Memorandum

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The following memo summarizes Arup's review of existing studies on extreme heat and the urban heat island (UHI) effect that identify specific impacts of heat in domains, including health, energy, economy, environment, infrastructure and social welfare.

Arup reviewed information published by academic institutions, organizations, and agencies leading extreme heat research or planning, including the American Planning Association and the U.S. Global Change Research Program (authors of the Fifth National Climate Assessment). A complete bibliography is provided at the end of the memo.

This memo summarizes the results of Task 1.1 and focuses on a literature review to identify heat impacts and vulnerabilities that are relevant to New Orleans, which is distinct from a review of existing City Plans (Task 3.1) and existing mitigation and adaptation efforts in New Orleans (Task 3.2). The Appendix to this memo includes referenced data and sources provided by the City that informed this review.

Arup will next review data and information gaps under Task 1.2, with a view towards future tasks that depend on available information, including developing a GIS database (Task 1.3), analyzing heat impacts (Task 2.2), and defining indicators for successful heat mitigation strategies (Task 2.3).

Together, this collection of information will form the basis for evaluating and selecting impactful heat mitigation priorities.

The primary impacts of heat relevant to New Orleans include:

Health Impacts

- Increased emergency room visits and hospitalizations from heat-related illnesses such as heat rash, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke, which may lead to mortality from illness or secondary conditions

Local impacts[1]:

- In 2023, there were 415 emergency department visits in the Orleans Parish, per the Louisiana Department of Health (Heat-Related Illness: Data Dashboard and Guidance; Emergency Department Visits by Area, 2025).
- In 2023, in the Orleans Parish, there were 367 heat-related EMS calls and 28 heat-related fatalities (Baker, McInturff, & Boisjolie, 2024), per the New Orleans Health Department.
- In 2023, the zip codes with highest number of fatalities included 70130 (5 fatalities) and 70118 (3 fatalities); 60% of fatalities occurred during extreme heat days (New Orleans Health Department, 2024).

- Exacerbation of preexisting conditions like asthma, heart disease, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cerebrovascular disease, hypertension, and genitourinary disease (particularly chronic kidney disease) (Ebi, et al., 2021)
  - High internal body temperatures (39–40°C) from heat stress, combined with ischemia (insufficient blood flow that leads to oxygen and nutrients shortage in the body) and increased oxidative stress after blood redistribution, can cause damage to cells, tissue, and organs – the organs with most risk include the heart, brain, intestines, liver, kidneys, and lungs (Ebi, et al., 2021).
  - The 2021 heatwave in Oregon and Washington led to a 69-fold increase in visits to the emergency department for both heat illness and exacerbation of medical conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory disease (Patel, et al., 2022).

  Local impacts:

  - According to the CDC PLACES data, census tracts in New Orleans show disparities in asthma, hypertension, lung disease, heart disease, and diabetes in which certain areas of the city experience these conditions to a greater extent than the national average (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). Given the evidence above, these areas of the city may be disparately impacted by the compounding impacts of heat on existing health conditions.
- Dehydration and heat stroke risk under medications/prescriptions (including SSRIs)
  - Many prescriptions can increase dehydration or limit other thermoregulation, especially when patients take multiple medications (i.e. the elderly) (Westaway, et al., 2015). Commonly prescribed medications, such as general anticholinergics, antidepressants, and opioids can compromise physiological heat loss responses and become fatal (Center for Health and the Global Environment, 2021).
- Increased risk on pregnant people and their infants

[1] Data for other years and geographic boundaries is available, as referenced in the Appendix to this memo.

- Bodily temperature regulation is especially important for pregnant women. Pregnant women's bodies already produce more heat that an average adult, because of the "increased metabolism needed to support fetal development and strain from increase body mass." High temperatures can reduce blood flow in the placenta alongside dehydration and inflammation which can cause preterm births (Early Childhood Scientific Council on Equity and the Environment, 2023).
- Extreme heat can cause an increase in deliveries on the day of and day after exposure; subsequent births could be accelerated up to 2 weeks (Barecca & Schaller, 2020).
- Heat can impact development of gestational diabetes or hypertensive disorders. A prolonged state of alerts, such as heat stress, can impact inflammatory substances in contact with the body's organs and can cause diseases like diabetes (Early Childhood Scientific Council on Equity and the Environment, 2023).
- Premature rupture of membranes can lead to hemorrhaging and other-birth-related complications. This is a common obstetrical danger before the onset of labor and can be exacerbated by heat stress. (Anqi Jiao, 2023).
- During times of high temperatures, there are increased rates of still births as well as more premature and lower birth weight babies, both of which are linked in infant health risk (Early Childhood Scientific Council on Equity and the Environment, 2023).
- Infants that are born premature and/or at a lower birth weight have a greater risk of a range of outcomes later in life, including: impaired cognition, reduced growth, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes (Early Childhood Scientific Council on Equity and the Environment, 2023).

- Elevated mental health risk
  - According to a study based in Australia, hospitalizations for mental and behavioral disorders increased by 7% during heat waves; furthermore, mortalities for mental and behavioral disorder increased in patients aged 65-74 (Hansen A. , et al., 2008).
  - During an extreme heat event, pre-existing mental conditions is linked to mortality due to potential effects to thermoregulation from medication or ability to take personal precautions to cool down (Hansen A. , et al., 2008).
  - Extreme weather events, including heat, flooding, and prolonged droughts can lead to losing one's home or job or being disconnected from loved ones, neighbors, and one's community. These disruptions to daily life can contribute to increased levels of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorders.
  - A study of 100 bipolar patients in Tunisia indicated an increase of manic episodes during hotter months (Triki & Sellami, 2024).
- Elevated risk of suicide

- A study based in England and Wales determined with every 1° C increase after 18° C, the probability of suicide increased by 3.8% (Page, Jajat, & Kovats, 2007).

- Reduced sleep in quality and duration
  - Without further action on climate, by the end of the century, each person could experience approximately two weeks of temperature-attributed short sleep, with additional variance due to region or demographic background (Minor, Bjerre-Nielsen, Jonasdottir, Lehmann, & Obradovich, 2022)
  - In any climate warming scenario above 2°C, obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) prevalence due to increased heat is projected to double the overall health and economic disease burden by 2100 (Lechat, et al., 2025).
  - Sleep disruptions for infants and children can increase emotional or behavioral challenges, stunt language development, and reduce problem solving skills.

- Older adults, children, people with preexisting conditions, linguistically isolated residents, pregnant individuals, outdoor workers, people of color exposed to wider heat island effect, low-income, and energy burdened folks are the most vulnerable residents to heat illness or mortality (see below).

Local impacts:

  - Black New Orleanians were at least twice as likely to visit the emergency department due to heat-related illness compared to white New Orleanians between 2010 and 2012 (New Orleans Health Department, 2018).

- Increased strain on medical resources and staffing capacity needed to meet additional demand from heat illness or other conditions

- Extreme heat contributes to poor air quality, exacerbating health impacts
  - A study in the UK found that ozone can be produced in hot temperatures, which can lead to respiratory conditions and other health burdens (Heal, et al., 2013). Increased temperatures can lead to higher combustion temperatures, boosting Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) formation, impacting ozone.
  - Hot, still air limits air pollutants from dissipating (Early Childhood Scientific Council on Equity and the Environment, 2023), which leads to air-quality induced diseases such as asthma, cancer, rashes, and birth-related issues which especially affects children (Environmental Protection Agency, 2023).
  - After cardiovascular disease, pulmonary stress from hyperventilation and increased air pollution during heat waves are the second leading cause of fatalities and morbidity (Ebi, et al., 2021).

- Extreme heat increases spread of vector borne and mosquito-borne diseases, such as West Nile, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, and Zika

Local impacts:

- The urban heat island effect and low vegetation are linked to the prevalence of disease-carrying mosquito species in cemeteries across New Orleans, leading to potentially increased risk of these vector borne disease in low-income neighborhoods that face one or both of these conditions (de Jesús Crespo & Rogers, 2021).

Energy Impacts

- Increased energy demand from air conditioning
    - One study estimated that by 2040-2060, air conditioning loads may increase 4-15% in the U.S. (Bartos, et al., 2016).
- Increased transmission losses and reduced grid capacity from increased demand
    - The same study also estimated that increasing air temperature may reduce transmission capacity by approximately 2-6% (Bartos, et al., 2016).

    Local impacts:

    - Entergy, which serves the greater New Orleans area, reported that the outages in June, August, and September alone made up over 70% of the transmission-related outages in 2024 (Entergy New Orleans).
- Potential brown outs and blackouts during extreme heat events that increase demand on the grid and reduced reliability of infrastructure
    - Major blackout events (power outages of over an hour affecting over 50,000 customers) have doubled between 2015 and 2021. The majority occurred during summer events (Gronlund, et al., 2023) where extreme heat played a role.
    - A study found that based on assessing individual exposure to temperature in three major U.S. cities, a multiday blackout during a heatwave could double incidents of heat-related mortality (Gronlund, et al., 2023).
    - Loss of power can also disrupt medical services to people in need, especially people reliant on access to electricity for medical devices, refrigerant-dependent medications, or hospitals serving patients (Patel, et al., 2022). It can also lead to indirect food spoilage and contamination.

    Local impacts:

    - Entergy data indicates the month with the highest distribution-related disruptions occur in the summer (July in 2023, August in 2022 and 2024) (Entergy New Orleans).
- Higher GHG emissions resulting from increased energy demand if met with fossil fuels, creating a cyclical effect of exacerbating ambient temperature and the UHI effect, requiring more cooling

- Waste heat from cars, buildings (e.g. from air conditioning equipment), and other industrial processes increasing localized temperatures, furthering the UHI effect
    - The UHI effect causes temperatures to be as much as 7.2°F (4°C) higher during the day and 4.5°F (2.5°C) higher at night than in surrounding areas (Hibbard, Hoffman, Huntzinger, & West, 2017) due to both the concentration of buildings and processes that produce waste heat (Keith & Meerow, 2022).
    - Waste heat from heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, as well as building exhaust, increased temperatures, particularly during the evening and night hours, by as much as 1.3 °C / 2.3°F (Vahmani, 2022)

Infrastructure Impacts

- Rail buckling
    - Exposure to sun can cause railroad tracks to warp, be misaligned, and derail, potentially causing injuries and damage to local infrastructure (Rossetti).
- Overheating of power lines, which can lead to sagging of current-carrying wires which increases the risk of entanglement, damage to transit infrastructure, and damage to electrical infrastructure
    - Down power lines can lead to disruption to rail, travel, and operations.
    - Battery technology can be damaged in extreme heat; lithium ion batteries used in phones, cars, scooters, and for energy storage can overheat, degrade, and even explode at temperatures above 122 degrees Fahrenheit, posing a safety and risk concern .
- Cracking, distortion, rutting of roads
    - Higher temperatures can deteriorate asphalt pavement through softening and rutting of liquid asphalt. This can also cause vehicle overheating and unsafe road conditions to drive (American Association of State Highway Officials).

    Local impacts:

    - Heat also interacts with expansive soils in New Orleans, which produces hyper localized subsidence that results in damage to roads and below-ground infrastructure.
    - Increased damage to roads leads to increased maintenance cost and needs.
- Increased heat island in areas with large swaths of impervious surfaces (i.e. pavement on playgrounds, large highways or roadways)
- Reduced outdoor thermal comfort and safety when taking alternative transportation modes (bus, walking, biking)

    - One study in Phoenix noted the lack of appropriate cooling infrastructure at bus stops; over half of public transit riders were thermally uncomfortable (Dzyuban, Hondula, Coseo, & Redman, 2021).
    - Extreme heat may limit commute modes that are non-GHG emitting (i.e. walking and biking), which adds to climate change impacts
- Increased airplane groundings, given planes are unable to take off from runways above a certain temperature
    - One study found a potential 50-200% increase in the number of days requiring further weight restrictions on planes taking off (Coffel & Horton, 2015) which may cause airport groundings, delays, or rerouting.
- Strain on local water infrastructure
    - Pipelines for water have been damaged directly in extreme heat (Zuo, et al., 2015).
    - Saltwater intrusion from the Gulf of Mexico occurs when water levels drop too low from (likely induced by drought, increased water demand, and evaporation in water systems during extreme heat events), which results in pipe damages and water supply contamination (Tesfaye & Carey, 2024; Parry, 2024)
    - Subsidence can occur due to additional groundwater pumping to meet water demand.

Economic Impacts

- Reduced productivity due to heat preventing or limiting capacity for outdoor work with significant labor-hour losses globally
    - Economic productivity is impacted by extreme heat events, with an estimated 153 billion labor-hours lost globally in 2017 (Watts, et al., 2018).
    - In 2050, annual losses of $500B expected, primarily in the southeast and Midwest US (Nugent, 2021).
    - Heat prevents people from working outdoors safely, or can sometimes lead to poor sleep, affecting ability to work and be safe. One study estimated that heat was responsible for 20,000 workplace injuries annually in both indoor and outdoor settings, with risks particularly higher for men, younger workers, low-income workers (Park, Pankratz, & Behrer, 2021).

- Increased health risks from exposure to heat from outdoor workers
    - Nearly half of work-related illnesses in the Southeast region occur at lower heat thresholds (i.e. “low” or “moderate” risk) than is considered dangerous by the National Weather Service (Shire, Vaidyanathan, & Lackovic, 2020).

- Risk to supply chain and transportation of goods, given infrastructure impacts
    - Loss of cargo capacity due to weight restrictions for planes due to rising heat may reduce revenue for certain flights / routes (Coffel & Horton, 2015).

- Impacts on ocean biodiversity and local fisheries
    - Annual heat extremes in fishing zones will lead to a decline of biomass in fish and limit catch potential, causing decreased revenue and social disruption to communities dependent on fishing (Cheung, Frolicher, & Lam, 2021).

- Avoided tourism and relocation by individuals or companies due to heat risk at that location
    - Summer heat causes a slowdown in customers for restaurants and local business, leading to financial strain.
    - Crop damage from extreme heat or other extreme weather events can lead to increased food costs, supply chain delays, and disrupted (Global Food Institute, 2024).

Environmental Impacts

- Limited diversity of urban vegetation as plants are unable to thrive in hotter temperatures, limiting the local cooling effects from vegetation
    - Climate warming and local temperature rise decreases plant diversity, as proven by rigorous scientific studies and simulations of artificially warmed environments (Wangchuk & Darabant, 2021).
    - Heat may lead to an increase in the number of brush and marsh fires, which damage and dry out vegetation.
    - Increased heat leads to increased irrigation demand, furthering impact on water infrastructure and demand.

- Reduced tree growth, which limits the urban canopy that provides shade and better improved air quality to residents
    - In Sydney, a hot summer reduced urban tree growth by over 60% due to drought stress (Marchin, Esperon-Rodriguez, Tjoelker, & Ellsworth, 2025).

Local impacts:

    - A local study on heat vulnerability used remote sensing on the local tree canopy to assesses heat exposure from changing land cover type. Despite an increase in rebuilding and tree canopy in urban parts of NOLA post hurricane Katrina, the urban heat island effect is still being exacerbated, with heat in the summer months rising over past timescales (Li).

- Urban sprawl reduces greenspace and vegetation helpful for cooling as well as areas for food production (Krayenhoff, Moustaoui, Broadbent, Gupta, & Georgescu, 2018), increasing impact of the UHI effect
- Increased heat stress on wildlife and livestock, leading to health concerns and mortality
    - Wild animal hibernation and behavioral patterns can be disrupted by extreme heat. Shifting food sources and habitat changes can drive animals towards urban areas and away from normal habitat (Wescott, 2025).
- Reduced water availability and quality, including changes to surface water supply, increased pollution, and decreased flow in streams
    - Warming leads to increased water scarcity; one study found that the US is the country with the second highest "water gap" worldwide (where demand exceeds freshwater supply) based on projected water demand and supply in future warmings scenarios (Rosa & Sangiorgio, 2025).
    - One study found that urban heat islands contribute to thermal pollution in man-made ponds (Brans, Engelen, Souffreau, & Meester, 2018).
- Increased temperature can create algae blooms, which draw oxygen and other nutrients from the water and negatively impact local species.
    - Warming water temperatures, due to surface heat fluctuations, encourage the growth of cyanobacterial and algal blooms (US Environmental Protection Agency, n.d.). These blooms can cause eutrophication, which created low oxygen condition in water and threatens water quality for recreation, drinking water, fisheries and human health (Huisman, Codd, & Paerl, 2018).
    - High radiative heat in cities with canals, streams, or nearby water bodies can warm and vaporize surface water, causing damage to vegetation and plant biodiversity decline (Wescott, Barometric Links to Extreme Weather and Staff Health, 2025).
- Warmer water temperatures create a more favorable conditions for waterborne pathogens (i.e. vibrio species, Naegleria fowleri, etc.)
    - Changes in temperature and moisture, as well as such as sea level rise, changing precipitation and storm surge, may increase exposure to waterborne pathogens and toxins that lead to illness (Crimmins, et al., 2016).

Social Factors/Impacts

- Increased health risk to the elderly and children
    - In the past 20 years, global heat-related mortality in residents over 65 has increased over 50% (Patel, et al., 2022).
    - Alongside the impact of extreme heat and air quality on early development, children are more sensitive to excessive heat, given that their bodies have limited capabilities to cool down (Patel, et al., 2022).

    Local impacts:

    - According to data from in the Louisiana Department of Health's Heat-Related Illness data dashboard, the majority of 2023 heat-related deaths were of people over 65 years of age, follow by those 50-64 years old (Heat-Related Illness: Data Dashboard and Guidance; Emergency Department Visits by Area, 2025).
- Increased health risk to minority demographics such as Black and Latinx populations

    Local impacts:

    - 43% of the 28 heat-related fatalities on excessive heat advisory warning days in NOLA were Black. (Heat-Related Illness: Data Dashboard and Guidance; Emergency Department Visits by Area, 2025).
- Increased health risk to those with chronic underlying illnesses
    - People with medical conditions have an increased risk of heat related death, where conditions that are manageable for some become fatal for others (Union of Concerned Scientists, 2019).
    - Racial and ethnic minorities in the US are 1.5 to 2 times more likely to have major chronic diseases, stemming from inequitable access to health insurance and resources for school health services (Price, Khubchandani, McKinney, & Braun, 2013).
- Increased health risk to unhoused community members**,** who have limited access to cool shelter
    - Exposure, multimorbidity, and involuntary displacement are associated with high risk of heat related illness among the houseless population. Removal from shaded parks and loss of essential items can be a major stressor and cause of excess heat exposure (Stall, Corbie, & Inouye, 2025).

    Local impacts:

    - 29% of the 28 heat-related fatalities on excessive heat advisory warning days in NOLA were unhoused people (Heat-Related Illness: Data Dashboard and Guidance; Emergency Department Visits by Area, 2025).

- Increased health risk to outdoor workers (e.g. construction and agriculture), especially those who are low-income or from communities of color
    - Outdoor workers as well as those who work in a hot, un-air conditioned spaces are more at risk of heat related illness, alongside infants, pregnant women, older adults, and people with chronic health conditions. Outdoor workers have to pay attention to degree of acclimatization, heath, age, water, alcohol and caffeine consuming when working in warm temperatures (Louisiana Department of Health, 2024).
    - According to the Union of Concerned Scientists, outdoor workers in the United States have up to 35 times the risk of the general population of dying from heat exposure; both OSHA and CDC recommend precautions and adjustments of work schedules beyond 90 and 100 degrees F, respectively (Union of Concerned Scientists, 2021).

    Local impacts:

    - The most common industries where workers are exposed to heat in the Orleans Parish include construction, landscaping, roofers, dock workers, warehouse workers (if adequate cooling isn't provided), delivery truck drivers, sanitation workers, and back of house kitchen staff
- Increased health risk to low-income communities, who may live in hotter regions neighborhoods
    - Looking at surface temperature data over 1000 counties in the U.S, researchers found that the lower-income census tracts were consistently hotter than the wealthiest census tracts in 75% of the counties reviewed (Benz & Burney, 2021).
    - Low-income families who are financially constrained may not be able to afford upgrades to their homes for heat protection or invest in additional cooling resources

    Local impacts:

    - Spatial mapping from the NOLA Reforestation Plan shows that the main highly urbanized areas of NOLA are also the most prone to social and economic vulnerability. Over half of the neighborhoods in NOLA has less than 10% tree canopy coverage. In areas with low-income populations, limited access to transportation and reserve funds for air conditioning maintenance and cooling can make street heat prevalent (Sustaining Our Urban Landscape (SOUL); Spackman Mossop Michaels, Landscape Architects; City of New Orleans Office of Sustinability, 2022).
    - According to a NOLA Climate Risk Assessment, with temperatures set to increase in NOLA, flood risk and sea level rise are expected to impact low income and minority communities disproportionately (Woodwell Climate Research Center).
- Increased health risk to **those who live in homes without air conditioning**, as they don't have the means to cool themselves safely and are more exposed to heat health risks as a result

    Local impacts:

- 2024 Healthy Homes data collected by the City of NOLA shows that out of a total of 103 AC related complaints, 9 tenants were elderly and 10 had children in the home. The amount of AC related complaints went up in the summer months peaking in August, also overlapping with the hotspot for heat related fatalities (City of New Orleans Heathy Homes Administration , 2024).

- Those who are **socially or linguistically isolated** may lack access to community programs or healthcare needed to support themselves in an extreme heat event
    - Language barriers and occupational exposure contribute to heat susceptibility among minority groups in the US. Exclusion from access to English based media and health messages alongside government organizations and service providers can create further vulnerabilities (Hansen A. , Bi, Saniotis, & Nitschke, 2013).

- Redlining and historical land use has left many communities of color and low-income communities in areas of higher urban heat island effect and poorer quality, less energy-efficient housing
    - Continued disinvestment in infrastructure can lead to less efficiency, waste heat, and continued existence of impervious surfaces that exacerbate the heat island effect.

    Local impacts:

    - According to Climate Central's Urban Heat Island rankings by census tract, the UHI in New Orleans census tracts varies between 7 degrees to 10.5°F, with the average citywide heat island effect being around 8°F (Climate Central, 2023).

- Increased energy burden (paying disproportionate portion of income to energy bills) from increasing cooling demand in the summer
    - Energy insecurity impacts low-income vulnerable communities, where households cannot meet basic energy needs. In the US, nearly a third of all households face energy insecurity, which can become a threat when also faced with insufficient insulation, and malfunctioning heating, cooling, or appliance systems (Khan, Hernandez, Arya, & Catalano).

    Local impacts:

    - The Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance reports that over a third of Southern residents have trouble paying energy bills, and New Orleans is one of the ten most cost-burdened cities; median energy costs are upwards of 10% of annual income, whereas the average nationally is around 7% (Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance, 2021).

- Decrease in the child learning rate
    - One study of educational achievement data in 12,000 U.S. school districts and 58 counties found that the rate of learning decreased with the increase in hot school days (Park, Behrer, & Goodman, 2020).

- Additionally, a New York City study demonstrated that learning losses increased by up to 50% when school day temperatures were around 100 degrees F compared to 90 degrees (Early Childhood Scientific Council on Equity and the Environment, 2023).

- Reduced quality of life due to reduced outdoor activities, sports, and recreation that positively increase physical health and mental health outcomes
    - Outdoor sports and physical activities in extreme heat increases heat illnesses risk for children and youth. Current or recent illnesses can further reduce safety of playing and practicing sports in heat because of residual impacts on hydration and body temperature regulation (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2011).

Appendix: Referenced Data Sets

Dataset	Source	Geographic Boundary*	Year	Metrics*
Energy Failure Data	Entergy New Orleans (Utility)	City of New Orleans	2024 (includes 2023, 2022, 2021)	Number of distribution customer interruptions (by month, by cause); number of transmission customer interruption (by month, by cause)
LDH Heat-related Morbidity and Mortality Dashboard	Louisiana Department of Health	Regional and State	2025, 2024, 2023	Heat related deaths by month, sex, ethnicity, age group, and race; emergency department visits by date, time, area, and demographic
2024 Filtered Healthy Homes Data	City of New Orleans	City of New Orleans	2024	AC complaints by weather alert and zip code; type of AC complaint; window electrical complaints
2023 Heat and Health Review Data	New Orleans Health Department	City of New Orleans	2023 (references 2022, 2021 and 2015)	Heat advisory alert type; number of heat advisories; heat index data by neighborhood (and comparison of WeatherStem station readings); hours of heat index sustained at varying temperatures; averages of daily minimum heat index on excessive heat days by neighborhood; averages of daily maximum heat index on excessive heat days by neighborhood; heat-related NOEMS calls by zip code; heat related fatalities per month/timeframe/day of the week and related demographics
2024 Heat and Health Review Data	New Orleans Health Department	City of New Orleans	2024 (includes 2023, 2022,	Heat advisory alert type; number of heat advisories; heat related fatalities by zip code, date, time, and related demographics; time frame heat-related

Dataset	Source	Geographic Boundary*	Year	Metrics*
			2021, 2020, 2019)	decedent was last seen alive; person who promoted descendant discovery; heat related calls for service; heat related calls for service and weather alerts by month, zip code, day of the week (summer week) by patient acuity, unhoused vs. not; AC-related Healthy Homes Complaints by Zip Code, date, and characteristics
UHI Ranking by City and census tract	Climate Central	City of New Orleans	As of 2023	Total population (2020 U.S. Census); population in census tracts with >8, 9, 10, or 12° F urban heat island effect; citywide urban heat island effect (rolled-up from census tract data, weighted by area, in degrees F); citywide urban heat island effect (rolled-up from census tract data, weighted by population exposure, in degrees F)

* City to advise on interpretation of geographic boundary/key metrics

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