DATA 6 lecture - Exploring Human Contexts and Ethics of Data with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District

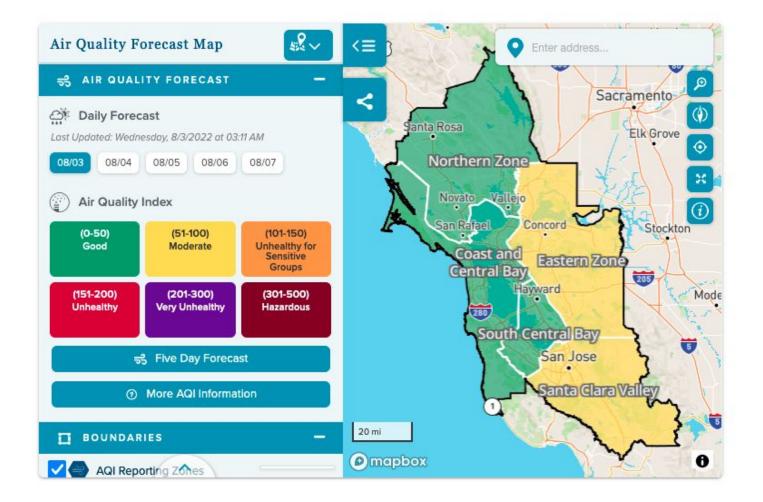
Cathryn Carson UC Berkeley 8/4/22



What's today for?

- Introductions
- Case study: Bay Area Air Quality Management District
 - O What's in the Public Data Center?
 - "Making" data
 - Representation
- Human Contexts and Ethics (HCE)
 - Toolkit
 - Lifecycle (time permitting)





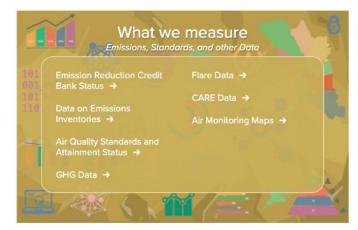
Public Data Center

https://www.baaqmd.gov/public-data-center

Air District / Public Data Center









Starting questions

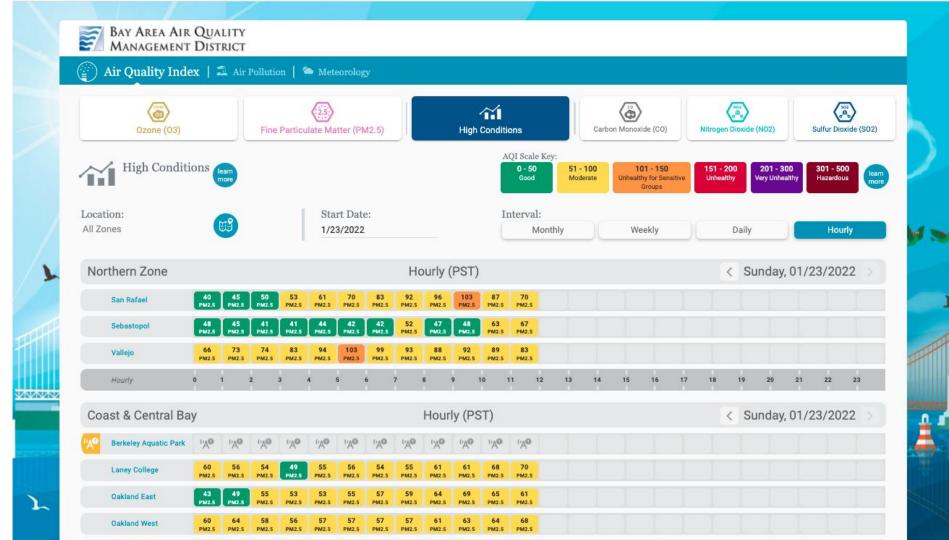
https://www.baaqmd.gov/public-data-center

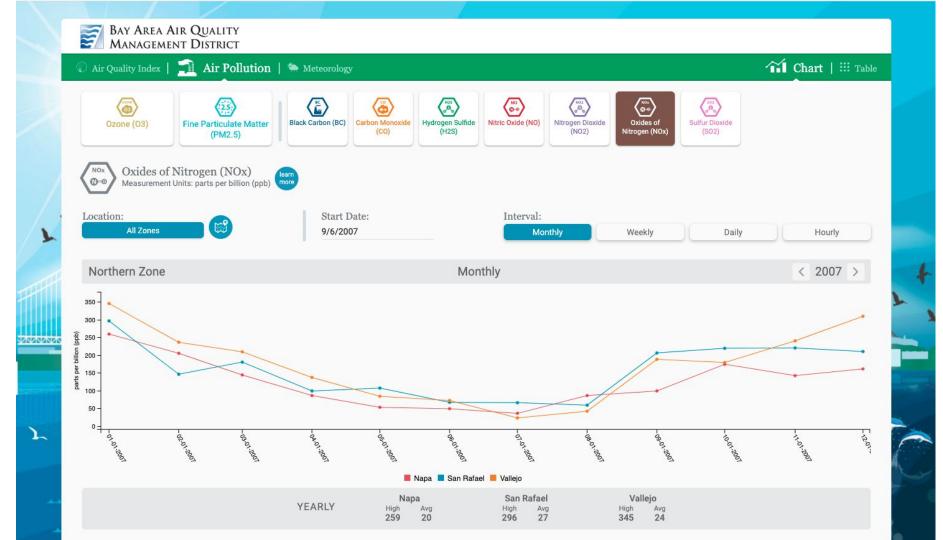
- 1. What data can I find here?
- What questions would be interesting to explore with this data?
- 3. What contextual information would be helpful for me to understand why it's there?

Anything else to add? Observations? Questions? For discussion?

Please compare notes at your table:

Work in a Google doc or slide deck for your table, put it on the screen Put your names and intended majors at the top







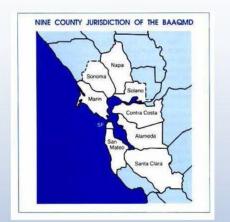
BAAQMD Background

The Air District

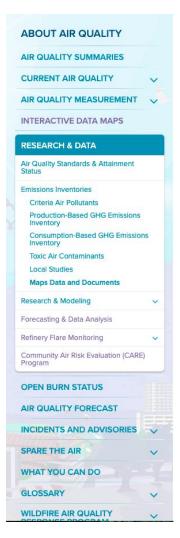
- Established in 1955
- Serves the nine Bay Area Counties
- Seven million residents
- 5,340 square miles

Mission

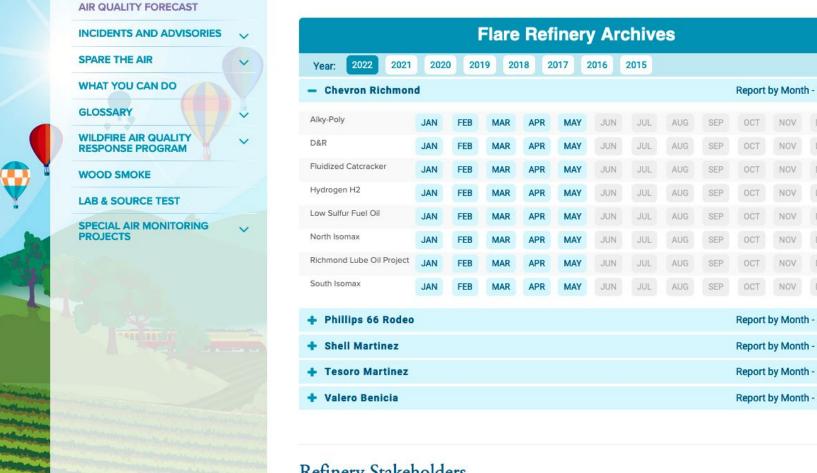
To protect and improve public health, air quality, and the global climate







check out https://www.baagmd.gov/about-the-air-district/history-of-air-district





Refinery Stakeholders

Chevron Richmond - North Isomax			October - 2021 Download CSV	
Date (mo/day/yr)	Vent Gas Flow (volume in scf) See notes 6,7	Methane (lbs)	NMHC (lbs)	Sulfur Dioxide
10/1/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/2/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/3/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/4/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/5/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/6/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/7/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/8/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/9/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/10/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/11/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/12/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/13/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/14/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/15/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/16/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/17/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/18/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/19/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/20/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/21/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/22/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/23/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/24/2021	5,701,643.79	827.73	2,683.92	10,379.10
10/25/2021	2,531,180.70	424.37	684.98	1,434.49
10/26/2021	3,962,224.05	740.40	911.15	609.12
10/27/2021	256,686.00	351.93	441.84	2,051.86
10/28/2021	476,387.27	96.49	52.16	1,868.24
10/29/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/30/2021	895,142.38	181.40	105.44	2,681.75
10/31/2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

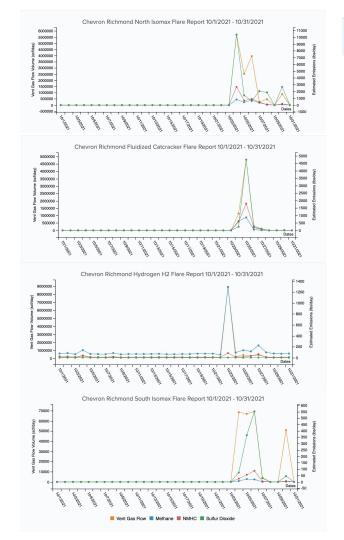
2,622.32

4,879.49

19,024.56

13,823,264.19

October Totals



Flare Causal Reports

Air District / About Air Quality / Research & Data / Refinery Flare Monitoring / Flare Causal Reports





View Flare Causal Analysis Reports for flaring activity at Bay Area refineries.

FILTERS ▼ Expand to show search or filter options						
1	2 3 4 5	🕨 🕩	Items per Page: 10 ▼	120 items in 12 pages		
Start Date 💠	End Date 🕏	Causal Report	Flare ♦	Refinery 💠		
11/11/2021	11/11/2021	Report ☐ (639 Kb PDF, 3 pgs, posted 1/5/2022)	Main	Phillips 66 Rodeo		
10/30/2021	10/30/2021	Report (182 Kb PDF, 5 pgs, posted 1/5/2022)	North Isomax	Chevron Richmond		
10/27/2021	10/27/2021	Report (162 Kb PDF, 4 pgs, posted 1/5/2022)	Hydrogen H2	Chevron Richmond		
10/27/2021	10/28/2021	Report ☐ (186 Kb PDF, 5 pgs, posted 1/5/2022)	North Isomax	Chevron Richmond		
10/25/2021	10/25/2021	Report ☐ (2 Mb PDF, 3 pgs, pos 1/5/2022)	Light Oil Products	Martinez Refining		

Chevron Refinery Malfunction During Storm Shut Down Processing Units, Causing Fire and **Toxic Flaring**

By Ted Goldberg W Oct 28, 2021 Save Article











The Chevron refinery in Richmond. (Justin Sullivan/Getty Images)

A loss of steam production at Chevron's Richmond refinery during a major rainstorm on Sunday morning triggered the shutdown of several processing units, leading to a fire at the facility and several days of flaring, the oil giant told regulators this week.

Refinery officials say close to 17 tons of sulfur dioxide were released over two days as the facility sent gases to its flares, a safety technique often used by refineries to ease pressure and stabilize operations.

The accident prompted dozens of complaints from nearby residents, and is now being investigated by the regional air district and county public health officials to determine whether the odor led to the closure of several local schools. The incident, along with another malfunction at the PBF Refinery in nearby Martinez, may also temporarily increase the average cost of gasoline in California, according



The Air District is closely monitoring the current incident at the #Chevron Refinery in Richmond. Air District inspectors are on scene investigating and we are working to find the root cause of the smoke in addition to any potential air quality violations.



3:21 PM · Aug 10, 2021 · Twitter Web App

Flaring activity at Chevron Richmond Refinery sends off huge plume of black smoke





What's in the data?

- Overall air quality measurements
 - Time series of air quality indices and "criteria pollutants"
 - At particular, specifically selected locations
- Information about refinery flares
 - Time series for particular pollutants at individual refineries
 - Time series of estimated emissions/pounds per day
 - Causal Analysis Reports for incidents
- Complaint data
- And more

What's not in the data?



West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs HISTORY

This is a history of Pacific Steel Casting Company, the industry's local and regional regulators, and the East Bay community their actions impact.

Pacific Steel Casting Company (PSC), the City of Berkeley, and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) have been at odds with neighbors for years. This is partially because of PSC's uncooperativeness and foul emissions, partly because of the City of Berkeley's lack of meaningful action, and partly because of BAAQMD's impenetrable regulatory bureaucracy and nearly unusable complaints policy.

Neighbors have long known that PSC's burning pot handle/burning brake odor is attributed to phenol and formaldehyde, as well as various other particulates and gases. These substances include recognized and suspected carcinogens, suspected cardiovascular or blood toxicants, developmental toxicants, immunotoxicants, kidney toxicants, gastrointestinal or liver toxicants, neurotoxicants, reproductive toxicants, respiratory toxicants, and skin or sense organ toxicants. Although they have complained and organized to have the emissions filtered out of the air, the odors are a recurring nightmare for residents in El Cerrito, Albany, Berkeley, and Kensington for the past 25 or more years. Neighbors won some partial victories, with PSC installing a carbon adsorption system on Plant #2 in 1985, and on Plant #1 in 1991. A carbon adsorption system in Plant #3 became operational in October of 2006. However, the problems were not fully addressed and the odor nuisance continues.

Making data at the Air District

- What's "the phenomenon" in the world?
- What work goes into making the data?
- Why is it getting made?
- Who gets to define it?
- Who participates? How?
- Why ask these particular questions? Who cares?

Making data, not just collecting ...





Data takes work. It does work.

Data is *made*. By *people*. To *do work* in the world. In *contexts* that shape what they do.

Data *travels* with hidden effects of how it was made - the *work* that went into making it - the *choices* that were made about how to have it *represent* the world.

Data represents the world

Making data begins with an act of seeing and recording -- seeing and recording something that was previously, hidden, nameless, even unseen.

Arbitrary observations are not data. A dataset is not just an arbitrary jumble.

Data, as data, must have meaning as standing for a phenomenon in the world.

Representation is selective

When people make data, they make choices about

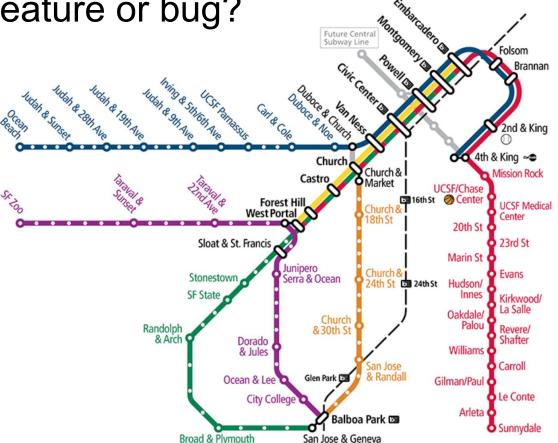
- What phenomena to know about
- What data to try to capture it with
- What aspects to feature
- By what means, with what instruments
- How to present the data to make it actionable

Selection is often better thought of as perspective than as bias.

Representation -- feature or bug?

Think of a map ...

Selection, abstraction, mediation, and perspective are in the very nature of representation.



Representation, legitimacy, and authority go together





People Power: How networking won a vital air pollution fight

By Janis Hashe Aug 18, 2021

Representation

= The way in which one thing is made to "stand for" something else.

Who is represented in data? Whose experience is represented?

Representation is two-sided. It deals with both *knowledge* and *power* (authority, legitimacy, "what counts").

Data is a technology of representation. It creates representations of social and natural phenomena and of people. These representations do work in the world. They take on lives of their own.

How do we know what to count? What "counts"?

For the Air District:

- What count as pollutants to measure?
- What's not included? What "doesn't count"?
- What counts as a site to be monitored?
- What counts as a flare?



Transition

What subjects would you need to study in order to think through

- How to use the Air District's data?
- How to serve the goal of reducing harm from pollution?

Why HCE?

Data science is deeply social

Power and ethical action are at stake

Responsible data science involves more than technical training

HUMAN CONTEXTS & ETHICS TOOLKIT



The Human Contexts and Ethics Toolkit

A set of concepts and methods from social science and humanities selected to build your understanding of the datafied world, helping you identify where human power structures and choices get built into technical work, and empowering you to discover how, when, and where you can responsibly and effectively intervene.

Learn more about the toolkit on our website

HCE Toolkit	
Power Sociotechnical Systems	Narratives Identity/Positionality
Agency Classification Co-production Expertise Institutions	Labor Materiality Performativity Representation Sociotechnical Imaginaries

Making data at the Air District

- What's "the phenomenon" in the world?
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- Who participates? How?
- Why ask these particular questions? Who cares?

Narratives

Representation

Identity /

Positionality

Power

Making data, not just collecting ...

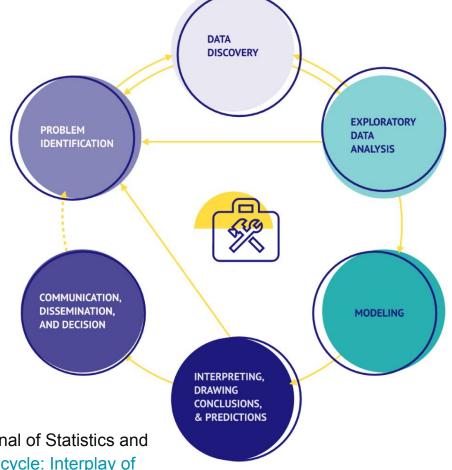




What is the Data Science Ethos Lifecycle?

The Data Science Ethos Lifecycle is a framework that helps data science practitioners, and students examine the human contexts and ethical consequences of the tools and services they are developing at every stage of their work.

The Ethos Lifecycle is a new data science standards that integrates a toolset comprised of four specific humanistic and social science modes of inquiry into the data science lifecycle workflow.



Check out our recently published article in the Journal of Statistics and Data Science Education - "Data Science Ethos Lifecycle: Interplay of ethical thinking and data science practice"

Thank you!

Cathryn Carson UC Berkeley 8/4/22



Additional slides

What is the HCE Program?

Dedicated courses

- Data 4AC: Data and Justice
- Data C104: Human Contexts and Ethics of Data

Integrated course materials

Data 100 modules

General curricular materials

- HCE Toolkit
- Data Science Ethos Lifecycle

DSUS Program Support

Research and more

Community-based partnerships (coming soon!)

Dedicated HCE courses

Data 4AC: Data and Justice

Data 104: Human Contexts and Ethics









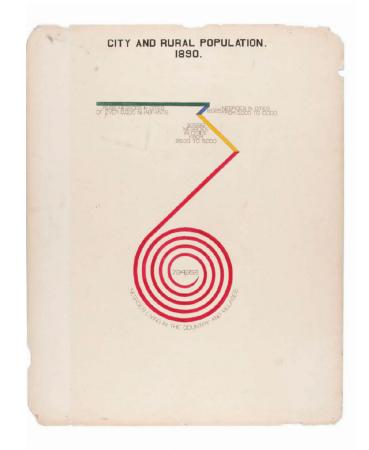
Data 4AC: Data and Justice

Fulfills Berkeley's American Cultures requirement

How can data be involved in pursuit of social justice?

How has the meaning and practice of justice changed over time and in interaction with data?

What kinds of stories can you tell with data? Whose stories are they?



W.E.B. Du Bois - Data visualization from the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle

For more, see <u>data4ac.org</u>

Data 4AC: Data and Justice

Soft immersion in Jupyter notebooks through a series of modules

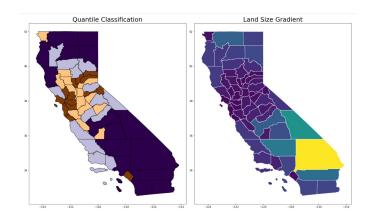
- Japanese-American Detainment during World War II
- 2. Prisons and Jails
- 3. Algorithmic Fairness in Recidivism Algorithms
- 4. Data has Boundaries (spatial data and environmental justice)
- 5. Health Risk Scores

1e6 Design Capacity over time
1.075
1.050
1.025
1.000
1.025
0.975
0.975
0.995
0.995
0.995
0.995
0.995
0.990
0.875
1995 2000 2005 2010 2015
Year

Question 2.1a: In looking at the graph produced, how does it reflect the systematic changes in California's potential prison population? In particular, name a court case that is related to the red marker in our graph.

Answer: YOUR ANSWER HERE

Question 2.1b: Let's analyze our graph further; what do you think happened in 2006 that caused the spike we se



For more, see <u>data4ac.org</u>

Data 4AC: Data and Justice

Capstone project: Narratives of Justice

Group multimedia project combining stories, data, and visualizations

Peer learning

Community engagement

Environmental
Justice in Richmond,
CA Resilience &
Identity

How are community members and local leaders defining environmental justice for Richmond?





For more, see <u>data4ac.org</u>

Data C104: Human Contexts and Ethics of Data

Fulfills HCE requirement for the DS major and minor

Offered every semester since Sp 2018

Enrolls nearly 1,000 students per year



First lecture of Fall 2019 semester of Data C104

Data C104: Human Contexts and Ethics of Data

Learning Activities

Weekly readings and writing reflections

Capstone research project: "HCE vignette"

- Practicing public-facing use of expertise (op-ed, policy paper, memo)
- Multiple drafting stages



First lecture of Fall 2019 semester of Data C104

For more, see <u>data104.org</u>

Peeling back the layers of the "datafied world"

Unit 1: Our datafied world

Unit 2: Responsible data

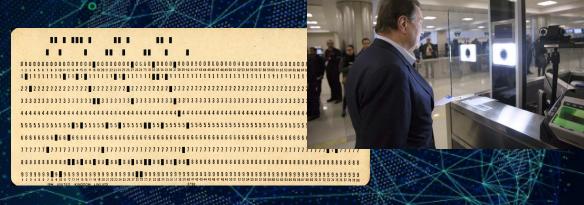
Unit 3: When data is personal

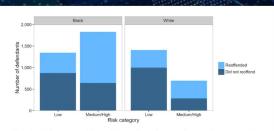
Unit 4: Collective life

Unit 5: Data and democracy

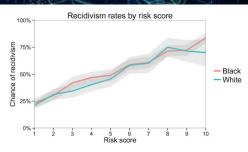
Unit 6: Capitalism, industry, and labor

Unit 7: Foundations of data science practice





Distribution of defendants across risk categories by race. Black defendants reoffended at a higher rate than whites, and accordingly, a higher proportion of black defendants are deemed medium or high risk. As a result, blacks who do not reoffend are also more likely to be classified higher risk than whites who do not reoffend.



lecidivism rate by risk score and race. White and black defendants with the same risk score are roughly equally kely to reoffend. The gray bands show 95 percent confidence intervals.

Who is the HCE Program?

Student Team (Spring 2022)



Anna Gueorguieva (2023) Team Lead



Sammy Raucher (2023)
Team Lead

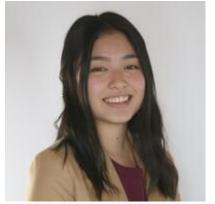


Carlos Ortiz (2022)



Aryana Far (2023)

Selina Liu (2023)





Anika Cruz (2021)

Not pictured: Louie Ortiz (2022) and Anu Thirunarayanan (2023)









We'd love to hear from you!

See our website at <u>data.berkeley.edu/hce</u> for more information and to access our curricular materials

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