# Writing for Green Data Resource Guide

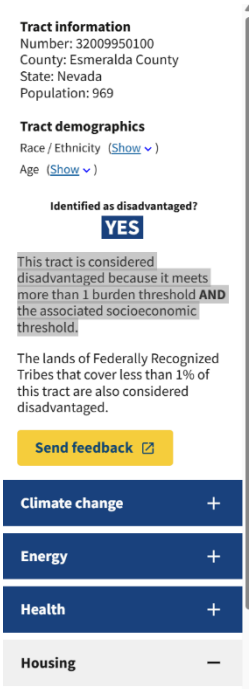
Below are some “go-to” data sources that you can use to identify and/or demonstrate the problems that you describe in your problem statement.

## US Census

The US Census provides a range of demographic and socio-economic data that you can use to identify need and disparity in your community. You can also easily compare data to other communities including statewide and national averages.

## Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST)

The CEJST was developed by the EPA and saved by the Public Environmental Data Project when the current administration removed it. This allows you to compare a variety of environmental, health, and socioeconomic data and use expert analysis to determine whether a community is seen as “disadvantaged” by researchers.




## County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

A community’s overall health can be used as the ultimate long-term outcome for your population whether your project is about the environment, education, employment, or just about any other human-related nonprofit activity. At the end of the day, we are trying to help people live longer with a higher quality of life. The county health rankings provide data directly related to these two outcomes.

## Educational Statistics

The Department of Education still has a lot of data in which you can find demographic information and test scores among other things to describe your community’s educational statistics.

## State and County Data Information

Just by searching for “Oklahoma Education Data” on Google, you will get steered to the state’s information. A search on “King County Health Data” brings one to this page that links to a


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wealth of data that can be parsed to find information about your community. “Socio Economic Data Baton Rouge, LA” yields a range of data sources including this information from DATA USA that provides a community profile with a lot of interesting and useful information to identify information regarding your community.

## AI Data Research

While we would not recommend having your grant written by Chat GPT or other AI sources, it can be a good research tool to get you started, at least. Below, see Chat GPT’s response to this prompt, “I would like to find data about the health disparities that exist in Detroit Michigan with associated citations.” Please make sure that you check the citations and sources. For example, on Response 2 below, Chat GPT uses Wikipedia as a source for two out of the first three statements – a source I would not recommend using in documenting your problem statement and/or statement of need. That stated, this search will enable you to seek and refine data sources that will help you to understand the issues that your community faces.


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I would like to find data about the health disparities that exist in detroit michigan with associated citations

You're giving feedback on a new version of ChatGPT.

Which response do you prefer? Responses may take a moment to load.

Response 1

Detroit, Michigan, faces significant health disparities, particularly affecting its African American population. These disparities are influenced by various social determinants, including socioeconomic status, environmental factors, and historical policies.

**Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy**

The infant mortality rate among African Americans in Detroit is alarmingly high. Between 1998 and 2000, the rate was 16.7 per 1,000 live births, compared to 6.3 for whites in the city. Similarly, age-adjusted mortality rates for African Americans were higher than those for whites during the same period. PMC

**Impact of Social Determinants**

Social determinants such as poverty, environmental hazards, and limited access to quality healthcare contribute significantly to these health disparities. Historical practices like redlining have led to concentrated poverty and environmental injustices in predominantly African American neighborhoods. These areas often face higher exposure to pollution and have limited access to green spaces, adversely affecting residents' health. Planet Detroit

**Healthcare Access and Outcomes**

Michigan's healthcare system exhibits severe racial disparities, with Black residents experiencing notably poor outcomes. A Commonwealth Fund scorecard ranks Michigan 29th among 39 states in overall healthcare delivered to Black residents. Black infant mortality rates in Michigan are more than twice that of Latino, Asian, and white babies. Planet Detroit

**Worker Health and Benefits**

A recent survey of downtown Detroit arena workers revealed that 32% live below the federal poverty level, and only 18% have health insurance. Such economic hardships among workers contribute to health disparities, as financial instability often limits access to necessary healthcare services. Axios +1 Axios

Response 2

Detroit, Michigan, faces significant health disparities influenced by socioeconomic, environmental, and systemic factors. Below is an overview of these disparities, supported by data and citations:

**1. Socioeconomic Factors and Health Outcomes**

- **Poverty and Education:** As of 2016, Detroit's poverty rate was 35.7%, with a median household income just over $28,000. Wayne County, which encompasses Detroit, has the highest school dropout rate in Michigan at 15%, surpassing the national average of 13%. Such socioeconomic challenges contribute to adverse health outcomes, as individuals in poverty often struggle to meet basic needs, impacting their ability to focus on health and education. Wikipedia

**2. Environmental Exposures and Health Inequities**

- **Air Pollution:** Residents of Detroit are exposed to higher levels of air pollutants, leading to increased rates of respiratory conditions. For instance, the prevalence of asthma in Detroit is 46% higher than in Michigan overall. PMC
- **Industrial Proximity:** Communities in Southwest Detroit, such as Boynton and Oakwood Heights, are situated near heavy industrial developments. This proximity has been linked to elevated rates of asthma and cancer among residents. Wikipedia

**3. Racial Disparities in Health**

- **Cancer Incidence:** A study indicated that area-level socioeconomic disadvantages contribute to racial disparities in cancer incidence in metropolitan Detroit. Specifically, neighborhood socioeconomic factors were found to influence the risk of developing certain cancers among non-Hispanic Blacks compared to non-Hispanic Whites. PMC +2
- **Cardiovascular Disease:** Detroit residents experience age-adjusted risks of death due to heart disease that are considerably higher than


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