



Climate Change, Heat and Mortality in New York City

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Climate Change, Health and Disaster Preparedness



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CLIMATE CHANGE

- Rising Temperatures
- Sea Level Rise
- More Extreme Events



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Preparedness

Research

- Health impacts (heat, vector-borne diseases)
- Risk communication
- Vulnerabilities
- Migration
- Resilience

Response

Recovery



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Response

Practice

- Program development
- Risk communication strategies
- Training/education
- Decision making

Recovery

Research

Policy

Practice

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Response

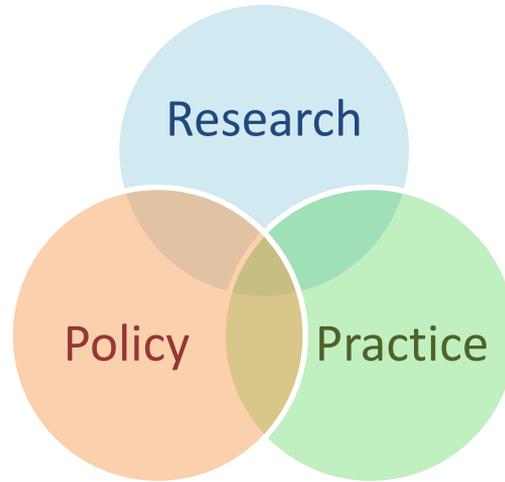
Practice

- Program development
- Risk communication strategies
- Training/education
- Decision making

Recovery

Policy

- Climate adaptation and preparedness
- Health co-benefits
- Policy effectiveness



Research and Communication Needs

- **Forecasts** of how climate change will affect weather-related hazards
- **Studies** of population-level effects of climate-sensitive hazards, including both acute and long term physical and mental health impacts
- Identification of **measures** to mitigate and manage risks such as disease surveillance, implementation of preparedness measures and risk communication
- **Training** and seminars to inform disaster epi professionals about key issues and ongoing work on climate and health and vice versa

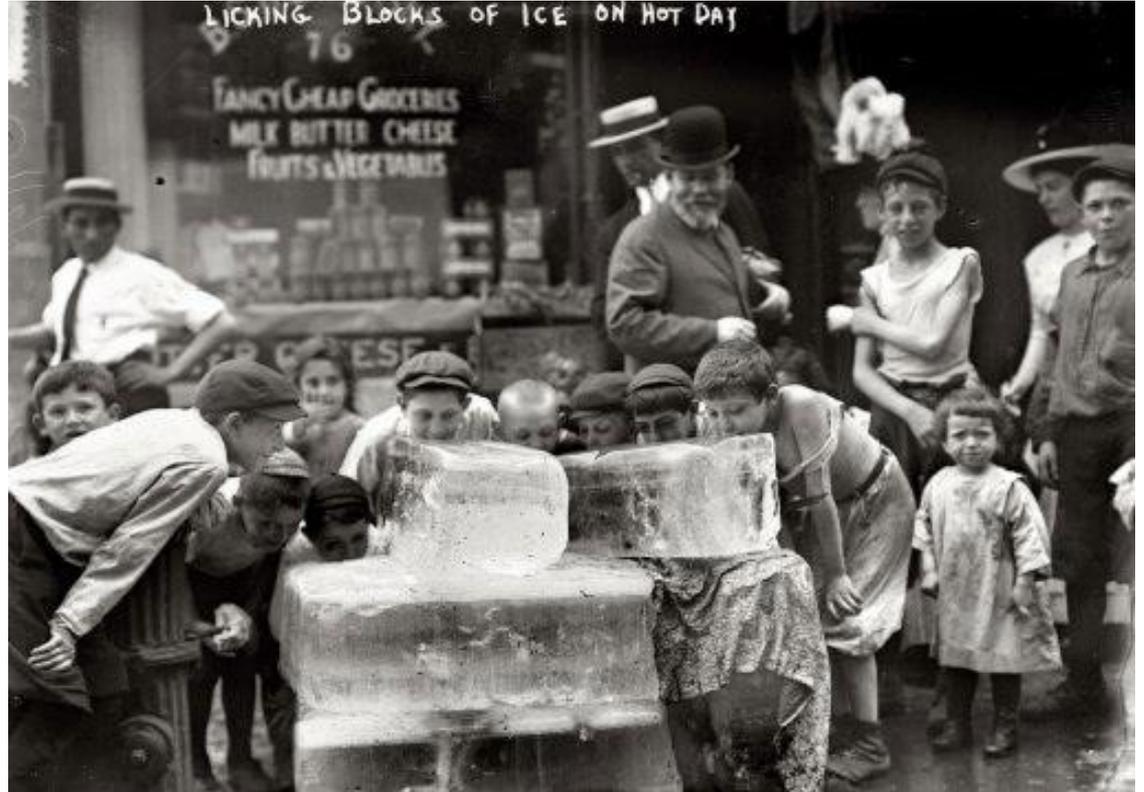
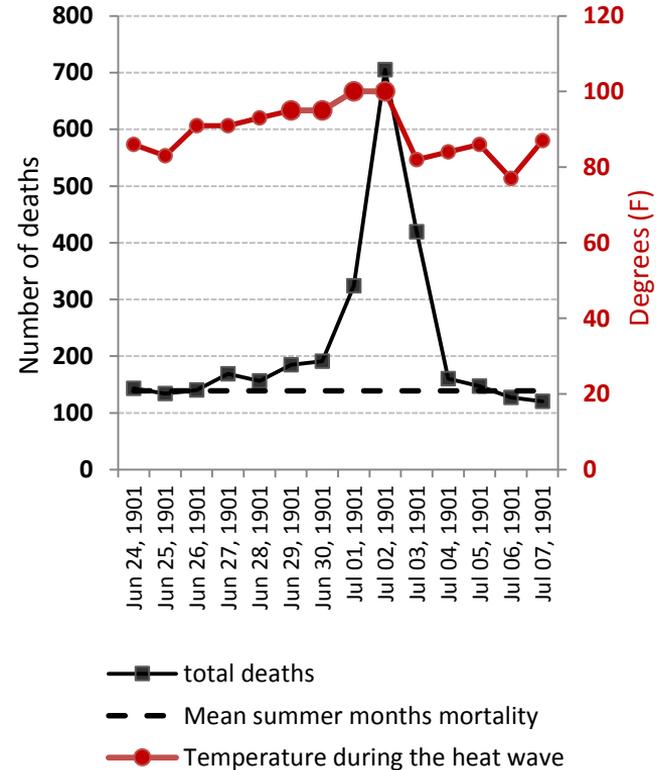
Questions

- What are some overlaps between climate change and health and disaster epidemiology?
- What practices could be applied across fields?
- What kind of climate information has been/would be especially helpful?
- Training/education/communication needs?

Heat and Mortality in New York City

Historical Impacts of Heat

1901



Vulnerability and Protective Factors

Vulnerability Factors

- Age >65
- Obesity and diabetes
- Mental health conditions
- Socioeconomic status
- Urban heat island effect

Protective Factors

- Air Conditioning
- Urban heat island mitigation activities (green roofs, tree planting)

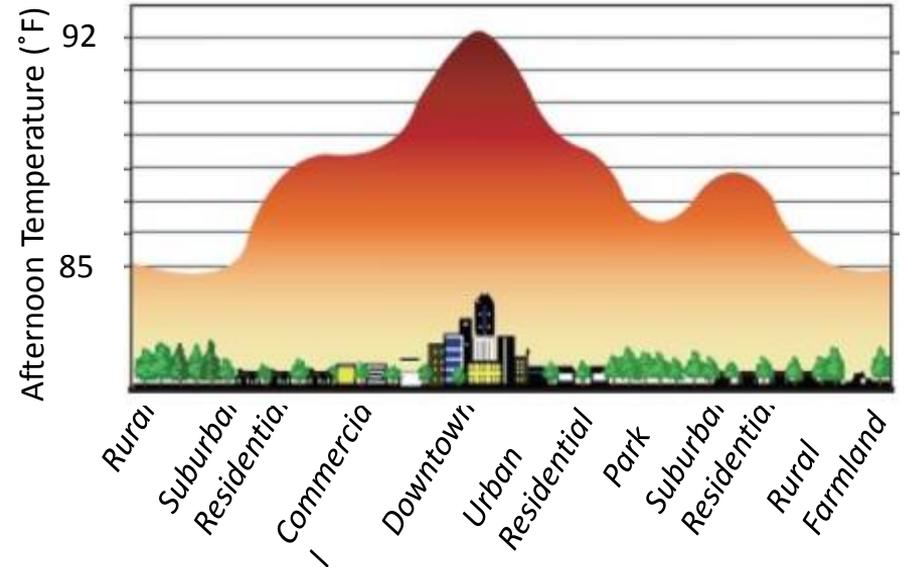
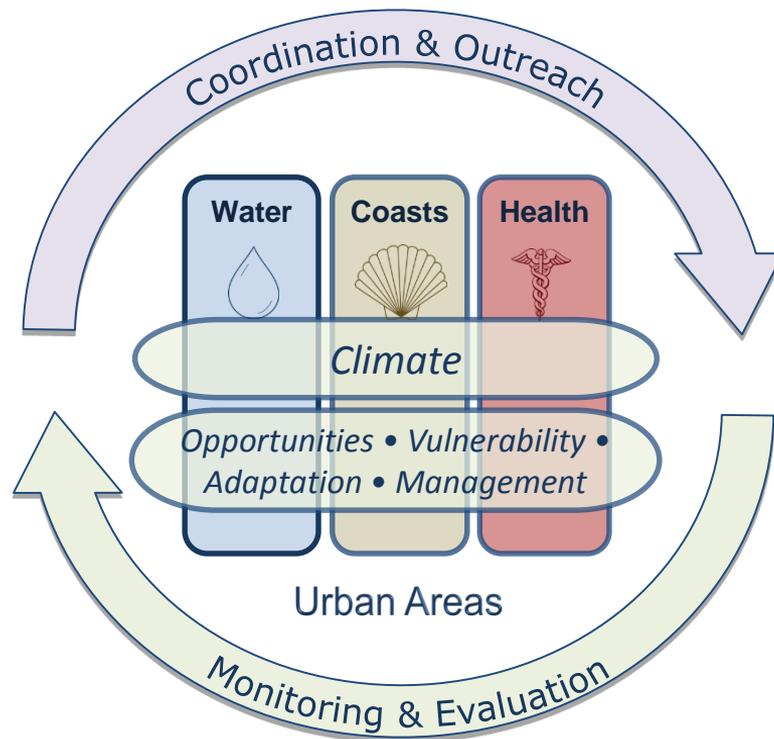
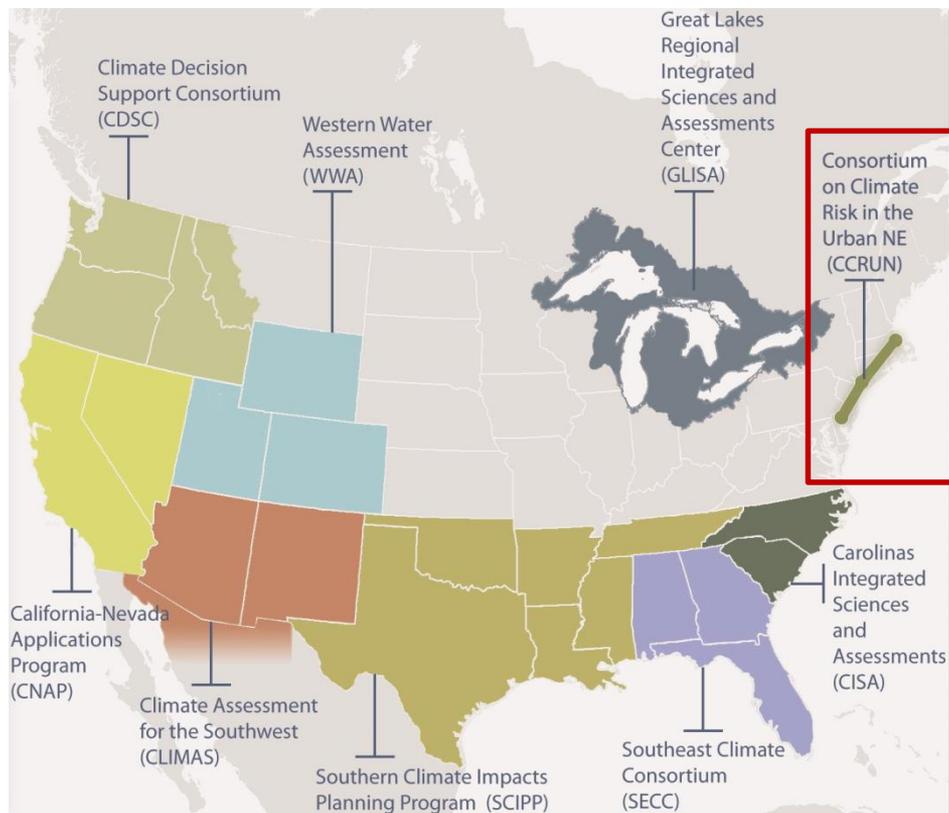


Figure 2. Urban Heat island effect. Reno, NV 28/10/ 2008

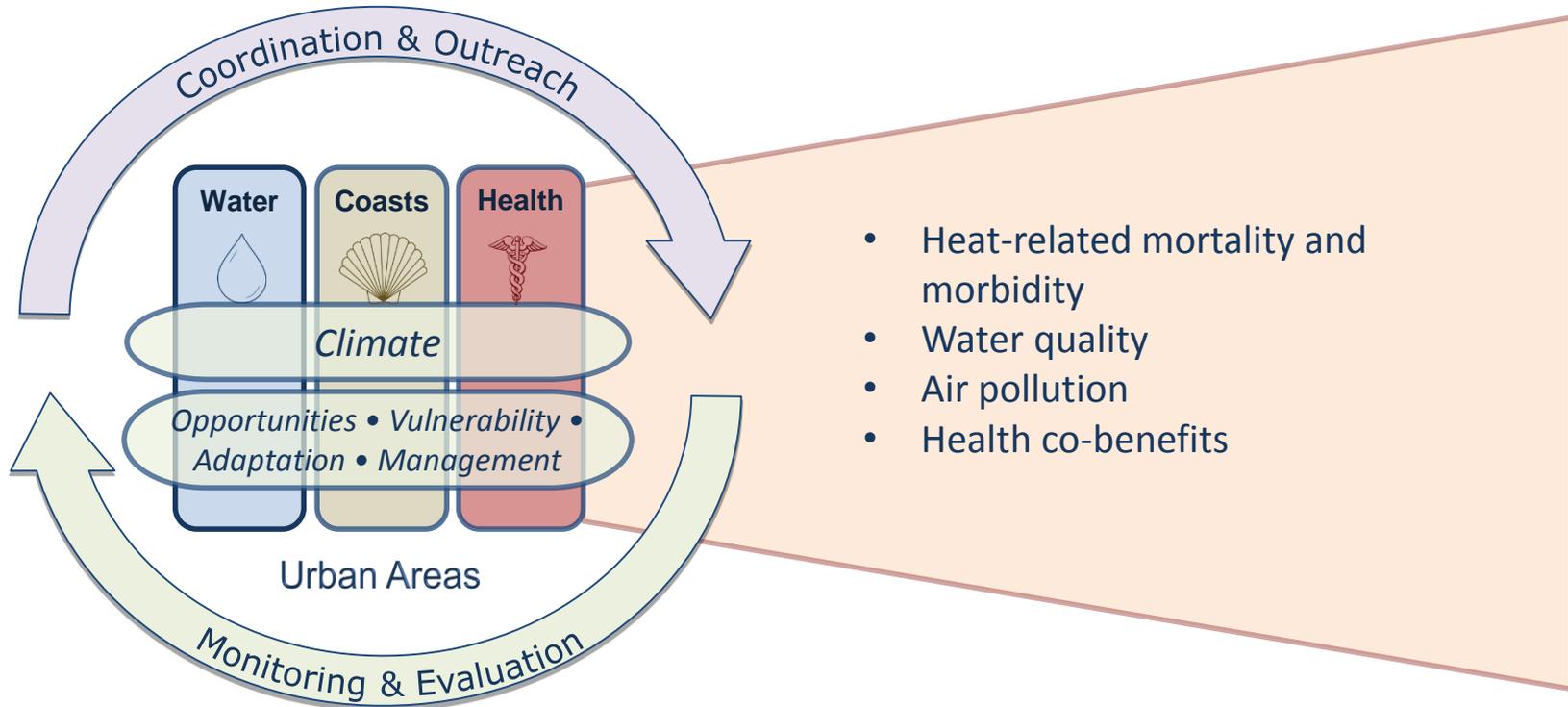
Excess mortality is substantially greater in urban areas due to the combined effect of the “urban heat island” and socioeconomic deprivation in some urban neighborhoods.

Consortium of Climate Risk in the Urban Northeast (CCRUN)



Chat2: Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments (RISA) | Consortium for Climate Risk in the Urban Northeast (CCRUN)

CCRUN Health



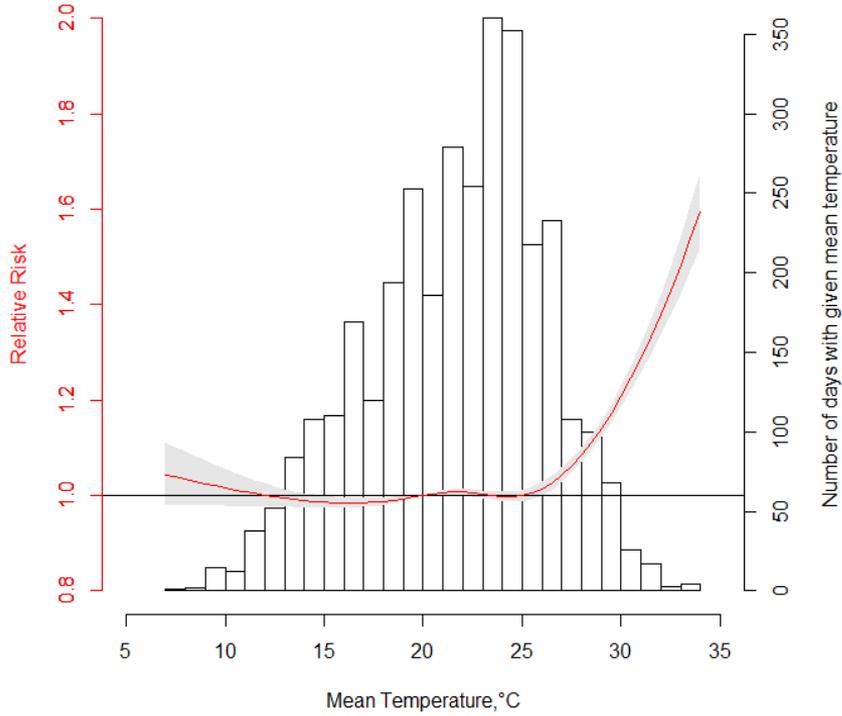
Projecting Heat-Related Mortality

Characterizing historical
heat-mortality relationships

Temperature-specific
relative risks + Temperature
projections+ Population data

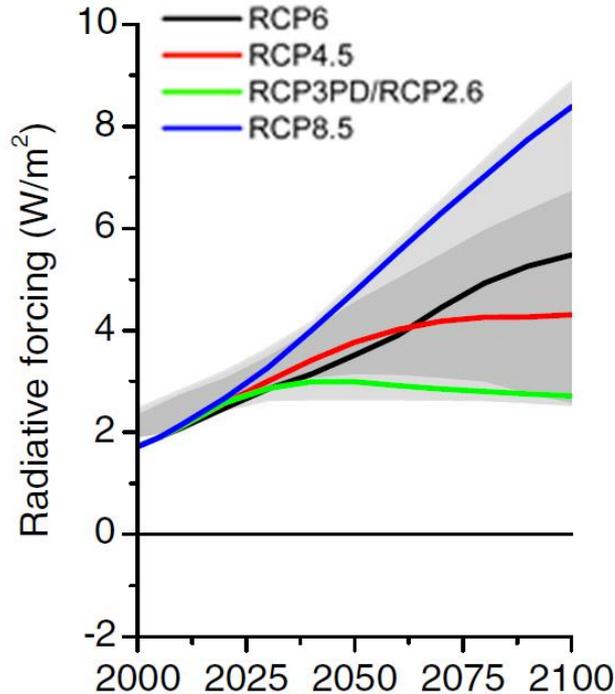
Projections of heat-related
mortality

Historical Heat-Related Mortality



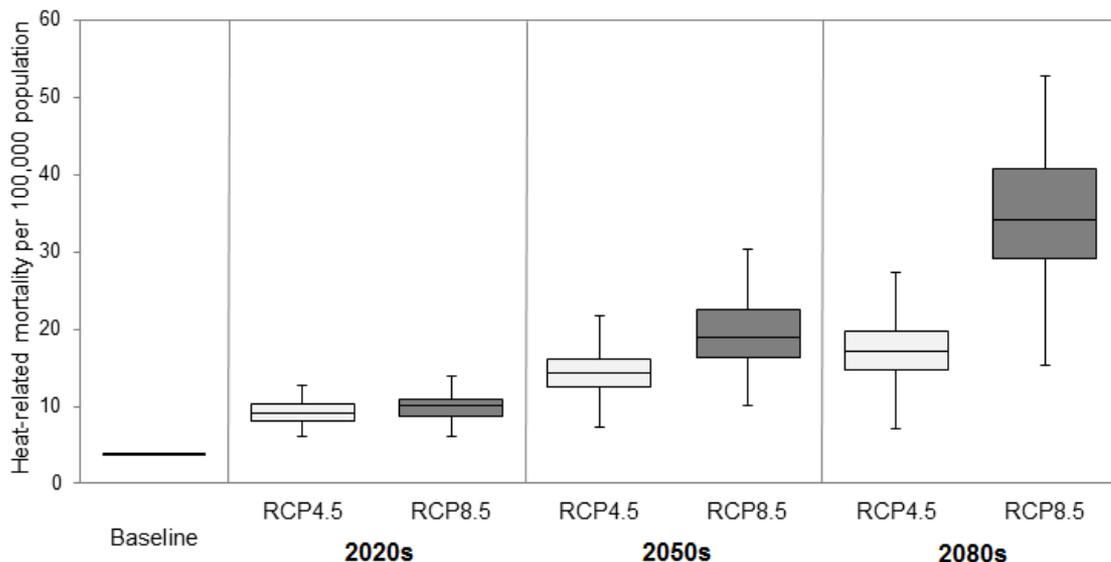
Temperature – mortality curves of overall cumulative relative risk and mean summer temperature histograms for New York City, based on data between 1985 and 2006.

Temperature Projections



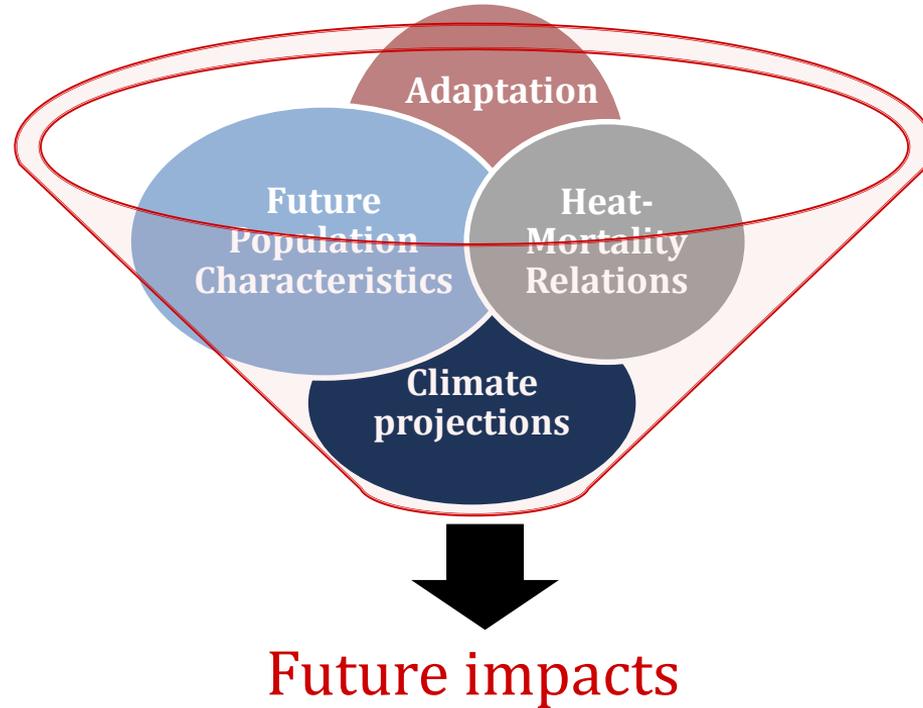
- New IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) RCPs replace emissions scenarios and make various underlying assumptions about radiative forcing, which is dependent upon future global greenhouse gas and aerosol concentrations
- Choice of RCPs for this study: RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, representing relatively low and high greenhouse gas projections
- 33 Global circulation Models used in the IPCC AR5

Projected Heat-Related Mortality



Projected annual heat-related mortality rates during the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s for New York City compared to the baseline period (1985-2006) and according to the 33 global climate models (GCMs) and two Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

Towards More Comprehensive Projections



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Thank you!

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