

Climate Change: Frequently Asked Questions

The Earth's climate is changing. Rising temperatures are already driving changes in climate around the globe, including changes in precipitation patterns and the frequency or intensity of extreme events such as storms, floods, droughts, and heat waves. The warmer climate has also led to rising sea levels, changes in snow and ice cover, longer growing seasons, and impacts on infrastructure, public health, and ecosystems. Many of these observed changes are linked to the rising levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, caused by human activities.¹

See the frequently asked questions below to learn more about the causes of climate change, why it matters, and what we can do about it.

What is climate?

Climate refers to average weather conditions over many years. For example, the climate in Minnesota is cold and snowy in the winter, while the climate in Hawai'i is warm and humid all year long. Weather, in contrast, refers to a specific event or condition that happens over a period of hours or days. For example, a thunderstorm, a snowstorm, and today's temperature all describe weather.

What is climate change?

Climate change involves significant changes, over several decades or longer, in temperature, precipitation, wind patterns, and other aspects of climate. Weather varies naturally from year to year, so one unusually cold or wet year followed by an unusually warm or dry year would not be considered a sign of climate change. Climate change involves longer-term trends, such as a gradual shift toward warmer, wetter, or drier conditions.

"GLOBAL WARMING" VS. "CLIMATE CHANGE"

Global warming is just one aspect of climate change. It's a term used to describe the recent rise in the global average temperature near Earth's surface, which is caused mostly by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases (such as carbon dioxide and methane) in the atmosphere. The terms "global warming" and "climate change" are sometimes used interchangeably, but warming is only one of the ways in which climate is affected by rising concentrations of greenhouse gases.

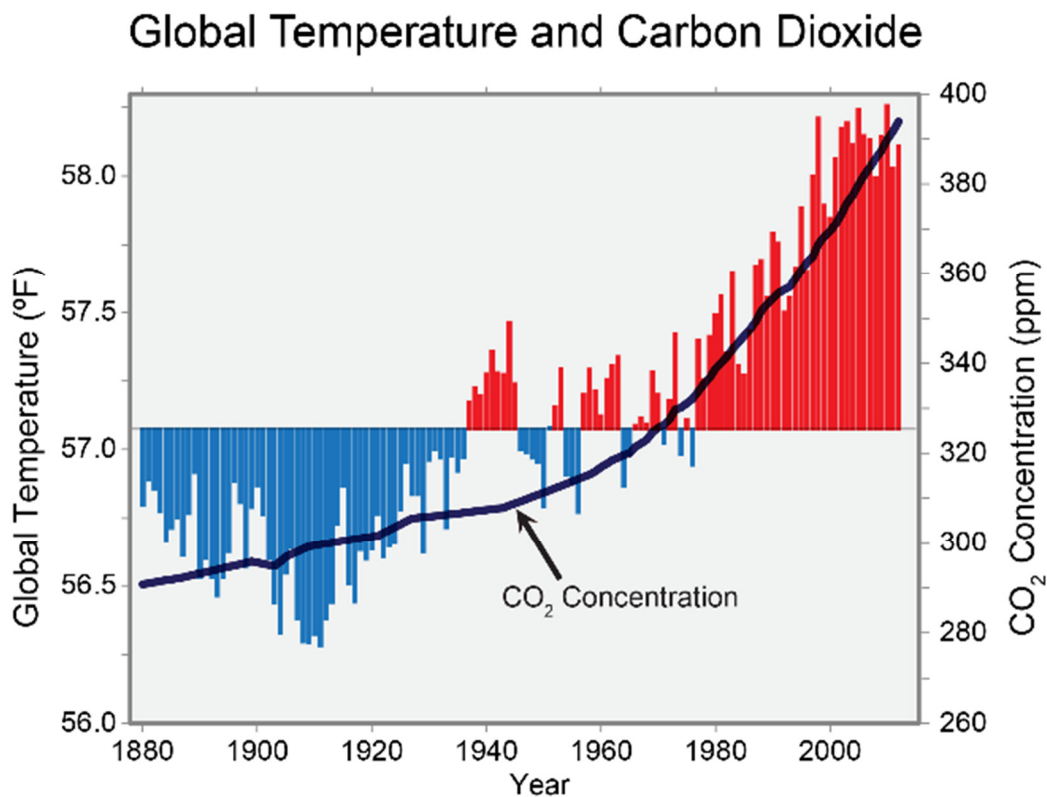
THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Greenhouse gases, such as CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide, act like a blanket around the planet. They trap energy in the atmosphere and cause it to warm. This phenomenon, called the greenhouse effect, is natural and necessary to support life on Earth: without it the Earth's average temperature would be around 0°F. But scientists agree that the continuing buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere—caused mainly by the burning of fossil fuels for energy—will upset the natural energy balance and change Earth's climate, with potentially dangerous risks to human health, infrastructure, the economy, and ecosystems.

What is the evidence that shows the climate is changing?

Hundreds of independent lines of evidence confirm that our climate is changing. For example, scientists have documented long-term changes around the world in temperature, precipitation, sea level, and the amount of heat stored in the ocean.² Especially dramatic changes are underway in the Arctic, where warming is amplified by powerful feedbacks. Reductions in sea ice, land-based ice, and snow cover, along with the thawing of permafrost, are having profound impacts in the Arctic and beyond.² Rising sea levels, caused mainly by the expansion of seawater as it warms, along with billions of tons of water added to the ocean each year from melting glaciers, ice caps, and ice sheets, are affecting coastal communities in many parts of the world, including places like South Florida, Chesapeake Bay, and low-lying communities along the Gulf Coast in the United States. Changes in the length of growing and pollen seasons, the timing of bird migrations, and range shifts in plants and wildlife provide still more evidence for recent changes in climate.²

See the signs of climate change in EPA's report, *Climate Change Indicators in the United States*: www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.



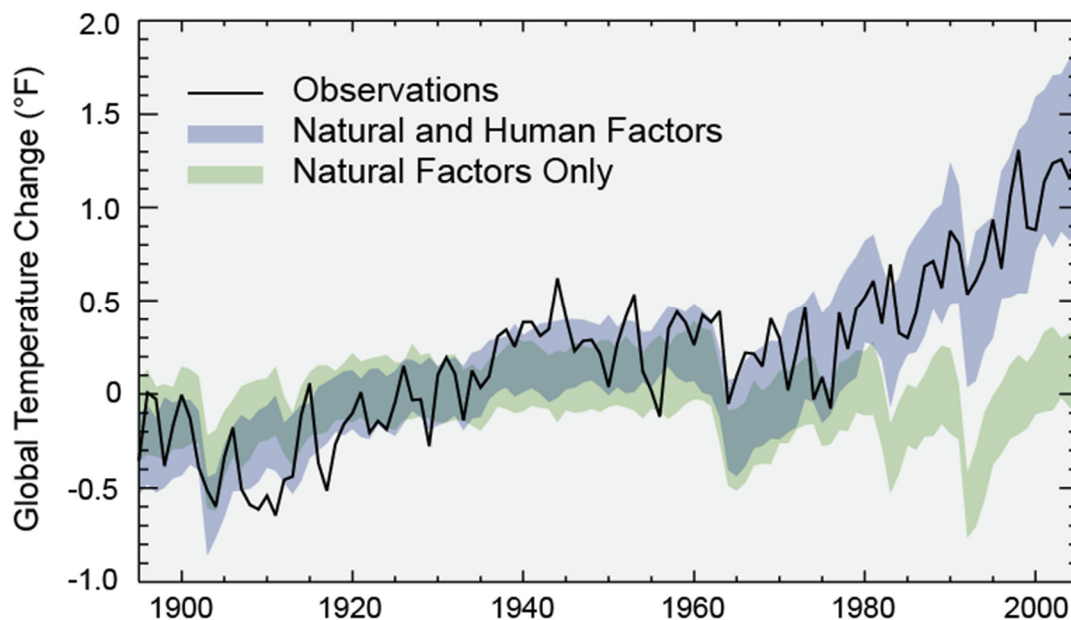
Red bars show global average (land and sea) temperatures above the long-term average, and blue bars indicate temperatures below the long-term average. The black line shows the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Source: National Climate Assessment, 2014

How do we know humans are causing climate change?

Climate scientists have concluded that humans are largely responsible for the climate change that has occurred since the 1950s.¹ Human activities—such as burning fossil fuels for energy, cultivating crops, raising livestock, and clearing forests—are releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These greenhouse gases are being emitted faster than forests and the oceans can remove them, causing them to build up in the atmosphere. The atmospheric concentration of CO₂ has increased by more than 40% since pre-industrial times, and the current CO₂ level is higher than it has been in at least 800,000 years.¹ We know that human activities are the cause of this increase because the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by burning fossil fuels carries a distinct chemical fingerprint that's detectable in the atmosphere.³

Scientists have known since the 1800s that greenhouse gases trap heat, preventing it from escaping to space. The warming effect of greenhouse gases is amplified by feedbacks, especially from water vapor (a powerful and plentiful natural greenhouse gas), leading to more warming and changes in climate. Natural influences on climate, such as changes in solar radiation, natural cycles, volcanic eruptions, and the climate's normal year-to-year variability, can't fully explain the current warming trend. The climate changes observed in recent decades follow a number of patterns—such as cooling at high altitudes and more warming at night than during the day—that are consistent with what scientists would expect from an increase in greenhouse gases rather than changes in solar variability or other natural causes.¹

Separating Human and Natural Influences on Climate



Climate models that account only for the effects of natural processes cannot explain the warming observed over the past century. Models that also account for the greenhouse gases emitted by humans are able to explain this warming. Source: 2014 National Climate Assessment

Why is climate change a serious problem?

The Earth's average temperature has risen by 1.5°F over the past century, and climate scientists estimate it will rise another 0.5 to 8.6°F by the end of this century, depending, in part, on future emissions.¹ That may not sound like much to worry about, since most of us experience much greater temperature changes over the course of a day or from season to season. But the global average temperature during the height of the last ice age was only 5 to 9°F cooler than it is today.⁴ Relatively small changes in the planet's average temperature can mean big changes in local and regional climate, creating risks to public health and safety,⁵ water resources, agriculture, infrastructure, and ecosystems.⁶ Here are some examples:








- **Increasing heat waves:** Heat waves have become more frequent in the United States in recent decades. Climate scientists expect the number of days with temperatures above 90°F to increase in the United States as the climate changes, especially toward the end of this century.⁶
- **More extreme weather:** In addition to heat waves, changes in precipitation patterns, including extreme precipitation events, storms, and floods, are becoming more common and more severe in many regions, and this is expected to continue.⁶
- **Intensified droughts:** Higher temperatures lead to increased rates of evaporation and can lead to more rapid drying of soils. Without reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, longer-term droughts are expected to intensify in much of the Southwest, the Great Plains, and the Southeast.⁶
- **Impacts on crops:** Over the past 40 years, climate disruptions to agricultural production have increased, and this is expected to continue.⁶
- **More wildfires:** The area burned by wildfire in parts of western North America is expected to double (or more) for each 1.8°F increase in global average temperature.⁷
- **Rising sea levels:** Global sea level has risen by about eight inches since the late 1800s, and is projected to rise another 1 to 4 feet by the end of this century.⁶ Flooding is becoming more frequent along the U.S. coastline, especially in the Mid-Atlantic region where the land is simultaneously sinking.²
- **Impacts on health:** Climate change is increasing our exposure to extreme temperatures, extreme weather events; degraded air quality; diseases transmitted through food, water, and insects; and stresses to mental health and well-being. These threats to human health are expected to increase with continued climate change.⁵

How does climate change affect my health?

Climate change endangers our health by affecting our food and water sources, the air we breathe, the weather we experience, and our interactions with the built and natural environments. As the climate continues to change, the risks to human health continue to grow. Although every American is vulnerable to the health impacts associated with climate change, some populations are disproportionately vulnerable, including those with low income, some communities of color, immigrant groups (including

those with limited English proficiency), Indigenous peoples, children and pregnant women, older adults, vulnerable occupational groups, persons with disabilities, and persons with preexisting or chronic medical conditions.⁵ The diagram below shows specific examples of how climate change can affect human health, now and in the future. These effects could occur at local, regional, or national scales.

Examples of Climate Impacts on Human Health

	Climate Driver	Exposure	Health Outcome	Impact
 Extreme Heat	More frequent, severe, prolonged heat events	Elevated temperatures	Heat-related death and illness	Rising temperatures will lead to an increase in heat-related deaths and illnesses.
 Outdoor Air Quality	Increasing temperatures and changing precipitation patterns	Worsened air quality (ozone, particulate matter, and higher pollen counts)	Premature death, acute and chronic cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses	Rising temperatures and wildfires and decreasing precipitation will lead to increases in ozone and particulate matter, elevating the risks of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.
 Flooding	Rising sea level and more frequent or intense extreme precipitation, hurricanes, and storm surge events	Contaminated water, debris, and disruptions to essential infrastructure	Drowning, injuries, mental health consequences, gastrointestinal and other illness	Increased coastal and inland flooding exposes populations to a range of negative health impacts before, during, and after events.
 Vector-Borne Infection (Lyme Disease)	Changes in temperature extremes and seasonal weather patterns	Earlier and geographically expanded tick activity	Lyme disease	Ticks will show earlier seasonal activity and a generally northward range expansion, increasing risk of human exposure to Lyme disease-causing bacteria.
 Water-Related Infection (<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>)	Rising sea surface temperature, changes in precipitation and runoff affecting coastal salinity	Recreational water or shellfish contaminated with <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> induced diarrhea & intestinal illness, wound and blood-stream infections, death	Increases in water temperatures will alter timing and location of <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> growth, increasing exposure and risk of water-borne illness.
 Food-Related Infection (<i>Salmonella</i>)	Increases in temperature, humidity, and season length	Increased growth of pathogens, seasonal shifts in incidence of <i>Salmonella</i> exposure	<i>Salmonella</i> infection, gastrointestinal outbreaks	Rising temperatures increase <i>Salmonella</i> prevalence in food; longer seasons and warming winters increase risk of exposure and infection.
 Mental Health and Well-Being	Climate change impacts, especially extreme weather	Level of exposure to traumatic events, like disasters	Distress, grief, behavioral health disorders, social impacts, resilience	Changes in exposure to climate- or weather-related disasters cause or exacerbate stress and mental health consequences, with greater risk for certain populations.

Source: (US Global Change Research Program). The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment

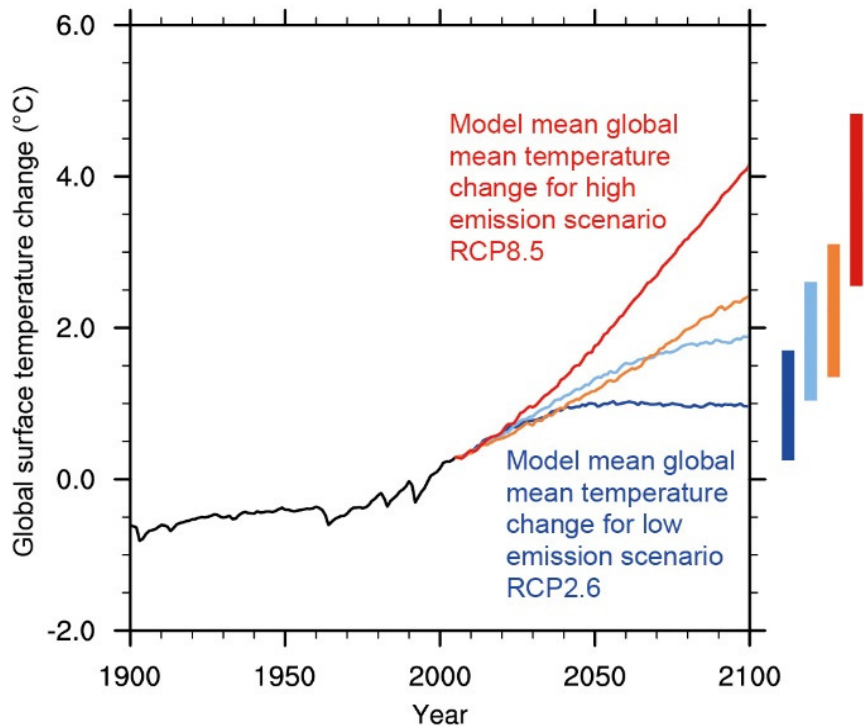
How can we reduce the risks we face from climate change?

By making choices that reduce greenhouse gas pollution, and preparing for the changes expected in the future, we can reduce risks from climate change. Our decisions today will shape the world we live in and the world we leave to our children and grandchildren.

Due to time lags in the climate system and the fact that CO₂ stays in the atmosphere for hundreds or thousands of years, the climate will continue to warm until at least mid-century regardless of what we do today to reduce emissions (see graph at right). If we fail to make substantial cuts to greenhouse gas emissions, the Earth will keep warming for centuries to come.¹

But it is not too late to address climate change and reduce the risks of impacts in the second half of this century and beyond. Doing so will require substantial cuts in greenhouse emissions. This will require stepping up improvements in energy efficiency, reducing waste, slowing deforestation, and shifting to cleaner energy sources.

Communities can also prepare for the changes in the decades ahead by identifying and reducing their vulnerabilities and incorporating consideration of climate change risks into planning and development. Such actions can ensure that the most vulnerable populations—such as young children, older adults, and people living in poverty—are protected from health and safety threats from climate change.



Observed and Projected Changes in Global Average Temperature.

Under four possible emissions scenarios (known as Representative Concentration Pathways, or RCPs). The vertical bars at right show likely ranges in temperature by the end of the century. Note that temperature trends associated with the alternative emissions pathways only start to diverge around mid-century, indicating that some climate change is inevitable in the next few decades regardless of how quickly we reduce emissions today. Source: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2013.

What are the benefits of acting on climate change now?

Economic studies suggest that the longer we wait to act on climate change, the more expensive it will be.⁸ There are many technologies already available, and actions we can take today, that will help us reduce our risks. Many of the actions that we can take to address climate change will have immediate benefits, such as cleaner, healthier air, as well as significant future climate benefits. A recent EPA study found that global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions could avoid tens of thousands of deaths annually in the U.S. by the end of the century and avoid billions of dollars in damages related to water shortages, agricultural losses, flooding, and other impacts.⁸

Can I make a difference?

Yes – small actions really add up! There are many things that individuals and business can take to reduce their carbon footprint and act on climate change. Simple actions such as using energy-efficient light bulbs, looking for the ENERGY STAR label on appliances and other products, recycling and composting, purchasing green power, using public transit, and bicycling or walking instead of driving can make a difference by reducing your household's carbon footprint.

As thousands of households and businesses have already discovered, improving energy efficiency in our homes and products can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also save money. EPA's ENERGY STAR program, a voluntary initiative that drives more widespread use of energy-efficient products and practices, has saved U.S. businesses, organizations, and consumers more than \$362 billion in energy costs since 1992 while avoiding more than 2 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. Learn more at www.energystar.gov.

Where to learn more

- EPA's Climate Change site provides details on the science and impacts of climate change, sources of emissions, a household emissions calculator, and much more: <https://www.epa.gov/climatechange>
- The What You Can Do pages on the Climate Change site offer suggestions for what you can do at home, at the office, at school, and on the road to reduce your greenhouse gas emissions: <https://www.epa.gov/climatechange/what-you-can-do-about-climate-change>
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) runs climate.gov, a source for news and features on U.S. and global climate, maps and data, and resources for teachers: <https://www.climate.gov/>
- NASA's Global Climate Change site provides news, educational information, apps, images, multimedia, and other resources: <http://climate.nasa.gov/>
- The U.S. Global Change Research Program conducts the U.S. National Climate Assessment and conducts a wide range of other research on climate change: <http://www.globalchange.gov/>
 - The National Academy of Sciences report, Climate Change Evidence and Causes, looks at 20 common questions about climate change, and provides authoritative answers from leading

climate scientists. Download the report: <http://dels.nas.edu/resources/static-assets/exec-office-other/climate-change-full.pdf> (pdf, 36 pp., 3.7 MB)

¹ IPCC (2013). [Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/). Accessed at: <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>

² EPA (2016). Indicators of Climate Change in the United States. Accessed at: www.epa.gov/climate-indicators

³ IPCC (2007). Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Frequently Asked Questions: FAQ 7.1. Accessed at: https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/fag-7-1.html

⁴ IPCC (2007). Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Executive Summary. Accessed at: https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch6s6-es.html

⁵ USGCRP (2016). The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment. Accessed at: <https://health2016.globalchange.gov/> Accessed at: <https://health2016.globalchange.gov/>

⁶ USGCRP (2014). Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment. U.S. Global Change Research Program. Accessed at: <http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

⁷ NAS (2011) Climate Stabilization Targets: Emissions, Concentrations, and Impacts Over Decades to Millennia. Accessed at: <http://nas-sites.org/americasclimatechoices/other-reports-on-climate-change/climate-stabilization-targets/>

⁸ EPA (2015). Climate Change in the United States: Benefits of Global Action. Accessed at: www.epa.gov/cira