### Are children disproportionately exposed to attributable heatwaves?



Rosa Pietroiusti, Erich Fischer, Rupert Stuart-Smith, Luke Harrington, Luke Grant, Annalisa Savaresi, Sam Adelman, Wim Thiery Children will be disproportionately exposed to climate extremes because they will live into the future



#### IPCC AR6 SYR Fig. SPM.1 (2023

# But are **children** already disproportionately exposed to attributable extremes **today**?

Previous studies show attributable hot days clustered in low-latitude low-income countries...



present-day vs. pre-industrial (TX99)

...These are also countries where a large part of the population is young



### Relevance? Children are...

- Considered a vulnerable category in social sciences, disaster risk reduction, health, law
- Powerful spokespeople for the rights of future generations
- Less responsible for historical emissions

# Are children disproportionately exposed to attributable heat stress?

- Fixed magnitude threshold WBGT 28°C
- Frequency change between pre-industrial and present-day warming
- Quantify additional (attributable) number of days per year



Number of days per year crossing WBGT 28°C in pre-industrial (1850-1900) and at present-day warming (CanESM5)

### Climate data

- CMIP6-ISIMIP3b GCMs
- Change in threshold exceedance frequency and intensity

Number of additional days  $nAHD = n_{days} * (p1 - p0)$ 

Probability ratio PR = p1/p0



### **Demographic** data

Gridded population 1850-2100 (ISIMIP)



Number of people in each age cohort experiencing at least 20 attributable hot-humid days per year crossing WBGT 28°C (multi-model mean and



- 0-9 year olds: 750 (670-820) million people
- 60-69 year olds: 250 (210-270) million people

#### But there are more 0-9 y.o. than 60-69 y.o. in the world... What about the **proportion of the age group**?

Proportion of age cohort experiencing at least 20 attributable hot-humid days per year crossing WBGT 28°C (multi-model mean and range)



- 0-9 year olds: 62% (56-68%)
- 60-69 year olds: 43% (37-48%)

#### How many attributable hot-humid days per year are different age groups experiencing on average per capita?

Number of **attributable hot-humid days per year** crossing WBGT 28°C experienced by an average member of each age group (median and IQR)



- 0-9 year olds: 45 days (40 46 days) per year
- 60-69 year olds: 29 days (27 30 days) pear year

## Pattern holds for **different definitions** of hot and hot-humid extremes

#### **TX99**



Number of people experiencing **at least 10 attributable hot days per year** crossing TX99

0-9 year olds: 620 (520-750) million people 60-69 year olds: 200 (155-240) million people



Proportion of age group experiencing **at least 10 attributable hot days per year** crossing TX99

0-9 year olds: 51% (43-62%) 60-69 year olds: 35% (27-43%)



Average number of **hot days per year** crossing TX99 experienced **per capita** per age goup **0-9 year olds: 14 (14-17) days** 

60-69 year olds: 11 (10-12) days

## Pattern holds for **different definitions** of hot and hot-humid extremes

- WBGT 28°C, 30°C, 33°C
- 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of WBGT in pre-industrial
- TX90, TX95, TX99

## What about **changes in intensity** of a fixed percentile?



12

### Key takeaways & implications

- At a global level, children disproportionately exposed to attributable increase in frequency of hot(-humid) extremes
- **Demographic patterns** of young populations in low-latitude countries overlapping with **higher attributability**
- Adds additional dimension of age to disproportionality of responsibility versus exposure/impacts of climate change today

### Outlook

- Develop attributability framework
  - Observational line of evidence
  - Model evaluation & synthesis
    - Non-stationary distribution GMST covariate
- Regional and country-level analysis
  - GDP, vulnerability indices, national historical emissions
- Need for child-specific research
  - Metrics relevant for e.g. health and educational impacts
  - Child-specific vulnerability
  - Impact attribution



### Thank you!



Rosa Pietroiusti, Erich Fischer, Rupert Stuart-Smith, Luke Harrington, Luke Grant, Annalisa Savaresi, Sam Adelman, Wim Thiery



### References

Brimicombe, C., et al. (2023). Wet Bulb Globe Temperature: Indicating Extreme Heat Risk on a Global Grid. *GeoHealth*, 7(2).

Buzan, J. R., Oleson, K., & Huber, M. (2015). Implementation and comparison of a suite of heat stress metrics within the Community Land Model version 4.5. *Geoscientific Model Development*, *8*(2), 151–170.

Harrington, L. J., et al. (2016). Poorest countries experience earlier anthropogenic emergence of daily temperature extremes. *Environmental Research Letters*, *11*(5).

Fischer, E. M., & Knutti, R. (2015). Anthropogenic contribution to global occurrence of heavy-precipitation and high-temperature extremes. *Nature Climate Change*, *5*(6), 560–564.

Forster, P. M., et al. (2023). Indicators of Global Climate Change 2022: Annual update of large-scale indicators of the state of the climate system and human influence. *Earth System Science Data*, *15*(6), 2295–2327.

Schwingshackl, C., et al. (2021). Heat Stress Indicators in CMIP6: Estimating Future Trends and Exceedances of Impact-Relevant Thresholds. *Earth's Future*, *9*(3).

Thiery, W. et al. (2021). Intergenerational inequities in exposure to climate extremes. Science, 374(6564), 158–160.