

Canadians can expect storms, wildfires, heat waves, freezing rain and droughts to become more **common** and **more intense**

Cities often have **higher temperatures** and **levels of air pollution** than rural areas, conditions which can be exacerbated by **climate change**

CLIMATE CHANGE: HEALTH AND URBAN LIVING

Health and emergency services could struggle to help communities in need of evacuation or treatment for climate change-related disasters



Inhaling smoke from more frequent regional wildfires can cause lung damage and result in the **evacuation of entire communities**

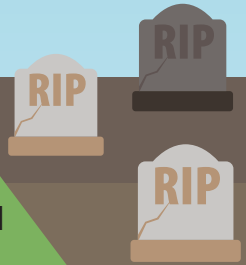


Warming waters can negatively affect freshwater and seafood supplies



Seniors, children, Indigenous peoples, and the socially and economically disadvantaged are most vulnerable to **climate change**

In 2008, air pollution was estimated to be responsible for the death of **21,000 Canadians**



Higher average temperatures could lead to the spread of **rare and exotic diseases** in Canada



In cities, water flows **more rapidly** over land that has been built on and paved over, leading to **flooded or damaged roads, overflow of sewer systems** and **flooded buildings**

Natural disasters can **negatively affect mental health**, causing or contributing to **anxiety, depression, lack of concentration, post-traumatic stress disorder, sleep difficulties** and more



Floods can cause **injuries**, as well as **respiratory illnesses** from mold



Floods, one of the most **common, destructive** and **costly natural disasters** in Canada, are happening **more frequently**



More frequent droughts could lead to **higher food prices**, putting low-income people at risk and increasing **food insecurity**

