

Health, Energy & Equity



NEW YORK POST · 1d · on MSN

Heat wave set to roast NYC this week, starting with possible record Labor Day scorcher

The local mercury will likely peak between 92 and 94 degrees each day Monday ...

Lauren Smalls-Mantey, PhD

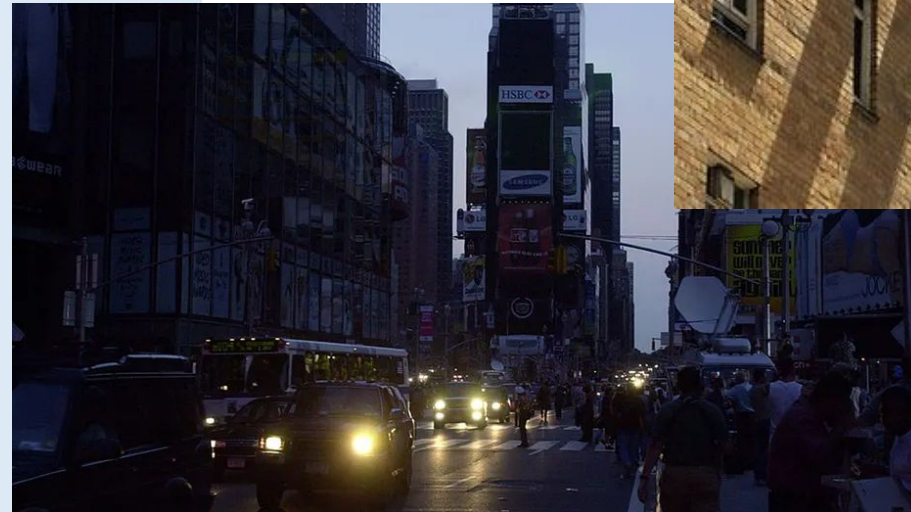
Senior Environmental Systems Scientist

Sarah Johnson, MS MPH

Exec Director, Air Quality Program

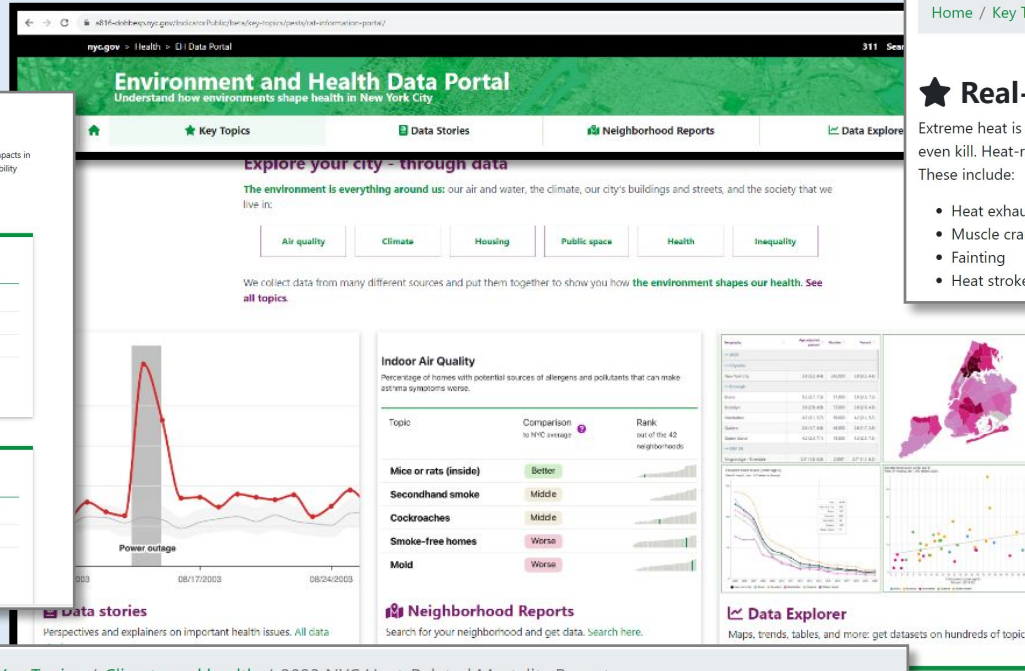
Bureau of Environmental Surveillance and Policy,
NYC DOHMH

September 20, 2023



Environment and Health Data Portal

<http://On.NYC.gov/dataportal>



Home / Key Topics / Climate and Health / Real-time heat-related illness

★ Real-time heat-related illness

Extreme heat is dangerous. It can cause illness, make chronic conditions worse, and even kill. Heat-related illnesses happen when the body cannot cool down enough. These include:

- Heat exhaustion
- Muscle cramps
- Fainting
- Heat stroke, the most serious form of heat-related illness

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER

91°F clear sky

Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
91°F 77°F	93°F 79°F	91°F 79°F	86°F 77°F	84°F 73°F	82°F 75°F	86°F 72°F

Climate and Health in Hunts Point - Mott Haven

Extreme heat, coastal storms, flooding and episodes of elevated ozone are climate-related hazards that may increase with climate change and have important public health impacts in New York City. Extreme weather can cause power outages, which also threaten public health. This report provides neighborhood indicators of climate-related hazards, vulnerability and health impacts.

Hunts Point - Mott Haven includes ZIP Codes: 10454, 10455, 10458, 10474.

Climate Hazards

Topic	Compared to other neighborhoods	All neighborhoods
Ozone	Middle	
Flood risk	Worse	
Surface temperature	Worse	

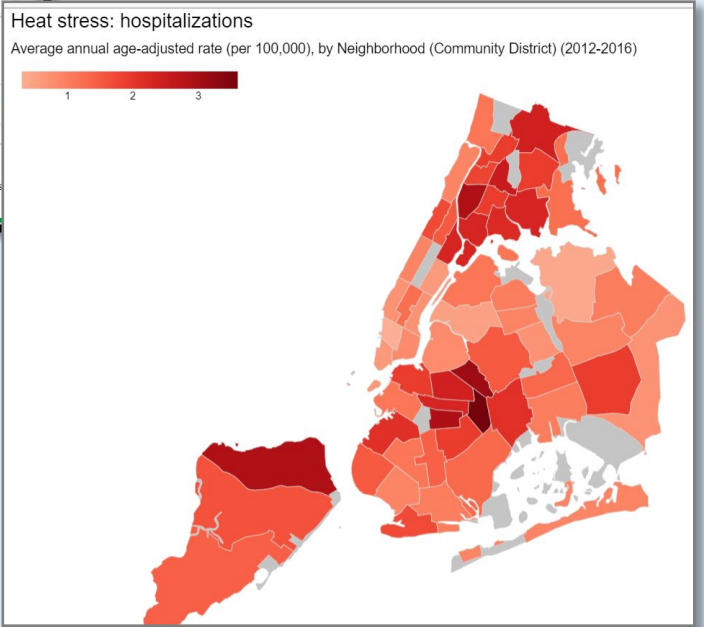
Health Outcomes

Topic	Compared to other neighborhoods	All neighborhoods
Heat ED visits	Worse	
Asthma ED visits (age 5 to 17)	Worse	

Home / Key Topics / Climate and health / 2023 NYC Heat-Related Mortality Report

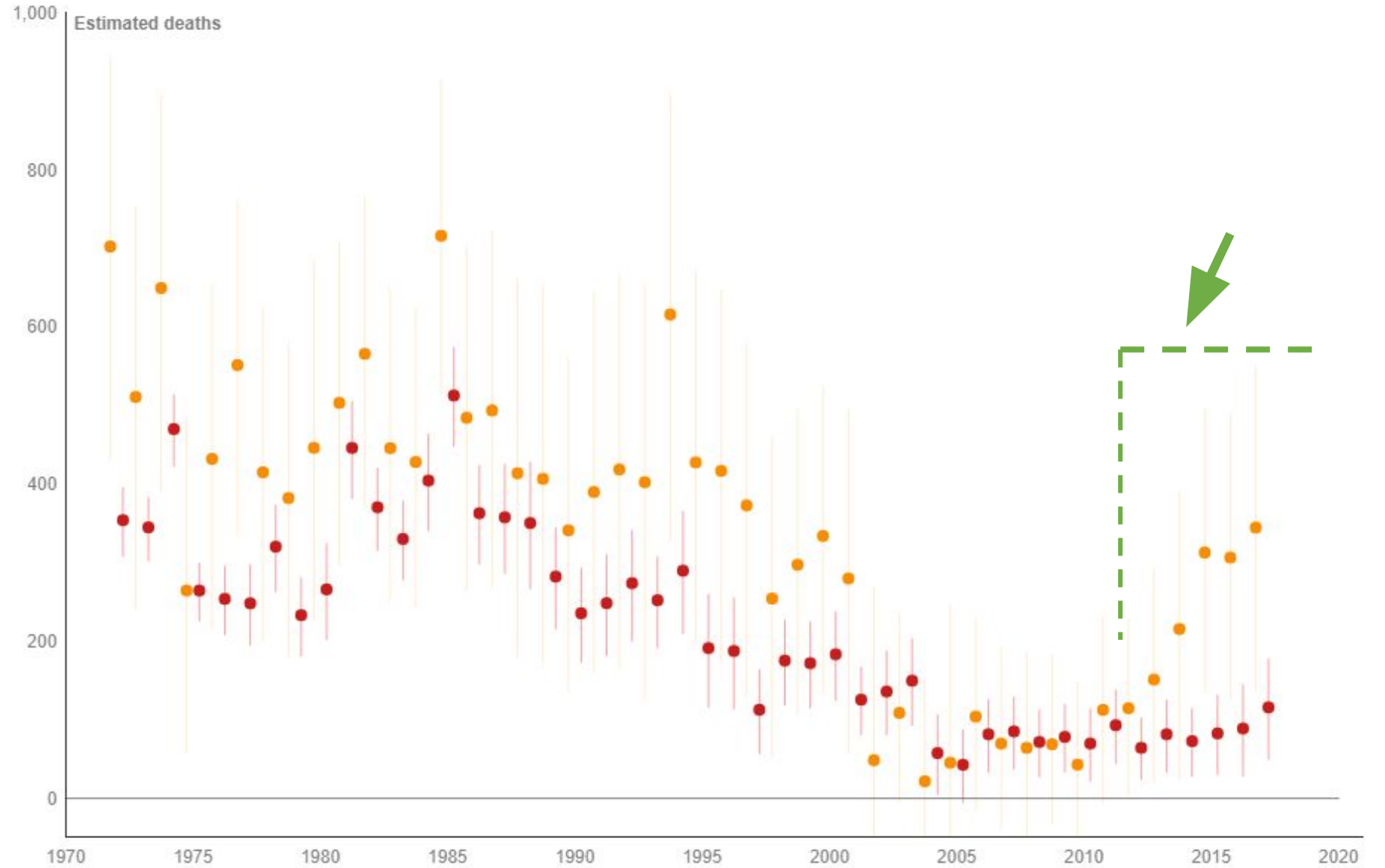
★ 2023 NYC Heat-Related Mortality Report Summary

- Each summer, on average, **an estimated 350 New Yorkers die prematurely because of hot weather** in New York City (NYC). These heat-related deaths account for about 2% of all deaths over the warm season months of May through September. Of the 350 deaths:
 - From 2012-2021, there were an average of **7 heat-stress deaths** (caused directly by heat).
 - From 2016-2020, there were an average of about **345 heat-exacerbated deaths** (caused indirectly by heat aggravating an underlying illness).



Extreme & Non-Extreme Hot Weather

Figure 3: Annual average heat-exacerbated deaths for **Extreme Heat Event days**, and **days at or above 82°F** in 5-year moving time windows



What factors affect heat vulnerability in your neighborhood?

Temperature

88.4° F Higher than most NYC neighborhoods

⊕ Daytime summer surface temperature is different from air temperature, and varies more by neighborhood: some neighborhoods are hotter than others. A higher surface temperature is associated with a higher risk of death from heat waves. **Median neighborhood: 87.0° F**

Green space

18.8% Less than most NYC neighborhoods

⊕ Green space is tree, grass, or shrub cover. Green space helps cool a neighborhood, address the UHI, and create a resilient city. It also has a small association with heat mortality, weaker than other components in the index. **Median neighborhood: 25.0%**

Air conditioning

84.3% Less than most NYC neighborhoods

⊕ Air conditioning is as necessary during extreme heat as heating is in winter. A neighborhood with a high percentage of households with air conditioners means that more of its residents can be protected from extreme heat. **Citywide: 91.0%**

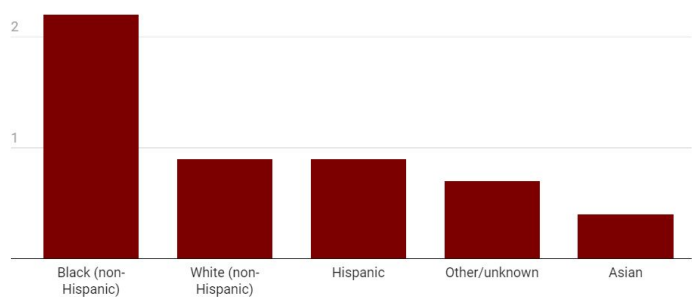
Median income

\$24,474 Lower than most NYC neighborhoods

⊕ Low income is a social factor that places people at risk of death during heat waves for many reasons. One reason is that people with limited financial resources may be less likely to afford owning or using an air conditioner during heat waves. **Citywide: \$67,046**

Heat stress death rate in NYC

Average annual age-adjusted death rate per million people, 2011-2020



Your neighborhood:

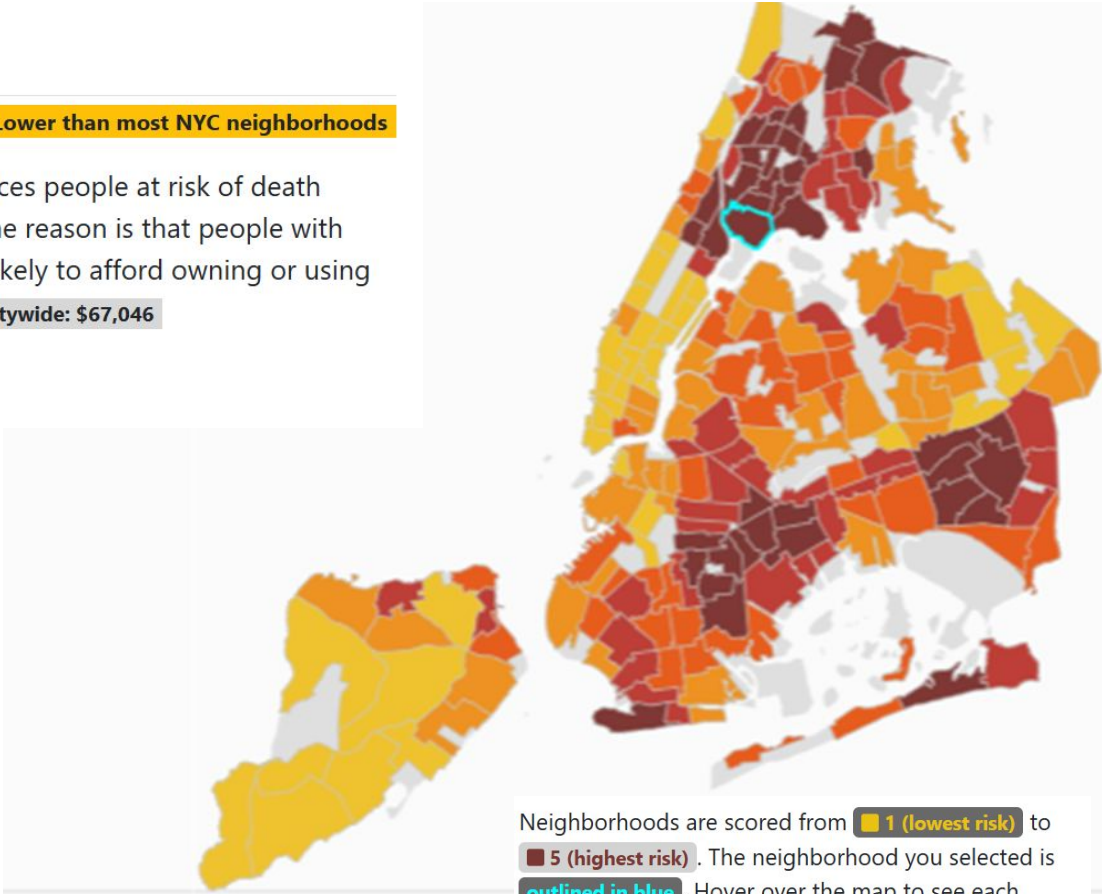
Mott Haven-Port Morris

This is a Neighborhood Tabulation Area. Read about NTAs.

Heat vulnerability:

5 out of 5

Neighborhoods are ranked from 1 (lowest risk) to 5 (highest risk)



Neighborhoods are scored from **1 (lowest risk)** to **5 (highest risk)**. The neighborhood you selected is **outlined in blue**. Hover over the map to see each neighborhood's heat vulnerability score.

How does this relate to energy?

- Lack of access to home air conditioning (AC) is an important risk factor for heat-stress death.
- Black New Yorkers and low-income New Yorkers are less likely to own or use an AC during hot weather, and the main reason is cost.
- While more than 90% of NYC households currently have AC, access can be as low as 76% in neighborhoods where more people are living with limited financial resources.
- Power outages, even localized ones, during hot weather can result in increases in hospitalizations and deaths

Strategies to address the issue require public-private relationships

- Max indoor temperature policy
- Doctors prescribe AC use so health insurance shares some of the cost
- Streamlining access to low-income utility programs
- Including cooling/heating in community needs assessments
- Identification of at-risk patients and connection to resources