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HEATWAVES' IMPACT ON SOCIAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON ELDERLY WOMEN IN A FRENCH METROPOLIS

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CONTEXT

Health: "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (WHO 1946)

Psychological effects:

Mental illnesses

Anxiety and depression

Obsessive thoughts

Lack of motivation

Amplified emotions/aggressiveness

Mood disorders

Some heat effects on health

Physiological effects:

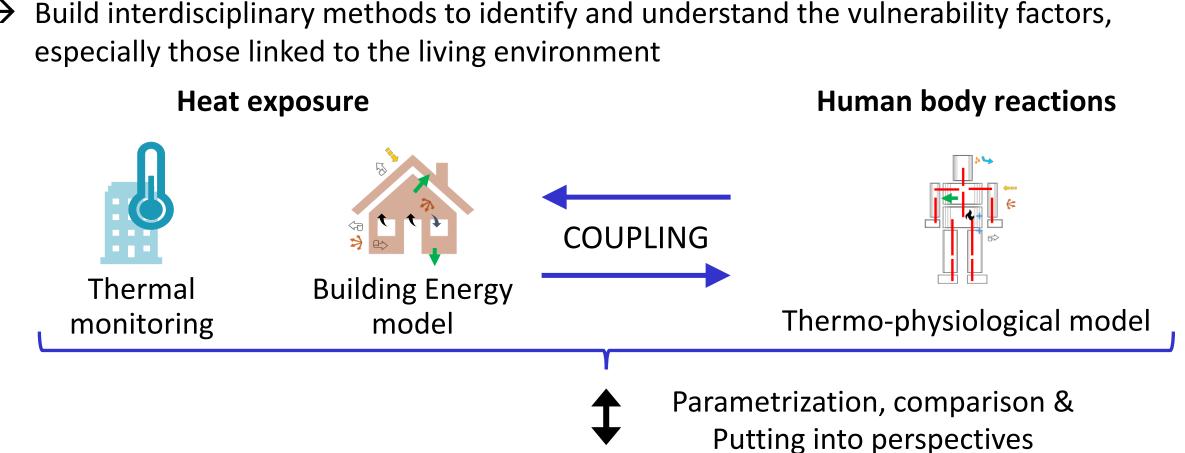
- Oedema
- Heat cramps
- Heat syncope
- Dehydration
- Heatstroke
- Sleep disorders & Fatigue

Effects observed at epidemiological scale:

- Rised morbidity rates for chronic illnesses (respiratory, cardiovascular, renal, psychiatric...)
- Increased risk of accidents

Health vulnerability and urban heat stress – An interdisciplinary study of reactions to heat (doctoral project)

- > Study the effects of urban overheating on individual health
- → Build interdisciplinary methods to identify and understand the vulnerability factors,







Phone follow-up

Météo du jour 🔆 🎋 🛆 🤿 🥋 🏠 Daily notebook

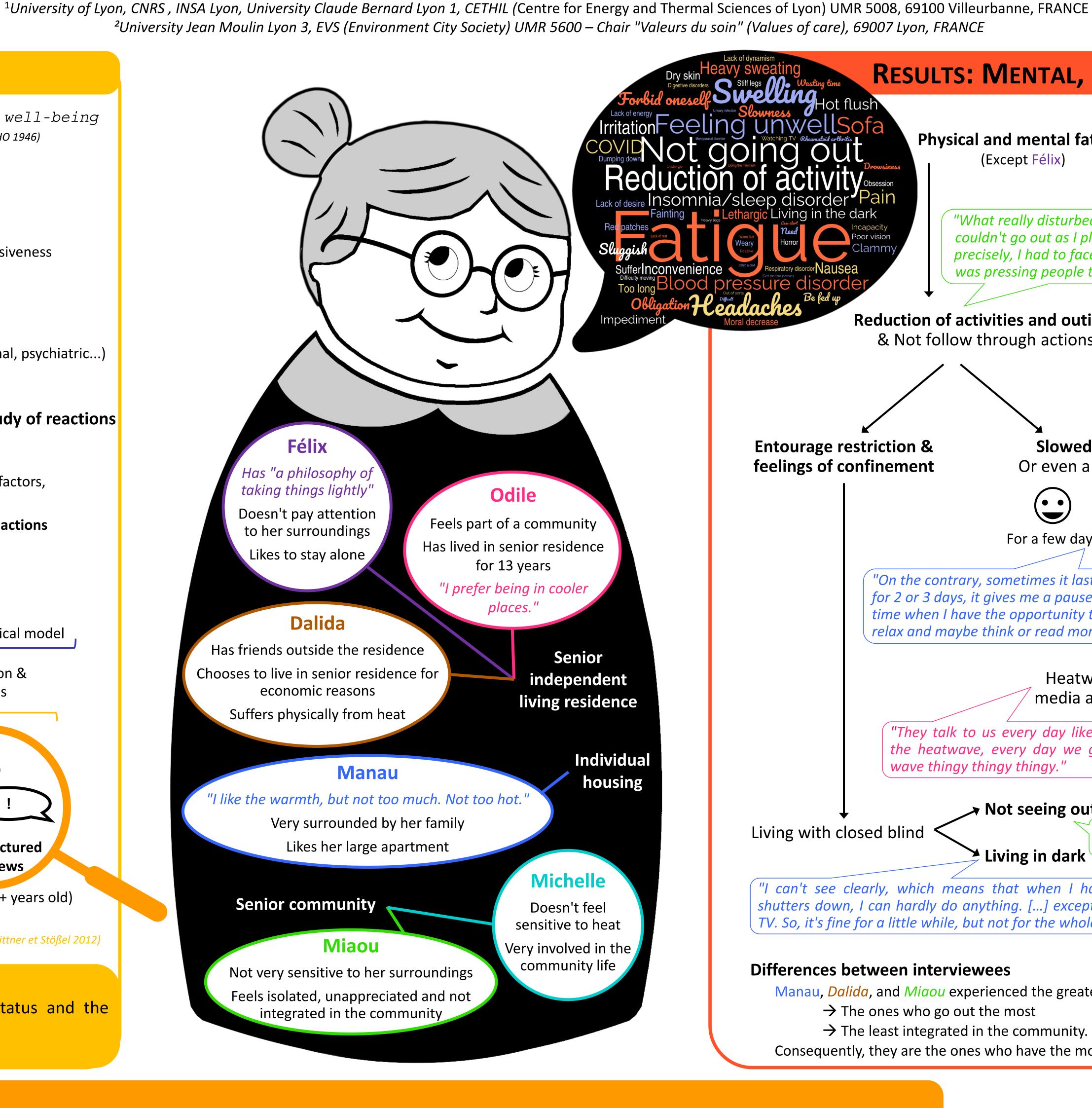


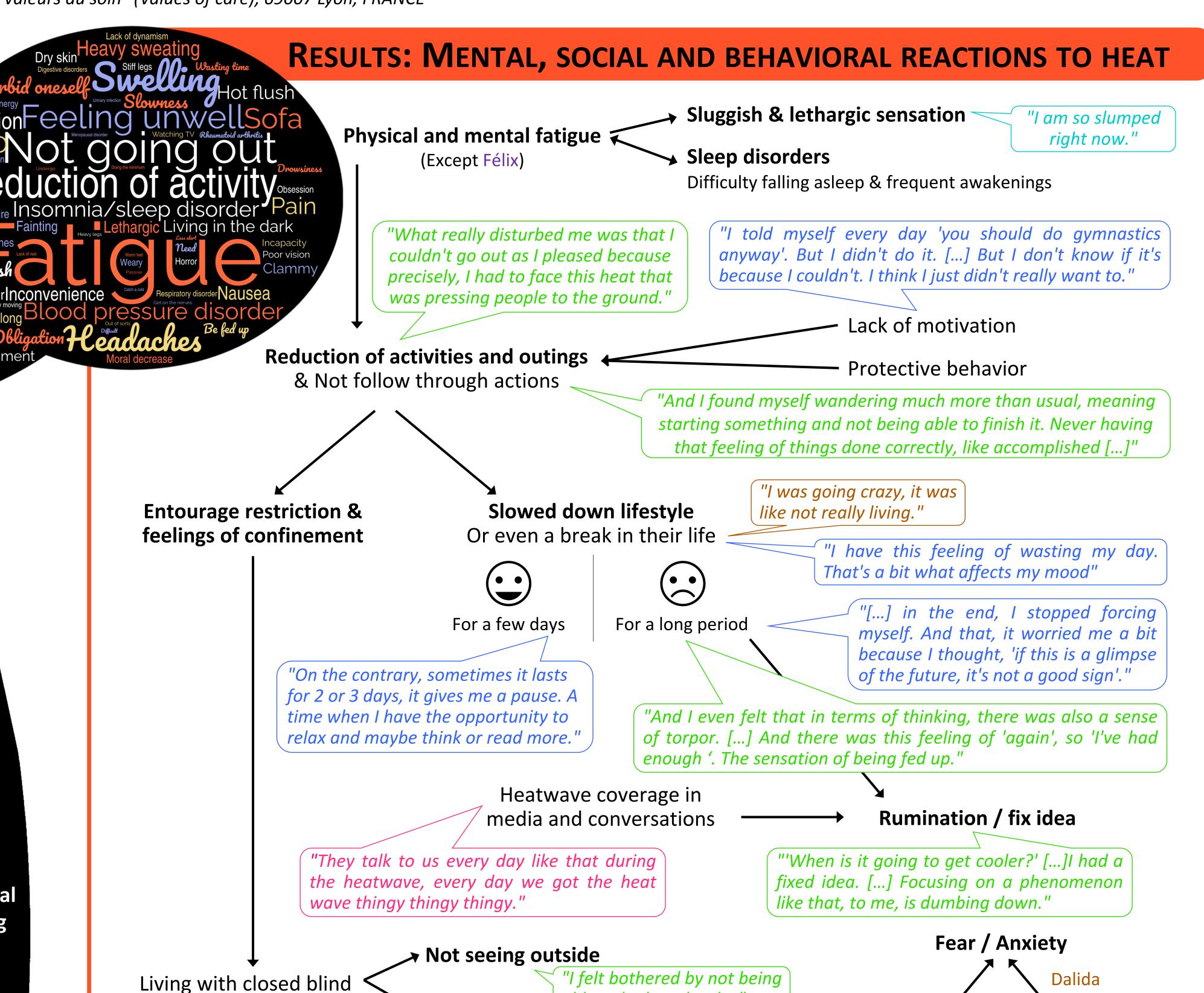
> Experiment the methods on a vulnerable population, the elderly women (70+ years old)

Epidemiologically vulnerable (Ellena, Breil, et Soriani 2020) but individually vulnerable Not according to their feelings (Bittner et Stößel 2012)

Objectives:

- > Identify overheating impacts on lifestyle, behaviour, mental status and the relation to living space
- → Discuss about vulnerability factors associated





Differences between interviewees

Manau, Dalida, and Miaou experienced the greatest impacts on their lifestyle, behaviour, and mental well-being.

able to look at the sky."

- → The ones who go out the most
- → The least integrated in the community.

Consequently, they are the ones who have the most to lose because of it.

"I can't see clearly, which means that when I have to live with the

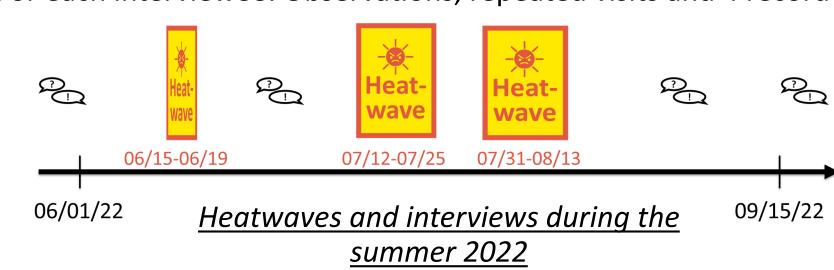
shutters down, I can hardly do anything. [...] except watch nonsense on

TV. So, it's fine for a little while, but not for the whole afternoon."

METHODS: SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

→ Qualitatively explore and deeply investigate the context of heat effects, gathering detailed accounts of lived experiences.

For each interviewee: Observations, repeated visits and 4 recorded interviews



6 elderly women (70 -87 years old)

Living in one of biggest French metropolis Autonomous and without serious chronic illness

Qualitative approach

→ Not representative of a population → Following ethnographic methods that emphasize the

importance of researcher-subject relationship: disturbance that the ethnographer imposes through their presence in what observe, which also disturbs ethnographer themselves, far from being epistemological considered obstacle be neutralized, that needs to is an infinitely fruitful source of knowledge." (Laplantine 1987, [p183])

The interviews were conducted in French To keep the interviewee identity secret, each interviewee chose a nickname

Themes for interviews analysis Characteristics Life course Who is the interviewee? **Environmental & social environnement** Enjoy **Adapt herself Endure** Protect herself How the interviewee reacts? Monitor Self-Regulate Appreciate How her body reacts? Suffer her thermal environment? the heatwaves and their risks? What are her perceptions and representations about... her (old) age? her own vulnerability?

PERSPECTIVES

Living in dark \(\)

Heat reactions has be compared with thermal environment, body responses, and vulnerability factors

Global change

concern

"Watching the weather on TV, as soon as

they announced another heatwave, well, I

had the jitters, I was scared, I was irritated."

Physical heat

effects

Individual particularities or global phenomena?

→ These qualitative findings could serve as assumptions for a quantitative survey

References

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