

- Acts as a representative or a promoter of a specified activity
- Acts as a messenger



Ambassadors

Where Are they???

Who Are they???

**CLIMATE RESILIENCY AND URBAN
OPPORTUNITY INITIATIVE PROGRAM
2017 CLIMATE AMBASSADORS
DETROIT SHOREWAY
SLAVIC VILLAGE
CENTRAL
GLENVILLE**

**LEADERS: Hope Crump, Michael Armstrong,
Jacqueline Morris, Nic Abraham, Pricisiella
Fayne, Moneeke Davis, Barbara Wilcher Norton,
Peter Baszuk, Lauren Lawler, Donna Friedman,
Belinda West O'Neal, Mamie Bell, Quianna
Singleton, Jocelyn McCane, **Veronica Walton**,
Pat Shields**

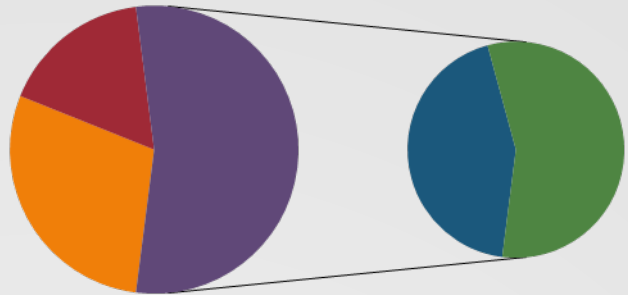
**CDC STAFF: Erick Rodriguez, Adam Davenport,
Erica Robinson, Marlane Weslian**

- **First responders**

Fire fighters, police officers, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, social services rescuers, hazmat team, and utility companies

- **Friends and Family**

- **Neighbors**



Why are ambassadors important?



Demographics

	Ward 9
Total Population	20,985
Under age 18	21.8%
Age 18-64	63.6%
Age 65+	14.6%
Race and Ethnicity	
White	13.0%
Black/African American	86.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.6%
Other/more than one race	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.08%
Disability Status	
With a Disability (adults)	24.4%



8,150 People in Ward 9 lived in poverty. For a single parent with two kids, their annual household income was below \$20,090.

Employment & Income

	Ward 9	
Labor Force Participation (age 16+)	54.0%	-
Median Household Income	\$20,419	-
Public Benefits Income		
Households with Social Security Income	34.8%	+
Households that received SNAP (food stamps)	40.3%	+

Poverty

	Ward 9	
Persons living below poverty	43.6%	+
Children (Age 0-17) living below poverty	64.9%	+
Families with children living below poverty	58.3%	+
Seniors (Age 65+) living below poverty	22.7%	+
Persons in deep poverty (under 50% of poverty)	21.4%	+
Persons in or near poverty (under 200% of poverty)	67.0%	+



12,531 People are eligible to receive assistance from food banks. In Ohio, people who live at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level are eligible to receive food bank benefits.

Note: The right-hand column of each table contains a (+) or a (-) for each variable. (+) indicates that the value is equal to or higher than the median ward. (-) indicates that the value is lower than the median ward.

Glenville Neighborhood Factsheet



Demographics (2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

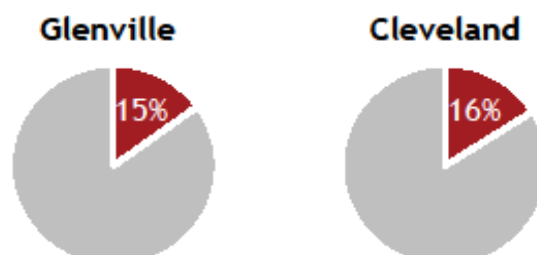
	Glenville		Cleveland	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Population	26,701		392,114	
Under age 18	7,092	26.6%	92,191	23.5%
Age 18-64	15,571	58.3%	251,135	64.1%
Age 65+	4,038	15.1%	48,788	12.4%
Race and Ethnicity				
White	687	2.6%	157,419	40.1%
Black/African American	25,326	94.9%	204,249	52.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	108	0.4%	6,711	1.7%
Other/more than one race	579	2.2%	23,735	6.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	155	0.6%	39,406	10.0%
Household Makeup				
Families with own children	2,836	27.2%	40,180	24.1%
Single-parent families with children	2,418	23.2%	28,154	16.9%

Employment and Income (2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Glenville		Cleveland	
	Count	%	Count	%
Labor Force Participation, age 16+	11,203	54.7%	182,834	58.9%
Median Household Income	\$21,257		\$26,179	
Public Benefits Income				
Households with Social Security Income	3,633	34.6%	46,237	27.7%
Households with Cash Public Assistance Income	891	8.5%	11,977	7.2%
Households that received SNAP (food stamps)	4,471	42.6%	57,501	34.5%

Health Coverage (2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Percent of people with *no health insurance coverage*:



Note: The current uninsured rates are likely lower due to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

www.CommunitySolutions.com










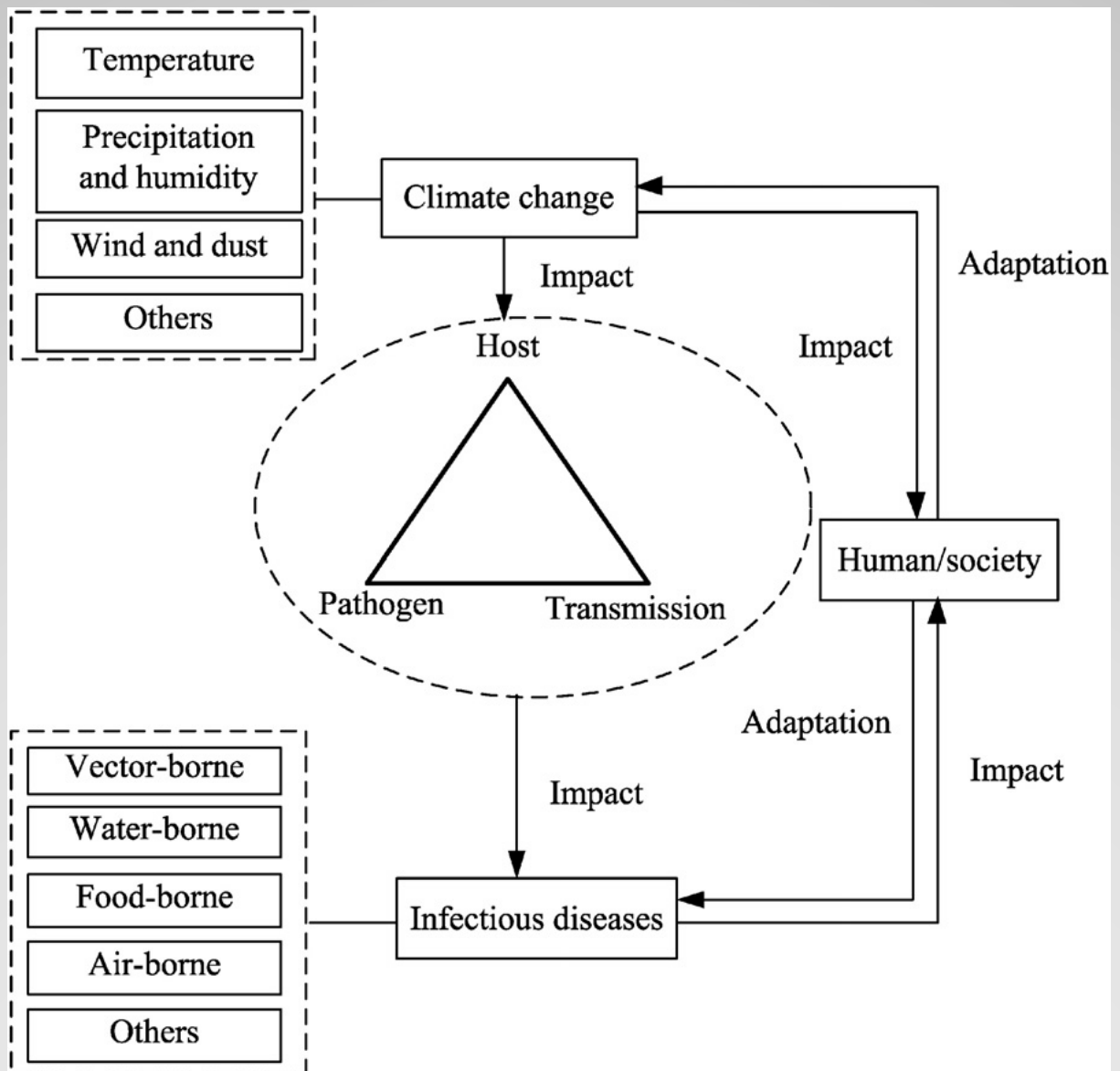
IMPACT

- **Extreme Heat**
- **Outdoor Air Quality**
- **Flooding**
- **Vector-Borne Infection**
- **Water related Infection**
- **Food related Infection**
- **Mental Health and Well-Bing**

**Long term
shift in
weather
conditions**

<https://health2016.globalchange.gov/>

	Climate Driver	Exposure	Health Outcome	Impact
 Extreme Heat	More frequent, severe, prolonged heat events	Elevated temperatures	Heat-related death and illness	Rising temperature increase in heat-related deaths and illnesses.
 Outdoor Air Quality	Increasing temperatures and changing precipitation patterns	Worsened air quality (ozone, particulate matter, and higher pollen counts)	Premature death, acute and chronic cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses	Rising temperatures and decreasing precipitation lead to increases in particulate matter, and higher risks of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses.
 Flooding	Rising sea level and more frequent or intense extreme precipitation, hurricanes, and storm surge events	Contaminated water, debris, and disruptions to essential infrastructure	Drowning, injuries, mental health consequences, gastrointestinal and other illness	Increased coastal and inland flooding exposes populations to a range of negative health impacts before, during, and after the event.
 Vector-Borne Infection (Lyme Disease)	Changes in temperature extremes and seasonal weather patterns	Earlier and geographically expanded tick activity	Lyme disease	Ticks will show earlier activity and a general range expansion, increasing the risk of human exposure to disease-causing bacteria.
 Water-Related Infection (<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>)	Rising sea surface temperature, changes in precipitation and runoff affecting coastal salinity	Recreational water or shellfish contaminated with <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> induced diarrhea & intestinal illness, wound and blood-stream infections, death	Increases in water temperature will alter timing and distribution of <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> growth, increasing exposure and risk of waterborne illness.
 Food-Related Infection (<i>Salmonella</i>)	Increases in temperature, humidity, and season length	Increased growth of pathogens, seasonal shifts in incidence of <i>Salmonella</i> exposure	<i>Salmonella</i> infection, gastrointestinal outbreaks	Rising temperatures and longer seasons and longer winters increase risk of <i>Salmonella</i> prevalence and infection.
	Climate change impacts, especially extreme weather events	Level of exposure to traumatic events	Distress, grief, behavioral health disorders, social isolation	Changes in exposure to extreme weather or weather-related events can cause or exacerbate mental health issues.



Review article **Impact of climate change on human infectious diseases: Empirical evidence and human adaptation**

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**THE WORLD BANK
ESTIMATES THAT
CLIMATE CHANGE
HAS THE POWER
TO PUSH MORE
THAN 100 MILLION
PEOPLE INTO
POVERTY OVER
THE NEXT TEN
YEARS**

Where will you reside?

**RESILIENCE
MEANS THAT
FAMILIES
CAN PROTECT
THEIR
ASSETS
DURING A
DISASTER
AND BOUNCE
BACK
AFTERWARDS**

- Thank You

