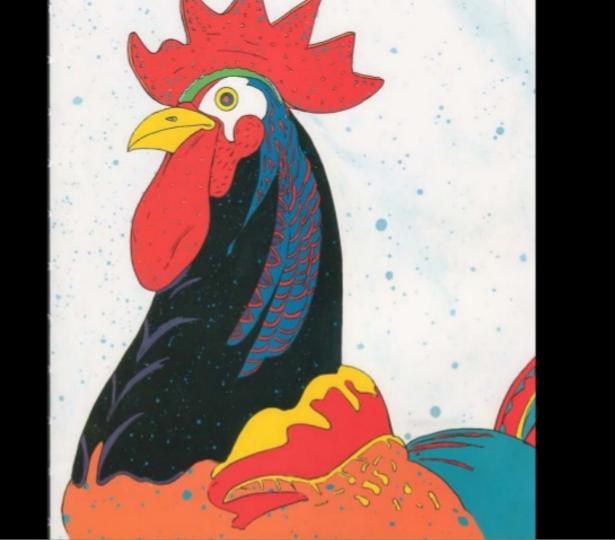
Healthy People, Healthy Climate:

The Health Benefits of Climate Change Mitigation in Washington

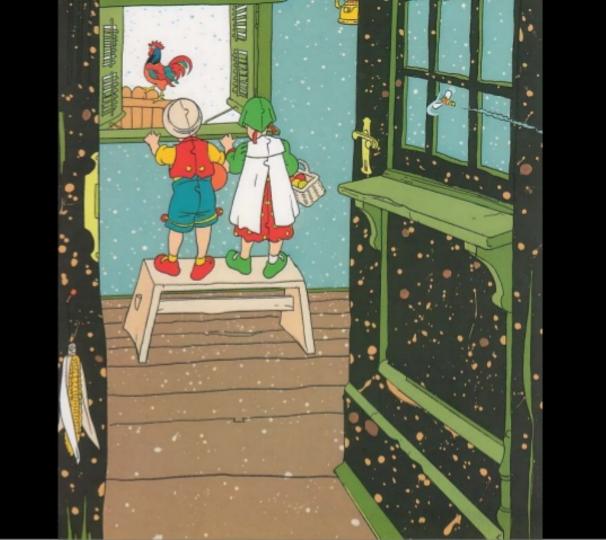
Margaret Kitchell, MD, and Sarah Cornett Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility



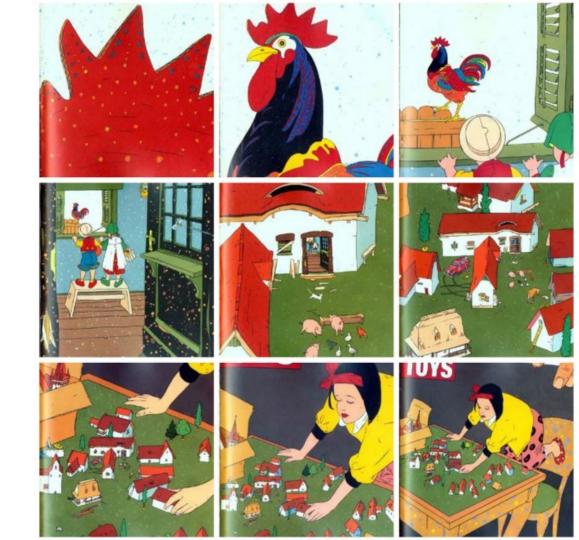






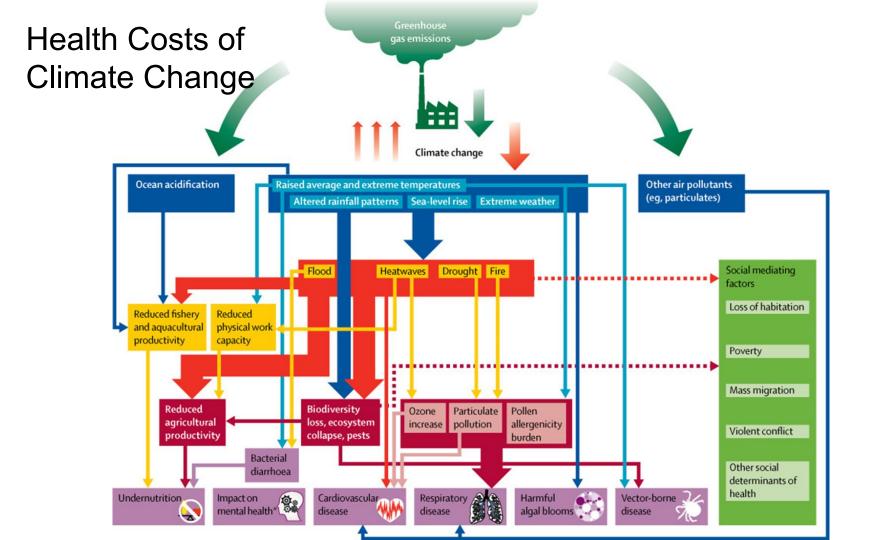


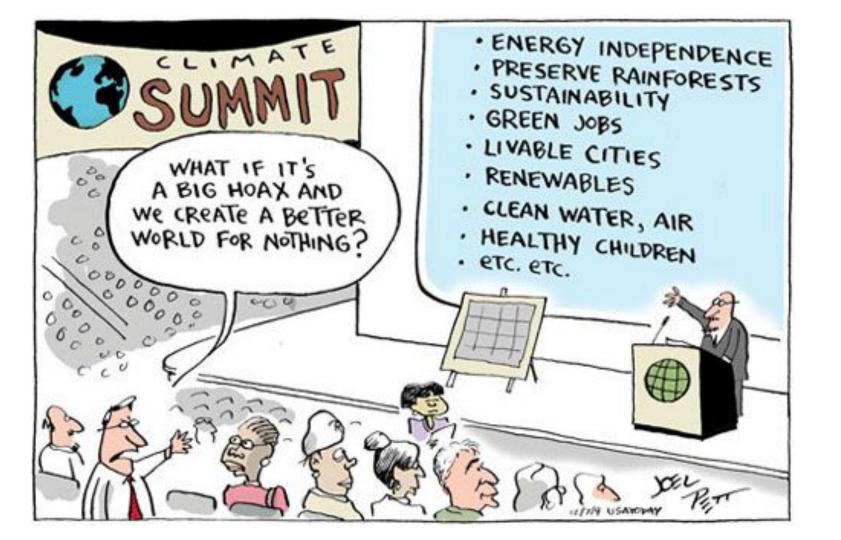
How does our perspective influence our actions?



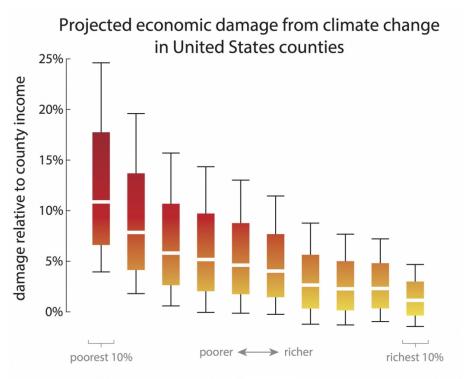








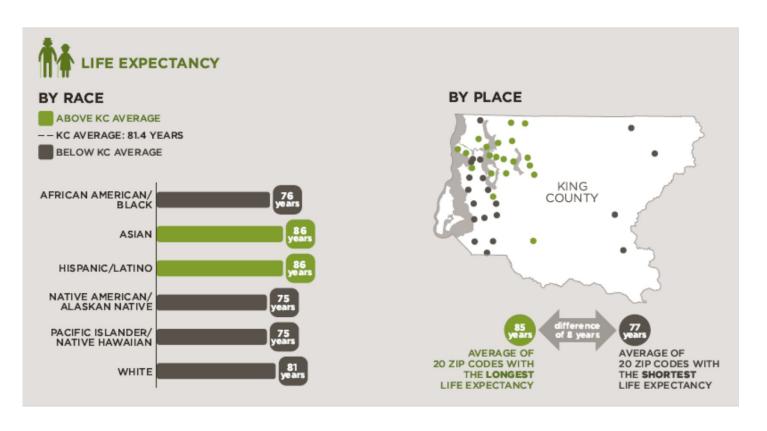
Inequity in climate change damages



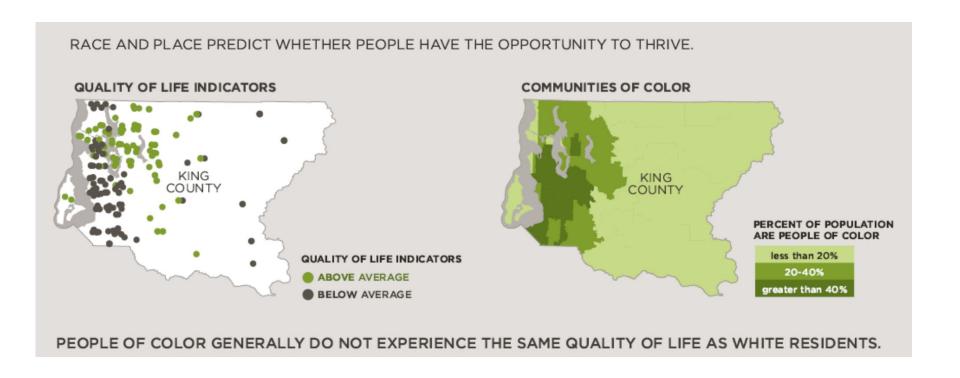
US counties in order of current income per person

Hsiang, Kopp, Jina, Rising, et al. (2017)

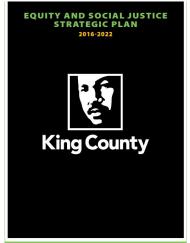
Inequity in life expectancy



Inequity in quality of life indicators



KC Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan

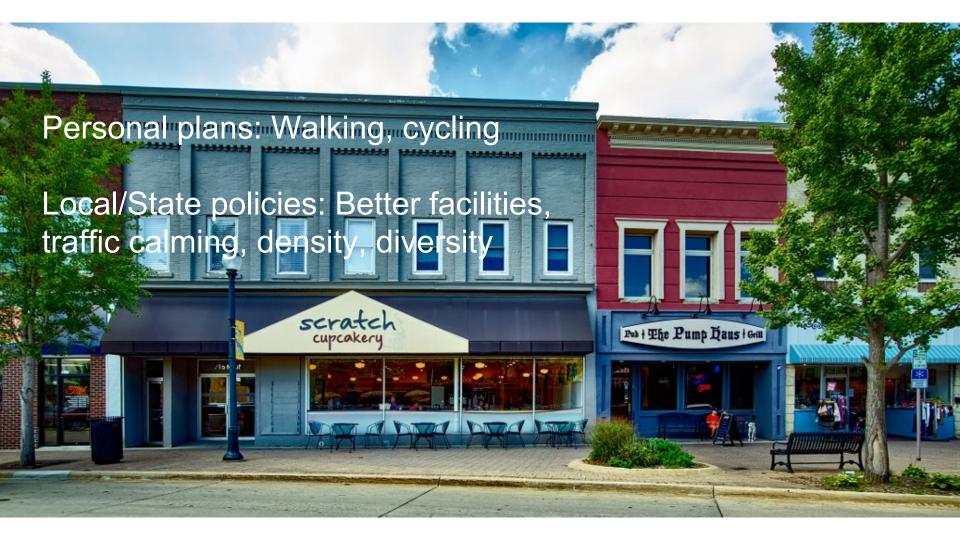


- Heat events, urban flooding and natural disasters will disproportionately affect low-income communities and communities of color
- Lower income populations have the least resources to mitigate impacts











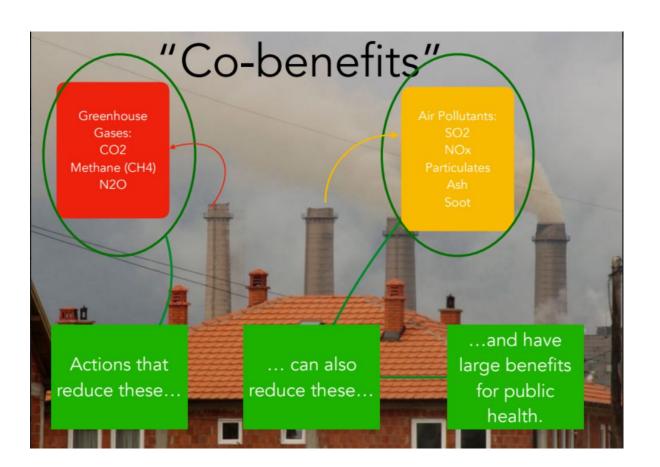












Credit: Jonathan Buonocore, "Air Quality and Health Co-Benefits of a Carbon Fee and Rebate Bill in Massachusetts," Center for Health and the Global Environment, Harvard University.

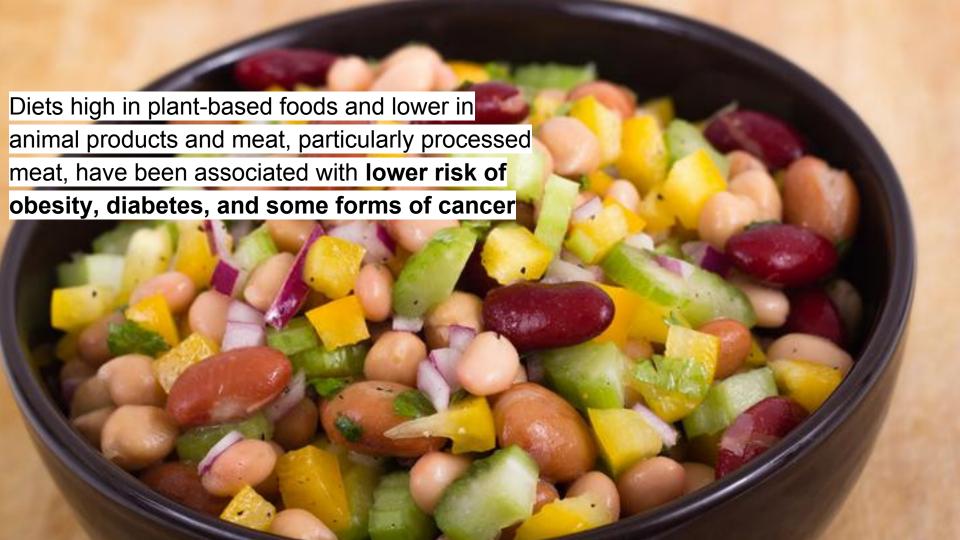






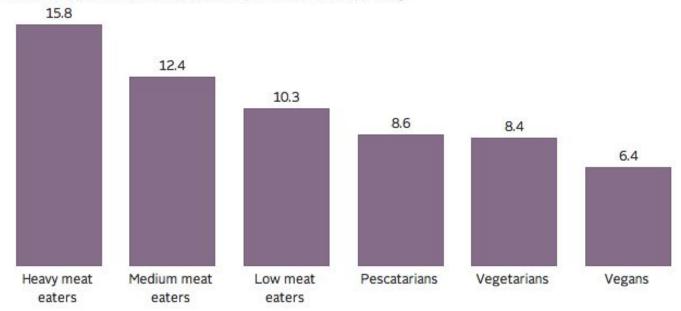
What we eat is recognized as a major indicator of our quality of life, impacting heart health, diabetes, mood, and more.





Less meat, fewer emissions

Carbon footprint of various UK diets, in pounds of CO2-eq per day



Source: Scarborough et. al. (2014)



BEANS FOR BEEF?

"Even if nothing about our energy infrastructure or transportation system changed—and even if people kept eating chicken and pork and eggs and cheese—this one dietary change could achieve somewhere between 46 and 74 percent of the reductions needed to meet the target."

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2jtDZXbN-_c



The Atlantic

