What Will it Take to Make a Difference?

Griffith, Prince Grant, Donelle Caine, Sultan Sharif, Michael Blackie, Michael Ramos, Shanel Cordis, De'Neille Watson, Aubrea Ageda, Kessina Chetira, Karen Clemmons, Destiny McCombs, Lochana Jackson, Malik Christopher, Christopher Scoby, Cade Jermak, Kimberly Fraser, Tyrina Facey, Shane Joseph, Jasmine Walker, Shanequa Smiley, Nih Monge, Brian Davis, Quintisha Smith, and Brandi Clark

TEACHERS PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Abstract

Five experiments were conducted in order to analyze the standard of living in Brownsville, Brooklyn. In these experiments we wanted to find the quality of life that we breathe. We want to drink water, the food we eat, as well as the crime rates and disease mortality. We found that the water in Brownsville is safe to drink, however, the air quality in Brownsville is poor and appears to be related to the amount of particulate matter, lung cancer and other respiratory illnesses. In addition, we found that healthy food is hardly available for the fast food restaurants are highly popular in the area. We found that while the people are aware of the risks associated with eating fast foods, they still consume it at least once a week. As a matter of fact, majority of illnesses that were reported to us are food related. Finally, we found that while the crime rates are decreasing over the years, most Brownsville residents still do not feel safe.

Methods

Our goal in this project was to find out how safe Brownsville is. We tested for fine particulate matter, CO, CO2, SO2, and ozone. We placed strips of tape to collect fine particulate matter, and used Ozone test kits and other test kits to find Ozone. CO2, CO, and SO2. There was either no ozone or too little to be detected by the test kit. We did find high levels of CO in our classroom and fine particulate matter in Brownsville. Overall, the air in Brownsville is polluted and is probably affecting people’s health.

Results

We found that the water in Brownsville is safe to drink, however, we also found that the air contains a high amount of particulate matter, which appears to be affecting the health of the community. In addition, we found that most health problems in the community are related to poor eating habits. Finally, we found that while the crime rates are decreasing over the past few years, most Brownsville residents still do not feel safe here. Obtaining information is the first step in understanding our community. We are hoping that with these steps we will continuously be able to make a difference.

Methods

Our data shows that while most people think that fast food can harm your health, they still consume it at least once a week. We surveyed the community to see what kinds of foods they are eating and categorized them as healthy or unhealthy based on their rating patterns using the Food Guide presented on the left.

Results

The goal of this experiment was to find out whether Brownsville residents are eating healthy or unhealthy. We surveyed a community to find out whether Brownsville residents ate healthy or unhealthy foods and how often. Our results demonstrate that most people consume fast foods at least once a week or more, suggesting that they are eating unhealthy. After collecting our data we found that Brownsville residents ate unhealthy foods, therefore we plan on persuading Brownsville residents to eat healthy foods for their own sake.

Methods

We surveyed Brownsville residents regarding their attitudes about crimes in Brownsville. We compared their attitudes to the crime statistics released by the 73rd Precinct in Brownsville. In addition, we made and distributed informational flyers regarding crime prevention, and what to do if one is a victim of a crime or is aware of a crime being committed.

Results

We surveyed Brownsville residents about the crimes that occur in Brownsville. We compared their answers to the crime statistics released by the 73rd Precinct in Brownsville. We found that people in Brownsville still feel it is very unsafe.

General Conclusions

We found that the water in Brownsville is safe to drink, however, we also found that the air contains a high amount of particulate matter, which appears to be affecting the health of the community. In addition, we found that most health problems in the community are related to poor eating habits. Finally, we found that while the crime rates are decreasing over the past few years, most Brownsville residents still do not feel safe here. Obtaining information is the first step in understanding our community. We are hoping that with this information we can make valuable steps to make a difference. We have already taken steps to educate our community about healthy eating habits and crime prevention. We are going to continue informing others about making healthier choices and hopefully we can all become a part of this movement to make a difference.