



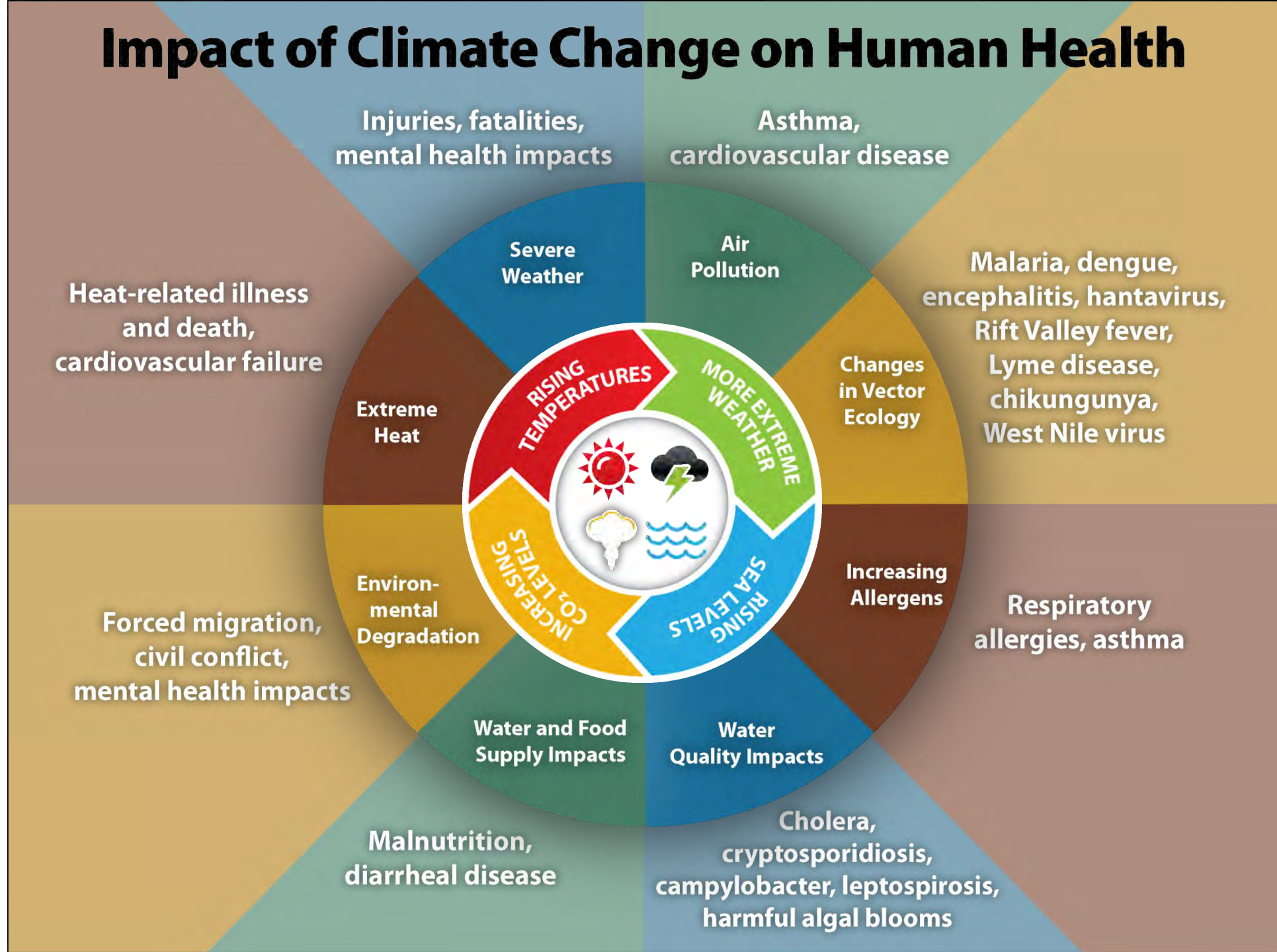
Climate Change, Health, and Environmental Justice: The Climate and Health Institute at UIC SPH

Elena Grossman, MPH
UIC SPH Research Specialist

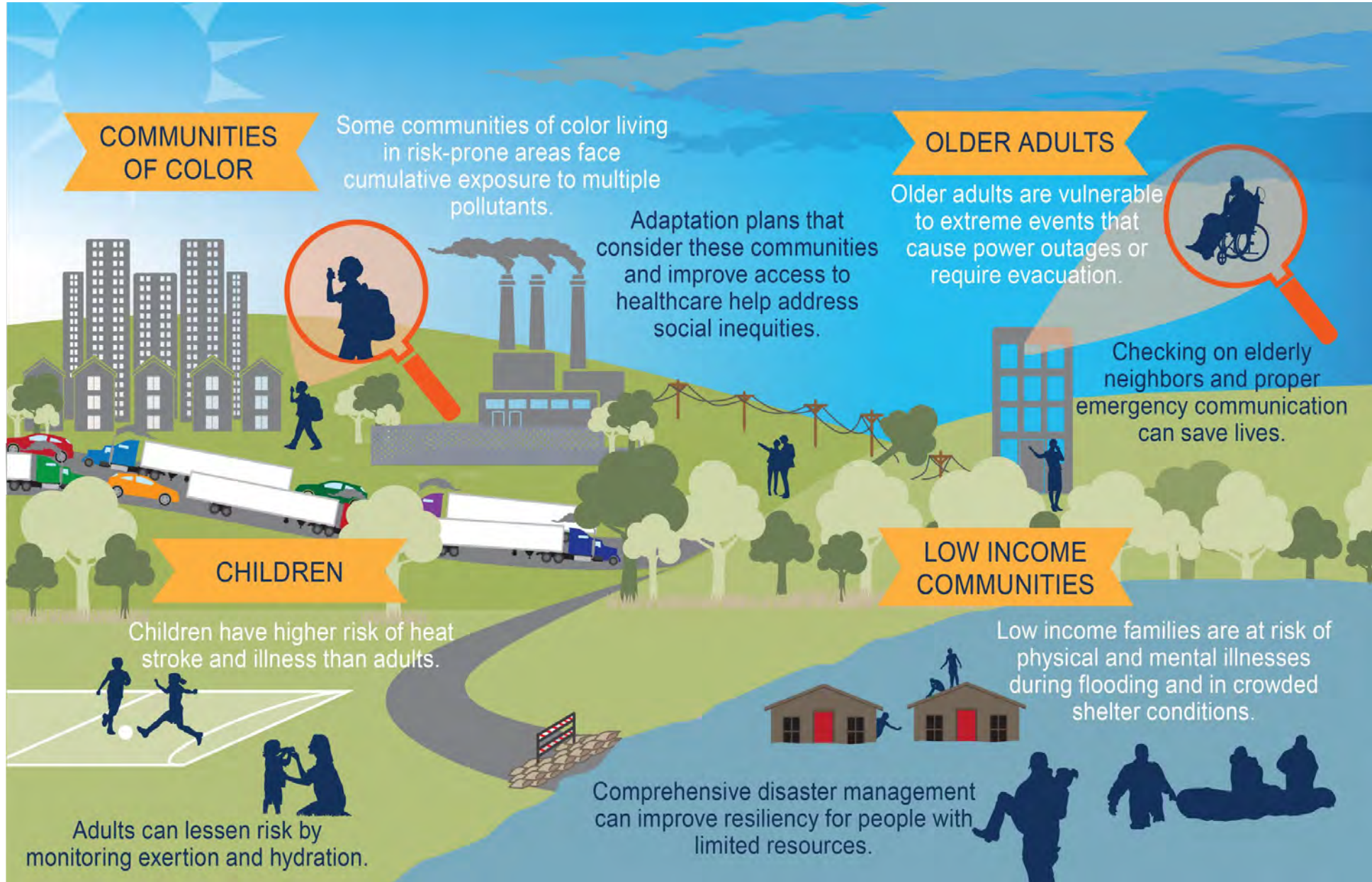


UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS CHICAGO

Impact of Climate Change on Human Health



Climate Change, Health, and Environmental Justice



Where you live affects your health

INFORMATION FOR: Prospective Students Current Students Alumni Faculty & Staff Friends & Supporters A to Z Index



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Zip code better predictor of health than genetic code

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed Advanced

Format: Abstract

Send to

N C Med J. 2014 Nov-Dec;75(6):394-7.

Is health determined by genetic code or zip code? Measuring the health of groups and improving population health.

 **athenahealth**
December 5, 2016

When it comes to health, your ZIP code is as important as your genetic code. <https://insight.athenahealth.com/zip-code-might-key-health/>



Social determinants of health: how a few miles can be the difference for life expectancy

In Chicago, life expectancy can differ by as much as 16 years between just seven stops on the "L," between the Loop and Washington Park. In Philadelphia, the...

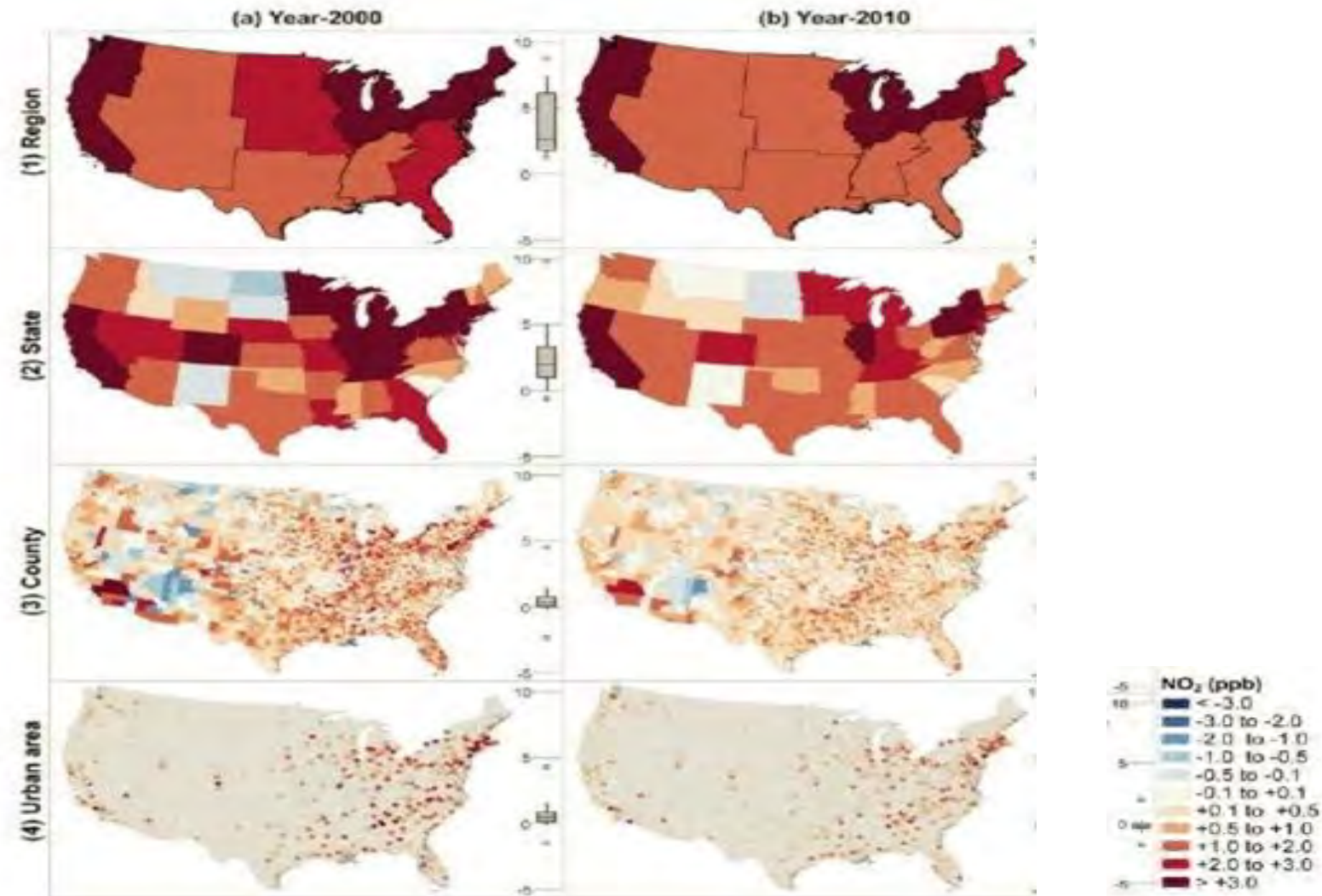
INSIGHT.ATHENAHEALTH.COM

Life expectancy based on where you live

Virginia Commonwealth University's Center on Society and Health: Mapping Life Expectancy

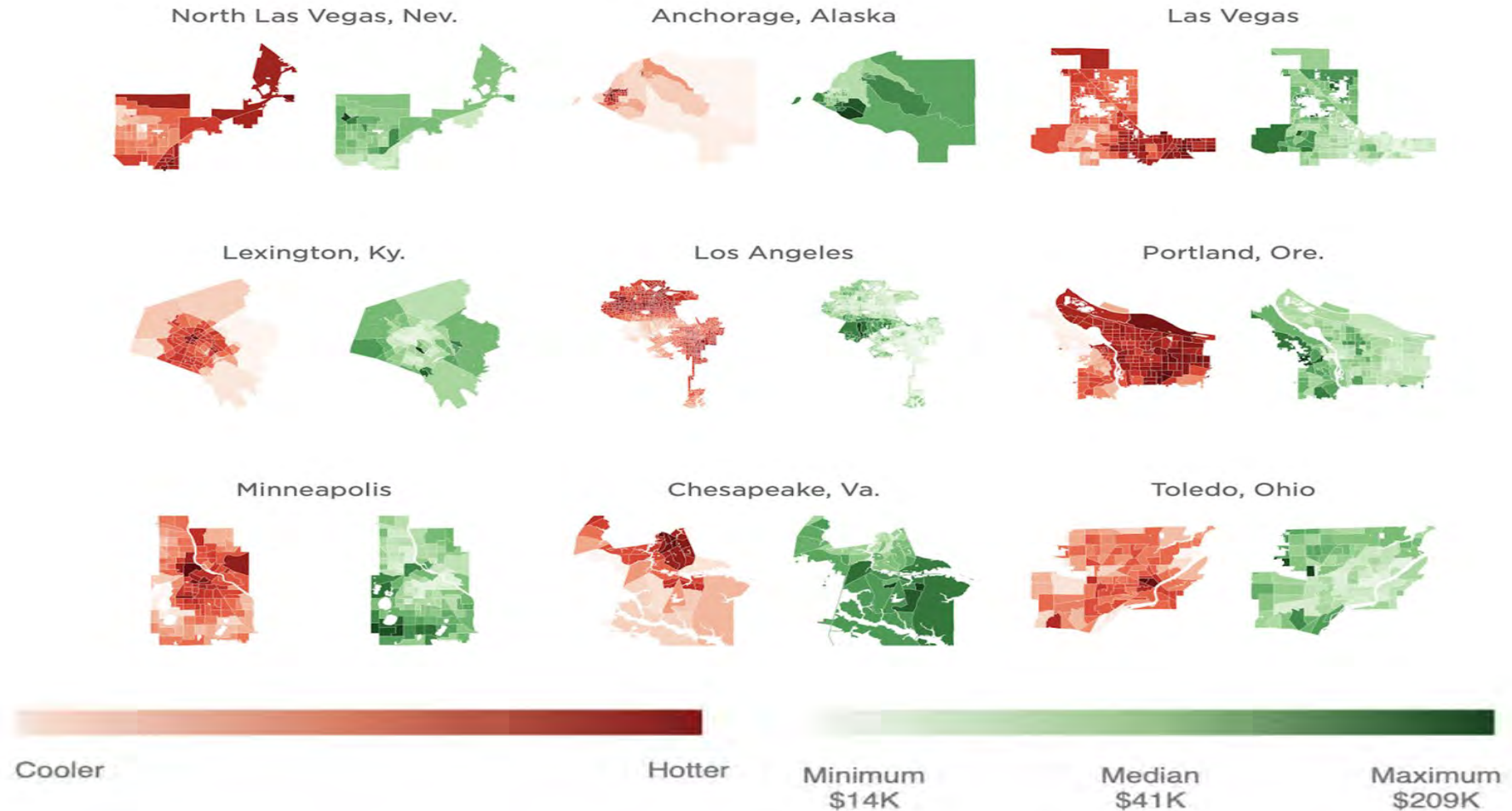


People of color exposed to more pollution from cars, trucks, power plants over 10 yrs



Lara P. Clark, Dylan B. Millet, and Julian D. Marshall. Changes in Transportation-Related Air Pollution Exposures by Race-Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Status: Outdoor Nitrogen Dioxide in the United States in 2000 and 2010. *EHP*, 2017

Hottest areas tend to be the poorest and communities of color



Source: NASA/U.S. Geological Survey, Census Bureau

Credit: Sean McMinh/NPR

Note: Income measured as median household income per census tract

Low-income communities have less tree canopy and more impervious surface



Figure 3. Land cover characteristics by percent of households living below the poverty line (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco metro areas). Adapted from: Morello-Frosch and Jesdale 2008.

Communities of color have less tree canopy and more impervious surface

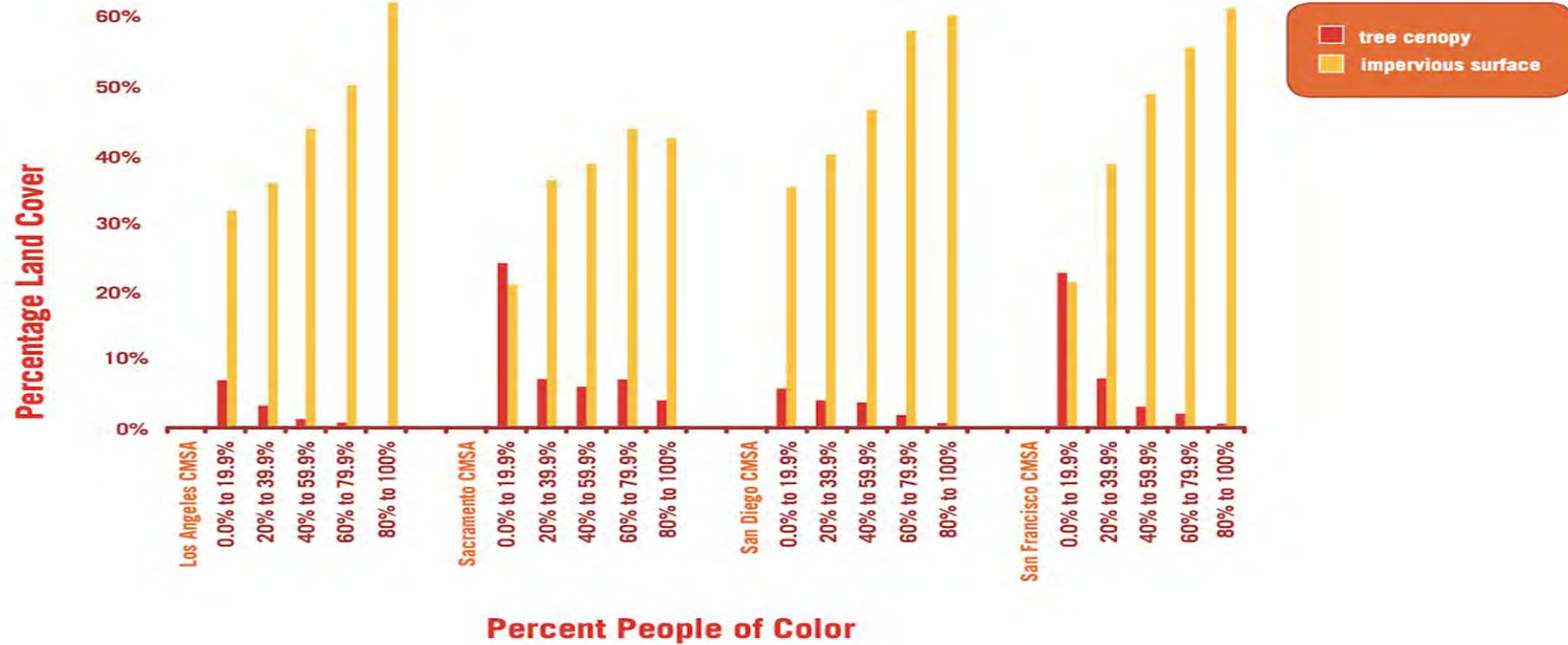
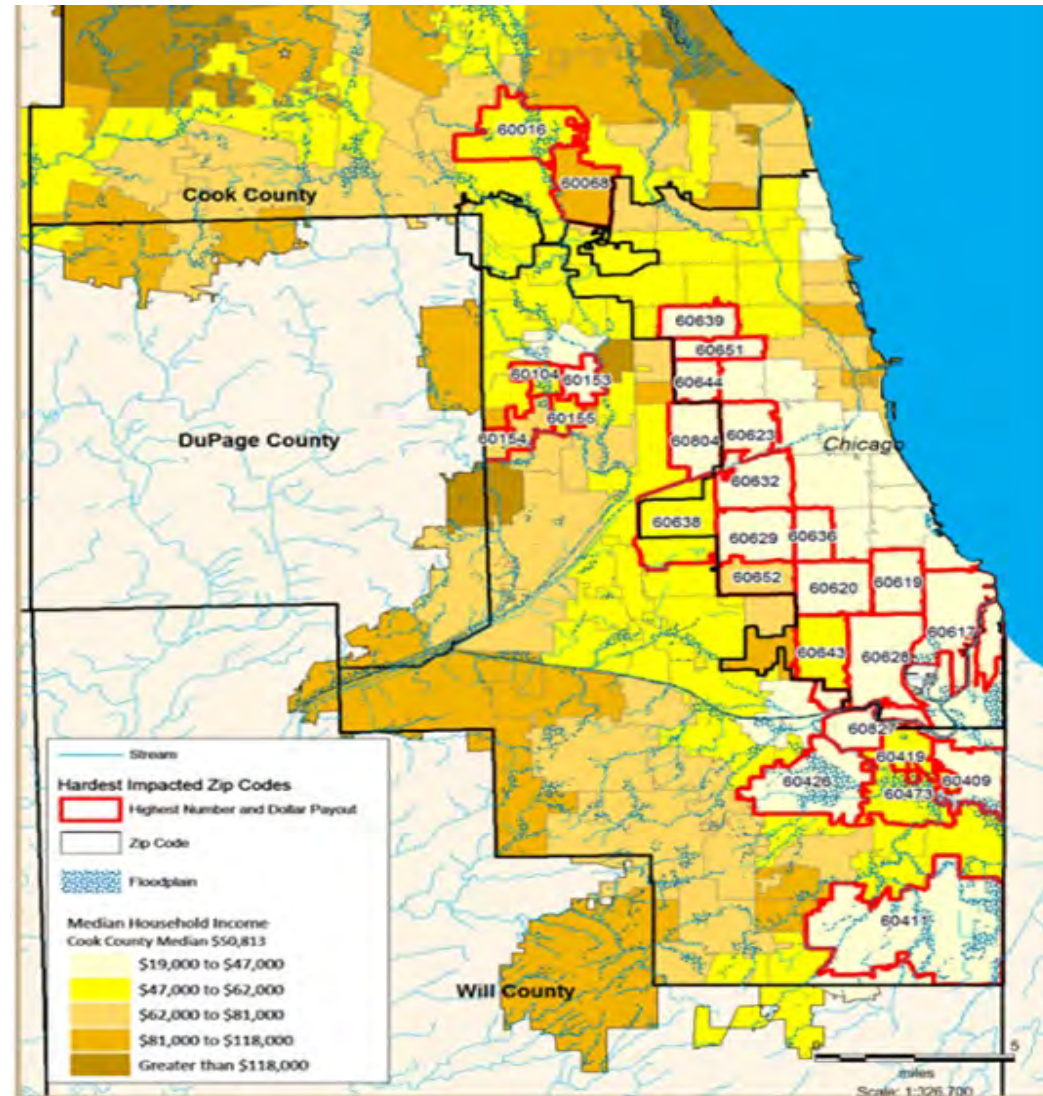


Figure 4. Land cover characteristics by percent of residents of color living in the neighborhood (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco metro areas). Adapted from: Morello-Frosch and Jesdale 2008.

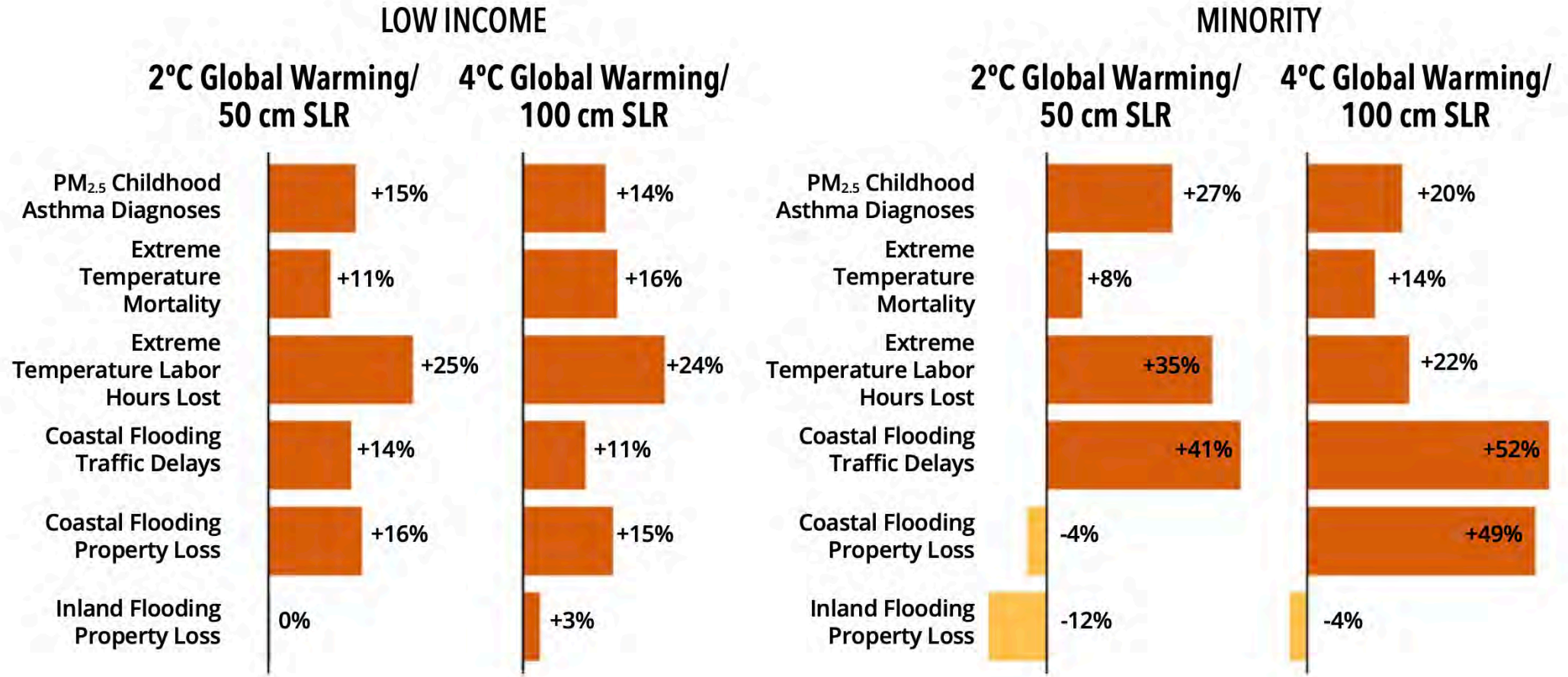
Same communities affected by flooding

Median Household Income in ZIP Codes with Largest Total Claims (Number and Dollar Payout), 2007–11



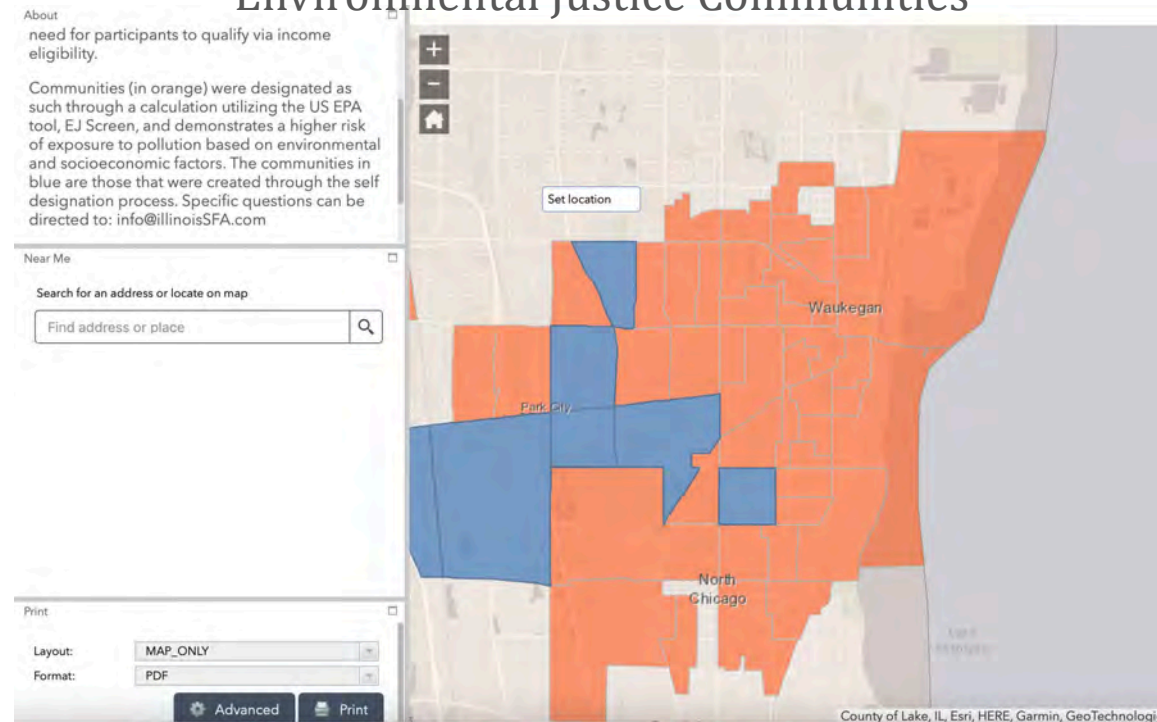
US EPA Report: Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States A Focus on Six Impacts

Likelihood that Those in Socially Vulnerable Groups Currently Live in Areas with the Highest Projected Impacts Relative to their Reference Populations



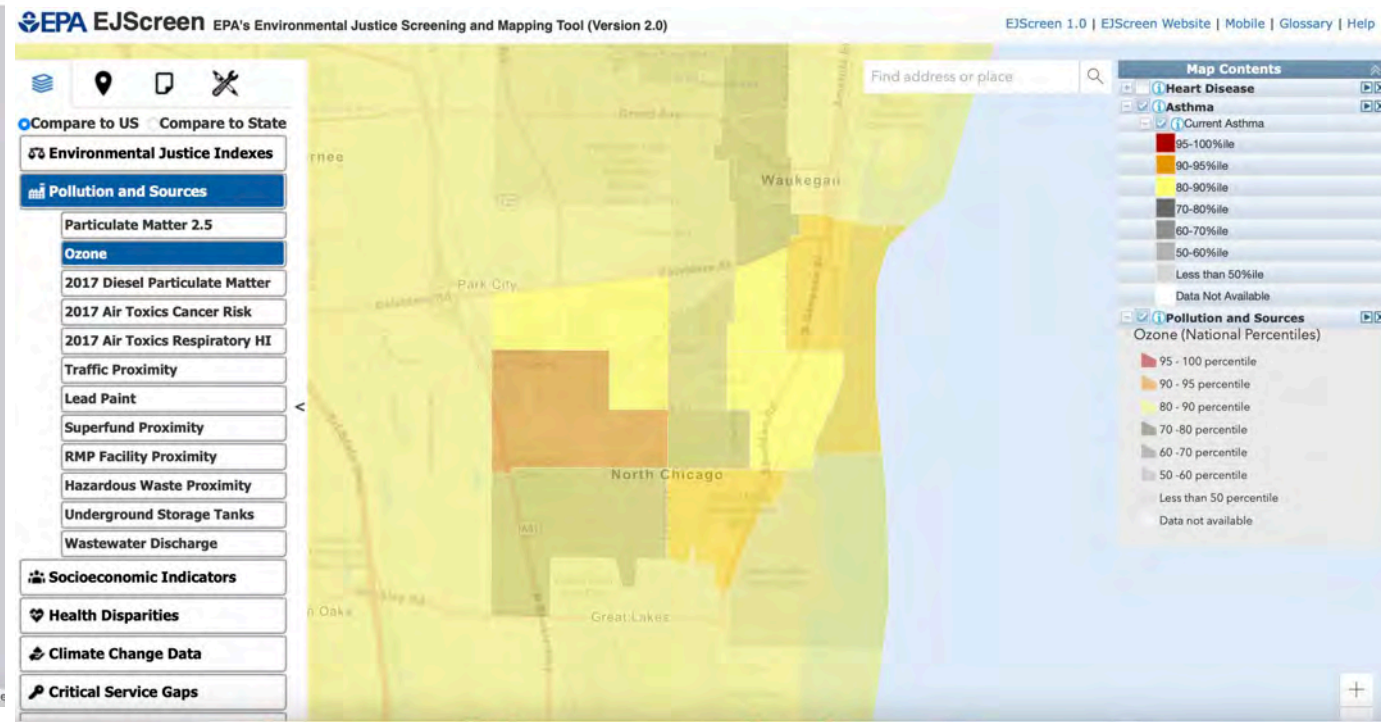
Environmental Justice Communities and Tools

Illinois Power Agency's Illinois Solar for All Environmental Justice Communities



<https://www.illinoissfa.com/environmental-justice-communities/>

EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool



<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

Baseline health indicators without climate change exacerbating them

Chicago Heights

- Medically underserved area
- Health professional shortage area
- High cardiovascular disease mortality: 372.4/100,000 (Cook County= 275.6/100,000)

https://cookcountypublichealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2017_Death_All_Sections_b.pdf

Waukegan

- High hypertension hospitalization rate of 14.1/10,000 (IL = 5.4)
- High ER rate due to diabetes of 35.5/10,000 (Northern Lake Co =14)
- 2nd highest ER rate for mental health in Lake County of 109/10,000 (Lake = 68.6)

<https://www.hfnl.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Community-Needs-Assessment.pdf>

Aurora

- Asthma prevalence among adults is 9.2 (IL = 8.8)
- No health insurance is 18.6% (IL – 8%)
- Physical health not good for 14 days is 12.3% (IL = 11%)
- Mental health not good for 14 days = 12.3% (IL = 11%)

<https://www.cdc.gov/places/about/500-cities-2016-2019/index.html>

Hanover Park

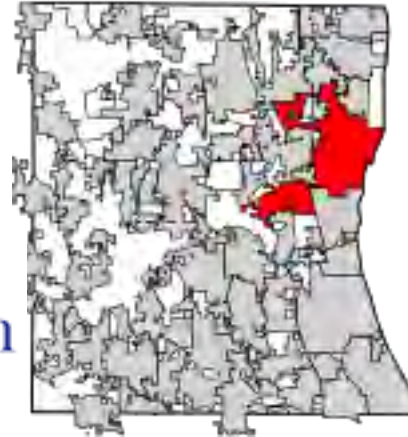
- No health insurance is 13% (IL – 8%)

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/hanoverparkvillageillinois>

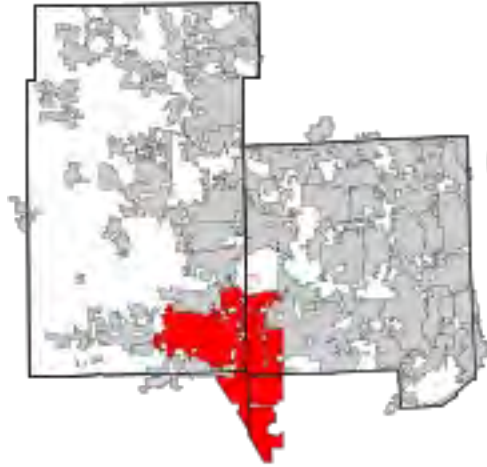
Climate and Health Institute (CHI) at the UIC School of Public Health



Waukegan



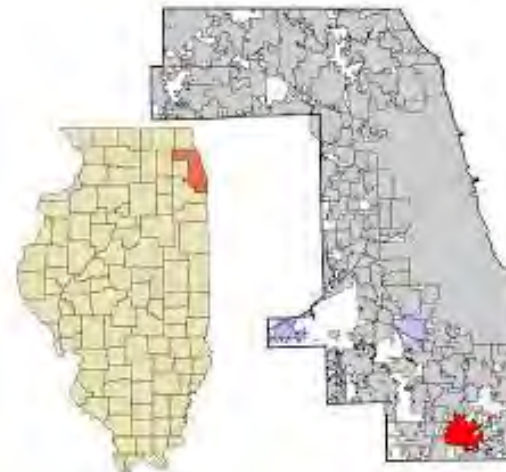
Aurora



Hanover Park



Chicago Heights



CHI Description and Outline

Year 1

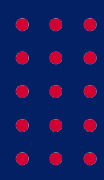
- Select 10 students
 - Undergraduate and Graduate
- Select up to 30 community members
- Deliver 8 trainings on climate change and health
 - Academicians and Practitioners
- Match a pair of students with a municipality/MMC
- Evaluate

Year 2

- 5 pairs of students develop a project with an educational component for a municipality/MMC
 - Ie: ArcGIS StoryMap, heat or flooding maps of most susceptible neighborhoods, develop outreach plans, organize an event
- Disseminate the final project
 - Participating community members assist
- Share final products with cohort
- Evaluate



**MORE
TO
COME
STAY
TUNED**



THANK YOU!

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