

27 Excess mortality related to heat

Indicator type **Core indicator**

Published

Versioning

First publication Latest update

Area and sub-area

Area and sub-area

Presentation

Tier

Indicator definition and description

Unit of measure

Coverage

Spatial aggregation

Reference period

Update frequency

Base period

Disaggregation (operational indicators)

Disaggregation (operational indicators)	Comments
<input type="text" value="Gender, age groups and disabilities"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Spatial"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Temporal (by month, by season)"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Income group"/>	<input type="text"/>

Other related -indicators (e.g.contextual, proxy, other core indicators)

ID	Subindicator	Type
<input type="text" value="80"/>	<input type="text" value="Share of people working outside"/>	<input type="text" value="Contextual indicator"/>
<input type="text" value="37"/>	<input type="text" value="Proportion of population living in dwellings with air conditioners or air conditioning"/>	<input type="text" value="Contextual indicator"/>

Relevance

Policy context and rationale

Related SDG indicator (SDG I.)

Relation w SDG-I.

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Related Sendai Framework I.

Not applicable

Policy references

Methodology

Methodology for indicator calculation

This indicator is calculated as the estimated number of excess deaths which can be attributed to heat compared to the expected number of deaths in the heatwave period.
There is no internationally agreed methodology for calculation of this indicator. For an example of existing methodology, refer to the methodology reference.

Methodology references

Document title	Link
Quantitative risk assessment of the effects of climate change on selected causes of death, 2030s and 2050s (World Health Organization, 2014)	https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/134014

Classification syst.

Not applicable

Data sources

Main source

Other than official statistics

Explanation

Estimation

SEEA Accounts that can serve as data sources

UN-FDES

International databases containing this indicator

Comments

Comments

A cutoff time when the outcomes are observed needs to be included in the estimation.
The estimation is limited to the older population (aged 65 years or over) because this is the population considered most at risk of heat-related mortality, and also to avoid double counting with other outcomes.