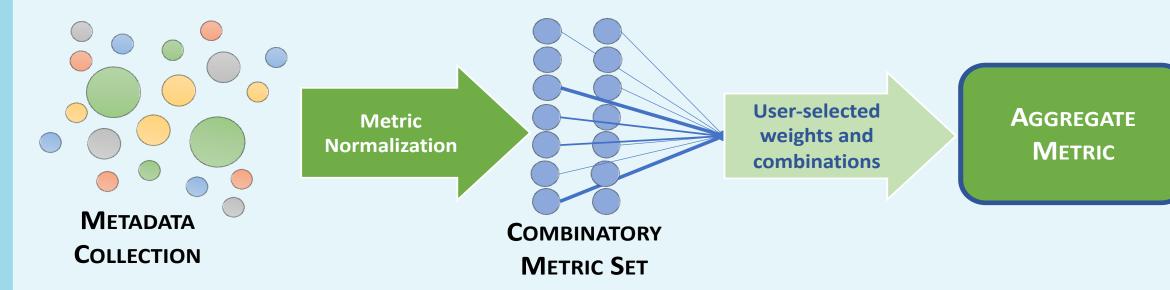


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- Needed data to create aggregate metrics across all aspects of multi-sector dynamics is heterogeneous, unharmonized and not accessible under a single data-visualization platform. Conceptually, the following capability is required:



With this capability – an overarching, motivating scientific question is:

What are the resulting "hotspot" landscapes of <u>combined and co-evolving socioeconomic and</u> environmental risks - both now and in the future?

Ongoing and Future Work

Whole Platform Usability:

Although the platform was built to identify hotspots for further climate modelling, STRESS can also be a public science tool.

- Update data and source descriptions for all metrics to provide non-technical descriptions of metrics and why they matter.
- Improve user interface for increased ease-of-use and to highlight features such as report cards.
 - Potentially create a video tutorial

The System for the Triage of Risks from Environmental and Socioeconomic Sectors (STRESS): Quantifying the Compounding, Co-**Existing Nature and Inequities of Physical and Transition Risks**

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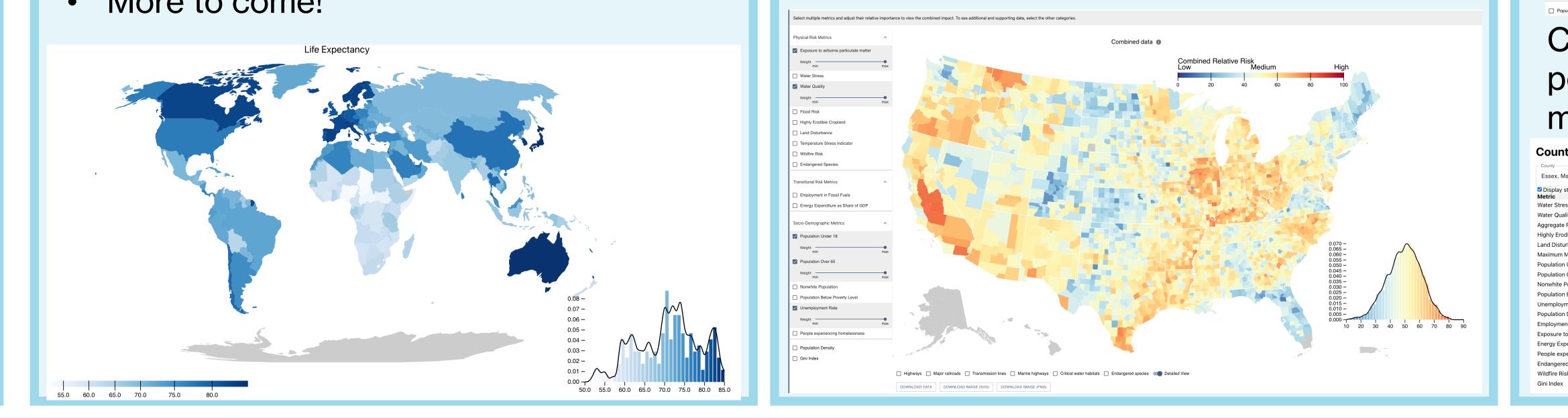
Current Platform Capabilities

- All data is downloadable: users can do their own data analysis, such as analyzing intersections of water stress and cropland area.
- Maps are downloadable, providing visualization tools to a broad audience.
- Flexible "backend" design provides use-inspired augments to platform database.

Global

STRESS has global data for metrics including:

- GDP per capita
- % of population with electricity access
- Life expectancy
- Education Levels
- PM2.5 Air Pollution
- Biodiversity (red list index)
- Carbon emissions
- More to come!



Scientific Goals:

- Utilize the risk integration features to identify risk hotspots in the U.S. and undertake additional modelling.
- Provide a use-inspired, open science platform to explore compounding risks from global to regional scales.

Global Goals:

- Develop global platform to combine metrics
- Provide country-level report cards
- Projections of future risks: predicted rainfall and temperature changes through 2100 based on MIT Integrated Global Systems scenarios

Platform Link: mst.mit.edu

Reference:

Schlosser, C.A., C. Frankenfeld, S. Eastham, X. Gao, A. Gurgel, A. McCluskey, J. Morris, S. Orzach, K. Rouge, S. Paltsev and J. Reilly (2022): Assessing Compounding Risks Across Multiple Systems and Sectors: A Socio-Environmental Systems Risk-Triage oach. Front. Clim., 24 April 2023 Sec. Climate Risk Management Volume 5 - 2023 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fclim.2023.1100600

National

- Over 100 variables collected, constructed, and quality-controlled that convey conditions of water-land-energy resources, economics, climate, demographics, air quality, health.
- Infrastructure overlays: Highways, railways, waterways, transmission lines, critical habitats, endangered species
- Combinatory metrics: across physical, socioeconomic, and demographic conditions

State/Local Community Engagement Goals

STRESS may be a valuable tool for local planners and policymakers to easily access data and identify risks. We aim to:

- across Massachusetts

Flexible, open-science, open-source platform:



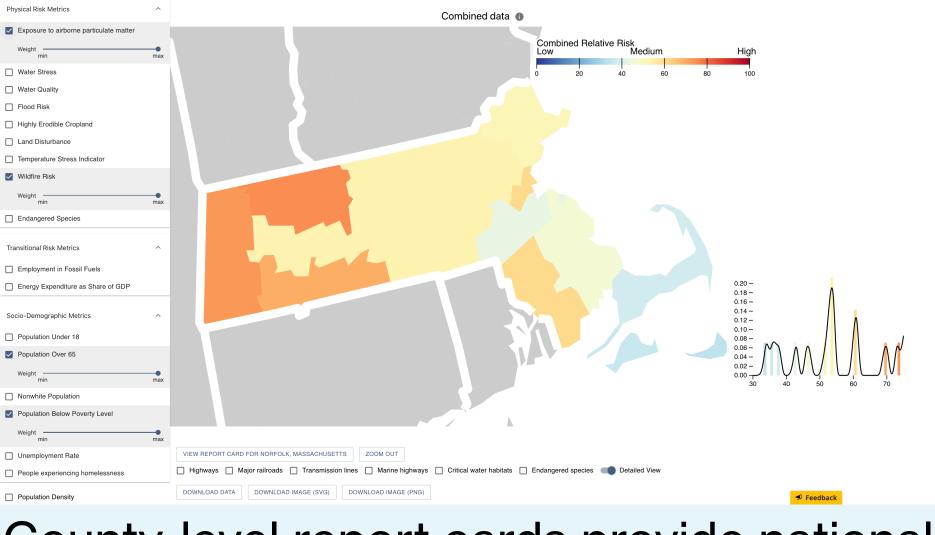
Github Link:

https://github.com/cypr essf/climate-risk-map



State/Local

Clicking on a county creates a statebased close-up. This re-ranks integrated risks within the state.



County-level report cards provide national percentile, state percentile, and raw metrics for categories of risks.

tate-level percentile data	
	N
S	8
ity	8
Flood Risk	3
ible Cropland	1
bance	3
Ionth Temperature	1
Under 18	4
Over 65	3
opulation	7
Below Poverty Level	2
nent Rate	2
Density	9
t in Fossil Fuels	4
airborne particulate matter	1
enditure as Share of GDP	3
eriencing homelessness	9
d Species	9
k	2
	8

100%	
71%	
64%	
33%	
71%	
46%	
86%	
50%	
64%	
43%	
43%	
79%	
64%	
50%	
7%	
7%	
50%	
64%	
86%	

-

0.2
0.9
6
1 acres
-0.1
25 °C
22% of people
16% of people
19% of people
11% of people
3% of people
1,509 people / sq mile
0% of employed people
$6 \ \mu g/m^3$ (population weighted avera
4.3% of GDP
27 per 10,000 people
41 number of species
0.0%

• Build connections with local Massachusetts groups,

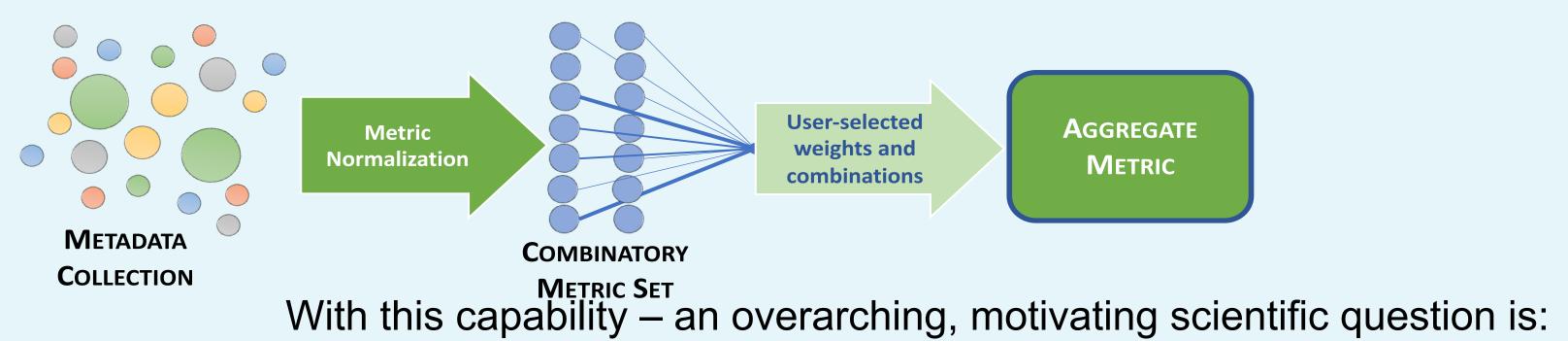
including community foundations and planning councils, who use data in municipal planning and policy-making.

Potentially update STRESS to include subcounty level data

• Broaden the range of metrics to include data that matters to communities, such as education levels and racial inequities.



- compounding amid rapid as well as slowly evolving environmental and societal changes.
- projections of these compounding risks.
- single data-visualization platform. Conceptually, the following capability is required:



What are the resulting "hotspot" landscapes of combined and co-evolving socioeconomic and environmental risks – both now and in the *future?*

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Global Goals:

- Provide country-level report cards \bullet
- Systems scenarios

State/Local Goals - Community Engagement:

STRESS may be a valuable tool for local planning and policy-making Build connections with local Massachusetts groups that use data \bullet in municipal planning and policy-making.

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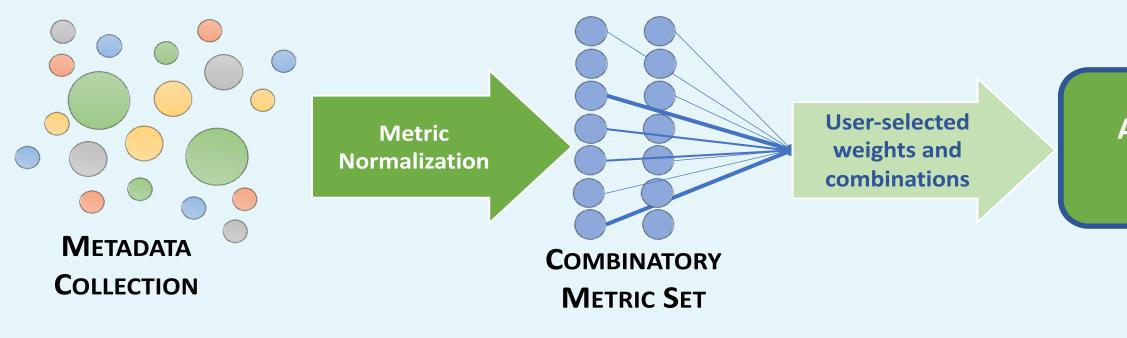
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Note text: Text this size will not be visible to viewers unless they are standing VERY close. This would be an appropriate size for a citation, maybe, or something like an image credit.

> Integrated Metrics: Exposure to airborne particulate matter, Water Stress, Water Quality, Flood Risk, Highly Erodible Cropland, Land Disturbance, Temperature Stress, Wildfire Risk, Endangered Species, Employment in Fossil Fuels, Energy Expenditure as Share of GDP, Socio-**Demographic Metrics, Population Under 18,**

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AGGREGATE METRIC



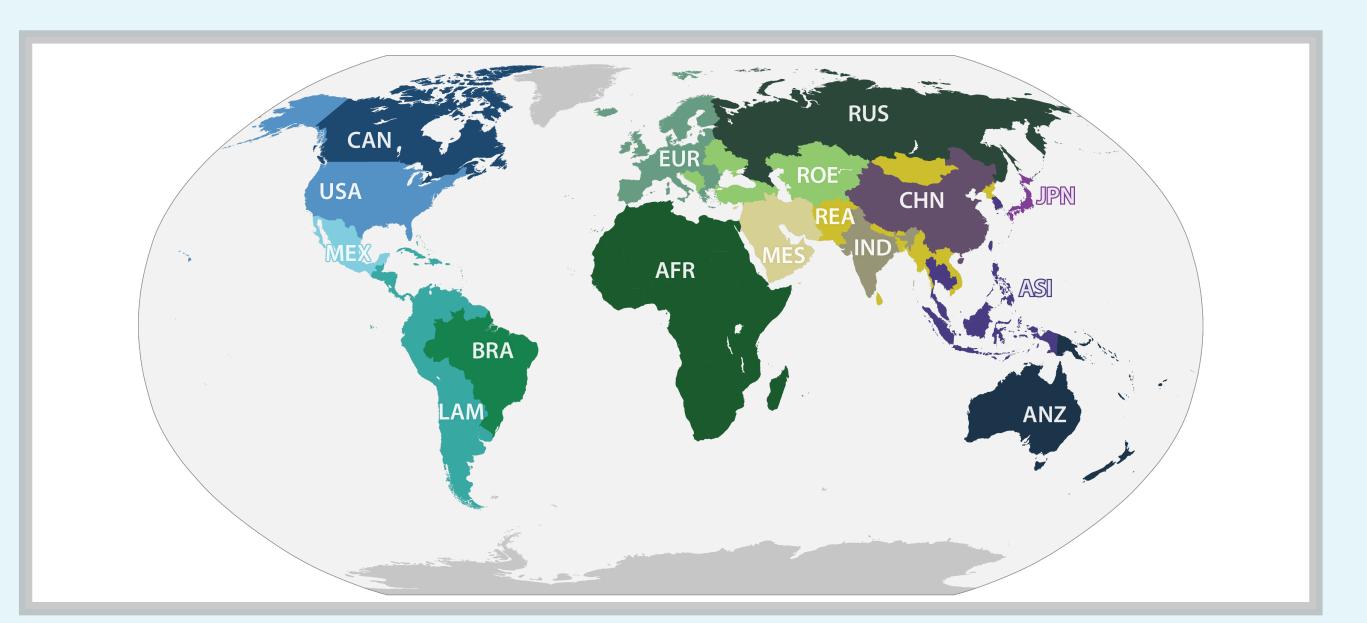
Hot Tips

Design

The font used here is <u>Neue Haas Grotesk</u>. If you can't access it, please let me know. For layout elements, please stick with the core MIT colors listed here, plus the "light blue" lower on that same page. However, don't worry about matching charts or figures to the color scheme – those are OK as they are.

Images

You can also use these boxes to frame images or figures. Make sure you're using images that are large enough (ideally **150-300 dpi**), and that important details on your image are visible/readable when you're zoomed out enough to read text around the image.



Note: The image above is actually a borderline case—you'll notice the text in the image seems really small when you're zoomed out enough to read the paragraph above it!

Layout

- Hierarchy in mind.
- sections.
- understand bits.

Remember, an image is worth a thousand words! Where possible, prioritize *illustration* rather than explanation.

Paragraph Toyt This is in St a little hit of unnecessary filler text to show you what a whole paragraph of text would look like in this style. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, et cetera.

Sub-header

Paragraph Text.

Sub-header Paragraph Text.

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Always keep your Information

• Use boxes to visually segment your

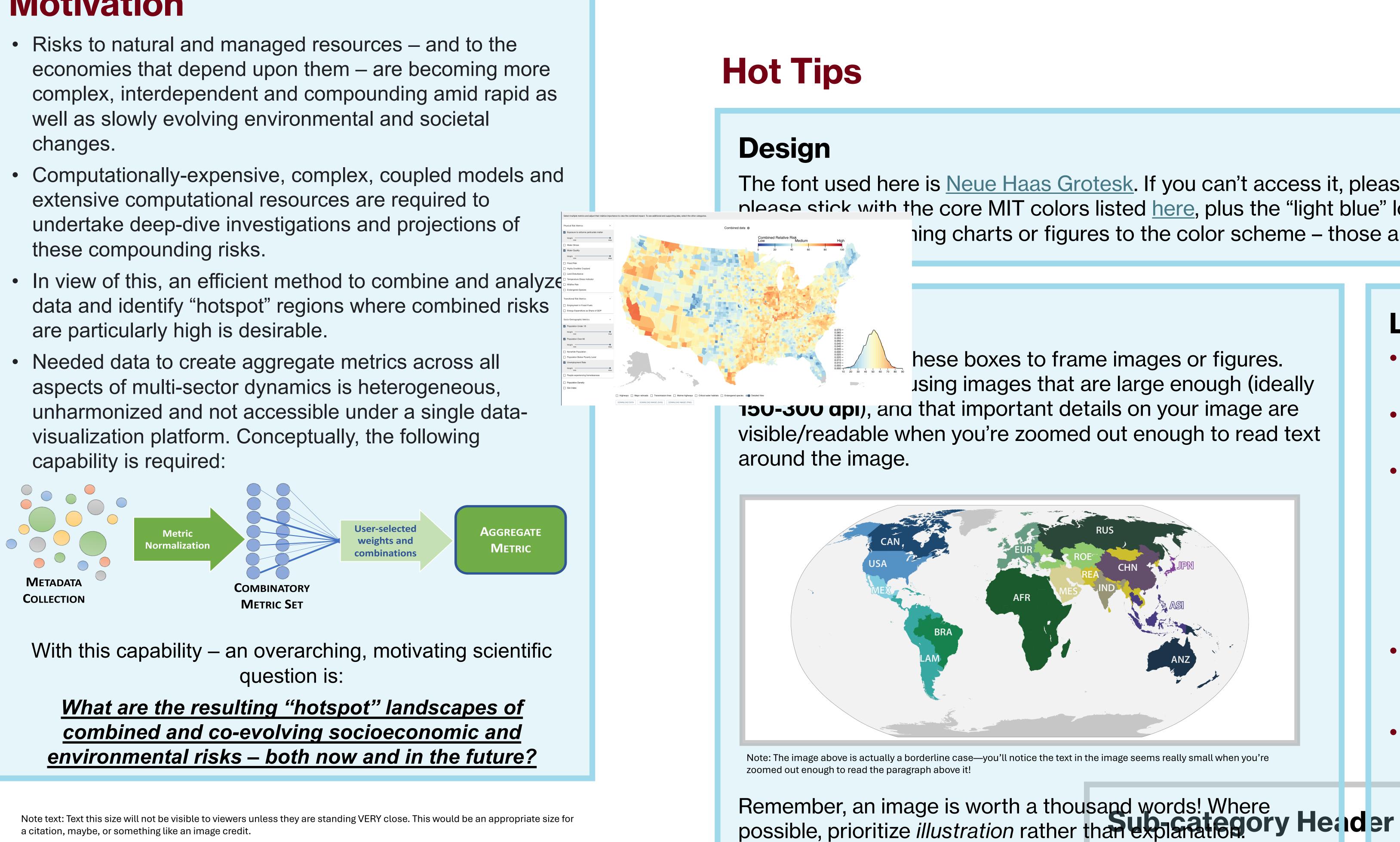
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• Is an image, map, or figure crucial to understanding your work? Make it bigger so it calls attention to itself!

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