

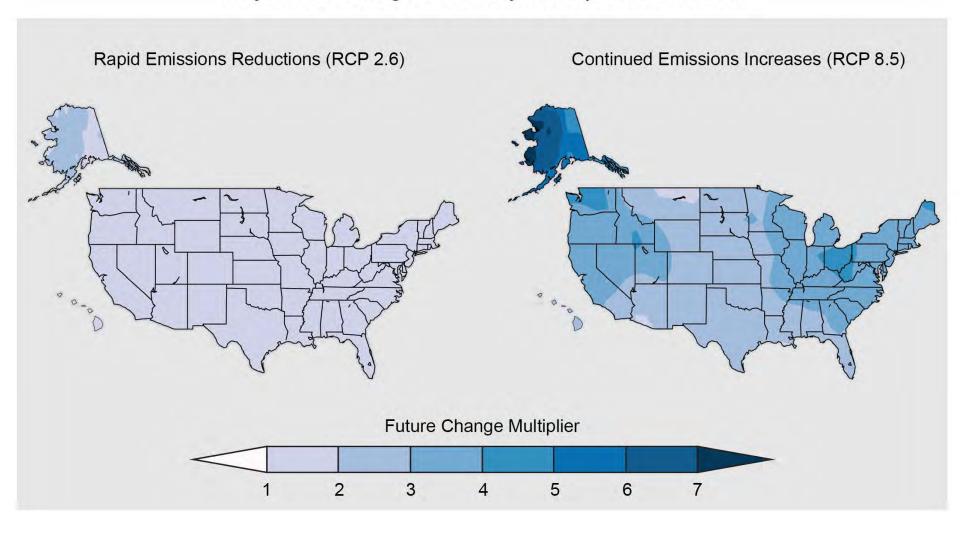
Credit: NASA, Global temperatures in 2100 based on historic temperatures & GHG emissions

Climate Change and Health in IL: Breathing in a New Climate

Elena Grossman, MPH Research Specialist UIC School of Public Health



Projected Change in Heavy Precipitation Events





Chicago, IL 2013



Wateska, IL 2015

Johnston City , IL 2017

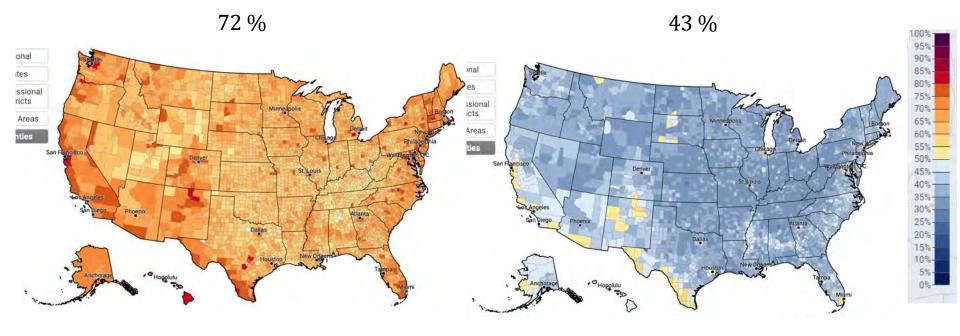


Gurnee, IL 2017

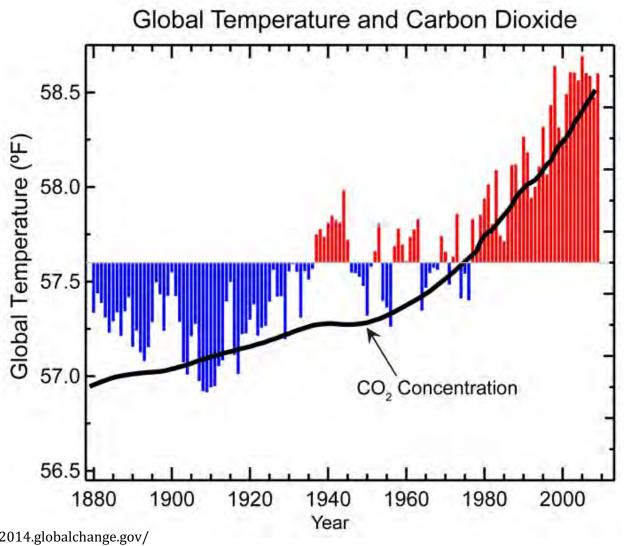
Yale Program on Climate Change Communication: Opinion Maps, 2020

Estimated % of adults who think global warming is happening

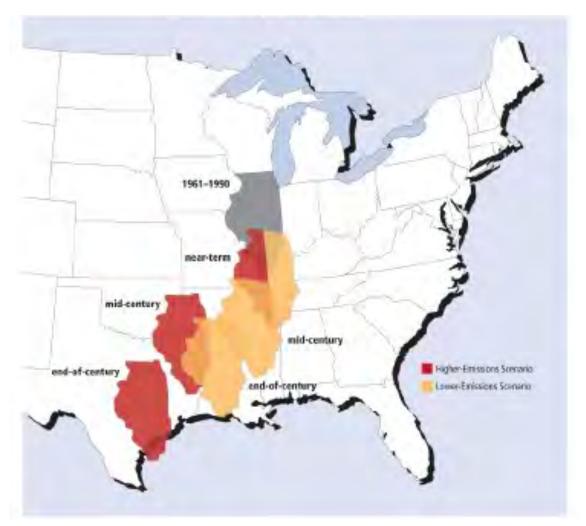
Estimated % of adults who think global warming will harm them personally



Fact: CO₂ has increased dramatically Fact: Global temperature has increased

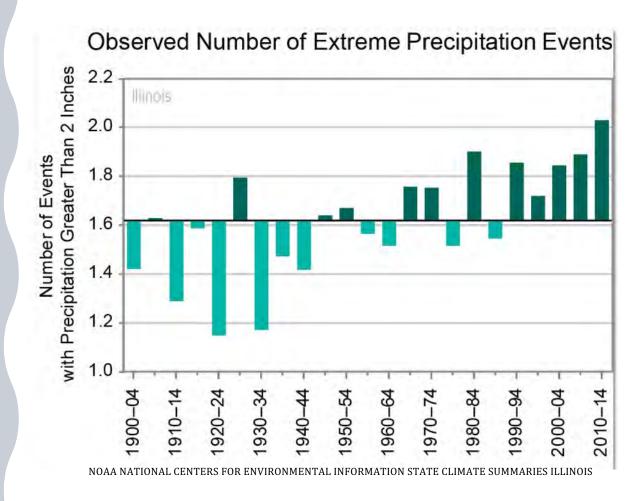


Migrating Illinois Climate



https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/midwest-climate-impacts.pdf

Observed
Number Days
with Extreme
Precipitation
Events in IL



CLIMATE CHANGING HEALTH

in Illinois

Environmental Changes





Floods



Droughts



Worsening Air Quality

Health Conditions



Tick and Mosquito Diseases



Injuries and Infections



Respiratory
Problems from Mold



Heat Stroke and Exhaustion



Contaminated Drinking Water



Mental Health



Worsening Allergies and Asthma









Carbon Pollution



Community









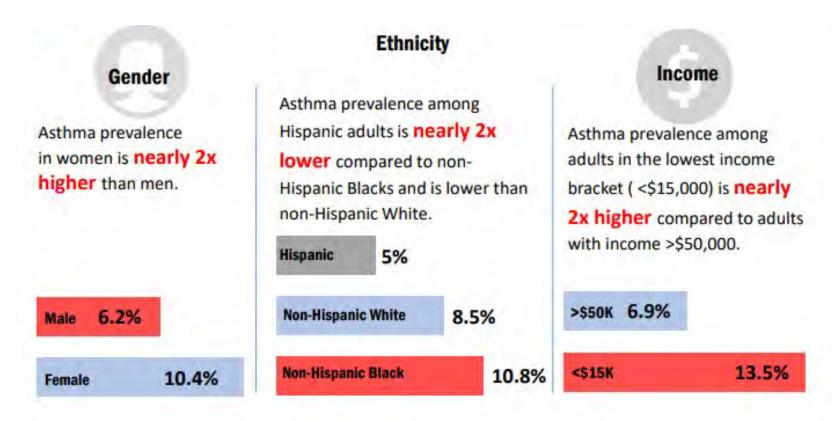




Snapshot of Illinois Asthma Data

- 1.3 million noninstitutionalized adults have or had asthma
- 13.6 % of children currently have asthma
- 19,968 hospitalizations with asthma as a primary diagnosis
- 72,810 emergency department visits with asthma as the primary diagnosis
- \$383.3 million spent on asthma hospitalizations
- 183 asthma deaths in 2010

Illinois Disparities



Data Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, accessed September 2018.

[†]Current Asthma is self-reported based on the responses to two questions: 1. Have you ever been told you have asthma? 2. Do you still have asthma? Adults is defined as age 18 and over.

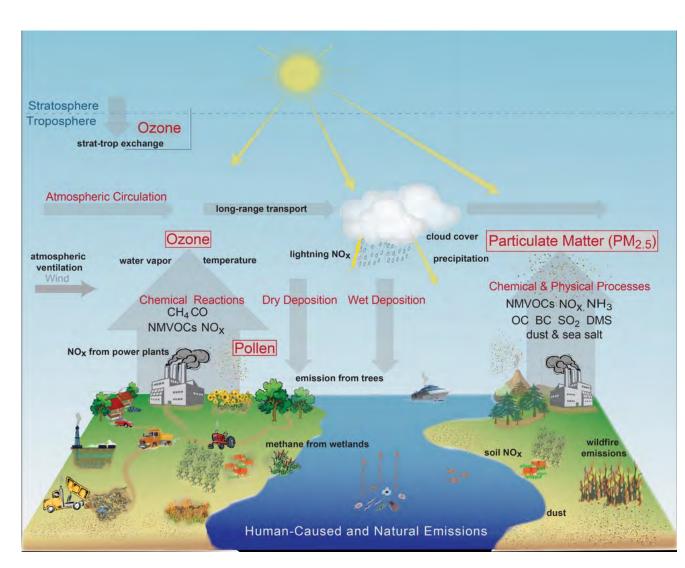


Climate Change and Air Quality

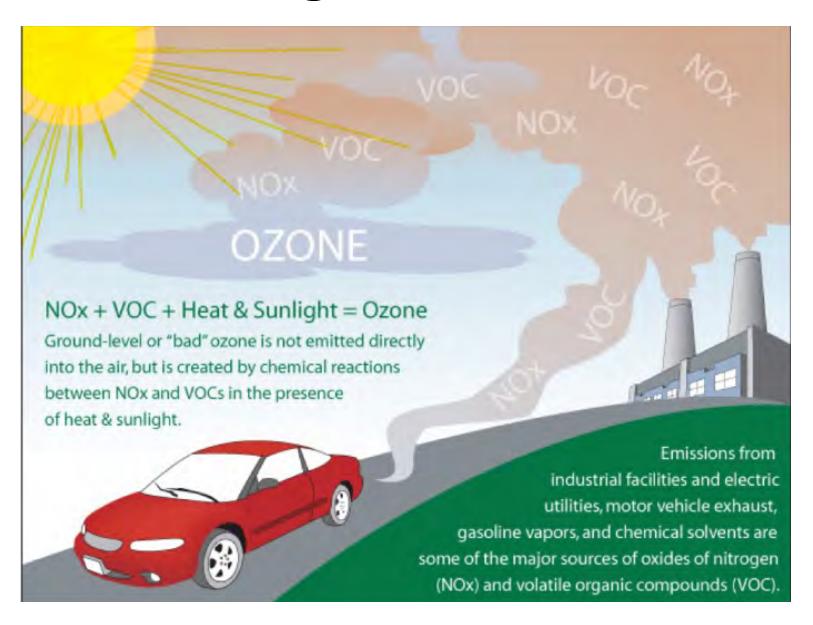
Higher concentration of ozone pollution

Increase in PM2.5 from Wildfires

Increase in allergens



Worsening Ozone Pollution



Longer Allergy Seasons

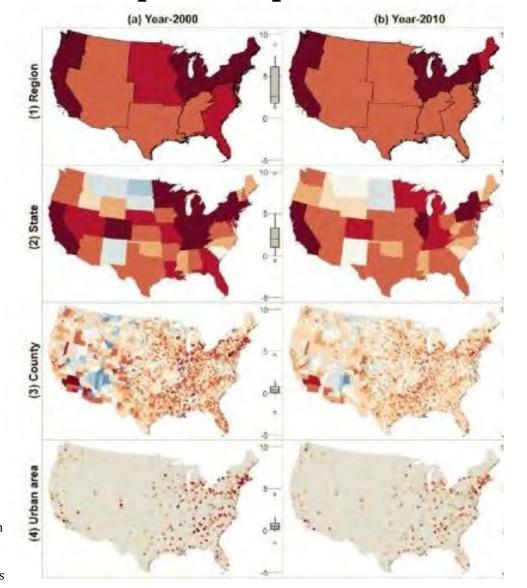
- Warmer temperatures= pollen producing
- plants flower earlier and longer
- •Longer hay fever season, more ragweed in the air
- Warming temperatures



Western Wildfires prompts air quality alert for Chicago in July 2021



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



-5 NO₂ (ppb)

10 < -3.0

-3.0 to -2.0

-2.0 to -1.0

-1.0 to -0.5

-0.5 to -0.1

-0.1 to +0.1

+0.1 to +0.5

+0.5 to +1.0

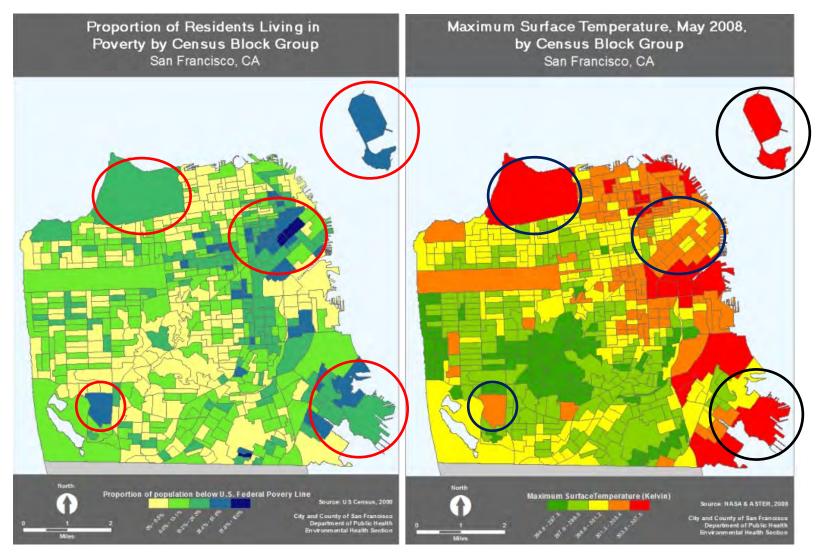
+1.0 to +2.0

+2.0 to +3.0

-5 +3.0

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

Populations and Risk Factor Maps for Adverse Health Outcomes from Extreme Heat



Policies to improve the public health system to address climate change

Climate and Health Protection Act

Build Back Better Act

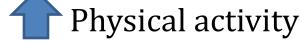
Chicago's updated Climate Action Plan

Survey: https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/climate-action-plan/home/get-involved.html

Metropolitan Mayors Caucus Climate Action Plan for the Chicago Region

Co-benefits of Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions









Social connectedness

Obesity and diabetes

CO2 pollution

Need for A/C

Asthma triggers (PM, ozone)

Storm water runoff







Thank You! Questions?



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