Environment International 76 (2015) 106–109

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environment International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envint

Erratum

Erratum to "Projecting future air pollution-related mortality under a changing climate: Progress, uncertainties and research needs" [*Environment International* 75 (2015): 21–32]

Lina Madaniyazi[a], Yuming Guo[b], Weiwei Yu[b], Shilu Tong[c,*]

[a] School of Public Health and Social Work, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove, QLD 4059, Australia
[b] School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD 4006, Australia
[c] School of Public Health and Social Work, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove, QLD 4059, Australia

Some of the rows in Table 2 were missed to be included in the published article. Given below is the correct and complete Table 2.

DOI of original article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2014.10.018.
* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: s.tong@qut.edu.au (S. Tong).

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2014.12.005

Table 2
Uncertainties of studies that projected air pollutant-related mortality under a changing climate.

Reference	Scenarios		Models			Health	
	Climate change scenario	Air pollution emission scenario	Climate change	Downscaling	The space–time air pollutants prediction model	The concentration–response function (relative risk)	Demographic change
Global projections							
Fang et al. (2013)	A1B	Constant emission	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) Atmospheric Model version 3 (AM3)	N/A	Chemistry-climate models (CCM)	Taken from epidemiological studies.	Did not consider.
Selin et al. (2009)	One scenario: SRES A1B	(1) Constant emissions; (2) 2050 precursor emissions based on A1B scenario.	NASA/GISS GCM 3	N/A	GEOS Chem Chemical Transport Model (CTM)	Taken from epidemiological studies	They assumed that the distribution of population within each region will remain constant as total regional population increases in the period 2000–2005.
West et al. (2007)	Three scenarios: SRES A2, CLE scenario, MFR		GCM	N/A	the LMDz-INCA chemistry-climate model	Taken from epidemiological studies.	The growth in population and its spatial distribution is modelled in four world regions, according to SRES A2 scenario. The CRF and mortality rate were assumed constant to 2030.
North America projections							
Post et al. (2012)	Four scenarios: A1b, A1Fi, A2, B1	Constant emission	GCM; regional climate model, including University of Illinois climate extension of the Penn State/national Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) Mesoscale Model, version 5 (CMM5) and Penn State/NCAR mesoscale Model, version 5 (MM5)	Dynamic downscaling: Regional climate model	Global chemical transport model (GCTM); regional air quality model, including Community Multiscale Air Quality Model (CMAQ), and Air Quality Model (AQM).	Taken from epidemiological studies.	They extrapolated these county-level mortality rates from 2004–2006 to 2050 using the U.S. Census Bureau national mortality life tables (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Five population projections have been estimated. One of these was simply the 2000 Census population. The rest of them were projected to the future year. The associated changes in age and geographic distribution were accounted for the projection.
Tagaris et al. (2010)	A1B	Daily average $PM_{2.5}$ and O_3 sensitivities to per 1% reduction in domain-wide SO_2, anthropogenic NO_x, NH_3, biogenic or anthropogenic VOC emissions in 2050 have been assessed.	GCM	Dynamic downscaling: MM5	CMAQ	Chosen from the U.S. EPA's Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) ver 2.4.8.	Did not consider
Chang et al. (2010)	One scenario: A2	Constant emission	The data were generated by the Canadian Regional Climate Model (CRCM) using boundary conditions from the third version of the Coupled Global Climate Model (CGCM3).	Dynamic downscaling: CRCM	The future ozone level was projected by statistical modelling, and a space–time model was constructed to describe present-day relationship between maximum daily 8-hr average O_3 concentrations and weather variables using recorded monitoring observations.	Controlling for temperature, dew-point temperature, and seasonality, relative risks associated with short-term exposure to ambient ozone during the summer months were estimated using a multi-site time series design.	Did not consider

(continued on next page)