HEALTH BENEFITS of MODERATE CLIMATE WARMING

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Figure 2: Schematic representation of how an increase in average annual temperature would affect annual total of temperature-related deaths, by shifting distribution of daily temperatures to the right. Additional heat-related deaths in summer would outweigh the extra winter deaths averted (as may happen in some northern European countries). Average daily temperature range in temperate countries would be about 5–30°C.
Figure 6.17
GLOBAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES DUE TO CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS, 1900–2004
Figure 1: Deaths per day per 10^6 population in relation to mean daily temperature in one warm and one cold region. Lagged on temperature (see methods); no allowance for influenza.
D. From Deschenes & Moretti (2007) NBER (USA)
Average Daily Mortality Rates for All-Causes, 1972-1988, per 100,000 population.

All Mortality Causes by Day of Year
E. Revised schematic representation of how increased average temp. would affect mortality, by shifting distribution to right. Decreased cold-related deaths in winter would outweigh heat-related deaths in summer, reducing overall mortality.
Figure 6.15
U.S. Deaths and Death Rates from Tornadoes, Floods, Lightning, Hurricanes, and Extreme Temperatures, 1979–2002

The graph illustrates the annual deaths and death rates from tornadoes, floods, lightning, hurricanes, and extreme temperatures from 1979 to 2002. The data shows a general decline in annual deaths and death rates over the years, with some fluctuations. The linear trend for deaths has an R² value of 0.36, indicating a moderate fit to the data. The linear trend for death rates has an R² value of 0.18, suggesting less of a fit compared to the deaths trend.
REFERENCES
Health Benefits of Moderate Climate Warming
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