

Mercury contamination in the river comes from industrial activity such as coal-fired power plants, steel manufacturing, and incineration. Catfish and carp, as the most contaminated fish in the Detroit River, are not safe to eat.

Sources: Environmental Protection Agency, Michigan Fish Advisory



Detroiters spend 2 times as much of their annual household income on energy bills as the rest of the state. Weatherizing your home could cut your annual costs by over \$400.

Sources: Residential Energy Consumption Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Census, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



In 2011, over half of Michigan's children with lead poisoning lived in Detroit.

Sources: Michigan Department of Community Health 2011



72 cents of every dollar Michigan residents spend on energy flows out of the state for imported oil, gas, and coal.

Source: "Michigan Energy Overview," Michigan Public Service Commission October 2011, Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs



A University of Michigan study found that Detroit is home to 5 of the top 25 most polluted zip codes in the state. 48217 is #1, and has a toxicity burden 46 times the state average.

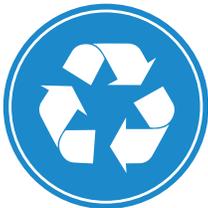
- Heart disease, cancer, and diabetes are bigger causes of death in Detroit than they are statewide or nationally.

Sources: (1) University of Michigan, Detroit Free Press 2010 (2) Center for Disease Control 2010



DEA HOT FACTS

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Detroit recycles 7% of its total solid waste, compared to 26% on average for other major cities. San Francisco, which ranks highest, recycles over 80%.

- Although all Detroit households now have access to curbside recycling, the participation rate is less than 10%.
- The Detroit incinerator is Wayne County's 4th-largest emitter of NOx, which triggers asthma attacks. Detroit has higher asthma rates than the rest of

Sources: (1) Detroit Department of Public Works, Zero Waste Detroit (2) Detroit Department of Public Works, Zero Waste Detroit (3) Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Michigan Department of Community Health



A Baltimore study found that a 10% increase in neighborhood trees roughly corresponded with a 12% decrease in crime.

- Detroit's tree canopy is below the national average for cities and half of what is recommended for cities east of the Mississippi.

Sources: (1) University of Vermont, Landscape and Urban Planning, 2011 (2) American Forests/The Greening of Detroit report, NYC Parks Department



High blood lead levels are linked to lower IQs, learning disabilities, increased aggression, juvenile delinquency, and adult criminal behavior.

- Over 80% of Detroit's housing was built before lead-based paint was banned.
- Juvenile delinquents are 4 times more likely to have elevated blood lead levels.

Sources: (1) Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Fordham Urban Law Journal 1992 (2) American Community Survey 2011 (3) University of Pittsburgh 1996



For riders working a six-day week, DDOT would likely make them late twice every week – clearly unacceptable to any boss.

- As of May 2012, 20% of Detroit Public School students rely on DDOT buses to get to school.
- 33% of Detroit's low-income residents and 38% of our elderly residents don't have access to a car.

Sources: (1) Transit Riders United (2) mischooldata.org, Data Driven Detroit (3) American Community Survey 2011



In 2013, our sewer systems discharged over 9.62 billion gallons of raw or partially treated sewage into the Detroit and Rouge Rivers.

- 46% of Detroit's land cannot filter stormwater naturally into the ground, contributing to massive combined sewage outflows into the Detroit and Rouge Rivers.
- The Great Lakes account for 95% of U.S. surface freshwater, and over 20% of the world's freshwater supply.

Sources: (1) Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (2) Data Driven Detroit (3) Great Lakes Information Network