



Health, inequalities and climate change

Who in the UK contributes most to carbon emissions?



But 'bottom 10%' in UK are still emitting more than global average

Who is paying for cutting UK carbon emissions?



Reductions to average bills in 2020

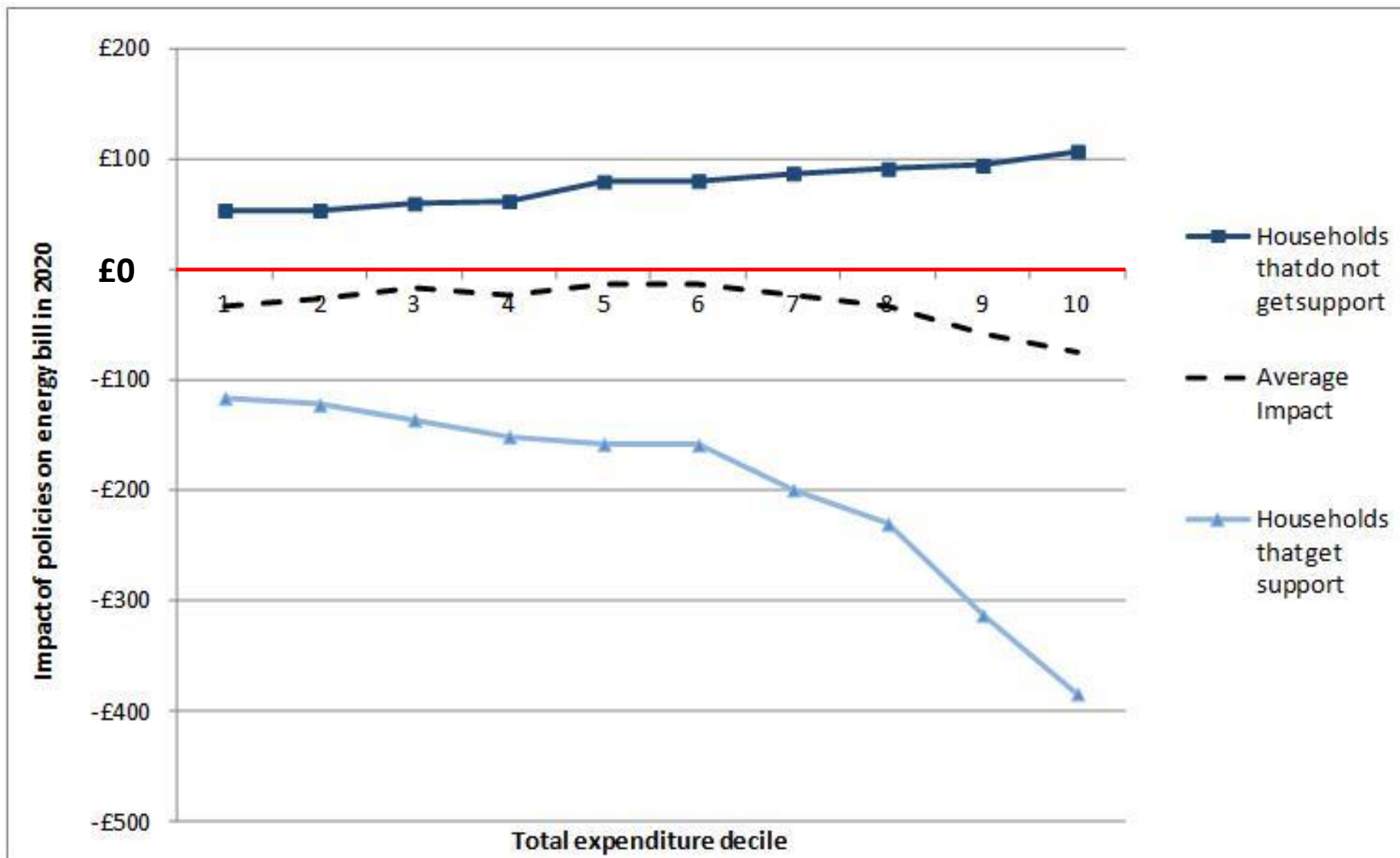


Top 10% earners



Bottom 10% earners

Policy impact on 2020 energy bills, by expenditure decile



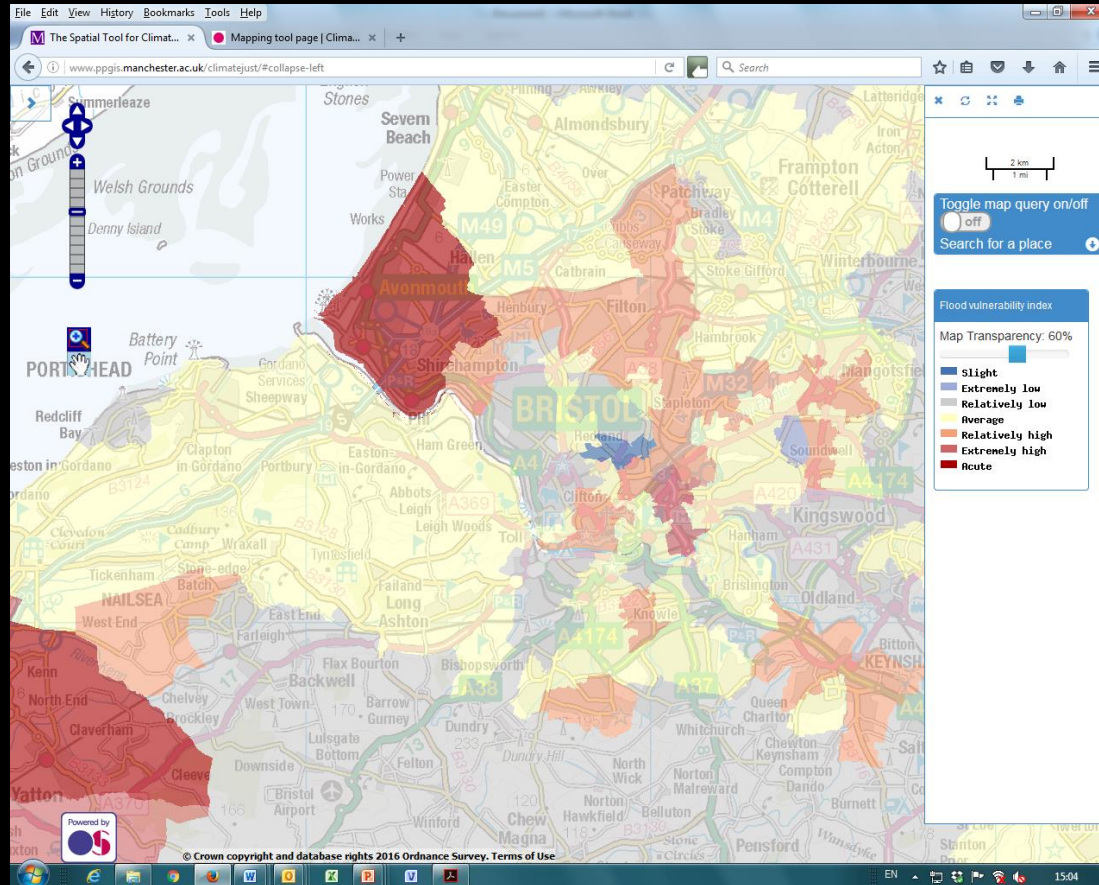
Who's health is at risk from living in a cold home (according to NICE)?

- people with cardiovascular conditions
- people with respiratory conditions (incl. COPD, childhood asthma)
- people with mental health conditions
- people with disabilities
- older people (65 and older)
- households with young children (from new-born to school age)
- pregnant women
- people on a low income.

The causes and risks of 'cold homes'

- Poor insulation, inefficient heating, high fuel costs, low income
- The death rate rises about 2.8% for every degree Celsius drop in the external temperature for those in the coldest 10% of homes.
- This compares with a 0.9% rise in deaths for every degree Celsius drop in the warmest 10% of homes
- People being unable to afford to keep themselves warm in winter is a significant exacerbating factor in health inequalities

Vulnerability to climate change impacts



www.climatejust.org.uk

Links

<https://www.cse.org.uk/search?q=jrf> – CSE research

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng6> - NICE guidance

www.climatejust.org.uk – climate change and social justice