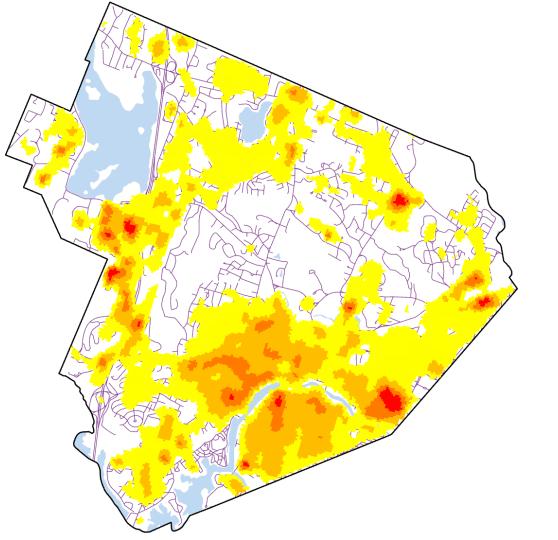
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656 <mark>.</mark>		
17547 +		
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2)17(2)	2020 Media	an = ~\$112K



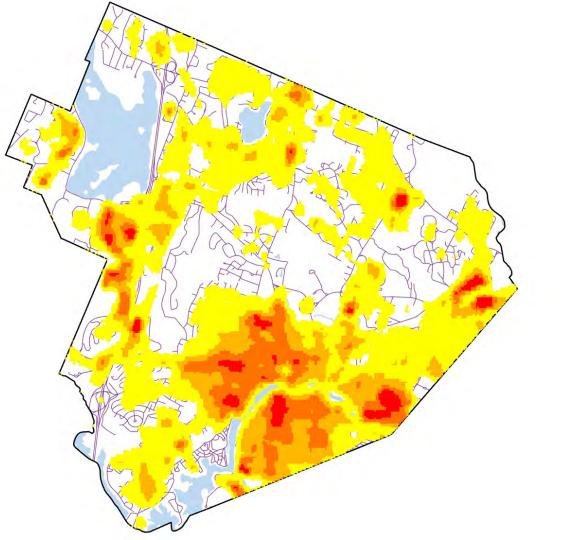
Legend



- 2019 Temp over 1.5C above daily average (July/August)
- Red areas 70%+
- Yellow were most 50%+
- Orange about 30% of days
- White about the same



- 2023 Temp over 1.5C above daily average, Summer (July/August)
- Red areas 70%+
- Yellow were most 50%+
- Orange about 30% of days
- White about the same



- Combine with Traffic data from the Department of Transportation and sensors
- ▶ For the month of Sept 2023
- Hotspots for noise
- Averaged more than 90 db for more than 1 hour

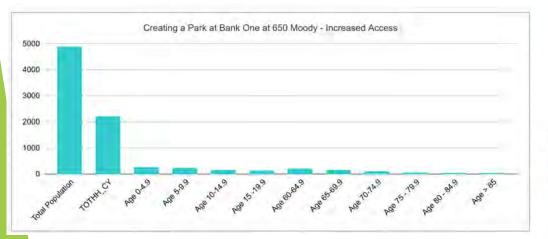
Value 90 db baseline (60 db)

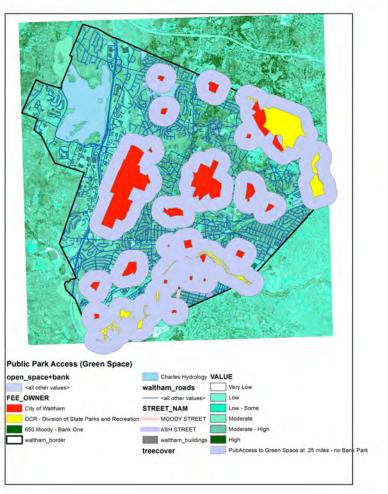
Bank One Analysis

Instead of a parking lot – which violates nearly all good urban planning policy (every should read Shoop and more recently Grabar)

What if you put a park there?

People are more likely to use a park if 1/4 of mile or less walking





Longitudinal Impact

- Been doing the work for a while about 20 years (6500 youth who participate for more than 1 year in OST programs)
- Most youth participate for more than 3 years learned it takes at 2 (usually three years to re-ignite that spark to pursue a STEM field)
- OST programming 85 % of youth go to college, 20 Gates Scholars, 15 Posse scholars, 60% study STEM in college
- In classrooms seen significant gains for those youth who are in the lower ¼ regarding their identity toward STEM and efficacy toward coding
- Be on the lookout May 10th, 2025, National STEM day, with CRMII and the tech companies (Boston Dynamics, Thermo-Fisher, iRobot, Spark Photonics, etc.. And the youth alumni....)

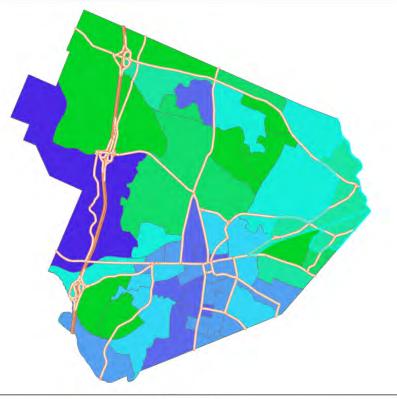
Special Thanks

- To all the youth in Springfield, Waltham, Boston, Worcester, and Lafayette, Louisiana who are participating and have participated in the programs
- All the teachers who have helped and taught and that we have learned so much from
- The youth leaders and alumni
- Our public school partners and the BC team

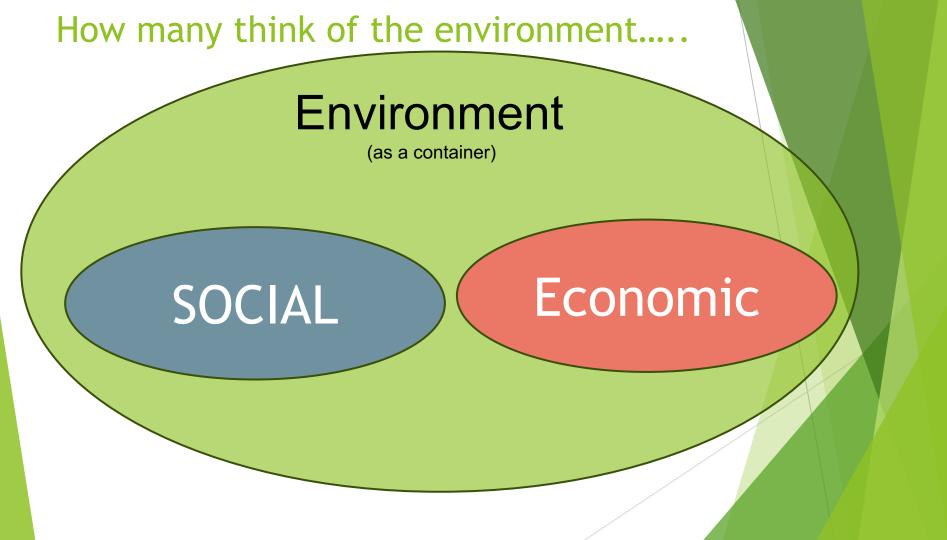


Rental and Income Properties

Rental Properties, head south much more rental properties and fewer trees and other environmental issues start to pop up





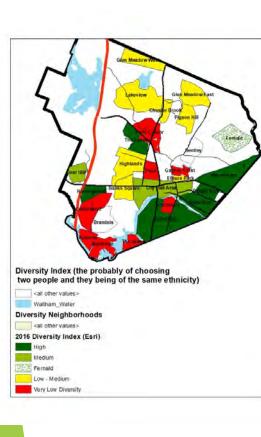


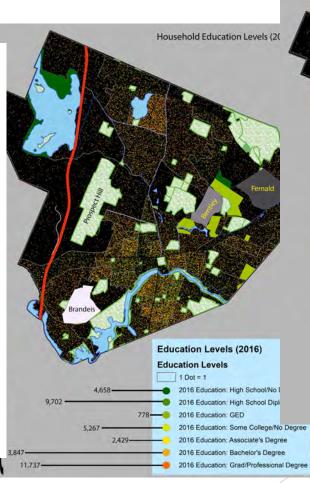
Why successful? Empowering Youth as role models

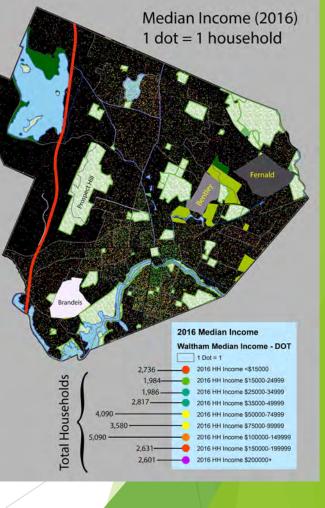
• ChangeMakers: Youth led mentoring around food justice

Changemakers: Navigating food justice, covid-19 through youth leadership and mentoring

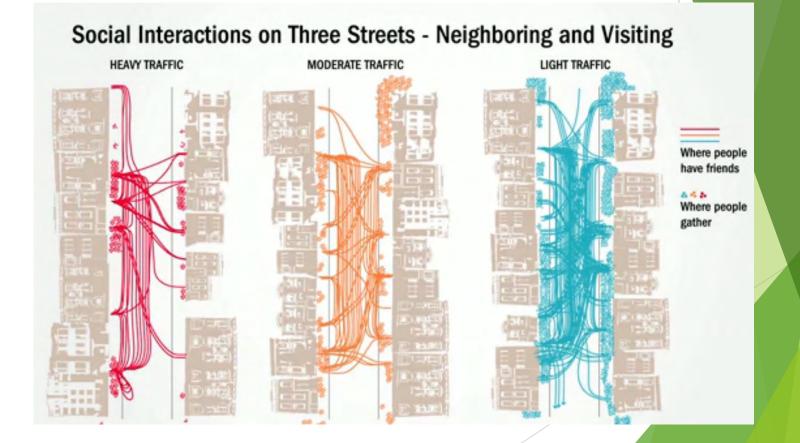
Made a ton maps....







Impact of cars



So a tree does what...

- The net carbon emission avoidance for a 7.6-m (25-ft) deciduous tree (red maples) was 27.7 kg C per year (61.1 lb C/yr). (Nowak, et al., 2002)
 - Reduction of energy use
 - Provide shade to a building
 - Improve efficiency of air conditioning units in the summer
 - ► Windbreaks in the winter

Create a Community learning ecosystem to foster STEM identity development

- Friends, Family, and Adults perception can drive youth toward or away from STEM
- Youth need to have opportunities for interest, self-efficacy, and expectations to flourish
- If the significant adult do not see a young person as someone capable of doing STEM
 - Far less likely to pursue STEM (even if they start interested and motivated)

