hsu2021disproportionate

 may be unequally distributed across income groups

Heat-related mortality in the USA, for example, causes more deaths (around 1500 per year) than other severe weather events. Heat exposure is also associated with several non-fatal health outcomes, including heat strokes, dehydration, loss of labor productivity, and decreased learning

 low-income or otherwise marginalized communities may experience disproportionately higher levels of heat intensity

indicates that people over 65 have lower SUHI exposures than those under 65 in 86% of US cities.

175 urban areas in the US found that in over 70% of those people with an income below the poverty line have a significantly higher exposure than people with an income above twice the poverty line

benz2021widespread

77% of all counties show significant daytime ΔT differences between census tracts with the highest and lowest Black population shares. Similarly, for 81% of these counties the most non-Hispanic White tracts have significantly lower daytime ΔT than their Hispanic and/or non-White neighbors.

Roughly 25% of all natural hazard mortality in the United States is due to heat exposure (Borden & Cutter, [**2008**](https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2021EF002016#eft2854-bib-0004)) and heat waves are becoming more frequent, more intense, and are longer in season

chakraborty2019disproportionately

study focusing on 25 cities around the world showed that 72% have an income gradient in which poorer neighborhoods experience more surface urban heat

chakraborty2020spatially

study found that in 88% of US cities surface urban heat correlates negatively with income