

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON

HUMAN HEALTH

IN THE UNITED STATES:

A SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

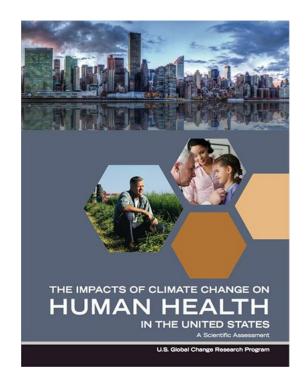
PNW Tribal Climate Change Call- 08/17/2016



Process and People

What was the process for development?

- Driven by the USGCRP Interagency Crosscutting Group on Climate Change and Human Health (CCHHG)
- Coordinated by the EPA
- Written by a team of ~100 Federal employees, contractors, and grantees from eight U.S. Federal agencies: HHS (NIH, CDC, NIOSH, ASPR, FDA, SAMHSA), NOAA, EPA, USDA, NASA, USGS, DOD (USUHS), VA
- Extensively reviewed by the public and experts, including a committee of the National Academies of Sciences and the 13 Federal agencies of the USGCRP; draws from a large body of scientific peer-reviewed research

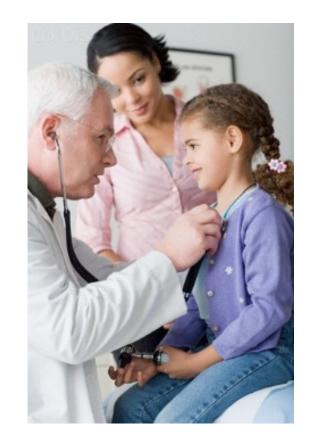


Health2016.globalchange.gov

Top Line Messages of the Report



- Climate change is a significant threat to the health of the American people.
- This assessment significantly advances what we know about the impacts of climate change on public health, and the confidence with which we know it.
- Climate change exacerbates some existing health threats and creates new public health challenges.
- Every American is vulnerable to the health impacts associated with climate change.



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Scope of the Climate and Health Assessment



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Scientific Advancements

- 1. Improved quantification of projected illnesses or deaths
- Better described the connections between climate impacts on exposure and risk
- 3. Highlight some well-studied but not well-known impacts

Chapter 2: Temperature- Related Death and Illness

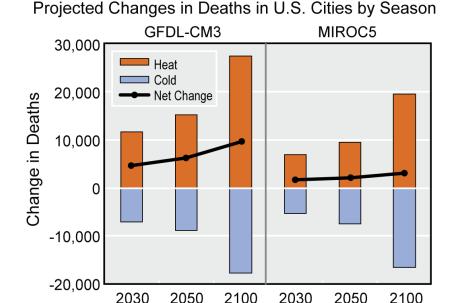
Key Finding 1: Future Increases in Temperature-Related Deaths

Based on present-day sensitivity to heat, an increase of thousands to tens of thousands of premature heat-related deaths in the summer are projected each year as a result of climate change by the end of the century.

KF2: Even Small Differences from Seasonal Average Temperatures Result in Illness and Death

KF3: Changing Tolerance to Extreme Heat

KF4: Some Populations at Greater Risk



Year

Year

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Climate and Health Exposure Pathways

CLIMATE DRIVERS

- Increased temperatures
- Precipitation extremes
- Extreme weather events
- Sea level rise

ENVIRONMENTAL & INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

- Land-use change
- Ecosystem change
- Infrastructure condition
- Geography
- Agricultural production& livestock use

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

- Extreme heat
- Poor air quality
- Reduced food & water quality
- Changes in infectious agents
- Population displacement

SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL CONTEXT

- Age & gender
- Race & ethnicity
- Poverty
- · Housing & infrastructure
- Education
- Discrimination
- Access to care & community health infrastructure

HEALTH OUTCOMES

- · Heat-related illness
- Cardiopulmonary illness
- Food-, water-, & vectorborne disease
- Mental health consequences& stress

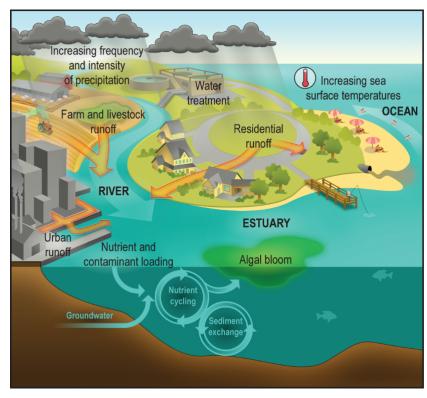
Chapter 6: Water-Related Illnesses

Key Finding 1: Seasonal and Geographic Changes in Waterborne Illness Risk

Increases in water temperatures associated with climate change will change the seasonal windows of growth and the habitat range for freshwater and marine toxin-producing algae as well as certain naturally occurring Vibrio bacteria. These changes will increase the risk of exposure to waterborne pathogens and toxins that can cause a variety of illnesses.

KF2: Runoff from Extreme Precipitation Increases Exposure Risk

KF3: Water Infrastructure Failure



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Scientific Advancements

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Chapter 7: Food Safety, Nutrition, and Distribution

KF1: Increased Risk of Foodborne Illness

KF2: Chemical Contaminants in the Food Chain

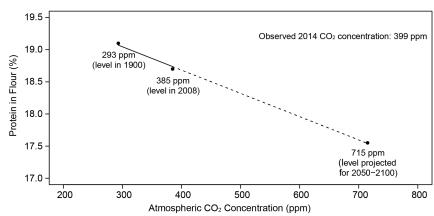
Key Finding 3: Rising Carbon Dioxide Lowers Nutritional Value of Food

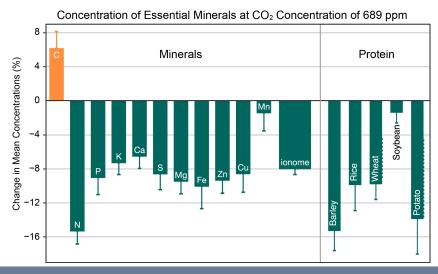
The nutritional value of agriculturally important food crops, such as wheat and rice, will decrease as rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide continue to reduce the concentrations of protein and essential minerals in most plant species.

KF4: Extreme Weather Limits Access to Safe Foods

Effects of Carbon Dioxide on Protein and Minerals

Protein Content in Wheat Flour





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"Climate and health impacts do not occur in isolation, and an individual or community could face multiple threats at the same time, at different stages in one's life, or accumulating over the course of one's life."

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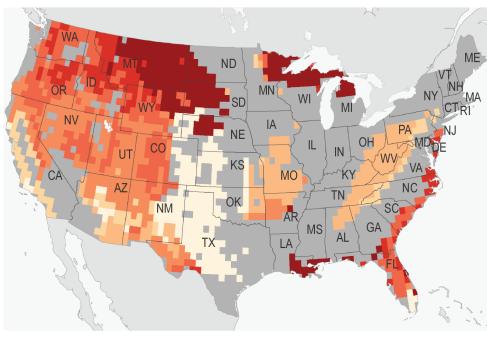


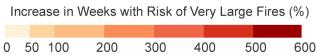
Examples of where climate change exacerbates existing health threats

Climate change is projected to increase the frequency and intensity of large wildfires, with associated health risks projected to increase in many regions

- Exposure to smoke (carbon monoxide, ozone, toxic chemicals, fine and coarse particulate matter)
 - Acute and exacerbated respiratory problems, such as shortness of breath, asthma, and COPD
 - Risk of cardiovascular disease and premature death
 - Low infant birth weight
- Motor vehicle deaths and injuries
- Burns and injuries to first responders
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and general anxiety

Projected Increase in Risk of Very Large Fires by Mid-Century

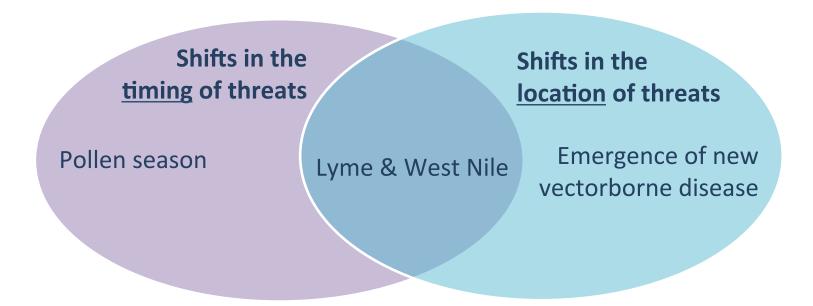




Projected percentage increases in weeks with risk of very large fires by mid-century (2041-2070) compared to the recent past (1971-2000)

Examples of where climate change creates **new** public health challenges

Climate change creates "unprecedented or unanticipated health problems or health threats in places where they have not previously occurred... Some of these health threats will occur over longer time periods, or at unprecedented times of the year; some people will be exposed to threats not previously experienced in their locations."



Examples of where climate change creates **new** public health challenges

Shifts in the timing of threats

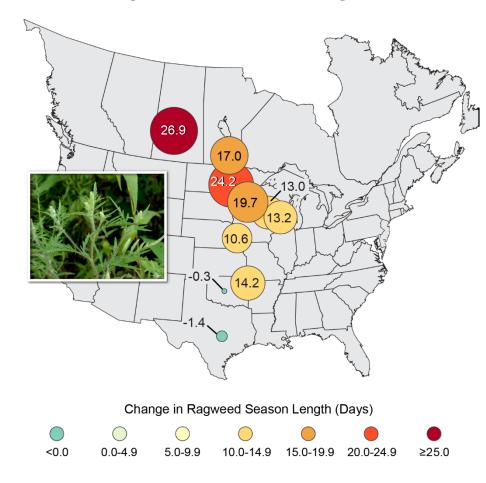
Between 1995 and 2011, the duration of the ragweed pollen season length has increased by as much as 11 to 27 days

Increases in temperature and CO₂ result in earlier flowering, but also greater floral numbers, greater pollen production, and increased allergenicity

Aeroallergen exposure contributes to:

- Asthma episodes
- Allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, conjunctivitis
- Urticaria (hives)
- Atopic dermatitis or eczema
- Anaphylaxis

Ragweed Pollen Season Lengthens



Examples of where climate change creates **new** public health challenges

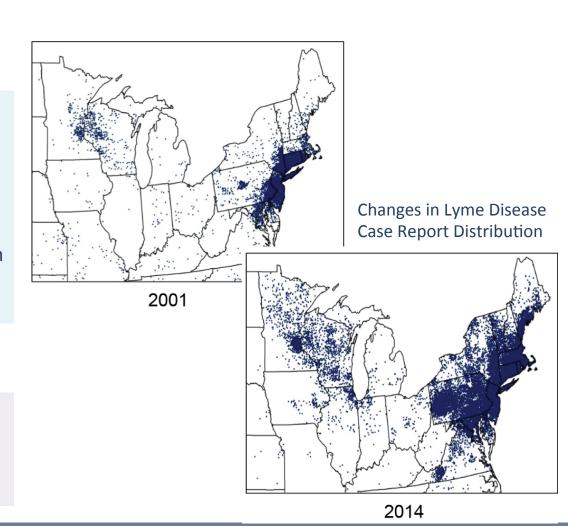
Shifts in the location of threats

Weather-related variables can determine geographic distributions of ticks

- Low minimum temperatures can limit tick population survival
- Declines in rainfall and humidity can also limit geographic distribution of blacklegged ticks

Shifts in the timing of threats

The onset of the Lyme disease season is projected to arrive a few days earlier by mid-century and approximately 1-2 weeks earlier by the end of the century



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Populations of Concern



What Makes Us Vulnerable?

EXPOSURE

Low-Income populations may be exposed to climate change threats because of socioeconomic factors. For example, people who cannot afford air conditioning are more likely to suffer from unsafe indoor air temperatures.

SENSITIVITY



Pregnant women are sensitive to health risks from extreme weather such as hurricanes and floods. These events can affect their mental health and the health of their unborn babies by contributing to low birthweight or preterm birth.

ABILITY TO ADAPT

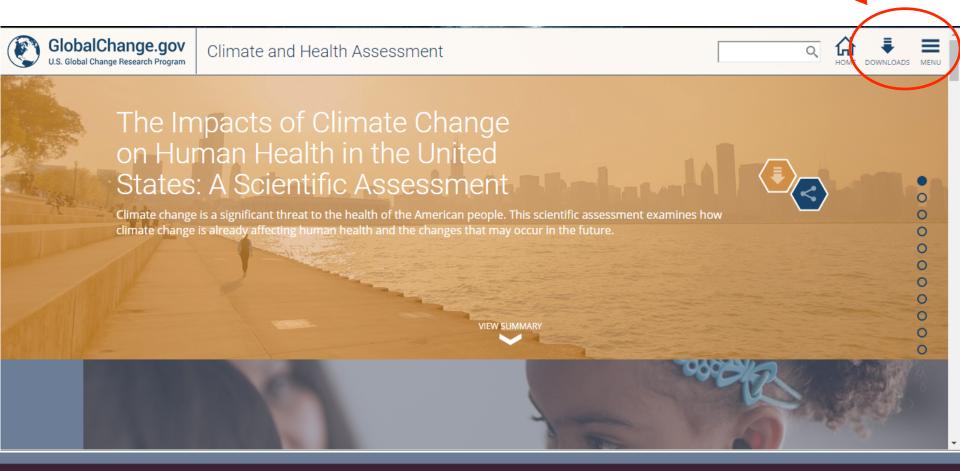


Older adults may have limited ability to cope with extreme weather if, for example, they have difficulty accessing cooling centers or other support services during a heat wave. Heat-related deaths are most commonly reported among adults aged 65 and over.

Social determinants of health, such as those related to socioeconomic factors and health disparities, may amplify or otherwise influence climate-related health effects

Resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

Quick links to downloads and chapters

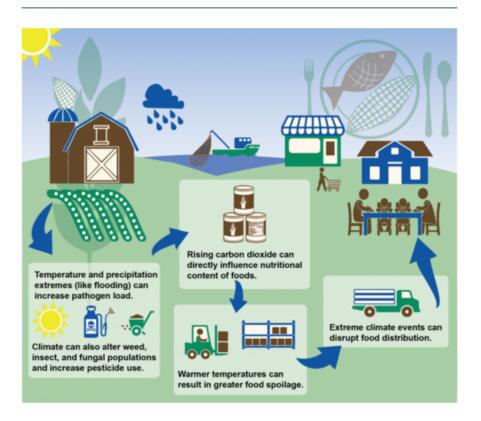


Resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

Download page has report, chapters, citations, figures, PowerPoint presentations, 10MB 25MB and 2-pg summaries The PDF is the official version of the Climate and Health Assessment. Screen **Brochure** Print Citation Figures Presentation Climate and Health Assessment 39MB 98MB 738B Spanish translated Front Matter 3MB 7MB Executive **Executive Summary** 9MB Summary also 682B 2MB 4MB 9MB available Ch. 1. Climate Change and Human Health 600KB 3MB 7MB 546B 1MB 3MB Ch. 2. Temperature-Related Death and Illness 2MB 572B 614KB 2MB 2MB 4MB

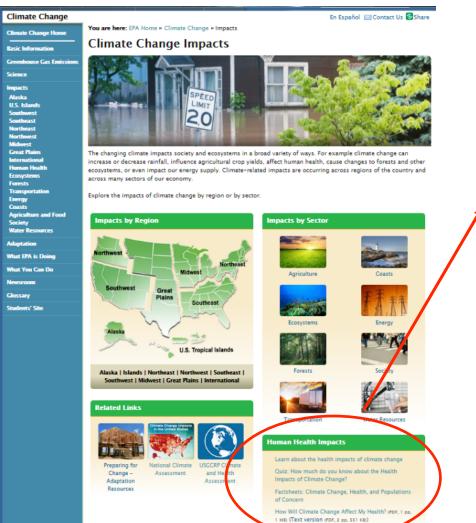
Resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

Figure 7.1: Farm to Table: The Potential Interactions of Rising CO₂ and Climate Change on Food Safety and Nutrition



Icons let you download figures, view metadata, and share through social media

www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/



or search for: "EPA climate impacts health"

Human Health Impacts

Learn about the health impacts of climate change

Quiz: How much do you know about the Health Impacts of Climate Change?

Climate Change and Human Health Risks in Your State

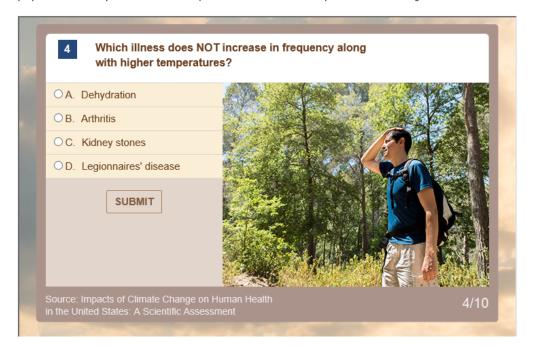
Factsheets: Climate Change, Health, and Populations of Concern

How Will Climate Change Affect My Health? (PDF, 1 pp, 1 MB) (Text version (PDF, 2 pp, 551 KB))

10- question online quiz with social media sharing options

Quiz: How Much Do You Know About the Health Impacts of Climate Change?

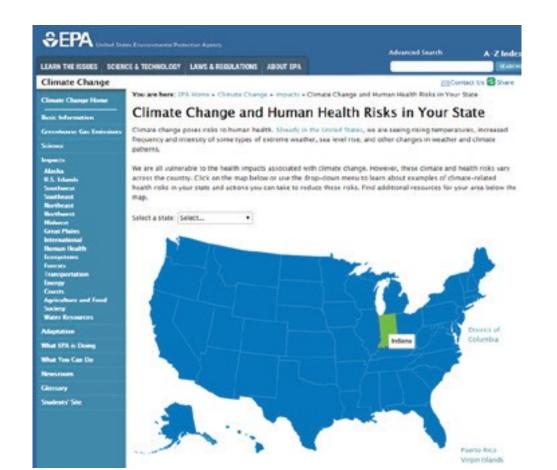
Understanding the threats that climate change pose to human health can help us work together to lower risks and be prepared. Take this quiz to see how much you know about the health impacts of climate change.



Human Health Impacts Learn about the health impacts of climate change Quiz: How much do you know about the Health Impacts of Climate Change? Climate Change and Human Health Risks in Your State Factsheets: Climate Change, Health, and Populations of Concern How Will Climate Change Affect My Health? (PDF, 1 pp, 1 MB) (Text version (PDF, 2 pp, 551 KB))

https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health-assessment-quiz.html

A clickable map with examples of state impacts and resources to prepare and respond to climate threats





https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health-assessment.html

Eight factsheets covering issues related to populations especially vulnerable to the health impacts of climate change



affected by climate change at some point in their lives. However, some people are more affected by climate change than others because of factors like where they live: their age, health, income, and occupation; and how they go about their day-to-day life.

Children are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of (1) their growing bodies; (2) their unique behaviors and interactions with the world around them; and (3) their dependency on caregivers.

Children's growth and development from infancy to adolescence makes them more sensitive to environmental hazards related to climate. For example because children's lungs develop through adolescence. they are more sensitive to respiratory hazards. Climate change worsens air quality because warming temperatures make it easier for ground-level ozone to form. Changing weather patterns and more intense and frequent wildfires also raise the amount of pollution, dust, and smoke in the air. For children, this change in air quality may increase the number and worsen the severity of asthma episodes. Climate change is also expected to lead to longer and more severe pollen seasons, triggering asthma and allergies in children.

In addition to developing physically, children are also developing emotionally. Climate change will lead to an

extreme weather causes injuries, death, or displacement, children may have difficultly controlling their emotions, may not perform as well in school, and may face depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress. While many children show esilience to traumatic events, mental health impacts may last into adulthood, especially if left untreated

What is climate change and why does it matter for health?

We've all heard of it, but what exactly is climate change: Greenhouse gases act like a blanket around Earth, trapping energy in the atmosphere. Human activities, especially burning fossil fuels for energy, increase the the climate to warm. Climate is the typical or average weather for an area. Climate change is any change in average weather that lasts for a long period of time, like warming temperatures. Climate change affects the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the water we drink. It also leads to extreme weather events, like flooding, droughts and wildfires. All of these impacts affect human health.

To protect children against the negative impacts of climate change, caregivers should consider the age, stage of development, and health of the children in their care and work with health professionals, educators, and others in the community to minimize exposure to environmental risks.

- Indigenous/tribal
- **Environmental** justice (e.g., low income, minority, immigrants)
- Occupational groups
- Older adults/elderly
- Children
- Pregnant women
- People with disabilities
- People with pre-existing medical conditions

Human Health Impacts

Learn about the health impacts of climate change

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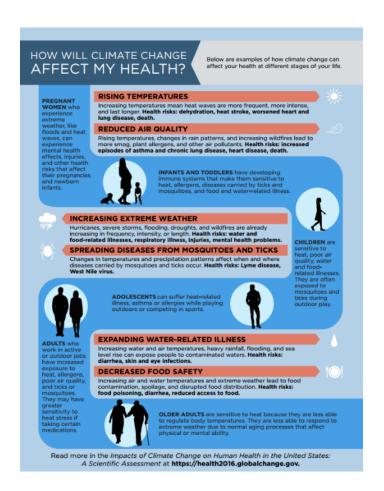
Climate Change and Human Health Risks in Your State

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https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/ health/factsheets/

Graphic on how climate change can affect your health at different stages of your life



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https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health/factsheets/climate-health-life-stages.pdf

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USGCRP resources: health2016.globalchange.gov

EPA resources: www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts