



Image by Ben Hershey on unsplash.com

Introduction & Motivation

Why heat



0.9% of the total mortality burden globally - 7 deaths per 100k pop/year (Zhao et al., 2021)



Increased morbidity - cardiovascular, respiratory, mental



Elderly, pregnant women, chronic patients, children



High economic costs, reduction labor productivity



It's getting hotter



The risk propeller How we model heat mortality?

Hazard

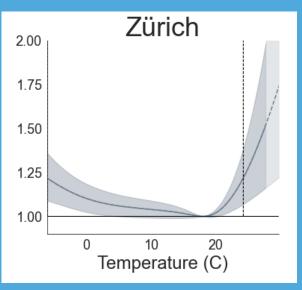
Single model initial condition large ensembles

234 climate model runs from 5 models

Model	# runs
CESM1.2	84
CESM1-CAM5	40
CanESM2	50
GFDL-ESM2M	30
CSIRO-Mk3.6.0	30

What is the impact of a 100-year event?

748 location-specific riskresponse functions in collaboration with the MCC network



- Daily mortality counts
 - > 748 location-specific time series

Exposure

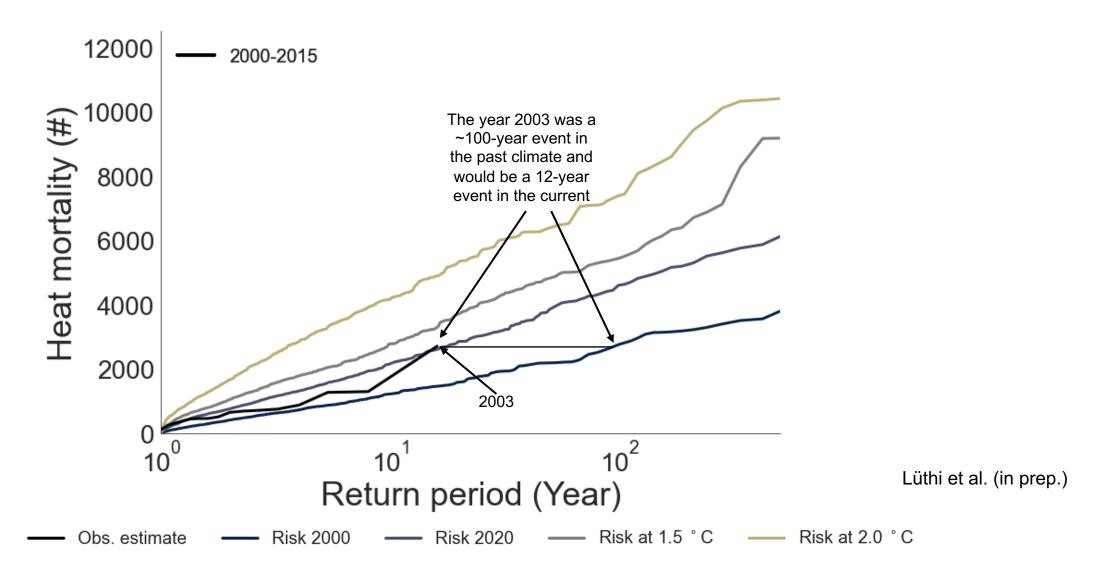
Vulnerability

ETH zürich

Weather & Climate Risk 21.05.22

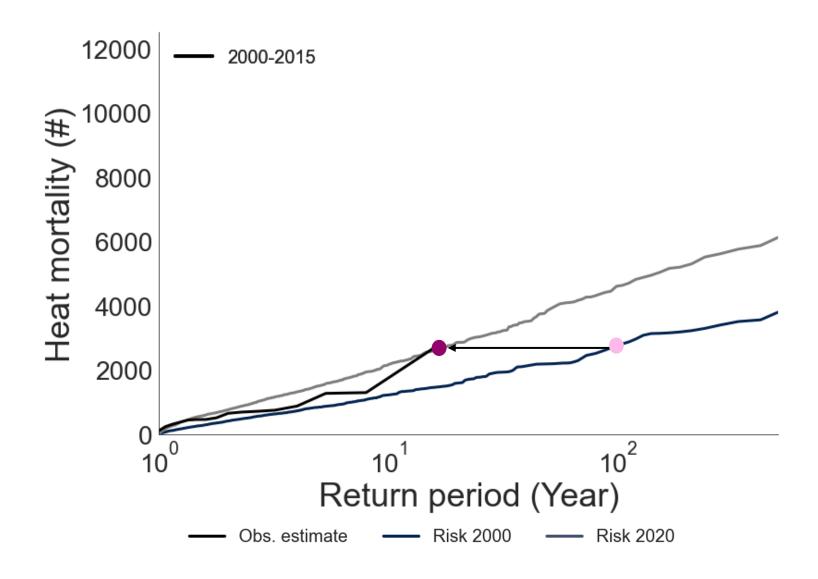
Risk of heat-mortality in Paris

What is the mortality impact of a 100-year heat season?



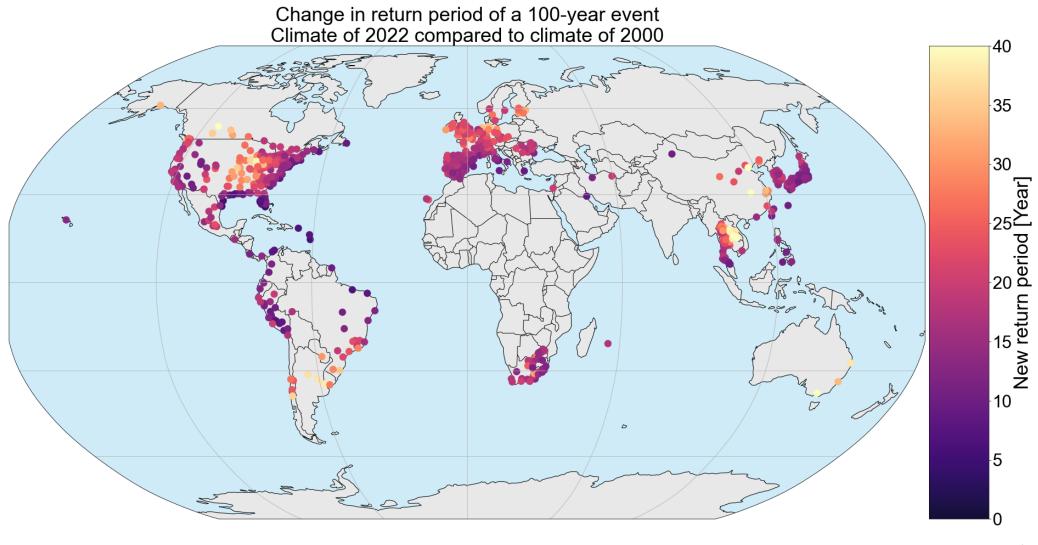


What is the new return period of a 100-year season in 2000?





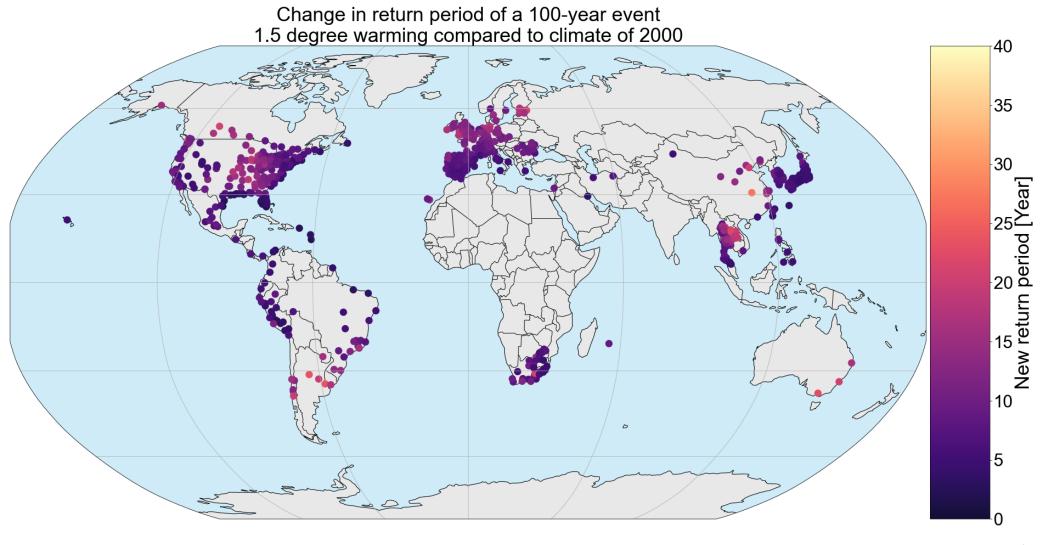
Change in return period - current warming





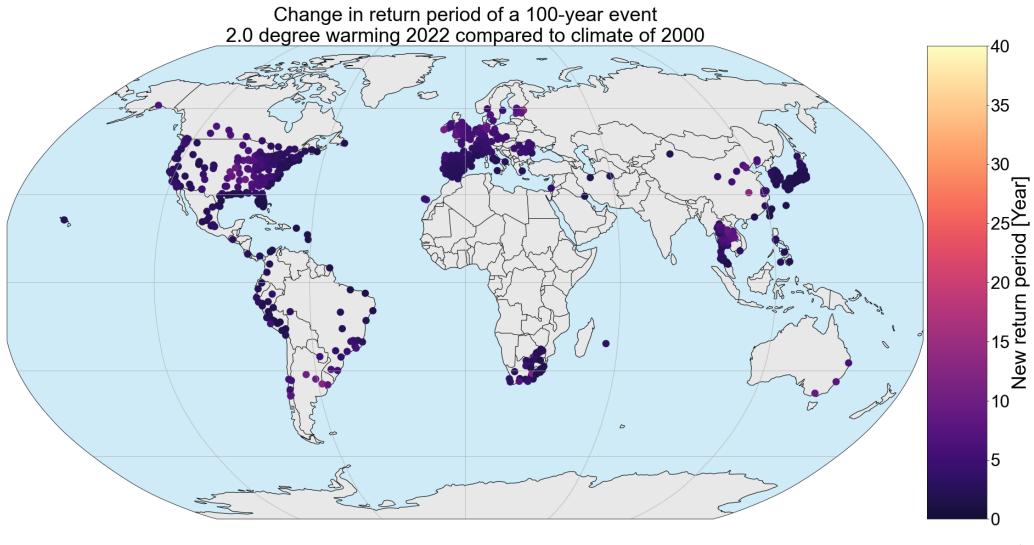
Lüthi et al. (in prep.)

Change in return period – 1.5 degree warming





Change in return period – 2 degree warming



What does a change in return periods mean?

Looking at Paris Extremes are Extremes will becoming more be normal frequent Risk 1.5°C Risk 2.0°C Risk 2000 Risk 2020 1-in-10 year season in 2000 1-in-100-year season in 2000 1-in-500-year season in 2000 Unseen events Unseen events become become frequent extremes

Lüthi et al. (in prep.)

Wrapping up





Risk of heat mortality is changing rapidly



What used to be extreme is becoming normal



New extremes are uncharted territories



Next for me is adaptation – let's have a chat





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