

## Extreme Heat and Health in Michigan

### Fact Sheet Citations

1. American Lung Association. (2021). *A Declaration on Climate Change and Health*. <https://www.lung.org/policy-advocacy/healthy-air-campaign/healthy-air-resources/a-declaration-on-climate-change-and-health>
2. World Health Organization.(2008). *Protecting health from climate change - World Health Day 2008*. Accessed February 28, 2016, [https://www.who.int/world-health-day/toolkit/report\\_web.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/world-health-day/toolkit/report_web.pdf?ua=1)
  - a. World Health Organization.(2018). *Climate Change and Health*. Accessed at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-and-health>
3. Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). (2012). *Heat in the Heartland: 60 Years of Warming in the Midwest*. Accessed on January 18, 2021. <https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/heat-heartland-60-years-warming-midwest>
  - a. Current Results. (n.d.). *Detroit Temperatures: Averages by Month*. Accessed on May 6th, 2022. <https://www.currentresults.com/Weather/Michigan/Places/detroit-temperatures-by-month-average.php#:~:text=Days%20of%20Hot%20Weather%20in,rise%20into%20the%2090s%20Fahrenheit>
4. Stone, B., Mallen, E., Rajput, M., Gronlund, C. J., Broadbent, A. M., Krayenhoff, E. S., Augenbroe, G., O'Neill, M. S., Georgescu, M. (2021). Compound Climate and Infrastructure Events: How Electrical Grid Failure Alters Heat Wave Risk. *Environmental Science & Technology* 55 (10), 6957-6964. DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.1c00024
5. Sampson N., Knott K.H., Smith D., Mekias L., Heeres J.H., Sagovac S. (2014). Planning for Climate Change in Legacy Cities: The Case of Detroit, Michigan. *Michigan Journal of Sustainability*, 2, 33-50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3998/mjs.12333712.0002.004>
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). *Emergency Preparedness and Response*. Accessed March 6, 2016, <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/>
7. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. (2021). *Detroit: The Current Status of Asthma Burden, 2021 Update*. Report. [https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/Detroit-AsthmaBurden-2021\\_Update\\_748381\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/Detroit-AsthmaBurden-2021_Update_748381_7.pdf)
8. Cardoza, J. E., Gronlund, C. J., Schott, J., Ziegler, T., Stone, B., & O'Neill, M. S. (2020). Heat-Related Illness Is Associated with Lack of Air Conditioning and Pre-Existing Health Problems in Detroit, Michigan, USA: A Community-Based Participatory Co-Analysis of Survey Data. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(16), 5704. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17165704>

9. McDermott-Levy, R., Scolio, M., Shakya, K. M., & Moore, C. H. (2021). Factors That Influence Climate Change-Related Mortality in the United States: An Integrative Review. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 18(15), 8220. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18158220>
10. Gronlund, C. J., Sullivan, K. P., Kefelegn, Y., Cameron, L., & O'Neill, M. S. (2018). Climate change and temperature extremes: A review of heat- and cold-related morbidity and mortality concerns of municipalities. *Maturitas*, 114, 54–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.maturitas.2018.06.002>
11. Sampson, N. R., Gronlund, C. J., Buxton, M. A., Catalano, L., White-Newsome, J. L., Conlon, K. C., O'Neill, M. S., McCormick, S., & Parker, E. A. (2013). Staying cool in a changing climate: Reaching vulnerable populations during heat events. *Global environmental change : human and policy dimensions*, 23(2), 475–484. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.011>

Photos:

1. Long Term Ecological Research Network. Accessed on June 18, 2016. <https://blogs.umass.edu/natsci397a-eross/3342/>
2. Great Lakes Integrated Sciences Assessments (GLISA). Great Lakes Regional Climate Change Maps: Projected Change in Average Summer Temperature by Mid-Century. Accessed March 14, 2022. <https://glisa.umich.edu/summary-climate-information/>