



How you can help people in need in the winter weather

Elderly

Elderly adults may live alone. The elderly have slower metabolism and often do not create as much body heat as middle-aged adults. Also, the elderly do not sense air temperature as well as middle-aged adults; therefore, temperature drops in their homes can go unnoticed. For these reasons, it is necessary to check on elderly neighbors and family often in order to ensure their heating source is working and they maintain a healthy body temperature.

Young

Infants cannot produce enough body heat by shivering and lose heat easier than adults.

- Make sure that infants sleep in a heated room.
- Dress infants in warm clothing.
- In an emergency, hold your baby close, as your body heat can keep the baby warm.
- Do not put your infant in bed with you, as rolling onto infants is a risk.
- If you are without heat for a long time, go to a shelter or someone's home that has heat.

Socially Isolated

Check often on neighbors and family that live in an isolated setting. If the heat supply stops, this population will be at extreme risk for indoor and outdoor hazards.

Low Socioeconomic Status

Wisconsin residents that live at or below 60% of the state median income may qualify for the Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (homeenergyplus.wi.gov). Homeless populations are particularly at risk during winter storms and extreme cold. Warming centers are available throughout Wisconsin.



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