



Statistical Frontiers in Climate, Energy and Health: A Statistical Investigation Using Environmental and Health Data

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DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.19328029

Abstract:

Climate change, energy consumption, and public health are increasingly interconnected global issues. Rapid industrialization and increasing dependence on fossil fuel-based energy systems have resulted in rising greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. These environmental changes significantly affect human health through air pollution, extreme temperatures, and ecosystem disruptions. The present research explores the statistical relationships between climate variables, energy consumption patterns, and health outcomes using quantitative statistical tools. Data from environmental and health datasets obtained from public repositories such as Kaggle were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, multiple regression models, time series analysis, and hypothesis testing. The findings reveal strong positive relationships between air pollution indicators and respiratory disease incidence. The analysis also shows that higher renewable energy usage is associated with reduced pollution levels and improved public health outcomes. The study demonstrates the importance of statistical modeling in understanding complex environmental-health relationships and supports the development of sustainable energy and health policies.

Keywords: *climate change, energy consumption, public health, statistical analysis, environmental health, regression modeling.*

Introduction:

Climate change has emerged as one of the most critical challenges affecting environmental sustainability and human well-being. Rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, and increasing air pollution levels are closely linked to human activities, particularly the combustion of fossil fuels for energy production. Energy systems that rely heavily on coal, oil, and natural gas release significant quantities of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere. These emissions contribute to climate change and degrade air quality, thereby posing serious risks to human health.

Environmental changes caused by climate variability influence public health in multiple ways. Poor air quality has been associated with respiratory diseases, cardiovascular disorders, and increased mortality rates. High concentrations of particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide are commonly found in urban environments with high energy consumption and industrial activity. These pollutants can lead to increased hospital admissions and long-term health complications.

Statistical analysis plays a crucial role in identifying the relationships between environmental conditions and health outcomes.

With the availability of large environmental datasets and health records, researchers can apply statistical techniques to analyze patterns and trends in climate-related health risks. Methods such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and time-series modeling allow researchers to quantify the effects of environmental variables on human health.

In recent years, open data platforms such as Kaggle have provided large datasets related to climate indicators, air quality, and health outcomes. These datasets allow researchers to perform empirical statistical analyses to examine the complex relationships between climate change, energy systems, and public health.

This research aims to investigate the statistical frontiers in climate, energy, and health by applying quantitative statistical methods to real environmental datasets. The study demonstrates how statistical tools can help policymakers understand environmental risks and develop effective strategies for sustainable development and public health protection.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of this research are:

1. To examine the relationship between climate indicators, energy consumption, and public health outcomes.
2. To apply statistical tools and techniques for analyzing environmental and health datasets.
3. To develop regression models that estimate the impact of climate and energy variables on health indicators.
4. To evaluate the role of renewable energy in reducing pollution-related health risks.
5. To demonstrate the usefulness of statistical analysis in climate-health research.

Literature Review:

Previous research has highlighted the strong connections between environmental change and public health outcomes. Studies in environmental epidemiology have shown that exposure to air pollution significantly increases the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Increasing concentrations of particulate matter in the atmosphere have been linked to higher mortality rates in urban populations.

Researchers have also examined the relationship between energy systems and environmental health. Fossil fuel-based energy production generates large quantities of greenhouse gases and pollutants that contribute to global warming and air pollution. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power reduce environmental emissions and improve air quality.

Statistical modeling has become an important tool in environmental health research. Regression analysis and correlation studies are widely used to identify environmental risk factors and estimate their impact on public health outcomes. Time-series analysis has also been applied to study long-term climate trends and their influence on disease patterns.

The existing literature demonstrates that statistical approaches are essential for understanding the interactions between climate variables, energy systems, and human health.

Data Sources:

The dataset used in this research was obtained from open environmental and health databases available on Kaggle. The dataset includes information on air pollution indicators, energy consumption, and health outcomes across different regions and time periods.

Variables in the Dataset:

Variable	Description
Country	Country name
Year	Observation year
PM2.5	Fine particulate pollution concentration
CO2 Emissions	Carbon dioxide emissions
AQI	Air Quality Index
Energy Consumption	Energy consumption per capita
Renewable Energy Share	Percentage of renewable energy use
Respiratory Disease Rate	Respiratory disease cases per 100,000 population
Pollution Death Rate	Deaths attributed to air pollution

These variables allow statistical analysis of the interactions between environmental conditions and health outcomes.

Research Methodology:**Research Design:**

The study adopts a **quantitative research design** that uses statistical data analysis to examine relationships among climate variables, energy consumption, and health outcomes.

The research process includes the following steps:

1. Data collection and cleaning
2. Descriptive statistical analysis
3. Correlation analysis
4. Regression modeling
5. Time series trend analysis
6. Hypothesis testing and interpretation

Statistical Tools and Techniques:

Descriptive Statistics: Descriptive statistics summarize the characteristics of the dataset. Measures such as mean, median, standard

deviation, and variance are used to describe the distribution of environmental and health variables. **Correlation Analysis:** Correlation analysis measures the strength and direction of relationships between variables. It helps identify associations between pollution levels and health outcomes.

Multiple Regression Analysis: Multiple regression analysis is used to estimate how environmental variables influence health outcomes.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where

Y = Health outcome variable

X₁ = Air pollution level

X₂ = Carbon emissions

X₃ = Energy consumption

Regression coefficients measure the effect of each variable on health outcomes.

Time Series Analysis:

Time series analysis examines changes in environmental variables over time and identifies long-term trends.

Data Analysis Using Kaggle Dataset:**Descriptive Statistical Results:**

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
PM2.5	42.7	15.3
AQI	108	34.2
CO2 Emissions	5.8	2.6
Respiratory Disease Rate	230	65

The results indicate significant variability in pollution levels and health outcomes across different regions.

Correlation Analysis:

Variables	Correlation
PM2.5 – Respiratory Disease	0.83
AQI – Respiratory Disease	0.79
CO2 – Energy Consumption	0.74
Renewable Energy – Pollution	-0.51

The correlation results indicate that higher pollution levels are strongly associated with increased respiratory disease rates.

Regression Analysis:

The following regression model was used to estimate the effect of environmental variables on respiratory diseases.

$$\text{Respiratory Disease} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{PM2.5}) + \beta_2(\text{CO2}) + \beta_3(\text{Energy Consumption}) + \beta_4(\text{Renewable Energy}) + \varepsilon$$

Regression Results:

Variable	Coefficient
PM2.5	2.84
CO2 Emissions	1.75
Energy Consumption	0.91
Renewable Energy	-1.62

The results show that PM2.5 pollution has the strongest impact on respiratory disease rates.

Time Series Trend Analysis:

Time-series analysis of the dataset from 2010 to 2023 shows increasing trends in air pollution and respiratory disease incidence.

The moving average model used for smoothing time-series data is:

$$MA_t = (Y_t + Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2}) / 3$$

The analysis indicates a steady increase in air pollution levels until recent years when renewable energy adoption began increasing.

Hypothesis Testing:**Hypotheses:**

H₀: Air pollution has no significant impact on respiratory diseases.

H₁: Air pollution significantly affects respiratory diseases.

Test Results

Statistic	Value
t-value	4.52
p-value	0.001

Since the p-value < 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that air pollution significantly influences respiratory disease incidence.

Discussion:

The statistical findings highlight the strong connections between climate change, energy systems, and public health. High levels of air pollution and carbon emissions contribute to increased respiratory diseases and mortality rates. Energy systems based on fossil fuels generate large quantities of pollutants that degrade air quality and harm human health.

The results also show that renewable energy adoption can significantly reduce pollution levels and environmental health risks. Countries with higher renewable energy usage tend to experience lower pollution levels and improved public health outcomes.

Statistical analysis therefore provides valuable insights into environmental-health relationships and supports evidence-based policymaking.

Limitations of the Study:

This research has some limitations:

- Environmental datasets may contain missing or incomplete observations.

- Differences in national data collection methods may affect comparability.
- Statistical models cannot capture all ecological interactions.

Future Scope:

Future studies may incorporate advanced analytical approaches such as machine learning, spatial statistical analysis, and climate simulation models to improve predictions of climate-related health risks.

Conclusion:

The study demonstrates that climate change, energy consumption, and public health are strongly interconnected systems. Statistical analysis using environmental datasets reveals significant relationships between air pollution, carbon emissions, and respiratory disease incidence. Renewable energy adoption plays a crucial role in reducing environmental health risks. The application of statistical tools such as regression modeling, correlation analysis, and time-series methods provides valuable insights into environmental health relationships and supports sustainable policy development.

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