# Article information:

Temperature effects on mortality and household adaptation: Evidence from China - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0095069618304054>

# Article summary:

1. This paper examines the effects of extreme temperatures on mortality rates in China, finding a U-shaped relationship between temperature and mortality rates.

2. The heat-related (cold-related) effect is 3.5 times (3.2 times) as large as previous findings that used U.S. data, and it is especially large for the elderly population, mainly due to excess deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases.

3. The paper also explores households’ adaptation behaviors to extreme temperatures, finding that urban households adaptively increase energy consumption when they are exposed to cold temperatures and purchase more air conditioners on hot and cold days, while rural households are unresponsive to temperature fluctuations.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Temperature Effects on Mortality and Household Adaptation: Evidence from China” provides an interesting analysis of the effects of extreme temperatures on mortality rates in China, as well as households’ adaptation behaviors to extreme temperatures. The article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted.

First, the article does not provide any evidence for its claims about the differences between rural and urban households in terms of their responses to extreme temperatures; this could be seen as a form of one-sided reporting or partiality towards one side of the argument without providing evidence for both sides equally. Additionally, there is no discussion of possible risks associated with climate change or how these risks may affect different populations differently; this could lead readers to underestimate the potential impacts of climate change on human health in developing countries such as China.

Furthermore, while the article does discuss how global greenhouse gas emissions may lead to an increase in annual mortality rate by 2061–2080, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative solutions that could be implemented in order to mitigate these effects; this could lead readers to overlook other potential solutions that may be available for addressing climate change-related health issues in developing countries such as China.

Finally, while the article does provide some evidence for its claims about temperature effects on mortality rates and household adaptation behaviors in China, it does not provide any evidence for its claims about similar studies conducted in other countries such as the United States; this could lead readers to overestimate the reliability of its conclusions without considering other sources of evidence from other countries or regions.

In conclusion, while “Temperature Effects on Mortality and Household Adaptation: Evidence from China” provides an interesting analysis of temperature effects on mortality rates and household adaptation behaviors in China, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Climate Change Impacts on Human Health
* Household Adaptation to Extreme Temperatures
* Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mortality
* Mitigation Strategies for Climate Change
* Temperature Effects on Mortality in Other Countries
* Climate Change and Health Risks in Developing Countries

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/320b07ea38a89598211d161fa4086754>