

Climate Change and Health – Health Impacts, Recent Events, and Future Directions

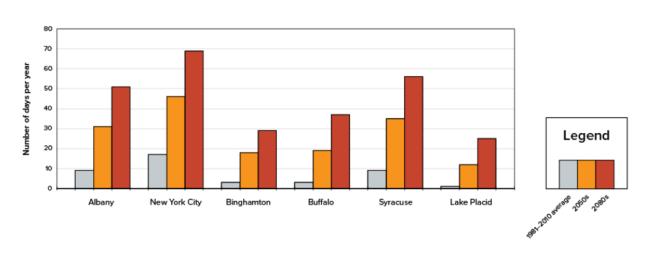
Neil Muscatiello 10/23/24

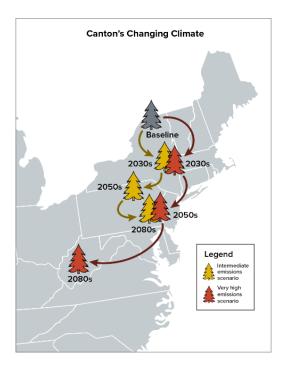
NYS Climate Impacts Assessment

- Since 1901, average temperatures in NYS have increased by almost 2.6°F.
 - New York is warming more quickly than the U.S. average
 - Temperatures in New York State since 2000 have been higher than in any period in recorded history.
- From 1901 to 2022, total annual precipitation in NYS increased by 10% to 20%.
 - Precipitation varies more widely from year to year.
- Hurricanes and tropical storms in the Atlantic Ocean generally more intense since the mid-1990s. Coastal storms becoming more destructive as sea level rise worsens flooding from storm surge.
 - Heavy rainstorms projected to happen more often and become more intense as climate warming continues
 - While the number of hurricanes and tropical storms might not increase, storms that do form are projected to be stronger and shift farther north.
- Climate change will lead to more frequent and intense wildfires in many states, but NYS is not expected to experience a large change.
 - Wildfires from other states can send smoke into NYS, as experienced June/July 2023.
 - Risk of air quality impacts will increase as fires happen more often elsewhere in the US and Canada.



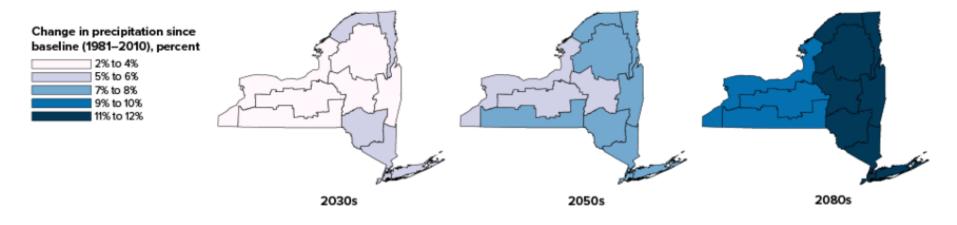
Number of Days with Temperatures Above 90°F in New York State



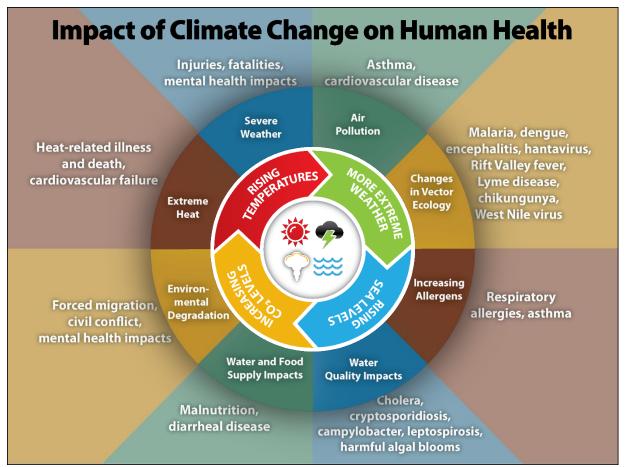




Projected Annual Precipitation in New York State During the 21st Century





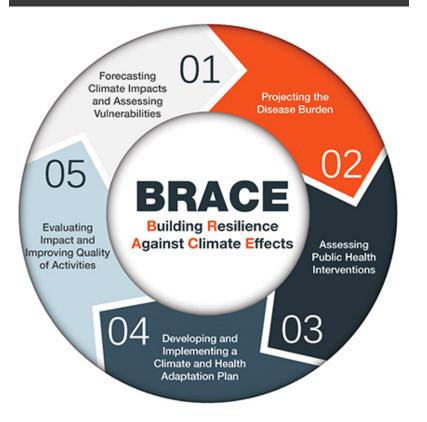


Climate and Health



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Climate and Health Program

Building Resilience Against Climate Effects



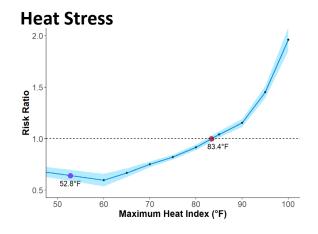
Other CDC programs:

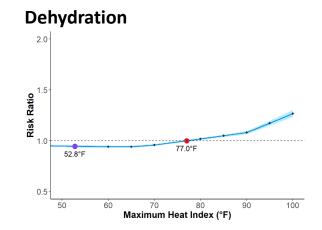


Other funders.



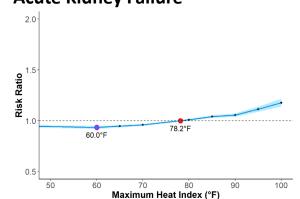




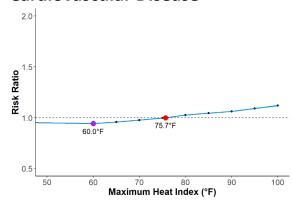


Heat-Health Risks





Cardiovascular Disease

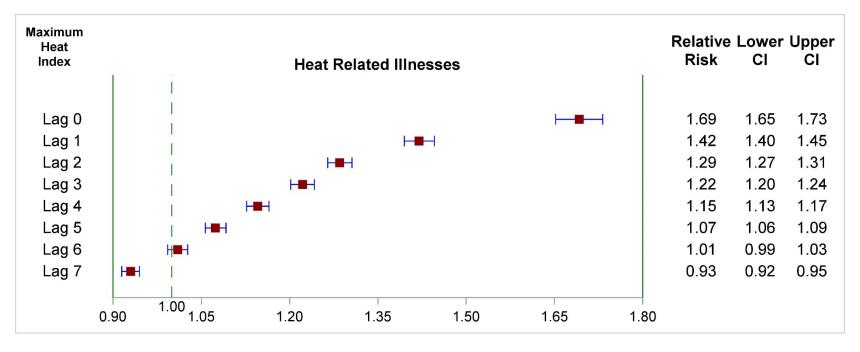




For every 5F change in temperature; Adjusted for ozone & PM2.5.

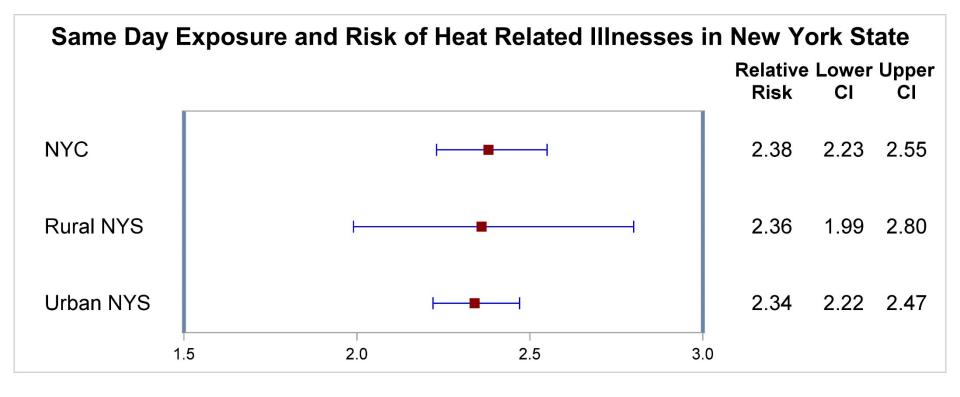
Adeyeye T, Insaf TZ**, Al-Hamdan M, Nayak S, Stuart N, Dirienzo S, Crosson W. Estimating policy relevant health effects of ambient heat exposures using spatially contiguous remote sensing reanalysis data. *Environmental Health*. 2019 18:35. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-019-0467-5)

Extreme Heat Lag Effects

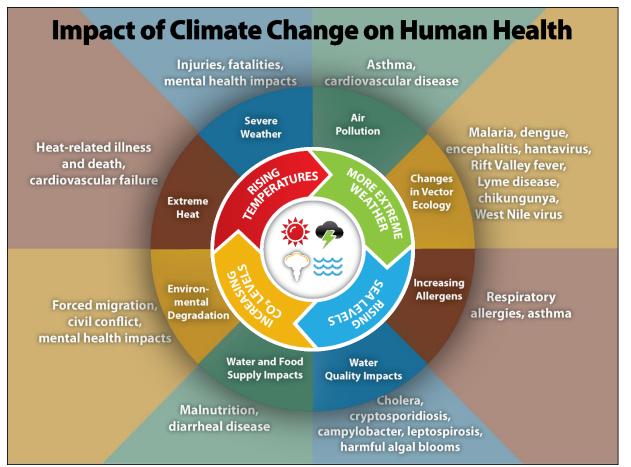




October 24, 2024





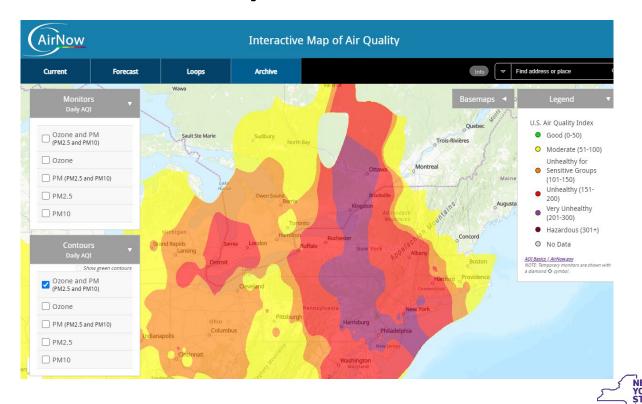


Climate and Health



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Climate and Health Program

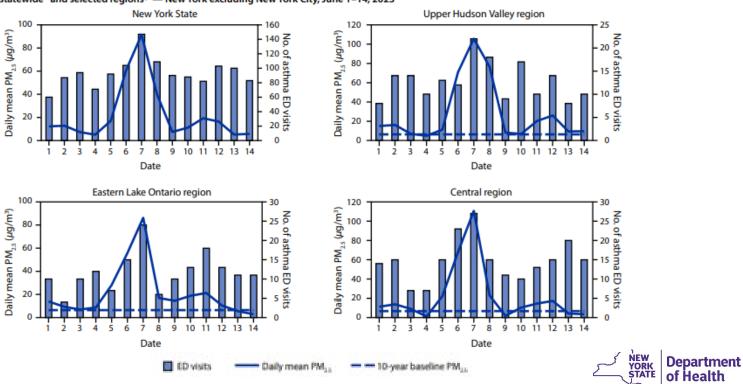
Wildfire Impacts – June 7, 2023



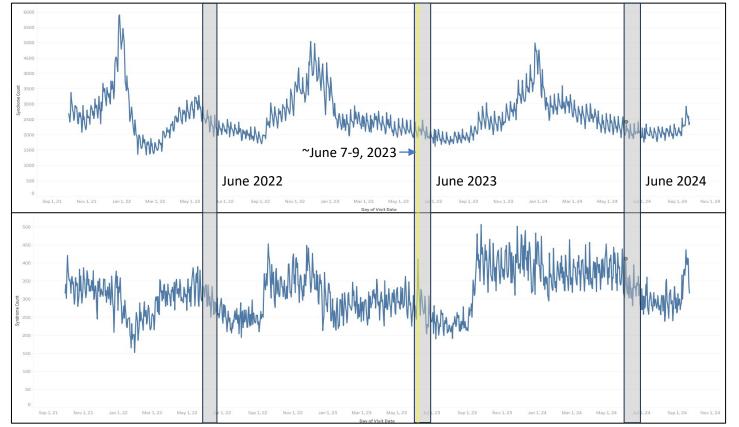
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Wildfire Impacts

FIGURE. Daily mean particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter ≤2.5 µm and number of asthma-associated emergency department visits statewide* and selected regions† — New York excluding New York City, June 1–14, 2023



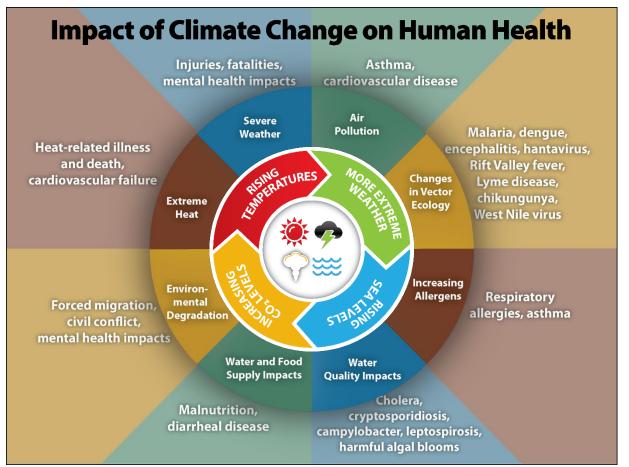
Syndromic Surveillance of June 2023 in Additional Context Longer-Term Time Trends



Acute Respiratory

Asthma





Climate and Health



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Climate and Health Program

CDC Climate and Health Program Vulnerability Framework

EXPOSURE

Contact between a person and one or more climate change-related hazards, such as heat waves, wildfires, or floods. For example, outdoor workers might face more frequent and longer exposure to extreme heat. Persons who live or work along the coast could be at risk from sea level rise, flooding, and storm surge.

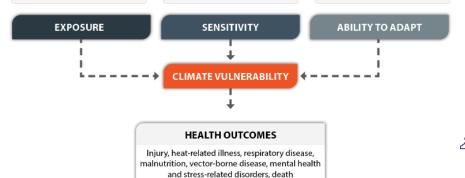
SENSITIVITY

The degree to which people are negatively affected by climate hazards if exposed. For example, people with preexisting medical conditions such as asthma are more likely to have poor outcomes when exposed to poor air quality associated with climate change. Because of their developing airways, children who breath in wildfire smoke are more likely to be affected than are adults.

ABILITY TO ADAPT

The ability of people to adjust to potential hazards, take advantage of opportunities, or respond to the consequences of climate hazards. This is often directly related to the material or social resources a person or community might draw upon to avoid or lessen risk. For example, older adults might have difficulty walking or lack transportation. This could make it hard for them to get to cooling centers.

Department



Current and Future Directions

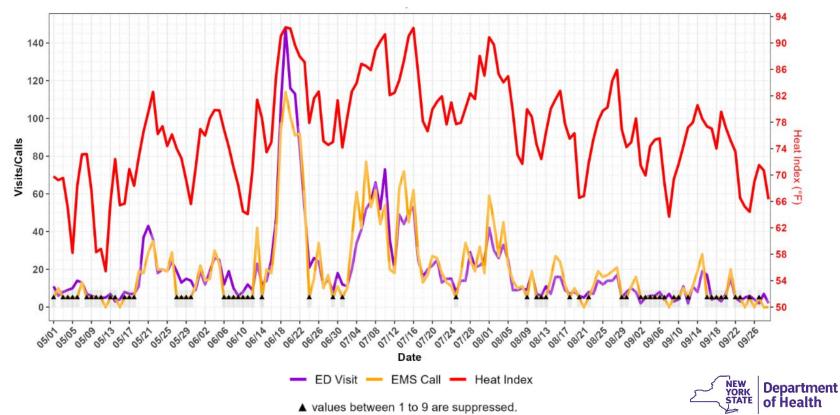


Extreme Heat/Weather Planning and Response

- Surveillance and Research
- Partnerships
 - LHDs, DEC, DHSES, OTDA, NYSERDA
 - Updating DOH Extreme Heat/Weather Preparedness and Response plans
 - Implementing Extreme Heat Action Plan
 - Updating the Heat Vulnerability Index
 - Enhancing Cooling Center Finder
 - Worker H&S in collaboration with DOL
 - Congregate settings
- Communications
 - Continuing to develop/enhance extreme heat/extreme weather advice and guidance
 - Annual social media campaign and other outreach to stakeholders

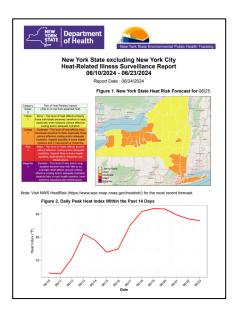


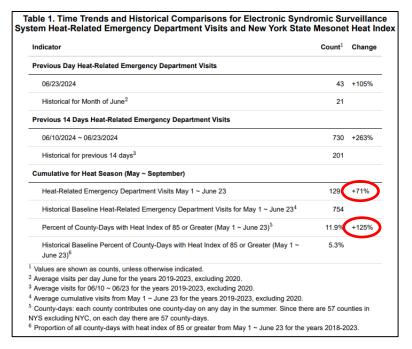
Heat Surveillance

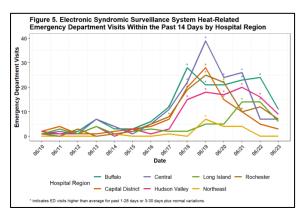


Available at: https://heatreports.health.ny.gov/

Heat Surveillance

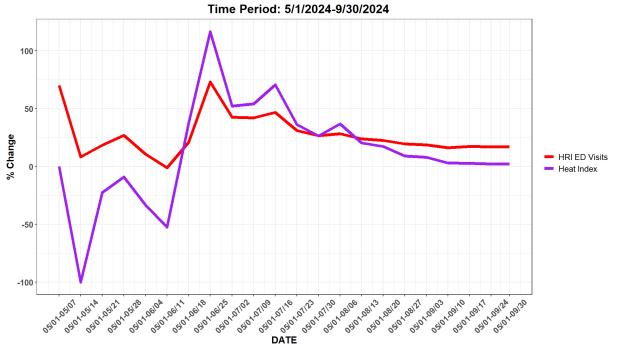








Heat Surveillance



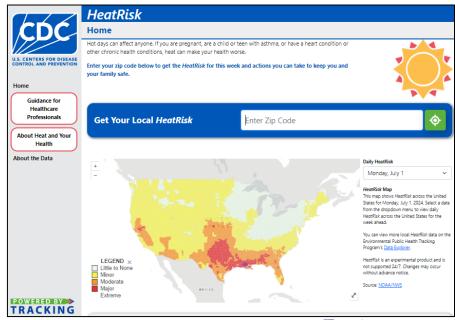


CDC HeatRisk

https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/Applications/HeatRisk/

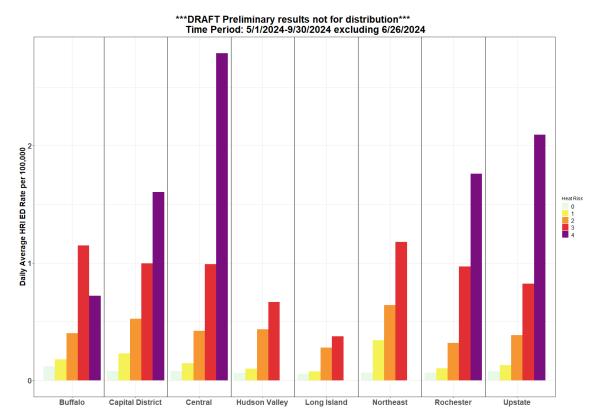
- Rapid access to information about heat health risks and air quality where you live
- Actions you can take to protect health
- Guidance for healthcare professionals

Category	Risk of Heat-Related Impacts
Green 0	Little to no risk from expected heat.
Yellow 1	Minor - This level of heat affects primarily those individuals extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration.
Orange 2	Moderate - This level of heat affects most individuals sensitive to heat, especially those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts possible in some health systems and in heat-sensitive industries.
Red 3	Major - This level of heat affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in some health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.
Magenta 4	Extreme - This level of rare and/or long-duration extreme heat with little to no overnight relief affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in most health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.





Preliminary Evaluation of *HeatRisk* to inform DOH response



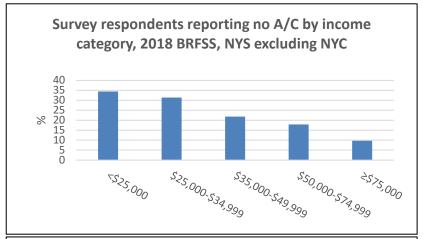
• Data:

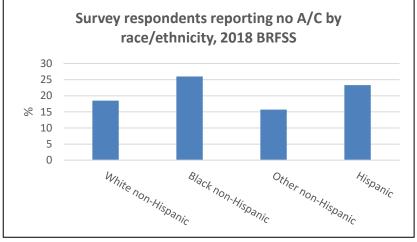
- HRI counts based upon ESSS data from summer 2024
- Population from American Community Survey
- In some cases, small number of days and/or cases in particular region-category-specific calculations
- In general, HeatRisk forecasts were fairly good at predicting health impact in early summer 2024



Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) HEAP cooling benefit program

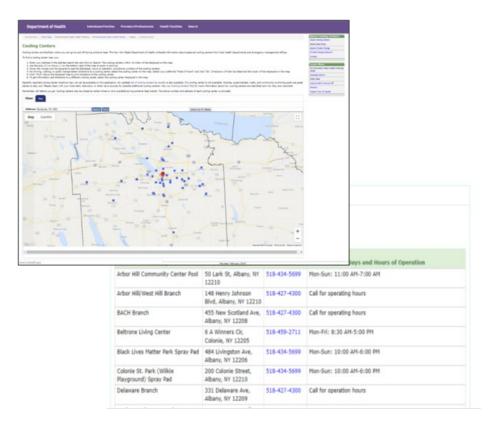
- Provides free A/C unit or fan to applicants meeting program criteria
- Program website:
 https://otda.ny.gov/programs/heap/#c
 ooling-assistance
- Partnership activities
 - Program promotion
 - Social media campaign
 - Webinars to highlight PH importance





Cooling Center Finder

- Maps locations of cooling centers provided by local emergency managers and LHDs
- Participation is voluntary but appreciated and helpful
- Available at: https://www.health.ny.gov/envir onmental/weather/cooling/





Support Local Efforts to Prepare for Climate Change



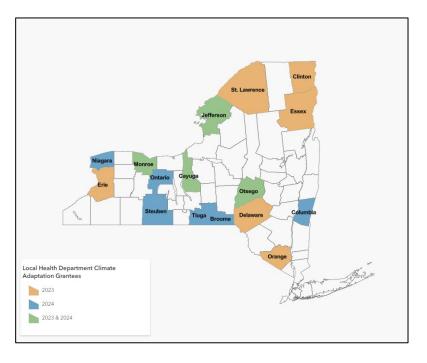
- Partnership with NYS Association of County Health Officials
- Fall 2022 workshops:
 https://www.nysacho.org/topic/climate-and-health-workshops/
- Forum for LHDs and their partners to discuss climate and health adaptation priorities

- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
- Helps local governments take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate
- Encourage integration of certification actions related to public health
- Over 100 certified climate smart communities since 2014!

 NEW YORK Department of Health

Encouraging local climate and health adaptation actions

- Two rounds of mini-grants springsummer 2023/2024
- Future Direction:
 - 2025 Performance Incentive Program
 - Launch webinar 11/19 with support of NYSACHO
 - Additional rounds of mini-grants
 - Would love to see EH-related minigrant proposals!





Funded LHD Mini-Grants - Examples

- Promoting extreme heat awareness among vulnerable populations
- Encouraging steps to take during a HAB
- Increasing awareness about NYSERDA energy efficiency programs
- Supporting municipal efforts to become Climate Smart Community
- Flood preparedness
- Integrating climate change in existing programs



Additional Resources

- NYS Climate Impacts Assessment https://nysclimateimpacts.org/
- Climate, Weather and Health <u>https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/weather/</u>
- Extreme Heat https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/emergency/weather/hot/
- DOL extreme heat health and safety guidance for workers (in collaboration with DOH) https://dol.ny.gov/extreme-weather-guidance
- Yale Climate Opinion Maps https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/visualizations-data/ycom-us/



Thank you!

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