



Outdoor clothing: its relationship to geography, climate, behaviour and cold-related mortality in Europe.

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Abstract: It has been suggested, that the inhabitants of northern European regions, who experience little cold-related mortality, protect themselves outdoors by wearing more clothing, at the same temperature, than people living in southern regions where such mortality is high. Outdoor clothing data were collected in eight regions from 6583 people divided by sex and age group (50-59 and 65-74 years). Across Europe, the total clothing worn (as assessed by dry thermal insulation and numbers of items or layers) increased significantly with cold, wind, less physical activity and longer periods outdoors. Men wore 0.14 clo (1 clo = 0.115 m² K W⁻¹) more than women and the older people wore 0.05 clo more than the younger group (both P

Winter mortality in relation to climate.

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