CLIMATE & HEALTH EQUITY WEBINAR

























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INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

MAYRA CRUZ CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAM MANAGER, CATALYST MIAMI

AGENDA

1:30PM-1:32PM – Welcome, Sea Level Solutions Center, FIU Institute of Environment, Life Sciences South Florida, and Catalyst Miami (Tiffany, Dr. Ramirez, & Mayra)

1:32PM-1:40PM – Quality of Life Poll (Marie)

1:40PM-1:55PM – Presentation on Climate and Health Equity (Dr. Holder and Mayra)

1:55PM-2:00PM – How Did We Do? Poll (Marie)

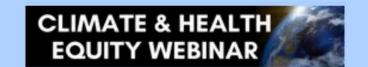
2:00PM-2:05PM – Demonstration of Smartphone Application and example of temperature data that are collected (Dr. Susan Jacobson)

2:05PM-2:29PM – Q&A OPEN FLOOR Discussion (Panelists: Melissa, Mona, Dr. Holder, Olivia; Moderator: Mayra)

2:29PM-2:30PM – Satisfaction Poll (Tiffany)







LIFE SCIENCES SOUTH FLORIDA

- Tri-county coalition started in 2011
- Strategic goals
 - Support the rapid growth of the life sciences ecosystem in South Florida.
 - Recruit, retain, and develop talent in the region
 - Develop programs to increase STEM student and workforce development in the region
- LSSF STEM Undergraduate Research Symposium
- LSSF webinar series

Please visit us at:

- <u>lifesciencessf.org</u>
- Facebook @ Life Sciences South Florida
- Dr. Jenesis J. Ramirez | jenramir@fiu.edu



Building power for a just, healthy, & sustainable Miami

CHEC MIAMI

Climate, Health, & Equity Coalition

MEMBERS

We aim to be a collaborative coalition that prioritizes Frontline community decision-making















... and you!

QUALITY OF LIFE POLL



MARIE TREJOS

SENIOR PROGRAM ASSISTANT,
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY,
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OF ENVIRONMENT







CLIMATE, HEALTH & EQUITY





MAYRA CRUZ
CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAM
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DR. CHERYL HOLDER

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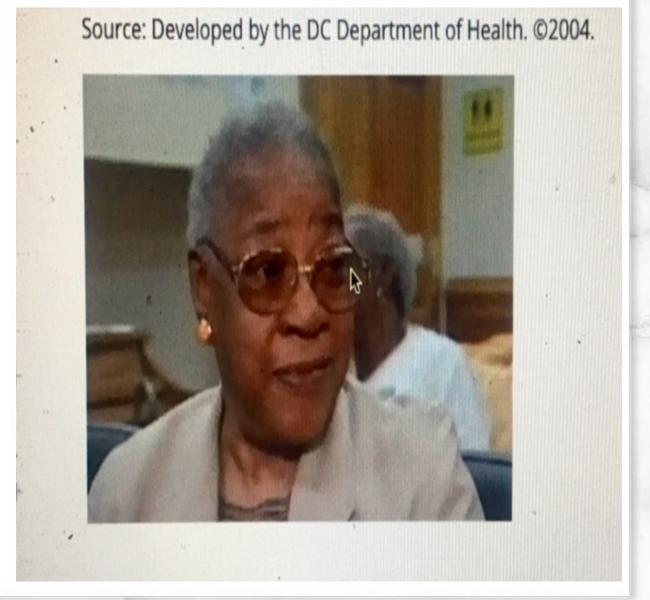




Ms. Anna Mae

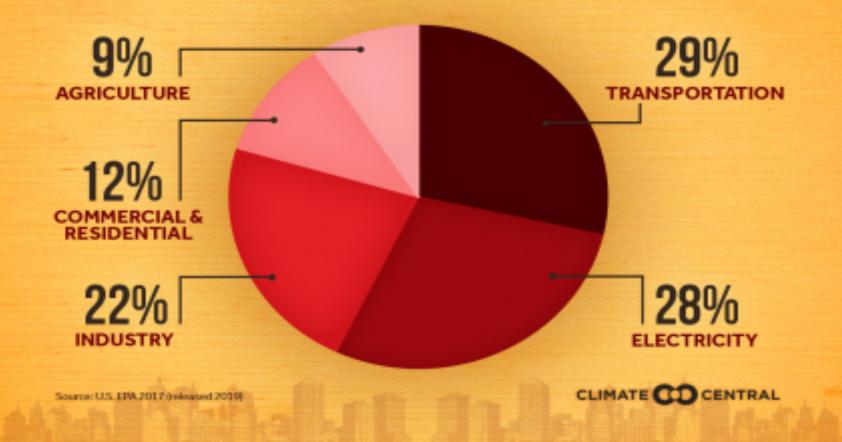
C.C- "I need a refill on my inhaler"

Ms. Anna Mae is a 64 y.o. African American non-smoking, woman living in Opa locka, FL with HTN, T2DM, HLD, Mild Intermittent Asthma, Obesity. Adheres to her meds-Lisinopril 20mg daily, Amlodipine 5mg daily, Metformin 1000mg twice daily, Pravastatin 80mg nightly, Aspirin 81 mg daily, Albuterol prn. She presented for an earlier visit for an albuterol refill. Asked that I complete her Florida Power and Light application form for reduction in her bill.



Global warming and the greenhouse effect Reflected back to space Incoming Re-radiated solar radiation out to space Absorbed by atmosphere Reaches surface Heat radiated back from surface Re-radiated back to surface Earth Atmosphere

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCES UNITED STATES EMISSIONS BY SECTOR



THE BIG PICTURE

In the atmosphere
TOO MUCH Co
now traps
TOO MUCH heat



Facts - Low Income & Minority Communities

- Exposed to particulate pollution at levels that are 35% (B) and 28% (H) higher, than white communities
- Live in homes with inadequate conditions at disproportionately high rates
- Experienced higher energy burdens than the average household in the same city

Protecting the Health of Vulnerable Populations with In-Home Energy Efficiency: A Survey of Methods for Demonstrating Health Outcomes

Sara Hayes and Ronald Denson Jr. 10/19



U.S. Latin Population

- Nearly 50% live in counties that violated ground level ozone standards
- Major employment in agriculture, manufacturing, and construction
- 55% live in Florida, California and Texas, three states already experiencing serious effects related to climate change

http://www.nhmamd.org/index.php/nhma-media/nhma-in-the-news/233-northjerseycom-news-report-hispanics-disproportionately-impacted-byair-pollution



Median Household Income and Race, 2018

Racial Differences in Income are Substantial:

1 dollar 1.23 dollar 73 cents 59 cents 59 cents Asians Whites Hispanics Am Indians* Blacks

U.S. Census Bureau, Semega et al., 2019; * For 2017; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017

Four Major Impact Categories

- 1. Direct Impact
 - Extreme Heat
 - Air Pollution
 - Extreme Weather

- 2. Spread Disease
 - Insects & Vectors

- 3. Disruption of water and food supply
 - Contaminated Water
 - Contaminated Food
 - Hunger & Malnutrition

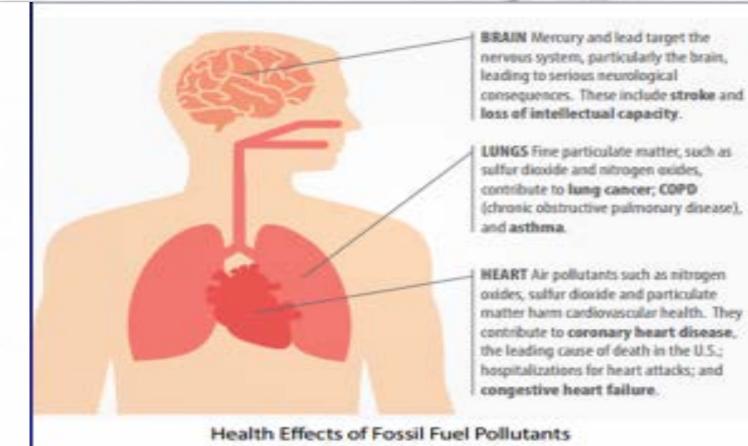
- 4. Disrupt Emotional Well Being
 - Emotional stress



How Climate Change Can Impact Health

Heat illness Exacerbate heart and lung conditions **Asthma Traumatic injury Water and** foodborne ilnessess **Allergies Vector-borne disease Emotional Stress**

Fossil Fuel Pollutants



Current Range

Projected Range ca. 2100



Adverse Effects on Lungs

• Extreme heat also contributes to elevated levels of ground-level ozone (a component of smog), which results in short-term decreases in lung function and damages lung tissue

• Elevated ground-level ozone also increases the incidence of asthma-related hospital visits and premature deaths

Confalonieri et al., 2007



Asthma

High CO2 Causes:

- Increase ground level ozone (fog)
- 60% more pollen from ragweed
- Trees flower 3-5 weeks earlier
- Incidence of asthma
- 1:9 African Americans and 1:7 in Hispanics

www.stateoftheair.org



Inequity in consumption of goods and services adds to racial-ethnic disparities in air pollution exposure

Christopher W. Tessum, Joshua S. Apte, Andrew L. Goodkind, Nicholas Z. Muller, Kimberley A. Mullins, David A. Paolella, Stephen Polasky, Nathaniel P. Springer, Sumil K. Thakrar, Julian D. Marshall, and Jason D. Hill

Abstract

Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) air pollution exposure is the largest environmental health risk factor in the United States. Here, we link PM2.5 exposure to the human activities responsible for PM2.5 pollution. We use these results to explore "pollution inequity": the difference between the environmental health damage caused by a racial—ethnic group and the damage that group experiences. We show that, in the United States, PM2.5 exposure is disproportionately caused by consumption of goods and services mainly by the non-Hispanic white majority, but disproportionately inhaled by black and Hispanic minorities. On average, non-Hispanic whites experience a "pollution advantage": They experience ~17% less air pollution exposure than is caused by their consumption. Blacks and Hispanics on average bear a "pollution burden" of 56% and 63% excess exposure, respectively, relative to the exposure caused by their consumption. The total disparity is caused as much by how much people consume as by how much pollution they breathe. Differences in the types of goods and services consumed by each group are less important. PM2.5 exposures declined ~50% during 2002–2015 for all three racial—ethnic groups, but pollution inequity has remained high.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the U.S. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1818859116



New Research Links Air Pollution to Higher Coronavirus Death Rates

The New York Times

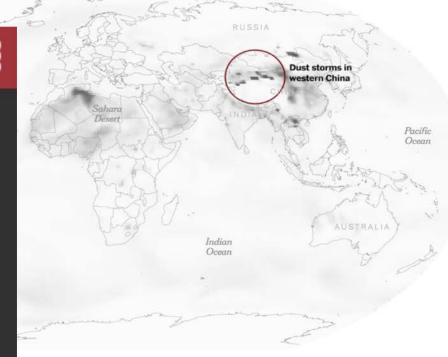
A Year of Fine Particulate Pollution





COVID-19 PM2.5

A national study on long-term exposure to air pollution and COVID-19 mortality in the United States

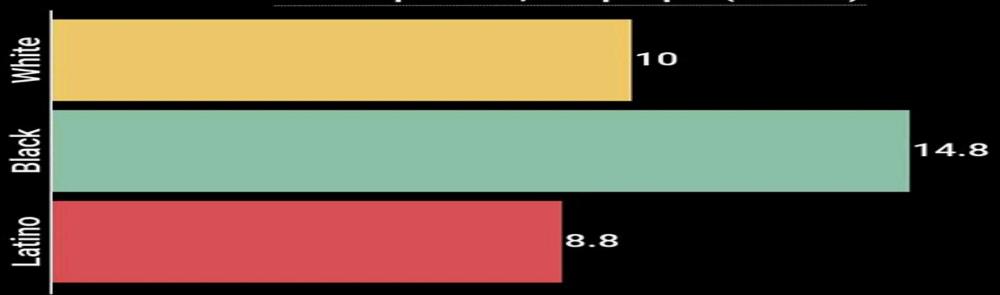




IV. COVID-19 and Race/Ethnicity

In Florida, 1 in 6,750 Black residents have died from COVID-19. In comparison, 1 in 10,000 white residents have died from COVID-19.

Deaths per 100,000 people (Florida)



Source: APM Research Lab (The Color of Coronavirus) May 26





BUSINESS

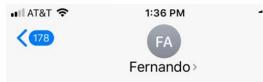
BUSINESS

Landscaping company faces \$16,000 federal fine after 100-degree hot death of worker

Olin Landscaping, a Nokomis-based company, faces over \$16,000 in fines after one of its workers literally dropped dead in extreme heat last August while the company worked on a Venice, FL house



Beauregard, Alabama



you. Absolute and total catastrophe what happened just 5 min from me. I bunkered in my closet with my dog as the sirens rang outside and throughout the city. To say that I was blessed, is an understatement. People are missing and authorities fear that they could have literally been swept away from their homes. Worst of it all is that it went through very poor communities. Our



Sandra Faye Twiggs – April 2018

- Judge Marlene Ehrlich said "I am not here to talk about your breathing treatment" to 59yo
 Ft. Lauderdale woman during her appearance for an arrest over an argument she had with her daughter. The argument began over a fan!
- She died three days after her release

http://sunshinestatenews.com/story/what-if-sandra-faye-twiggs-were-your-mother

https://youtu.be/PqBJ7A1ctRY

The Effects of Air Pollution and Temperature on COPD Nadia N. Hansel, Meredith C. McCormack, and Victor Kim COPD. 2016 Jun; 13(3): 372–379.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4878829/



Mental Health and Temperature

 Higher temperatures during heat waves have been linked to increases in the risk of violence between "intimate partners," such as spouses

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969718324446

•Climate change affects mental health in a variety of direct, indirect, and overarching pathways—disproportionately affecting those most marginalized

Hayes, K, Blashki, F et al, Climate change and mental health: risks, impacts and priority actions 2018 nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5984805/



Mental Health

 Puerto Rico Se Levanta ("Puerto Rico Rises"): From Denial and Passivity to Action and Hope

Carissa Cabán-Alemán, MD

August 2, 2019

Climate Change, Disaster Psychiatry

https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/climate-change/puerto-rico-se-

<u>levanta-puerto-rico-rises-denial-and-passivity-action-and-hope</u>



Maria

• 32 yo G2P2 post-partum by nine months, undocumented worker from South Dade presented for entry into primary care. She was encouraged to see a doctor by support group leader. She was s/p Zika infection with post partum depression and obesity.

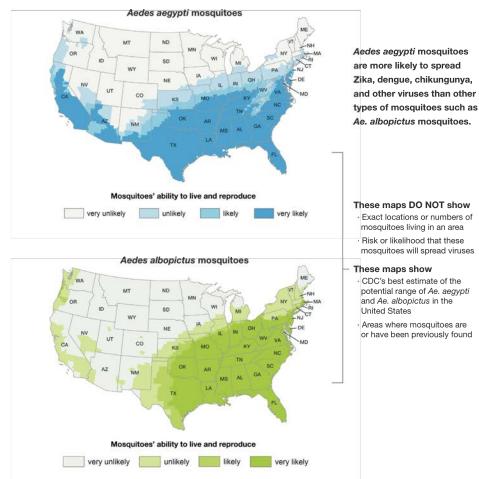


Vector Borne Diseases

https://www.cdc.gov/dotw/zika/index.html



ESTIMATED potential range of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus in the United States, 2017*



*CDC has updated the estimated range maps for Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus mosquitoes by using a model that predicts possible geographic ranges for these mosquitoes in the contiguous United States. The model used county-level records, historical records, and suitable climate variables to predict the likelihood (very low, low, moderate, or high) that these mosquitoes could survive and reproduce if introduced to an area during the months when mosquitoes are locally active. Maps are not meant to represent risk for spread of any specific disease. (See Johnson TL et al. Modeling the environmental suitability for Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti and Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) in the contiguous United States. Jrl Med Entomor. Sept. 2017.(shead of print).

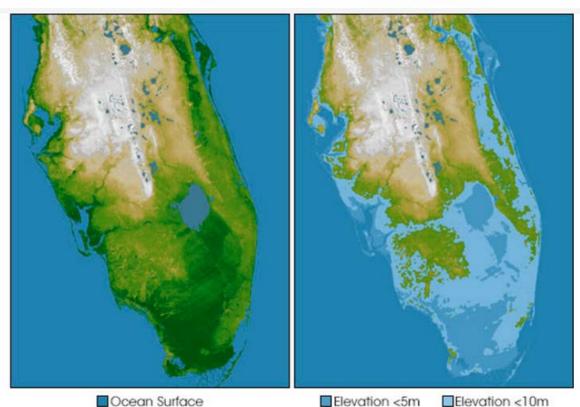
U.S. Department of

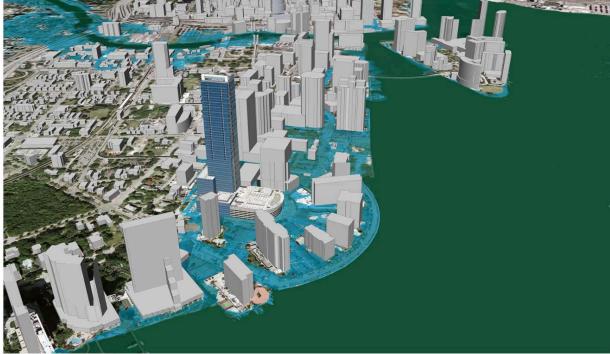
CS264451-F February 16, 2018





Sea Level Rise South Florida





Projected sea level rise of three feet along Miami's coast by 2030.(Courtesy Architecture 2030)

www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/national/article172347252.html



5 feet 4 feet 3 feet 2 feet 1 foot Present

Go to:

Miami-Dade

Sea Level Rise

- 1. Saltwater intrusion into water supply
- 2. Pressure on sewer system-push wastewater back into streets.(MDC- 1000 septic tanks)
- 3. Nuclear waste- 9 nuclear plants within 2 miles of coast
- 4. Flooding (bacterial contamination, mold, safety, etc.)

https://sealevelrise.org/risks

https://slsc.fiu.edu/resources/eyes-on-the-rise/index.html



What Clinicians Can Do:

Listen & Learn

- Follow literature on health & climate
- Learn about the eight ways that climate is affecting our health now
- Look for case studies within your practice. Notice when climate-induced factors (e.g., heat, allergies, vectors) affect your patients
- Document patient stories or trends you see in your practice as they relate to climate and health

Educate

- Educate your patients
- Talk to patients about climate & health
- Educate your community
- Give talks or lectures

Speak Out

- Join a sign-on letter
- Tell your lawmaker that climate solutions are good for our health
- Do an interview with the media to talk about climate and health
- Submit a letter to the editor or an Op-Ed

Walk the Talk

 Go green in your own office by following the easy guide at MyGreenDoctor.org

Get Involved

- Become a Clinician Climate Educator
- Join a FCCA committee, such as Research, Education or Government Affairs
- Attend our events, or participate in
- Join PSR (Physician for Social Responsibility)



Key Points

- All Americans vulnerable to health impact of climate change, but some of us are more likely to be harmed than others
- The health impact is happening now, whether you know it or not
- Action taken now can prevent many of these harms
- Healthcare practitioners must help prepare our communities

SOLUTION THEMES

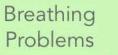
- Green spaces & infrastructure
- Healthy homes
- Education & awareness
- Healthcare access and quality
- Increased funding for these solutions
- Personal financial security
- Address economic, racial, & social inequality
- Clean energy & solar energy
- Affordable housing
- Improved mass transit

CONCERNS

do these solutions make sense given our top concerns? are any missing?



Healthcare







Housing



Extreme heat

Mental health Water Pollution







HOW DID WE DO? POLL



MARIE TREJOS

SENIOR PROGRAM ASSISTANT,
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY,
SEA LEVEL SOLUTIONS CENTER, INSTITUTE
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CITIZEN SCIENCE PROJECT





http://miamistories.net/



ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT
OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION,
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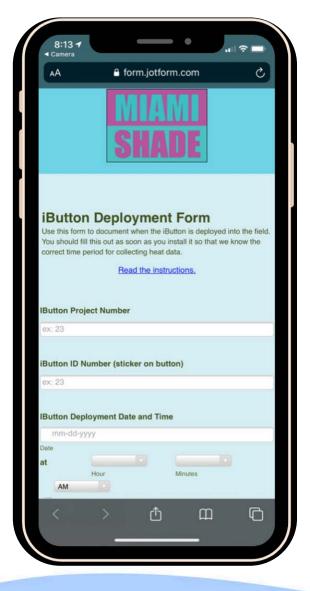


IBUTTON DEPLOYMENT FORM



Web Link:

https://bit.ly/2N0bimM









SIGN-UP HERE!

Sign-up to participate in upcoming citizen science heat monitoring events here:



https://bit.ly/miamishade







OPEN DISCUSSION PANEL



MAYRA CRUZ
CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAM
MANAGER, CATALYST MIAMI



DR. CHERYL HOLDER

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MONA SARFATY, MD, MPH, FAAFP
DIRECTOR, MEDICAL SOCIETY
CONSORTIUM ON CLIMATE AND HEALTH



OLIVIA COLLINS
DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS,
CLEO INSTITUTE



MELISSA BALDWIN
PROGRAM MANAGER, FLORIDA
CLINICIANS FOR CLIMATE ACTION

















- I. How can we integrate or approach this dialogue in our workplace to increase awareness?
- 2. What are the top 3 health problems caused by climate change?
- 3. What are some possible solutions to deal with extreme heat while maintaining social distancing for those with no air at home?
- 4. What are current plans to address inequity related to climate and health in South FL?
- 5. What policy actions can be taken to alleviate the social inequity of climate change, especially related to health disparities?
- 6. What are the best ways we can impact climate change from a personal and/or community wide level?

- 7. What are the expected impacts of sea level rise on FL's millions of septic tank systems?
- 8. How can we work to integrate climate change curriculum into med school, nursing school, PA programs, etc.?
- 9. How could climate change exacerbate impact on low income communities or where minorities are dominant?

SUBMITTED QUESTIONS







SATISFACTION SURVEY

Sign-up to participate in upcoming citizen science heat monitoring events here:



https://bit.ly/miamishade



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PLEASE TAKE OUR CLIMATE AND HEALTH EQUITY COALITION SURVEY

Healthcare Professional Survey



bit.ly/chec1

Community Member Survey



bit.ly/chec2

Public Sector Survey



bit.ly/chec_3







THANK YOU!





