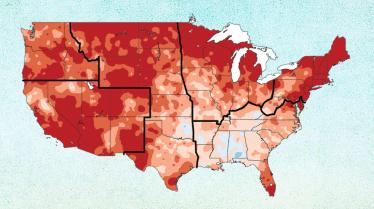
Third National Climate Assessment

Climate Change Impacts in the United States













Marie O'Neill June 24, 2014



Human Health

http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/report/sectors/human-health

Convening Lead Authors

- George Luber, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Kim Knowlton, Natural Resources
 Defense Council and Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University

Lead Authors

- John Balbus, National Institutes of Health
- Howard Frumkin, University of Washington
- Mary Hayden, National Center for Atmospheric Research
- Jeremy Hess, Emory University
- Michael McGeehin, RTI International
- Nicky Sheats, Thomas Edison State College

Contributing Authors

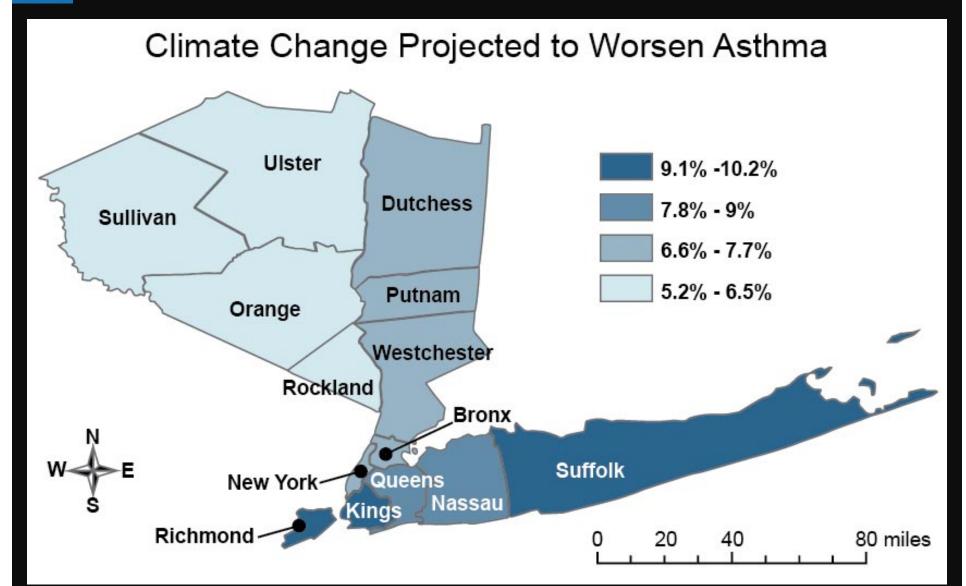
- Lorraine Backer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- C. Ben Beard, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Kristie L. Ebi, ClimAdapt, LLC
- Edward Maibach, George Mason University
- Richard S. Ostfeld, Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies
- Christine Wiedinmyer, National Center for Atmospheric Research
- Emily Zielinski-Gutiérrez, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Lewis Ziska, United States
 Department of Agriculture



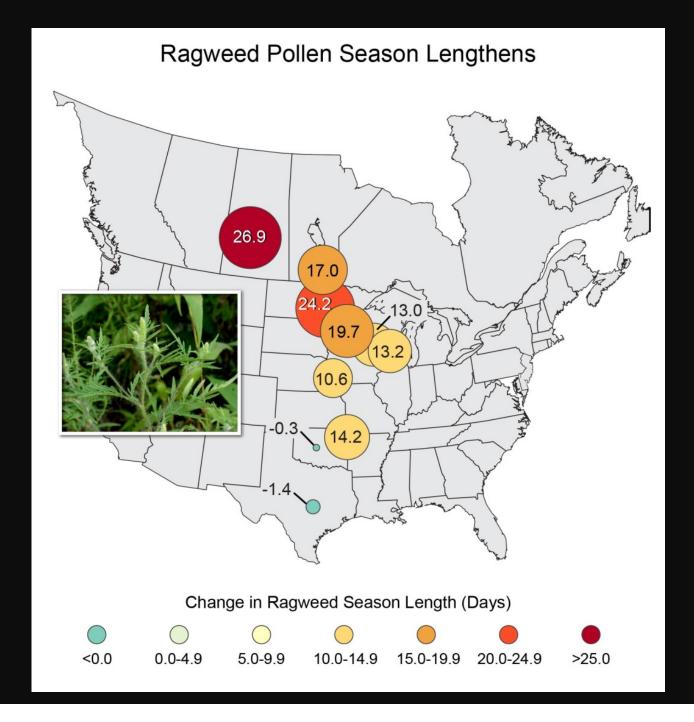
Wide-ranging Health Impacts

Climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, threats to mental health, and illnesses transmitted by food, water, and disease-carriers such as mosquitoes and ticks. Some of these health impacts are already underway in the United States.



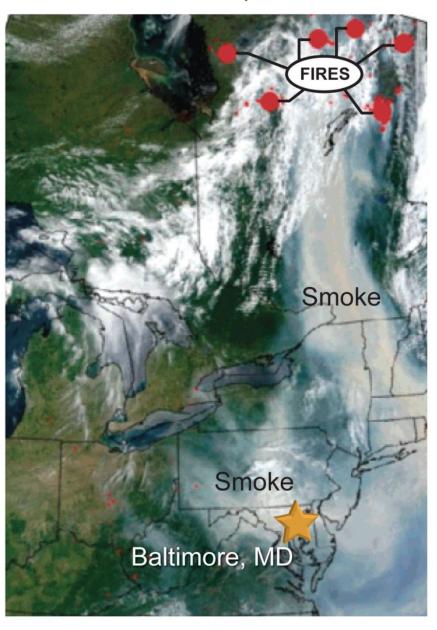






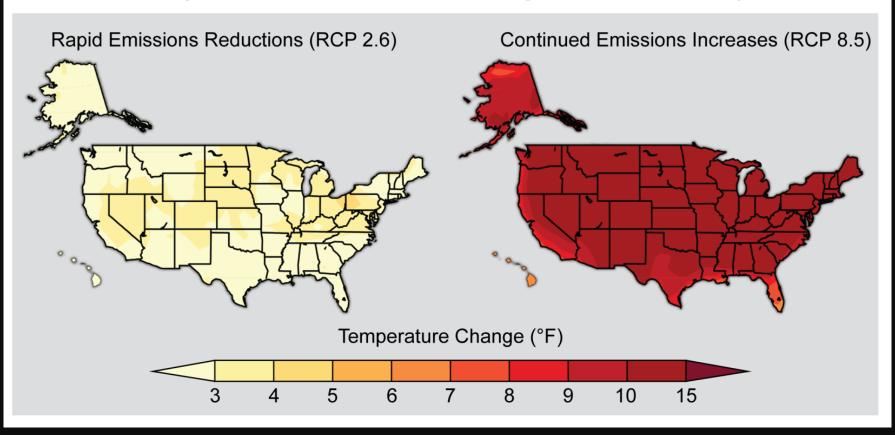


Wildfire Smoke has Widespread Health Effects



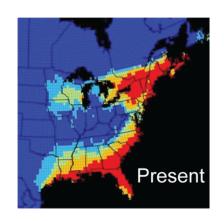


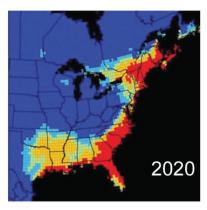
Projected Temperature Change of Hottest Days

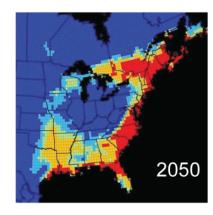


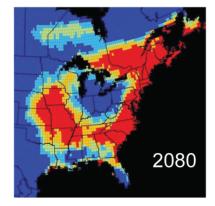


Projected Changes in Tick Habitat









Establishment Probability (%)





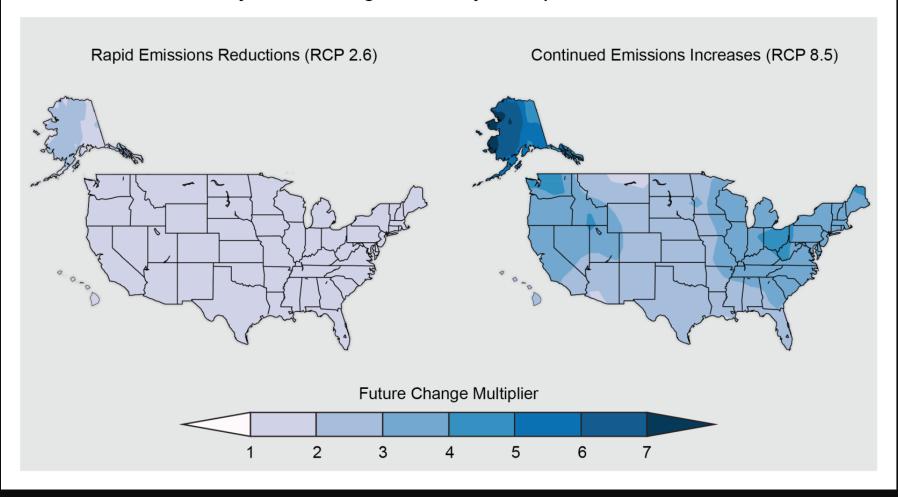






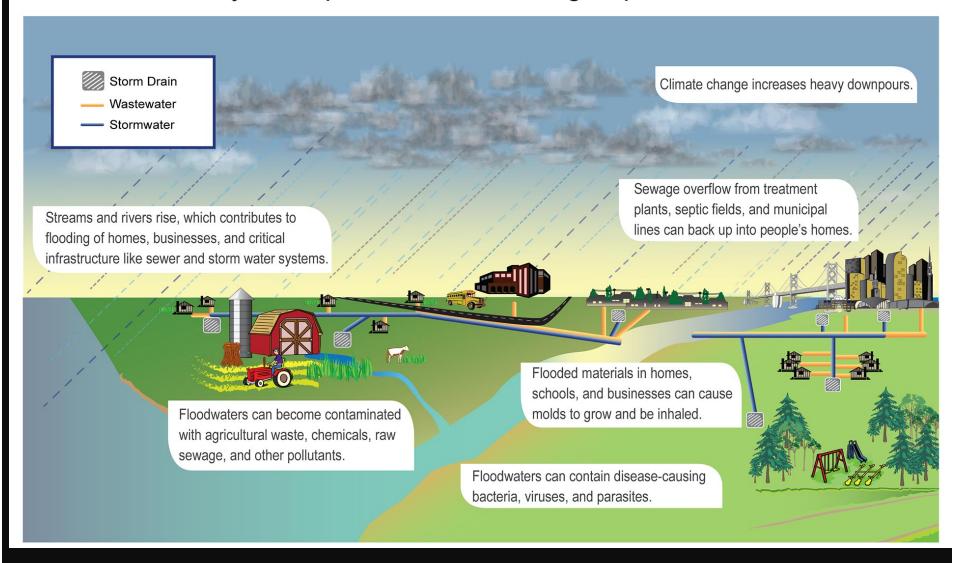


Projected Change in Heavy Precipitation Events





Heavy Downpours are Increasing Exposure to Disease





Harmful Bloom of Algae



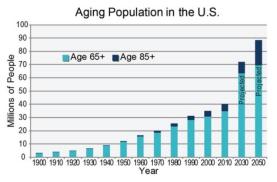


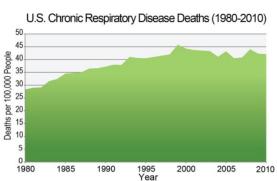
Most Vulnerable at Most Risk

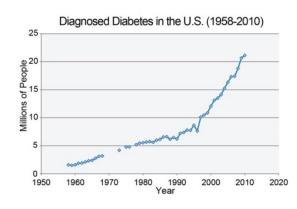
Climate change will, absent other changes, amplify some of the existing health threats the nation now faces. Certain people and communities are especially vulnerable, including children, the elderly, the sick, the poor, and some communities of color.

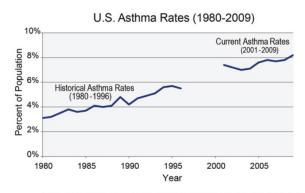


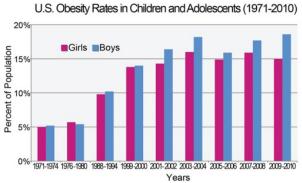
Elements of Vulnerability to Climate Change

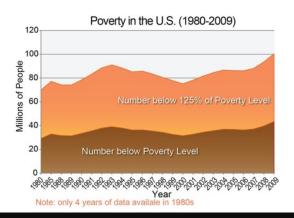


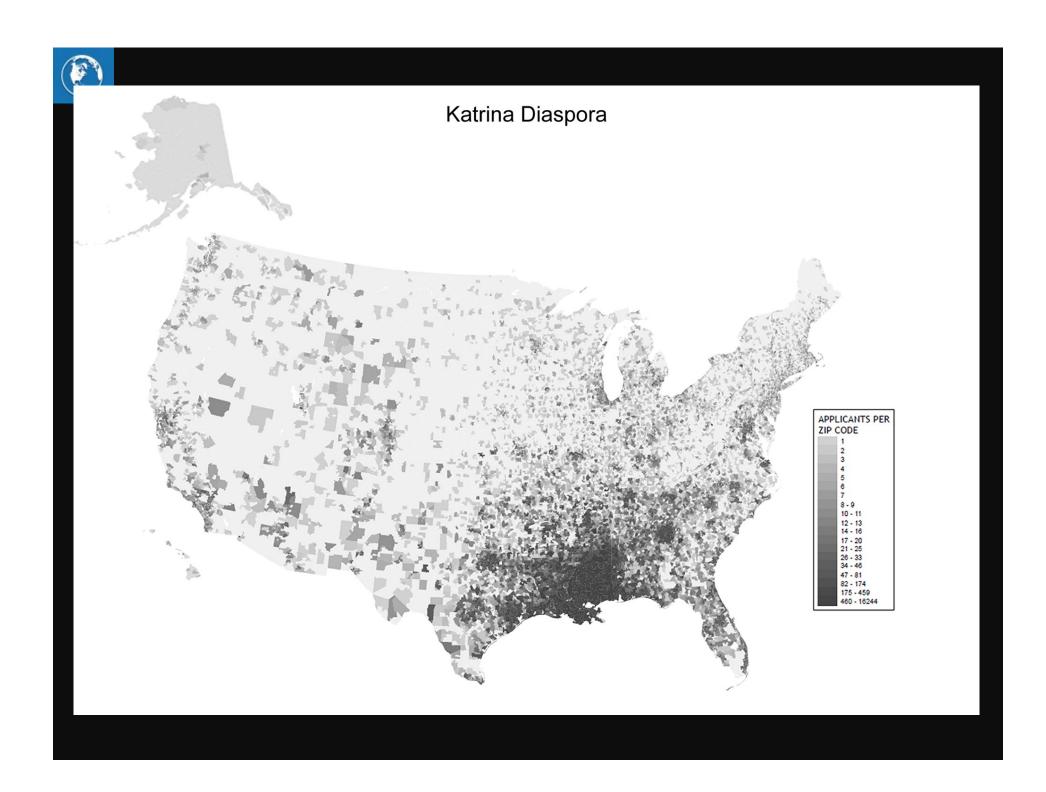














Prevention Provides Protection

Public health actions, especially preparedness and prevention, can do much to protect people from some of the impacts of climate change. Early action provides the largest health benefits. As threats increase, our ability to adapt to future changes may be limited.



Responses Have Multiple Benefits

Responding to climate change provides opportunities to improve human health and well-being across many sectors, including energy, agriculture, and transportation. Many of these strategies offer a variety of benefits, protecting people while combating climate change and providing other societal benefits.

Third National Climate Assessment

Climate Change Impacts in the United States

http://nca2014.globalchange.gov

#NCA2014



facebook.com/usgcrp



@usgcrp

Marie O'Neill
University of Michigan School of Public Health
marieo@umich.edu

GlobalChange.gov