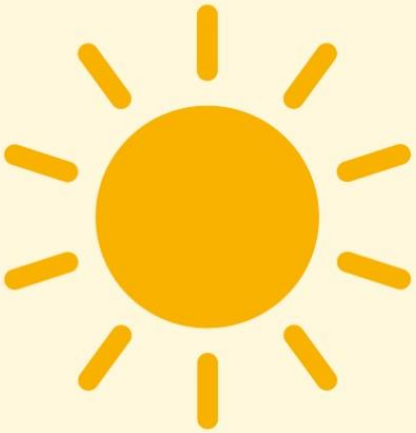
Marion County Heat-Related Illness Surveillance Report 2025

Marion County

OREGON

Health & Human Services



Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the association between heat-related illnesses (HRI) emergency department and urgent care visits, hospitalizations, and deaths due to heat exposure in Marion County. This report explores HRI by population characteristics (age, sex, zip code, and race), and characteristics related to heat exposure. This report is meant to inform resilience and preparedness to environmental health hazards, threats, and natural disasters that impact the public's health and wellbeing.

Background

Located in the heart of the Mid-Willamette Valley, Marion County has a landscape that stretches from the Willamette River to the Cascade Mountains and encompasses nearly 1,200 square miles of rural, urban, forested, and agricultural landscapes. Marion County is home to a diverse population of 345,920 people and 20 cities, including Oregon's capital, Salem. According to the 2020 US Census, the five largest cities are Salem, Keizer, Woodburn, Silverton, and Stayton, home to 66% of the county's total population. The remaining 34% live in one of the smaller 15 cities or on unincorporated land. Demographically, Marion County is home to people of various ages, occupations, faiths, physical and mental capabilities, languages, and many more unique characteristics.

Methods

This report presents year-round data for Marion County on high and low temperatures, emergency department and urgent care visits (emergency visits), hospitalizations (in-patient admissions), and deaths due to heat-related illness (HRI). The data was collected from the Oregon Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE) database, the Oregon Health Authority Center for Disease Statistics, US Census, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Counts and numerical data are shown in the Appendix. All counts and rates are based on the patient's residence and not the location of where they are seen for care.

Definitions

Emergency visits: Any emergency department or urgent care clinic visit from a Marion County resident at any Oregon hospital or hospital affiliated clinic.

Heat-related illness (HRI): An emergency visit for illnesses associated with high heat weather. Definition includes chief complaint terms and diagnosis codes for exposure to excessive natural heat causing heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, hyperthermia, and heat related fatigue or stress. Exclusions to this definition include feeling hot, swelling, redness, pain, dental pain, hot food, and other non-temperature related heat related terms. Using this query in combination with heat temperature trends may further assist with surveillance efforts.[2]

Hospitalizations: An in-patient designation linked to an emergency department or urgent care clinic visit in Oregon ESSENCE. In-patient visits show that the severity of the emergency visit required more intensive care.[6]

Heat index temperature: The Heat Index is a measure of how hot it really feels when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature. Since heat index values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, exposure to full sunshine can increase heat index values by up to 15°F.[3]

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Summary of Findings

This report shows heat-related illness rates year round between 2019-2024.

Between 2019-2024, Marion County has seen an increase in the number of heat index caution days (80°F-89.9°F or higher), extreme caution days (90°F-102.9°F), and danger days (103°F-124.9°F). Subsequently, Marion County has also seen an increase in heat-related illness emergency visits, hospitalizations (emergency visits that required in-patient care), and deaths.[1,4,5]

Heat-related illnesses have not affected all people and communities the same. The data shows that some people and communities experience heat-related illness more and are therefore more vulnerable to heat than others. Males had higher rates of emergency visits and hospitalizations than females. Emergency visits and hospitalizations increased with age, peaking at 65 years old or older. Residents who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest rates of emergency visits among identified racial groups, followed by residents who identify as African American/Black and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Residents who did not identify as Hispanic or Latino had higher rates of emergency visits and significantly higher rates of hospitalization than residents of Hispanic or Latino identity. Residents who were identified as homeless had a higher proportion of heat-related illness (6.6%) than residents not identified as homeless. According to the Oregon Housing and Community Services, an estimated 1,428 Marion County residents (0.4% of the population) were identified homeless.[4,7,8]

Geographically, rural and urban residents have had similar heat-related illness rates. When accounting for severity of illness, urban residents had higher rates of hospitalization. This trend indicates urban areas may have more heat sensitivity (vulnerable people) and heat exposure (such as urban heat islands, high impervious surfaces, lower tree canopy, etc.) than rural areas. Zip codes with the highest heat-related illness emergency visit rate include Mt. Angel (97362), Silverton (97381), and Central Salem (97301).[4,8]

This report and its associated indicators provide timely information that can detect trends and groups disproportionately affected by heat related illness for targeted interventions. Like any source, ESSENCE has key limitations, including the requirement that a person must be seen at an urgent care or emergency department to be detected in the ESSENCE surveillance system. Patients seen in other settings, such as a clinic, would be missed. Other limitations include errors in medical coding, or incomplete notes, which may influence results.[4]

ESSENCE remains amongst the timeliest surveillance system for tracking resident patient visits for heat related illness in our community. Like any system, it is most effective when used in concert with other systems and indicators that describe heat related illness and its contributing risk factors.[4]

Average Monthly Temperatures (°F) in Salem, Oregon

What am I reading?

The following figures show the 5-year average monthly temperatures between 1970 – 2024. A 5-year average is used to show the trend line without massive fluctuations due to seasonal changes.[1]

Figure 1a: 5-Year Average Temperatures (°F), 1970 – 2024, Salem, Oregon

The following figure shows the 5-year average high and low monthly temperatures in Salem, Oregon between 1970 and 2024. This shows that the overall temperature has increased over time. The data was collected from NOAA weather station at the McNary Field Airport in Salem, Oregon.

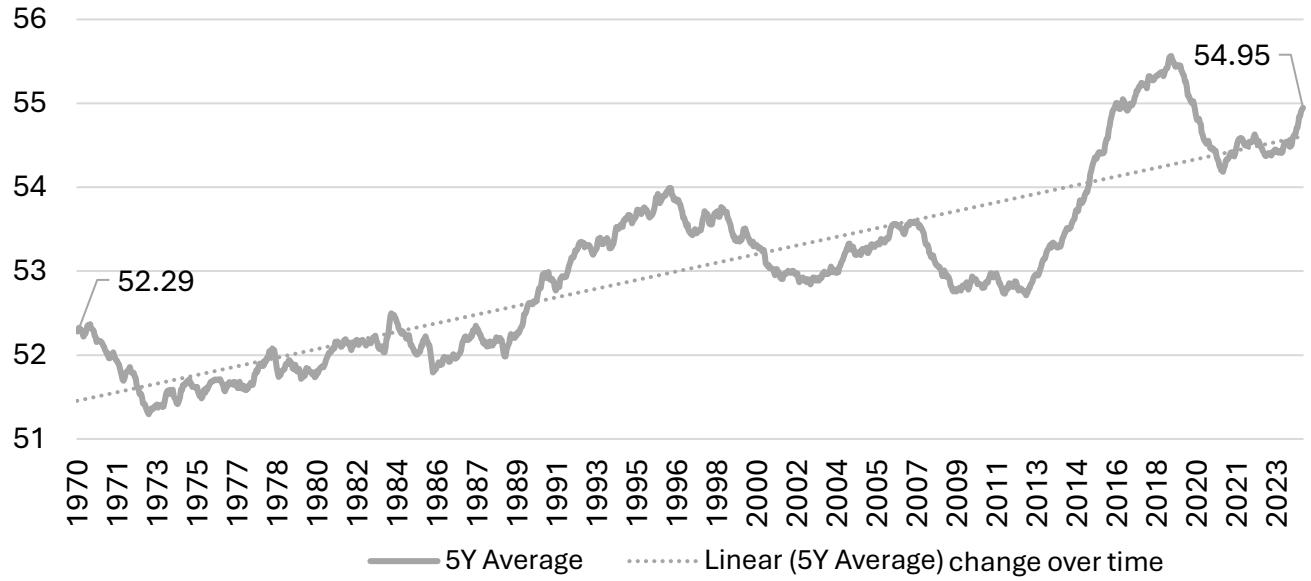
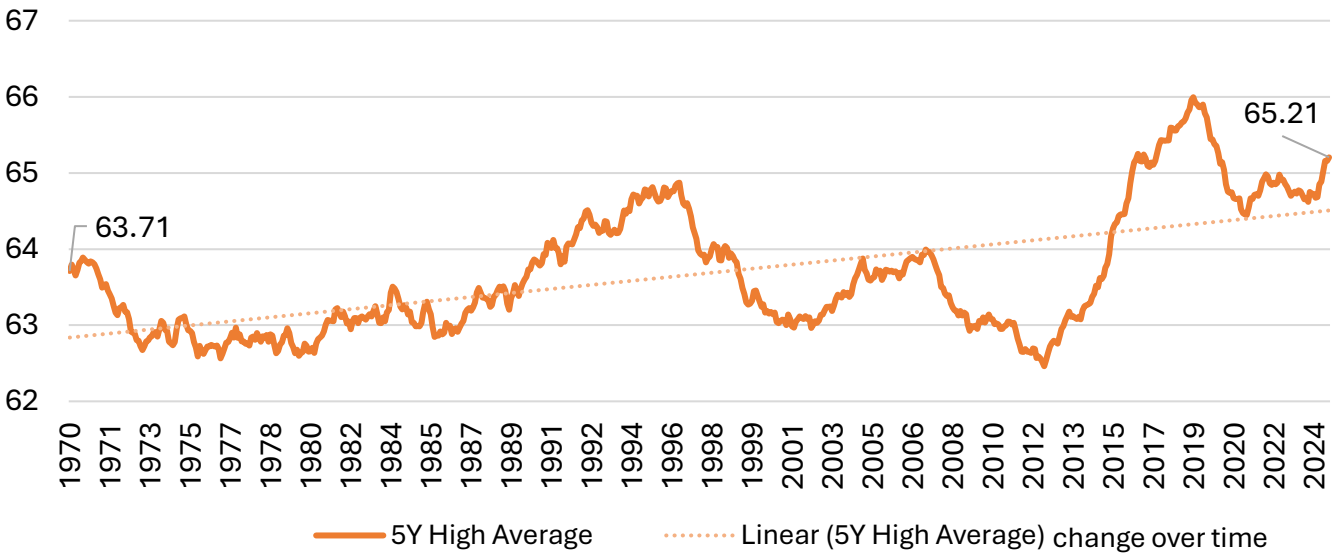


Figure 1b: 5-Year Average High Temperatures (°F), 1970 – 2024, Salem, Oregon

The following figure shows the 5-year average monthly high temperatures in Salem, Oregon between 1970 – 2024. This shows that high temperatures have increased over time. The data was collected from NOAA weather station at the McNary Field Airport in Salem, Oregon.



High Heat Index Days

What am I reading?

The High Heat Index is what the temperature feels like to the human body when relative humidity is combined with the air temperature. **Figure 2** explains the relationship between the ranges of air temperature and relative humidity. For example, when the air temperature is 92°F and the Relative Humidity is 55%, the heat index is 101°F. **Table 1** shows the impact on the human body from the classifications of the Heat Index.[3]

Figure 2: Heat Index Classifications

The figure shows the ranges of temperatures and relative Humidity (%) and their likelihood of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity on the human body.

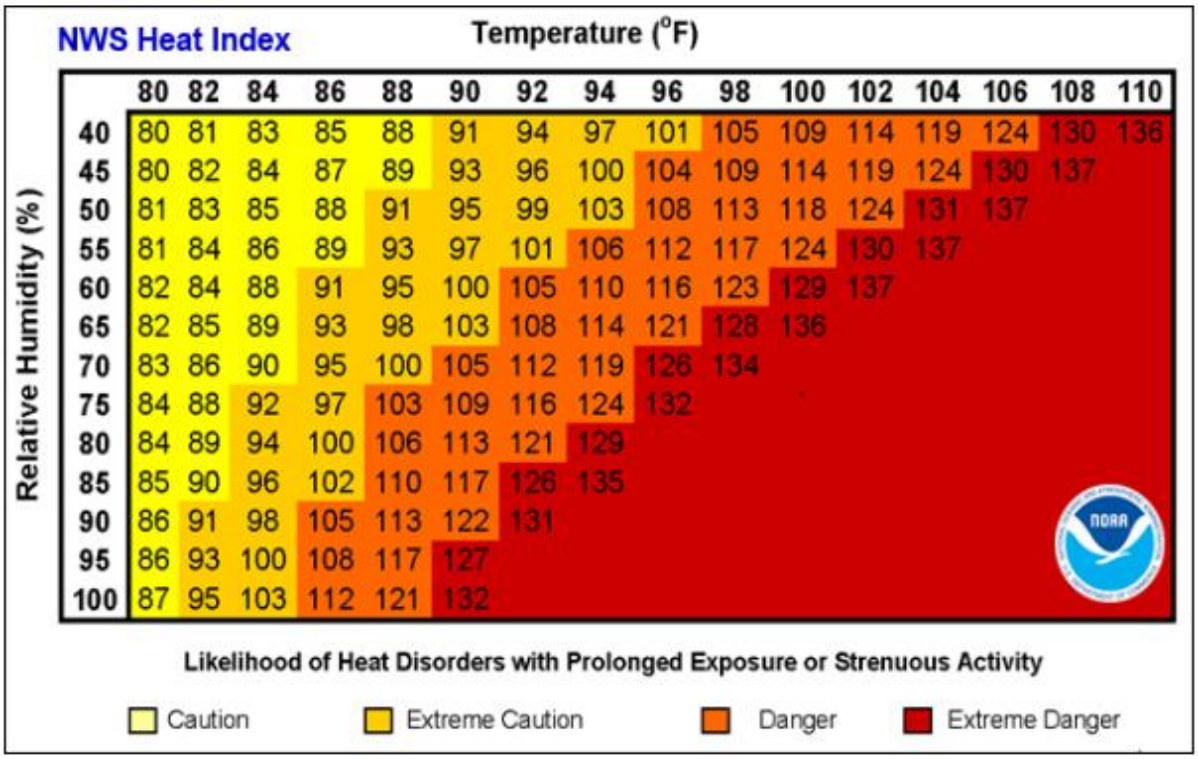


Table 1: Heat Severity Index Classifications and Effects on the Body

The table shows the classification for each range of the Heat Index according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Each temperature range has an explanation about its effects on the human body after prolonged exposure and/or strenuous activity.

Classification	Heat Index	Effect on the Body
Caution	80°F - 90°F	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Extreme Caution	90°F - 103°F	Heat stroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Danger	103°F - 124°F	Heat cramps or heat exhaustion are likely, and heat stroke are possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Extreme Danger	125°F or higher	Heat stroke highly likely.

High Heat Index Days in Marion County by Temperature Threshold

What am I reading?

The following figures show the identified high heat index days for Marion County by year. Each figure observes different heat index temperatures, which include 80°F, 90°F, 100°F, 20°F, and 103°F or higher. The data was collected from NOAA station at the McNary Field Airport in Salem, Oregon.[1]

Figure 3a: Heat Index Temperature Days 80°F or Above, 2019 – 2024, Salem, OR

The figure shows the number of heat index days 80°F or higher in Salem, Oregon. The number of days 80°F or higher rose substantially from 2020 to 2021 and decreased from 2023 to 2024. Overall, 80°F heat index days show an increasing trend between 2019-2024.

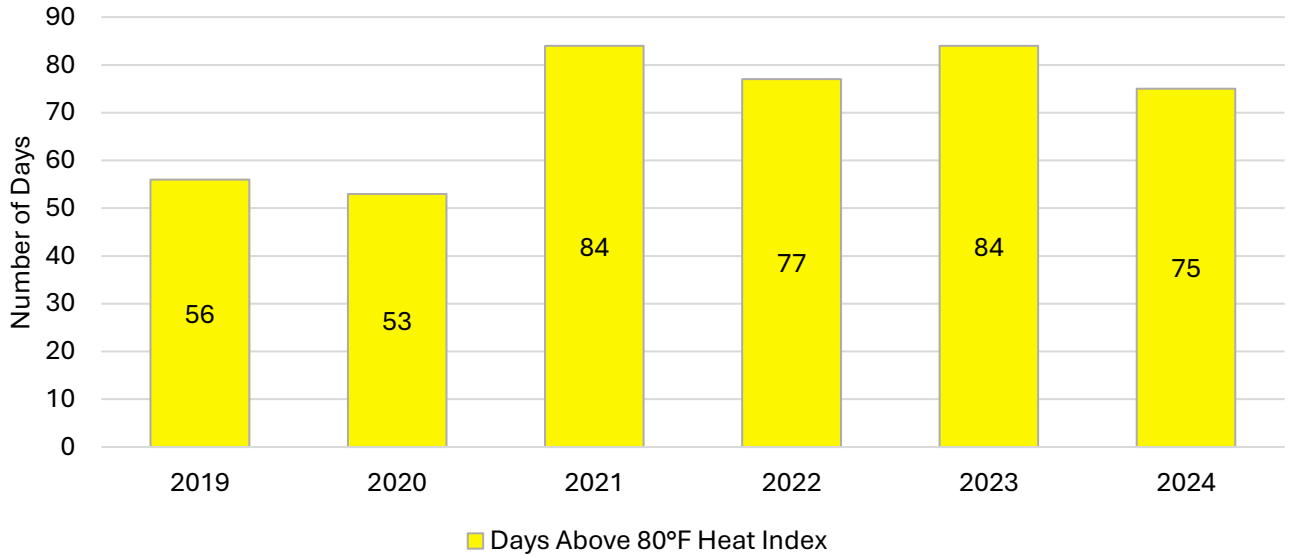


Figure 3b: Heat Index Temperature Days 90°F or Above, 2019 – 2024, Salem, OR

The figure shows the number of heat index days 90°F or higher in Salem, Oregon. The number of days 90°F or higher peaked in 2021 and 2024 due to record-breaking heat waves in June 2021 and July 2024. Overall, 90°F heat index days show an increasing trend between 2019-2024.

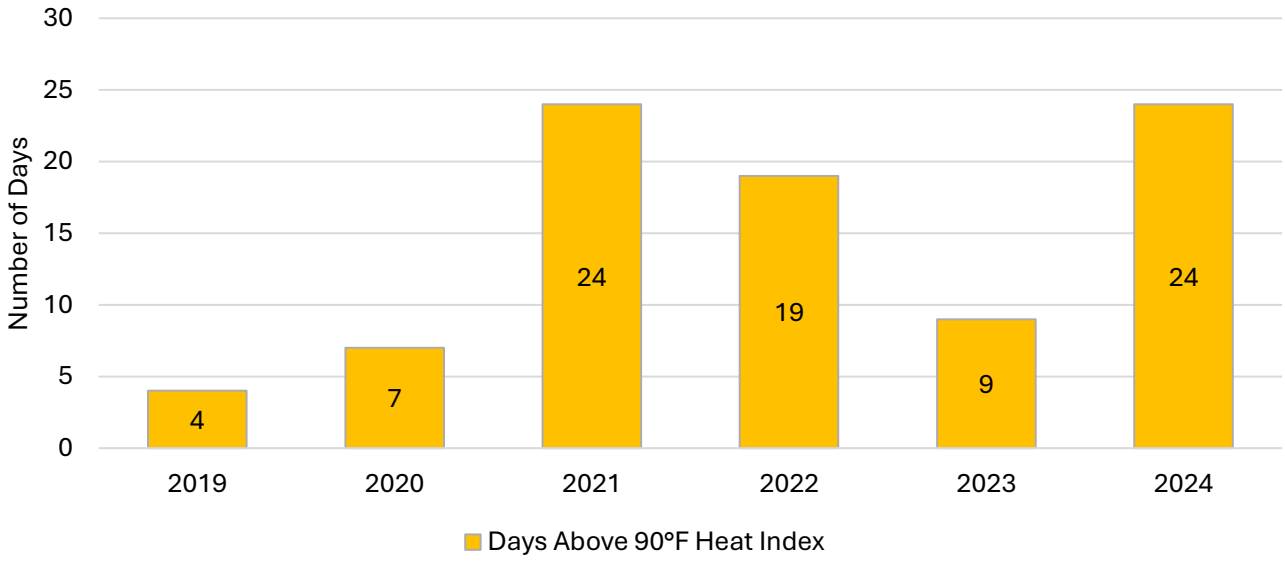


Figure 3c: Heat Index Temperature Days 100°F or Above, 2019 – 2024, Salem, Oregon

The figure shows the number of heat index days 100°F or higher in Salem, Oregon. The number of days that are 100°F or higher peaked in 2021 and has remained constant from 2022 to 2024.

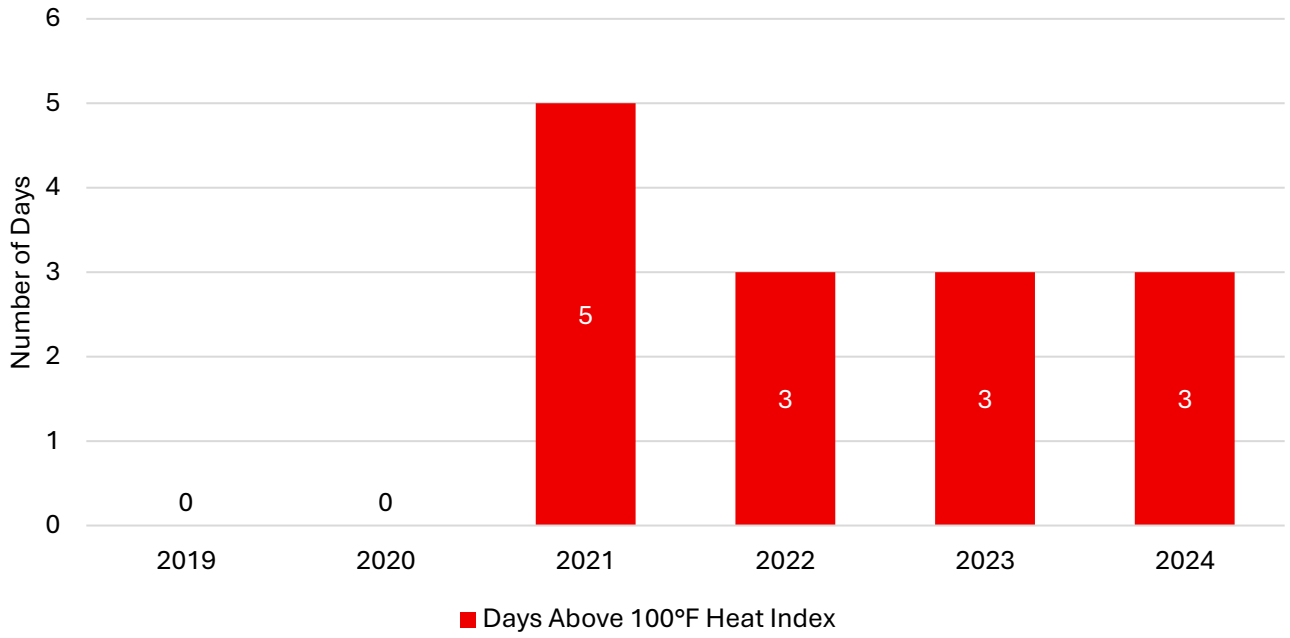


Figure 3d: Heat Index Temperature Days 103°F or Above, 2019 – 2024, Salem, Oregon

The figure shows the number of heat index days 103°F or higher in Salem, Oregon. The June 2021 Heat Dome in the Pacific Northwest caused three straight days of heat in the Heat Index "Danger" Category.

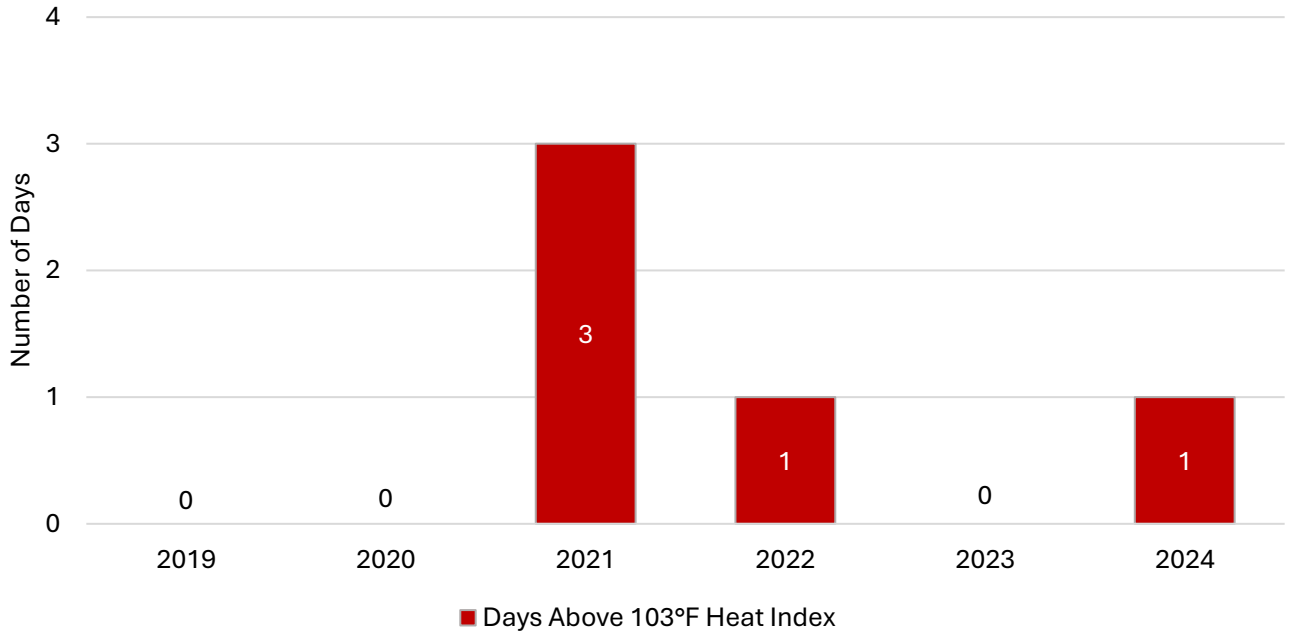
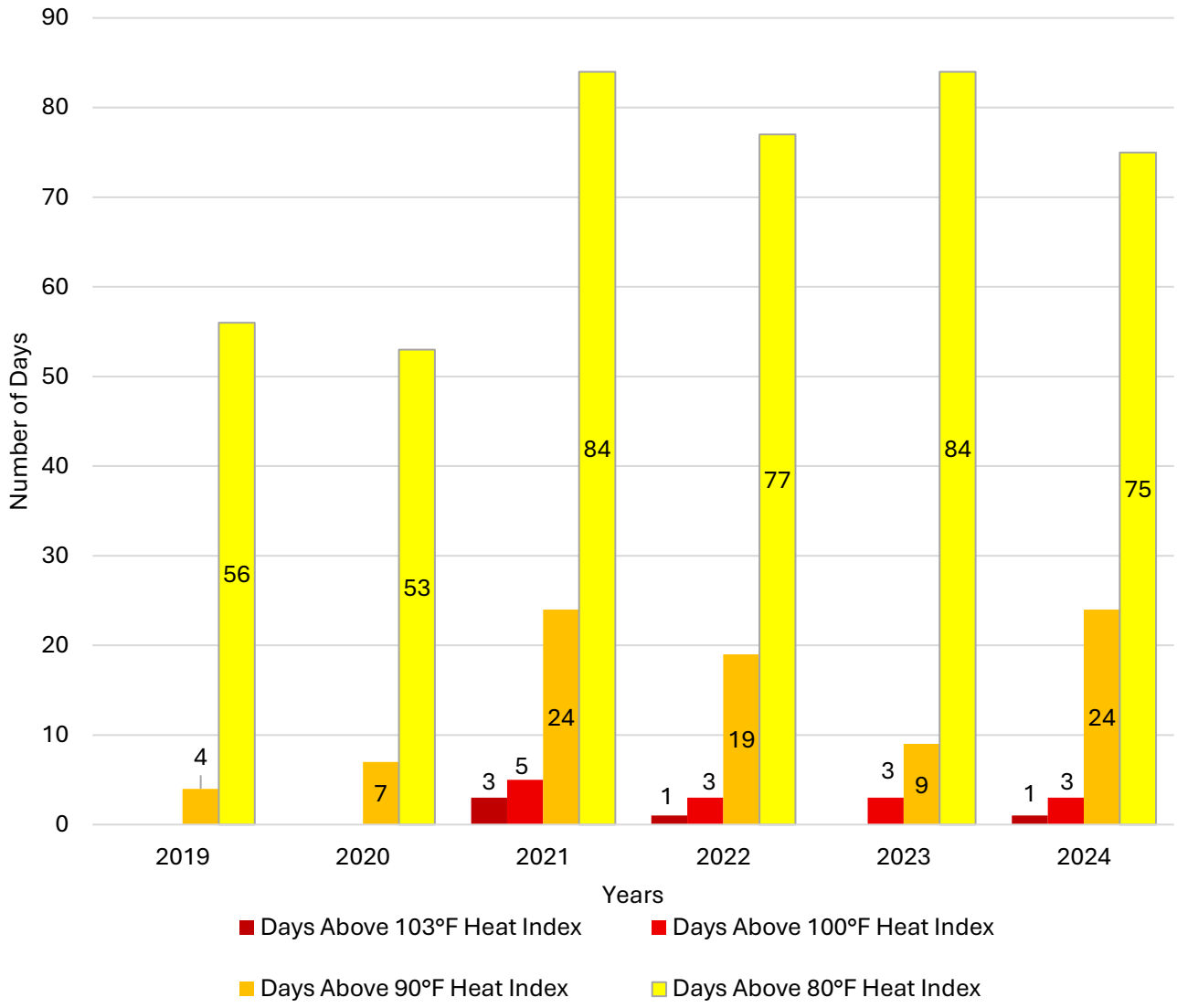


Figure 3e: Total Heat Index Temperature Days 80°F, 90°F, 100°F, and 103°F or Higher, 2019 – 2024, Salem, Oregon

The figure shows the total number of days that were recorded each year for different heat classifications in Salem, Oregon. From 2021 to 2024, higher numbers of all heat index classifications were recorded above 2019 and 2020.



Emergency Department & Urgent Care Visits (Emergency Visits)

What am I reading?

Emergency Department & Urgent Care Visits (referred to as "Emergency Visits" in this report) are the number of visits to a hospital and/or hospital associated urgent care clinic within Marion County, Oregon. These visits are gathered from the Oregon ESSENCE database, which provides real-time data for public health and hospitals to monitor what is happening in emergency departments across the state before, during, and after a public health emergency.[1,4,8]

Figure 4a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the number of heat-related illness emergency visits from 2019 to 2024 in Marion County. In recent years the number of heat-related illness emergency visits has surpassed 100 per year, from 2021 to 2024.

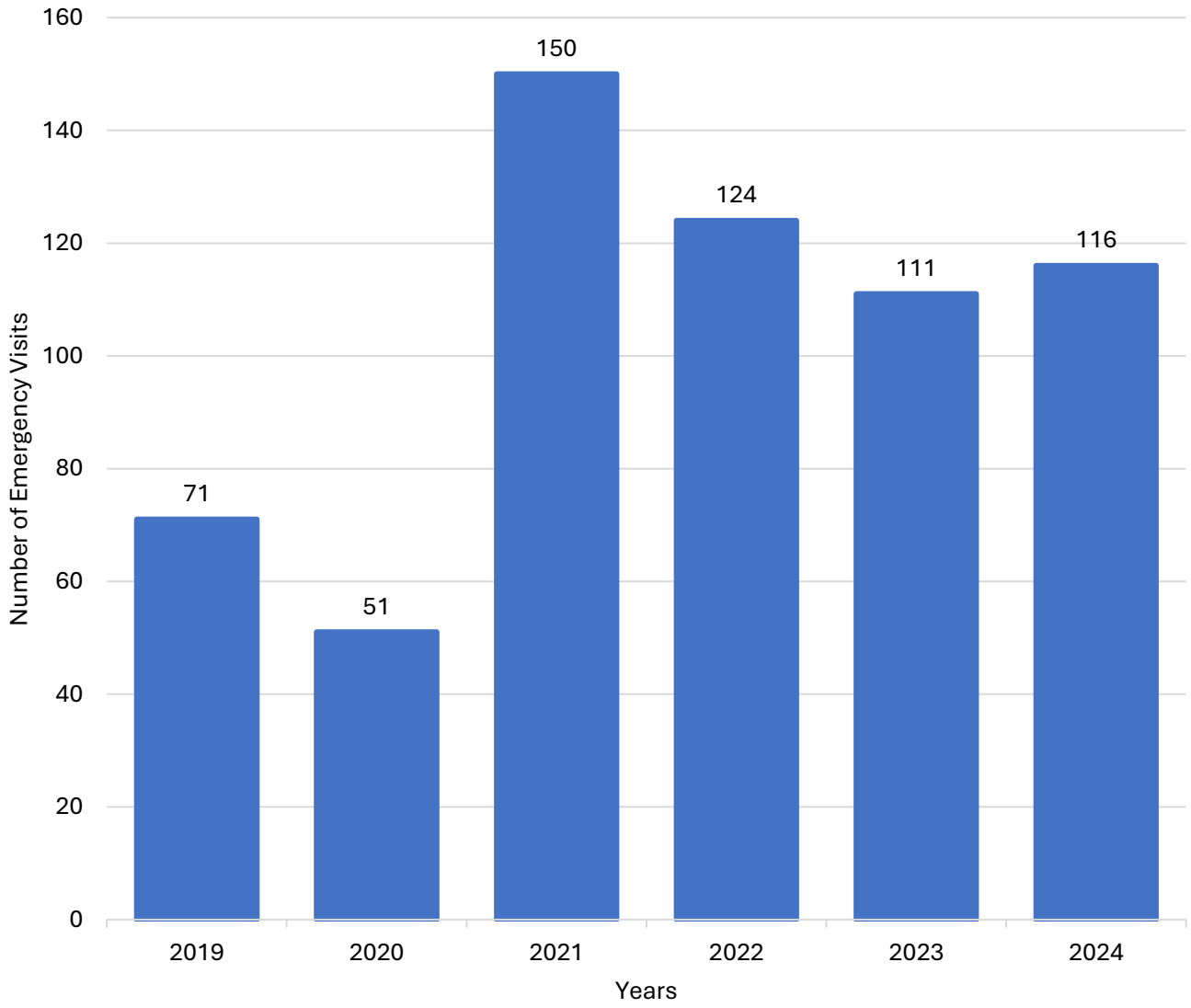
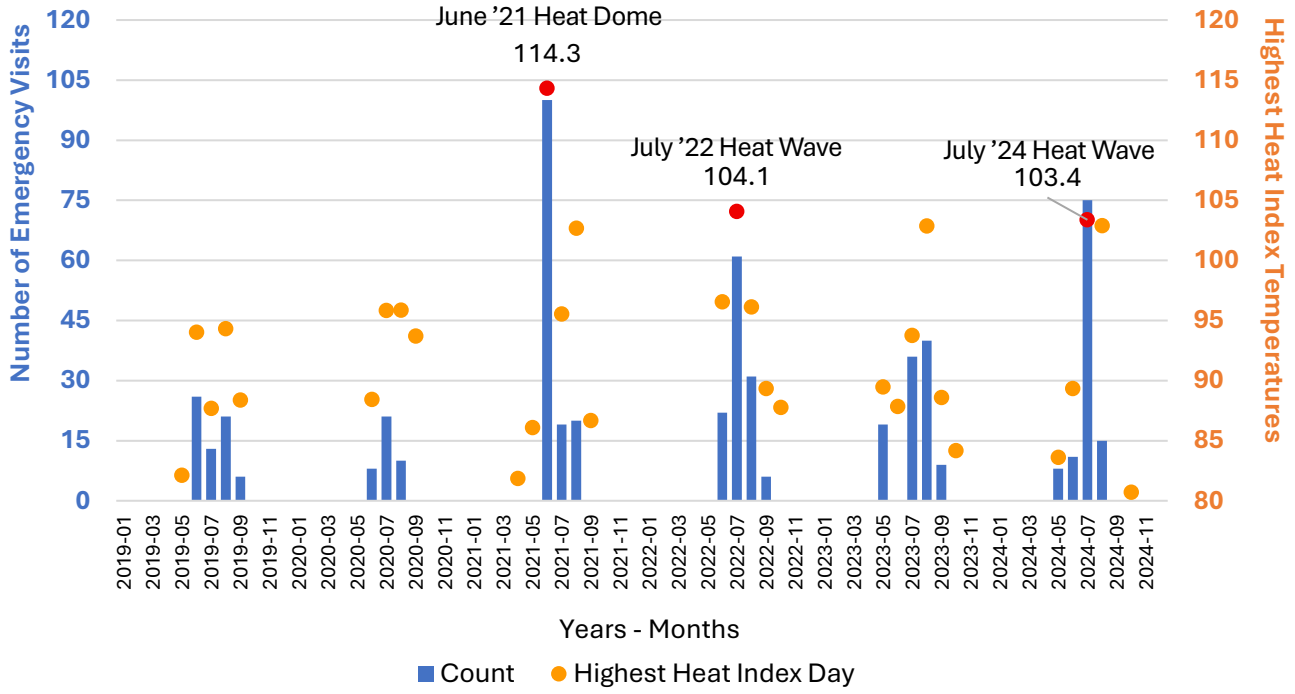


Figure 4b: Monthly Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts and the Highest Heat Index Days, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the number of monthly heat-related illness emergency visits and the highest heat index temperature day from January 2019 to December 2024 in Marion County. The three months with the highest number of heat-related illnesses had the first heat wave of the season with five or more consecutive days above 90°F heat index and at least one heat wave day in the "Danger" category (103°F heat index or higher).



Months with values below six have been suppressed and will not show in the figure.

Figure 4c: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County and Oregon

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness emergency visits per 100,000 population from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County and Oregon. The trend lines show change over time over. These trends increased, showing a positive linear relationship between the years and emergency visits rate per 100,000 population.

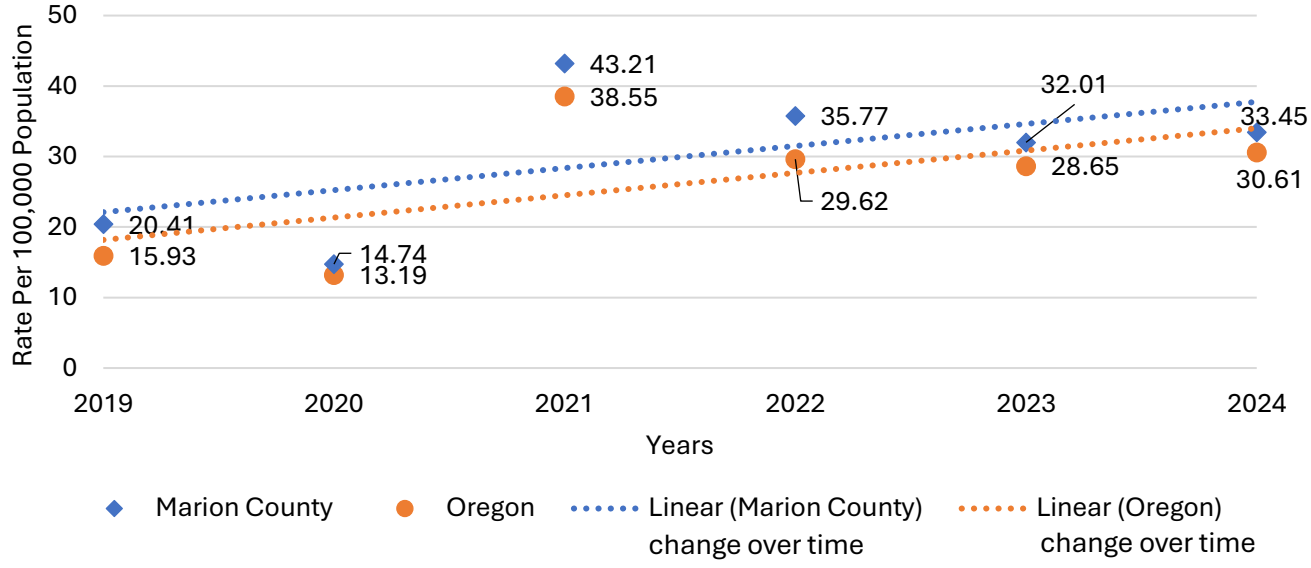
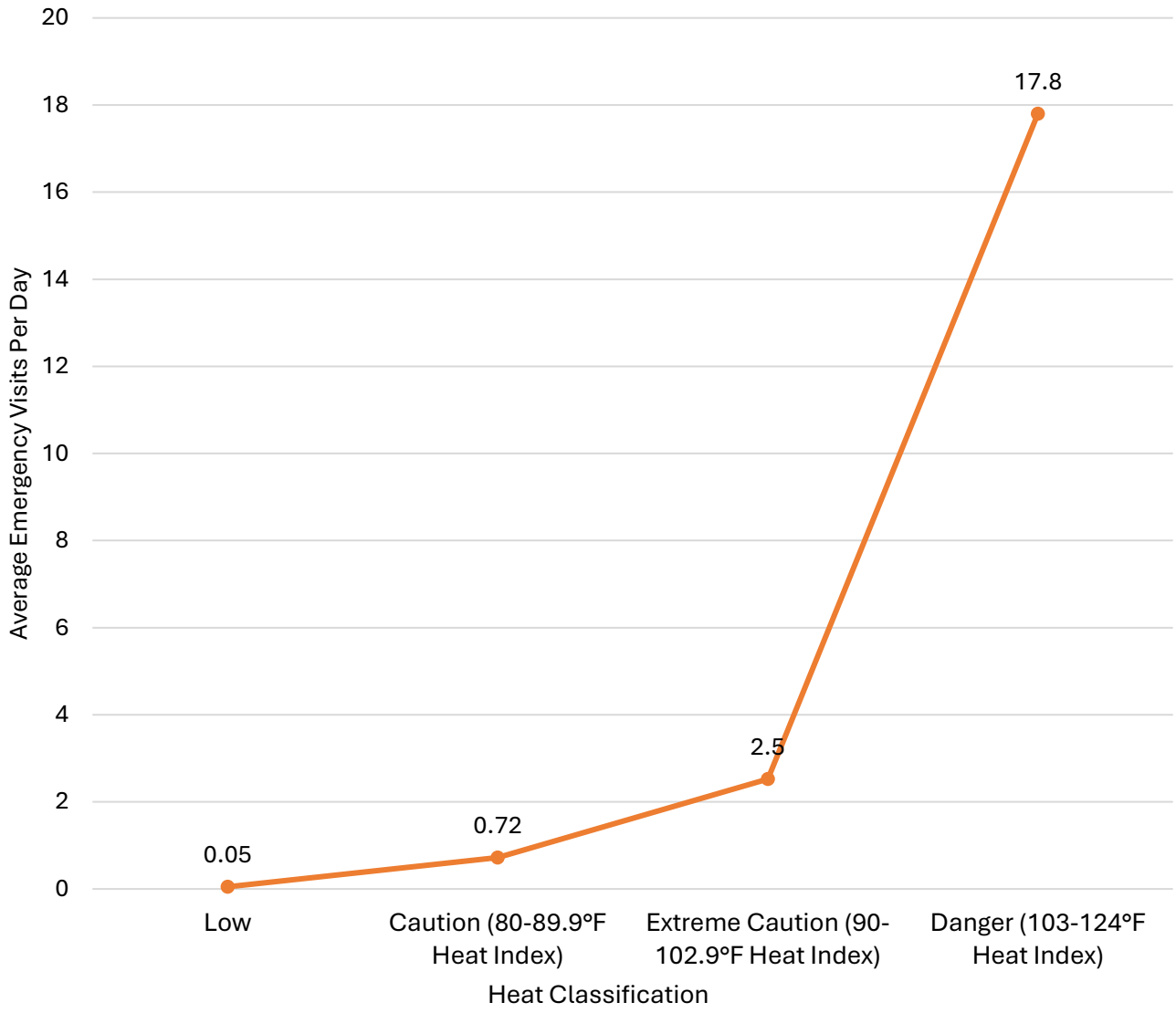


Figure 4d: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits per Day by Heat Index Temperature Classification, 2019 – 2024, Marion County, Oregon

The figure shows the average number of heat-related illness emergency visits within each Heat Index Classification. The number of heat-related illness cases substantially increase between heat index temperature classifications.



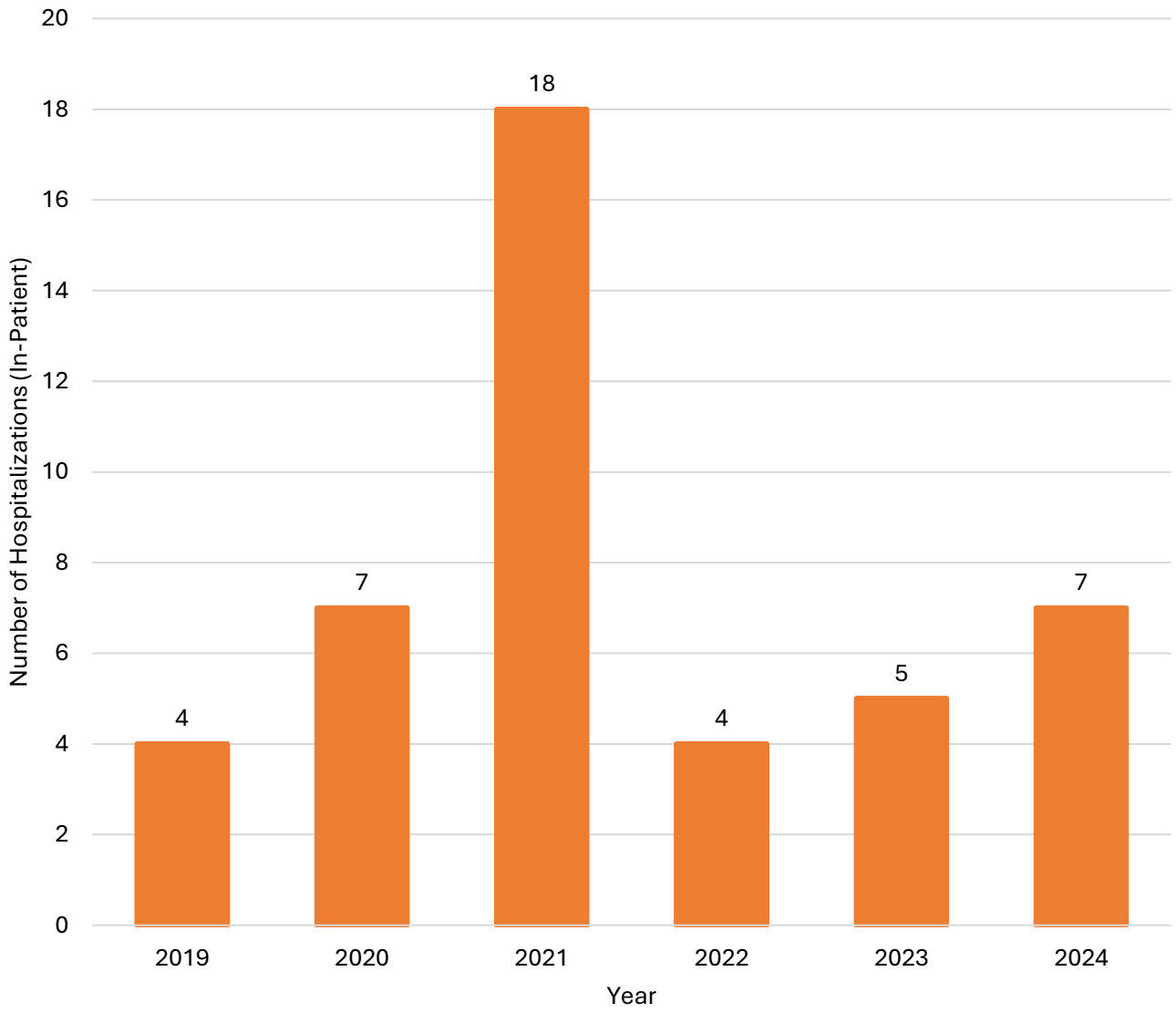
Hospitalizations (In-patient)

What are you reading?

Hospitalizations are the number of emergency visits that resulted in an in-patient visit caused by Heat-Related Illness in Marion County. The previous 2019 – 2023 report used 24 hours or longer to define hospitalizations. However, due to the hospitals recording 24 hours or longer differently, this report shows the in-patient designation. Between the two reports, readers may notice a reduction in hospitalization numbers in this report. The in-patient designation is more accurate at showing the severity of the emergency visits and are recorded in Oregon ESSENCE.[4,6,8]

Figure 5: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Counts, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the number of yearly heat-related illness hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. The year with the highest number of hospitalizations occurred in 2021.



Injury Deaths – Excessive Natural Heat

What are you reading?

The number of injuries is the number of recorded injury deaths due to excessive natural heat exposure in Marion County and Oregon. These deaths are documented and available to view from the Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Statistics website.[5]

Table 2: Total Deaths and Rates per 100,000 population from Natural Exposure to Excessive Heat, 2019-2023, Marion County and Oregon

The table shows the total number of deaths and rates per 100,000 population due to excessive heat exposure in Marion County and Oregon. Marion County has had a total of 11 deaths due to excessive natural heat exposure, and Oregon with a total of 147 deaths. The mortality rate for excessive natural heat exposure from 2019 – 2023 is 0.63 per 100,000 population in Marion County, contrast to Oregon with 0.84 per 100,000 population. Both Oregon and Marion County had a spike in heat-related deaths in 2021. As of the release of this report, data was unavailable for 2024.

	Marion County		Oregon	
Year	**Count**	**Rate per 100,000**	**Count**	**Rate per 100,000**
2019	0	0	3	0.1
2020	0	0	1	0.02
2021	9	2.6	124	2.9
2022	2	0.5	14	0.3
2023	0	0	5	0.12
Total	**11**	**0.63**	**147**	**0.84**

Demographics

What are you reading?

The following sections are different populations of interest in Marion County. Each section explains the association between the ESSENCE recorded characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, geographic designation, and zip code, and identified housing status) related to emergency visits and hospitalizations (in-patient) between the 2019 – 2024.[1,4,8]

By Sex

Figure 6a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness emergency visits per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Males had an emergency visit rate 1.7 times higher than females.

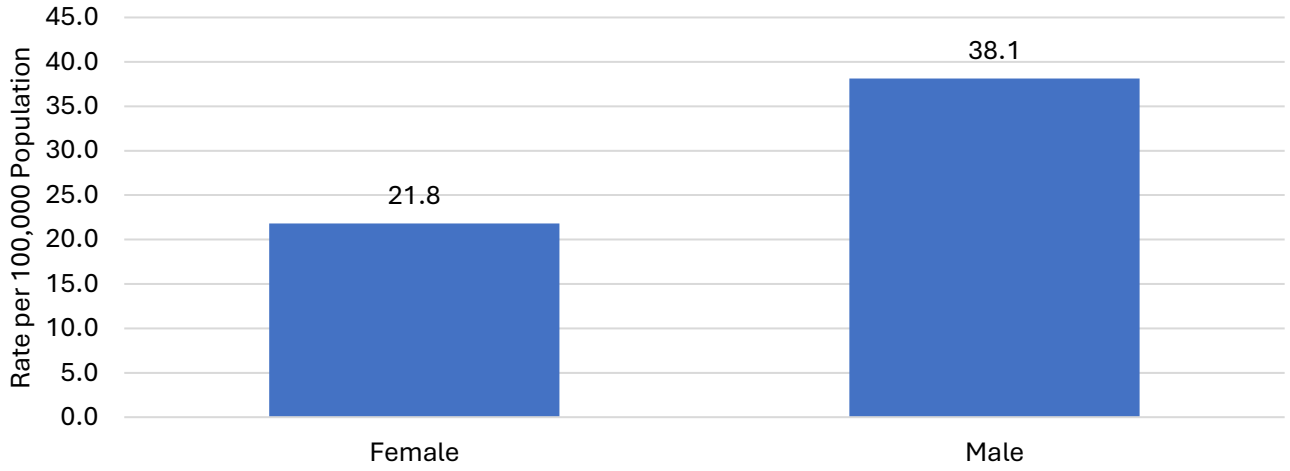
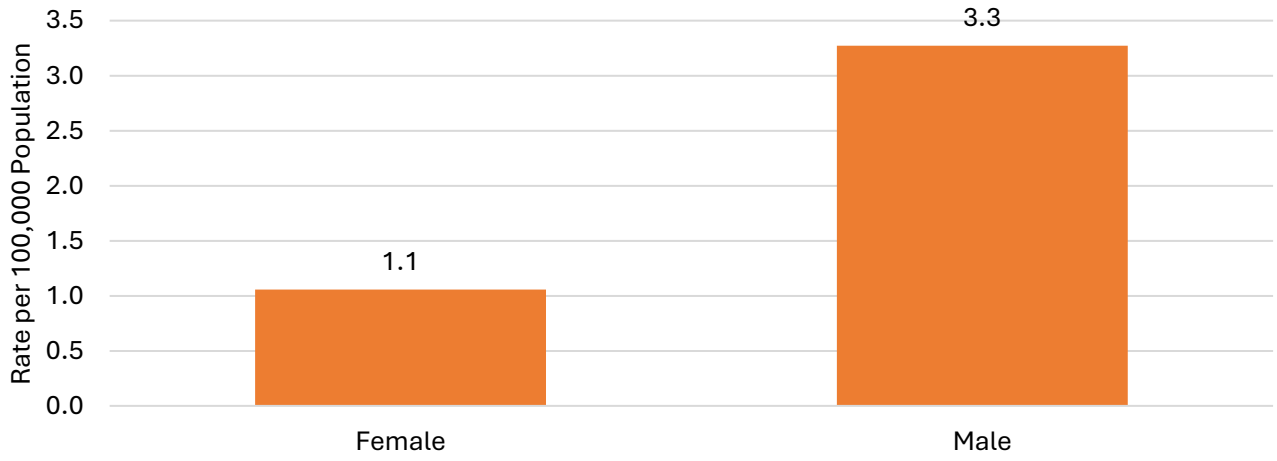


Figure 6b: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness hospitalizations (in-patient) per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Males had a higher hospitalization rate than females.



By Age

Figure 7a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness emergency visits per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Heat-related illness emergency visit rates increased with age. The 65+ age group have the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups.

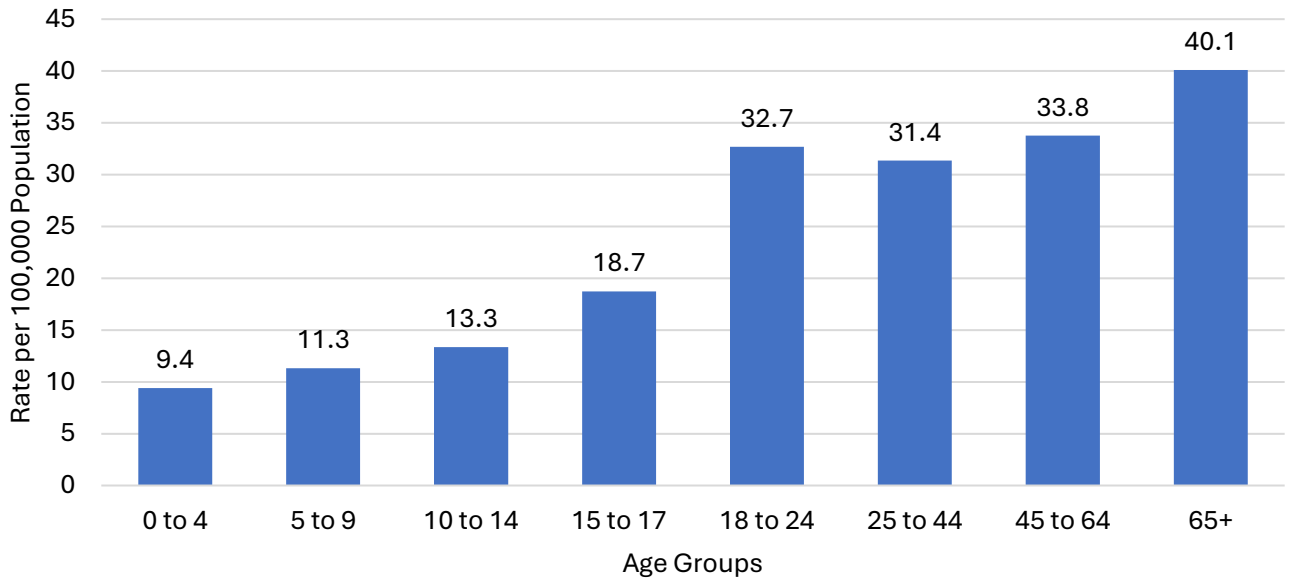
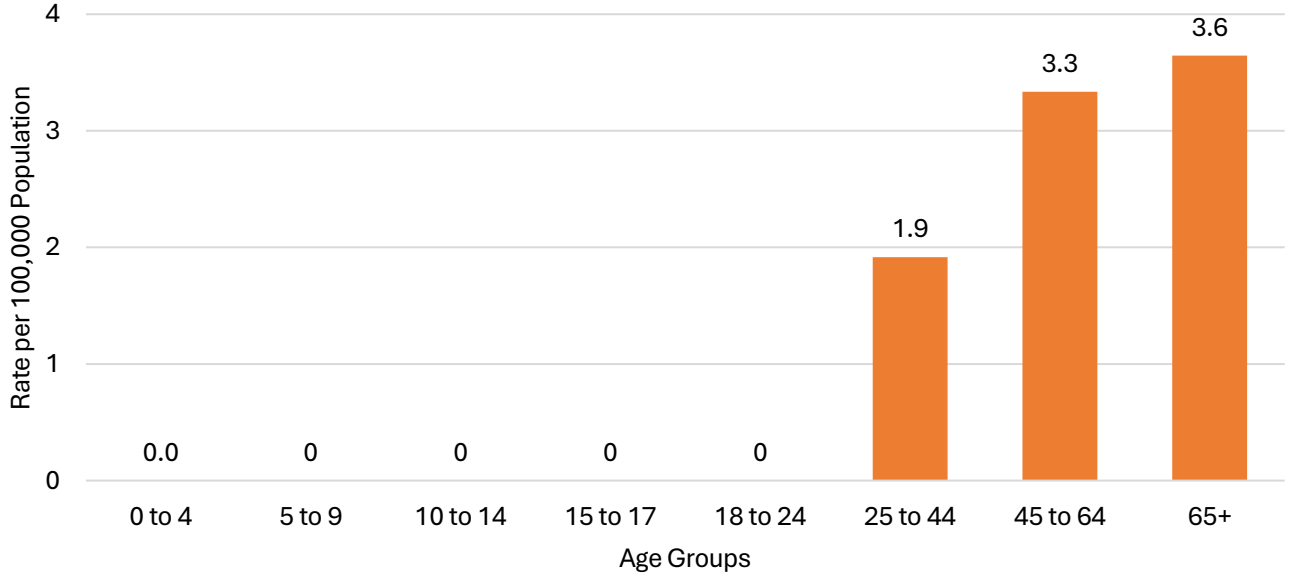


Figure 7b: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

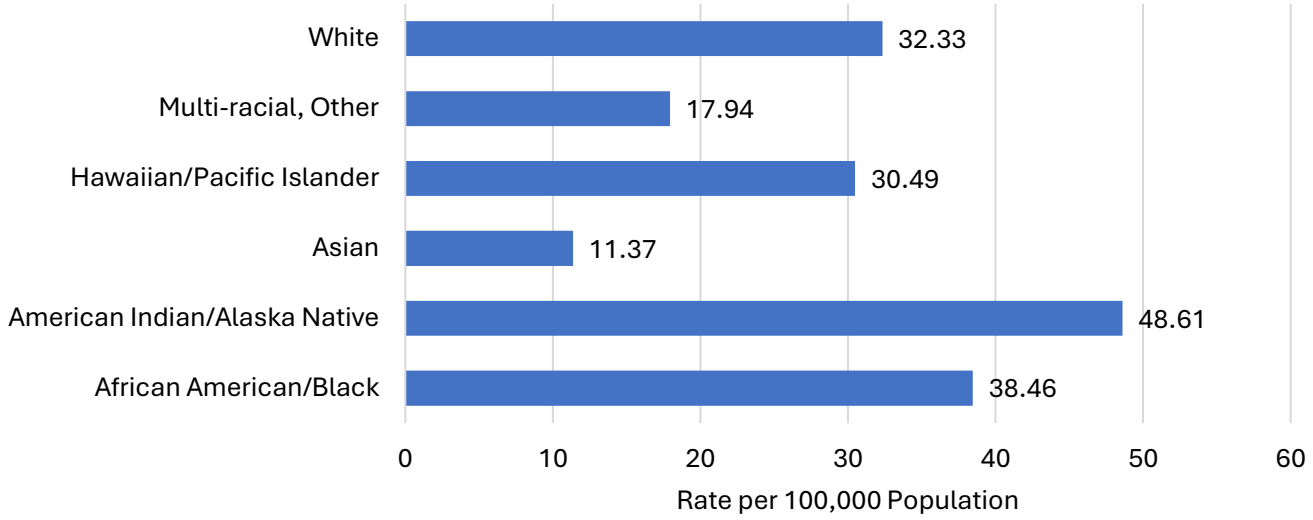
The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness hospitalizations per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Heat-related illness hospitalization rates increased with age. The 65+ age group have the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups.



By Race

Figure 8: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

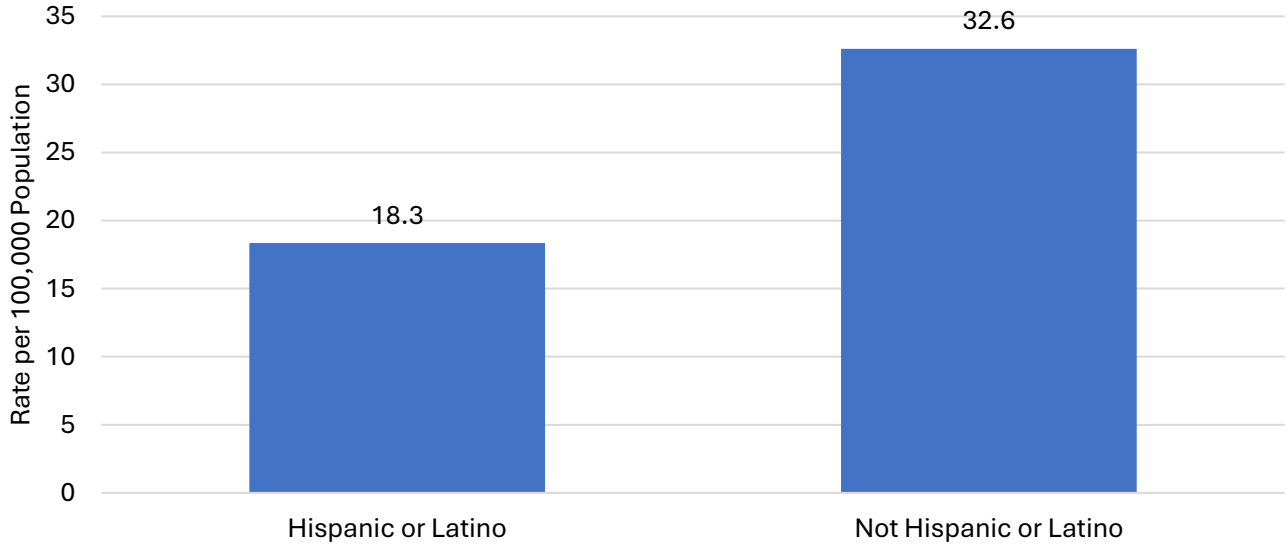
The figure shows the heat-related illness rate per 100,000 population for emergency visits by racial group from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native and African American/Black had the highest emergency visit rate among all racial groups.



By Ethnicity

Figure 9: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as "Not Hispanic or Latino" had an emergency visit rate 1.8 times higher than people who identified as "Hispanic or Latino."



By Geographic Designation – Rural & Urban Communities

The designation for rural areas are defined as locations situated ten or more miles from the center point (centroid) of a population center with at least 40,000 residents.

Figure 10a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Urban and rural designated areas had a similar emergency visit rate.

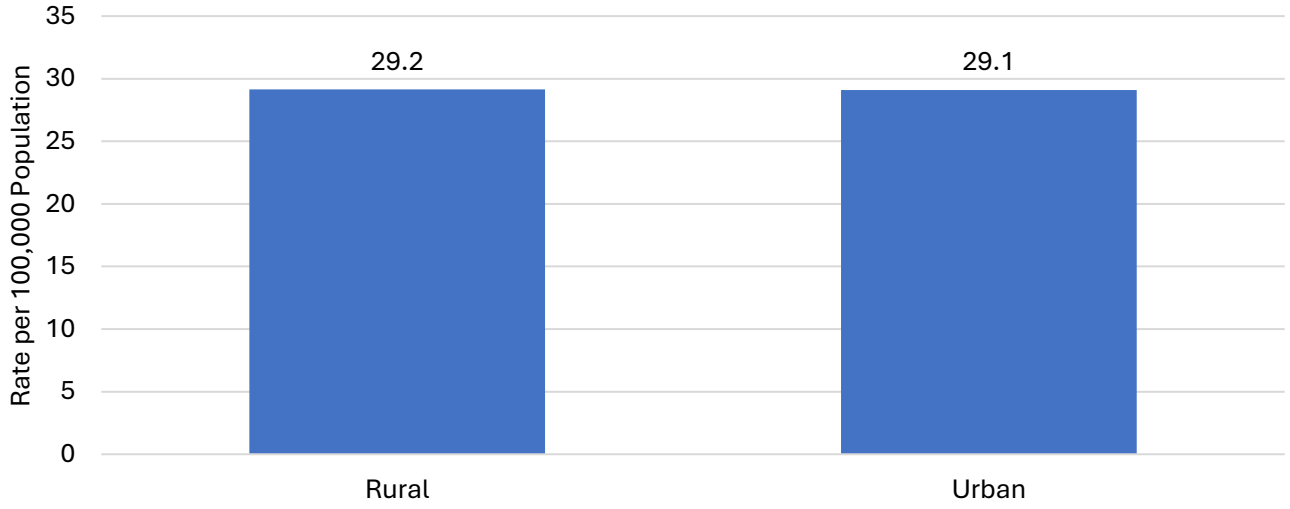
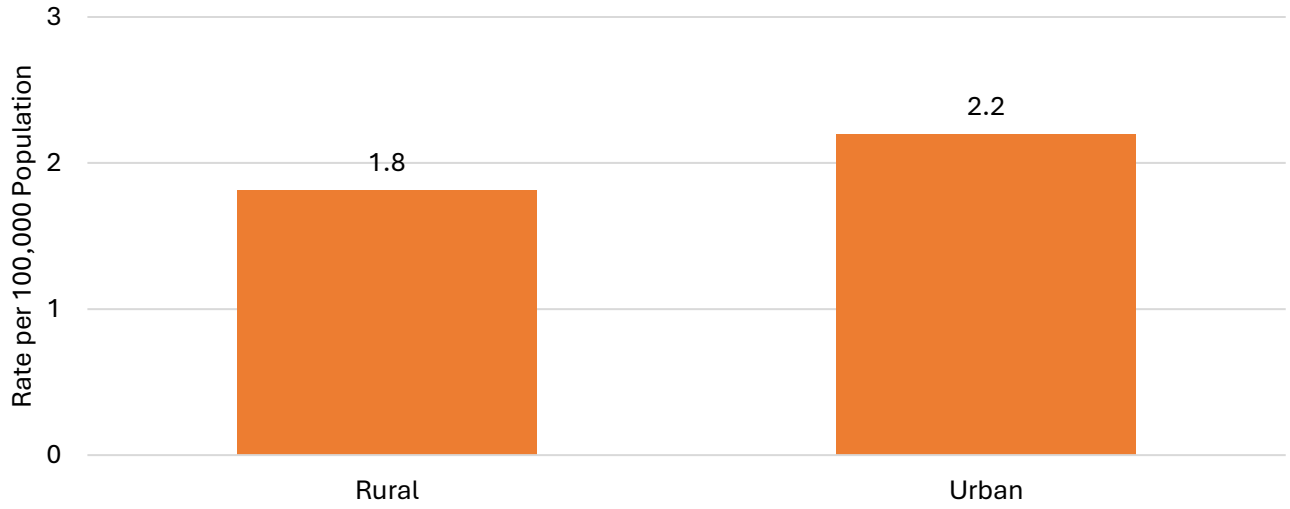


Figure 10b: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

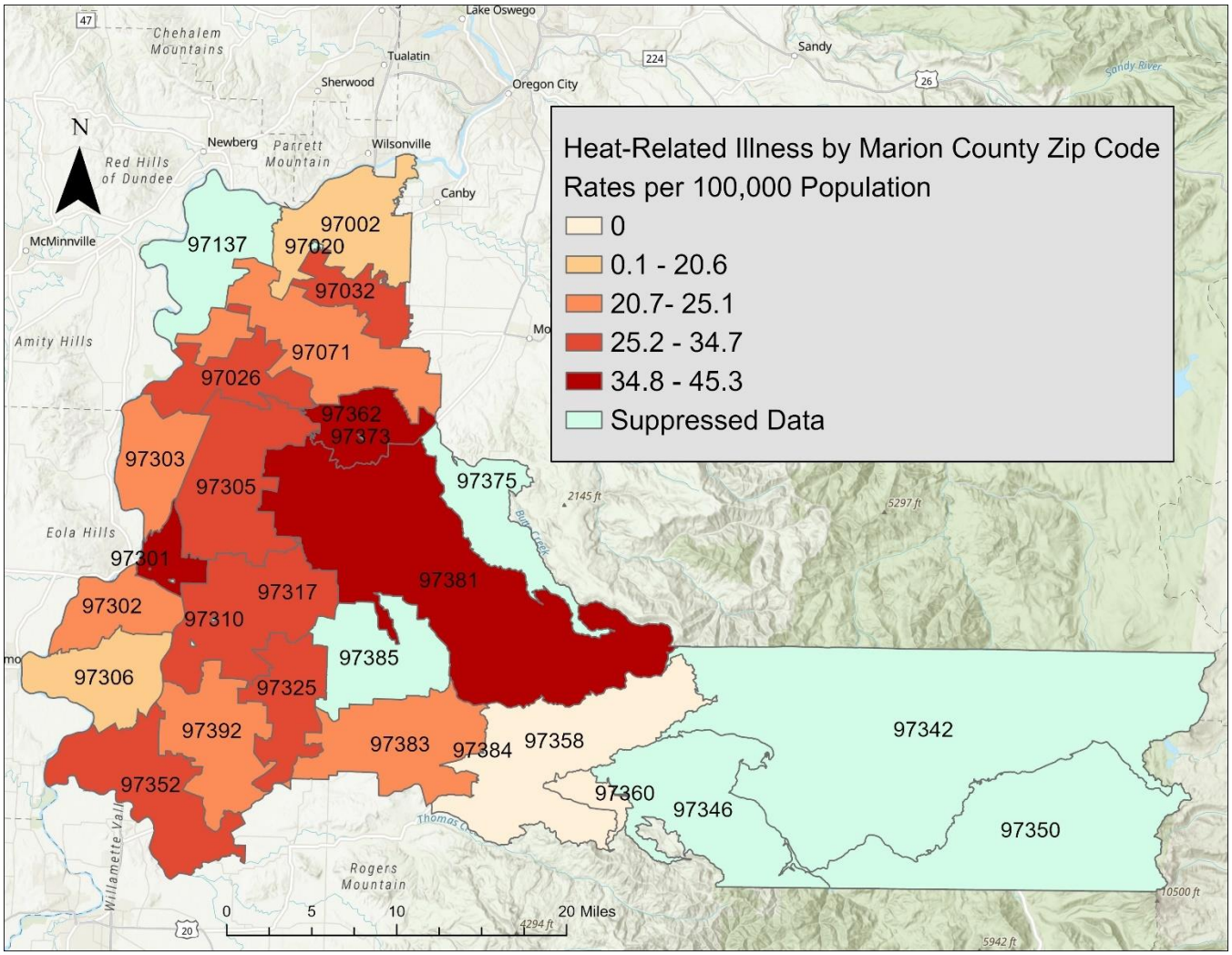
The figure shows the heat-related illness hospitalizations (in-patient) rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Hospitalization rates were higher in areas designated as urban compared to those designated as rural.



Zip Code - Spatial Analysis

Figure 11: Rate per 100,000 people for Emergency Visits in Marion County due to HRI by zip code, 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The map below shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by zip code from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. These are expressed with different colors to represent different values. The zip codes with the highest rates include 97301,97381, and 97373.[4,8]



Identified Homeless & Unsheltered Persons

What am I reading?

The following sections describe the associations of emergency visits due to heat-related illness and people identified as homeless and unsheltered from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. An individual is identified as homeless if they were described as homeless, houseless, unhoused, or unsheltered in the triage notes, chief complaints, discharge description, and/or provider description from Oregon ESSENCE.[4,7,8]

Figure 12a: Percentage of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2024, Marion County

The figure shows the percentage of heat-related illness emergency visits by identified housing status from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. According to the Oregon Housing and Community Services, an estimated 1,428 Marion County residents (0.4% of the population) were identified homeless.[7] This shows that the proportion of emergency visits among people identified as homeless was high.

In total, 41 heat-related illness emergency visits occurred among people identified as homeless from 2019 – 2024, compared to 582 people not identified as homeless.

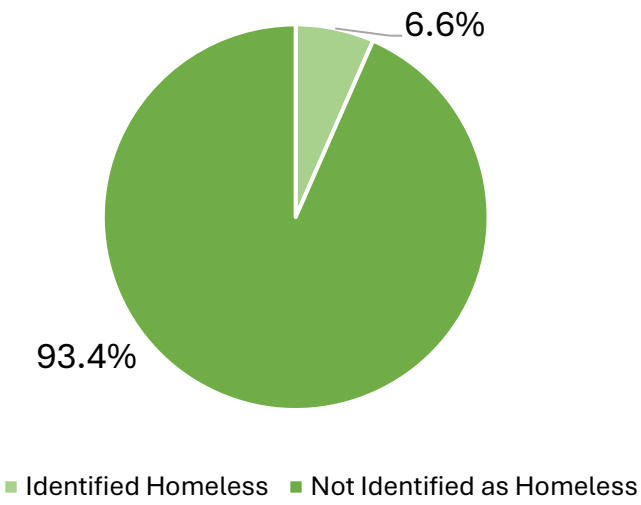
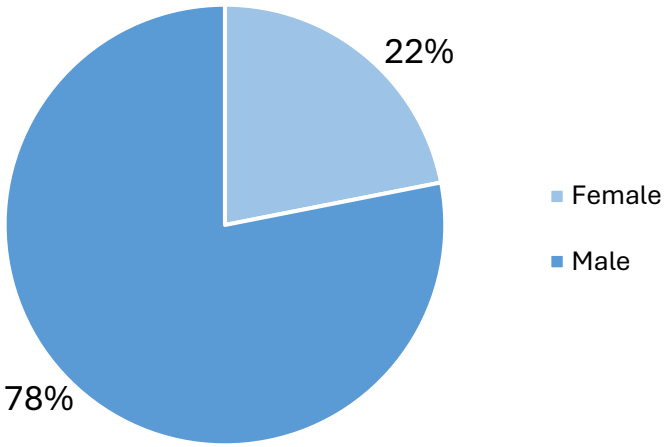


Figure 12b: Percentage of Emergency Visits due to Heat-Related Illness among groups Identified as Homeless and Sex (Female and Male), 2019 – 2024, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the patients identified housing status and sex from 2019 – 2024 in Marion County. Males had a higher percentage of emergency visits compared to females. Among all cases, males identified as homeless make up 8.1% of all male heat-related illness emergency visits, while females identified as homeless make up 4.0% of all female heat-related illness emergency visits.



Appendix A. Data Tables – Counts

High Heat Index Counts Marion County, Oregon, 2019 – 2024 (Figures 3a – 3e)				
Year	**Days 80°F of Higher**	**Days 90°F or Higher**	**Days 100°F or Higher**	**Days 103°F or Higher**
2019	56	4	0	0
2020	53	7	0	0
2021	84	24	5	3
2022	77	19	3	1
2023	84	9	3	0
2024	75	24	3	1

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits per Day by Heat Index Temperature Classification, 2019 – 2024, Marion County, Oregon (Figure 4d)			
High Heat Index Classifications	**Cases of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits from 2019 – 2024**	**Total High Heat Index Days from 2019 - 2024**	**Emergency Visits per Day by High Heat Index Classification from 2019 - 2024**
Low	67	1703	0.04
Caution (80°F - 89.9°F)	235	342	0.69
Extreme Caution (90°F – 102.9 °F)	238	82	2.9
Danger (103°F - 124°F)	83	5	16.6
Total (Extreme Caution to Danger)	**321**	**87**	**3.7**

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figure 4a and 4c)	
Year	**Count**
2019	71
2020	51
2021	150
2022	124
2023	111
2024	116

Monthly Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts and the Highest Heat Index Days, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figure 4b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	0	Feb-20	0	Jan-21	*
Feb-19	0	Mar-20	0	Feb-21	0
Mar-19	0	Apr-20	0	Mar-21	*
Apr-19	*	May-20	*	Apr-21	*
May-19	*	Jun-20	*	May-21	*
Jun-19	26	Jul-20	8	Jun-21	100
Jul-19	13	Aug-20	21	Jul-21	19
Aug-19	21	Sep-20	10	Aug-21	20

Sep-19	6	Oct-20	*	Sep-21	*
Oct-19	*	Nov-20	0	Oct-21	*
Nov-19	0	Dec-20	*	Nov-21	0
Dec-19	0	Feb-20	*	Dec-21	0
Month – 2022 Year	**Counts**	**Month – 2023 Year**	**Counts**	**Month- 2024 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-22	0	Jan-23	0	Jan-24	0
Feb-22	0	Feb-23	0	Feb-24	0
Mar-22	0	Mar-23	0	Mar-24	*
Apr-22	0	Apr-23	*	Apr-24	*
May-22	*	May-23	19	May-24	8
Jun-22	22	Jun-23	*	Jun-24	11
Jul-22	61	Jul-23	36	Jul-24	75
Aug-22	31	Aug-23	40	Aug-24	15
Sep-22	6	Sep-23	9	Sep-24	*
Oct-22	*	Oct-23	0	Oct-24	0
Nov-22	0	Nov-23	0	Nov-24	0

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Heat-Related Illness Hospitalizations (In-patient) Counts, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figure 5)	
Year	**Count**
2019	4
2020	7
2021	18
2022	4
2023	5
2024	7

Heat-Related Illness Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figures 6a and 6b)		
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visit**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (In-patient)**
Female	227	11
Male	396	34

Heat-Related Illness Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figures 7a and 7b)		
Age Groups	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
0 to 4	11	0
5 to 9	16	0
10 to 14	18	0
15 to 17	17	0
18 to 24	61	0
25 to 44	180	11
45 to 64	162	16
65+	143	13

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figures 8)	
Race	**Counts of ED & UC Visits**
African American/Black	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	13
Asian	*
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	7
Multi-racial, Other	94
Unknown	*
White	465

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figures 9)	
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
Hispanic or Latino	108
Not Hispanic or Latino	486

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Heat-Related Illness by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figures 10a and 10b and Figure 11)		
Zip code	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Rate per 100,000 population of Emergency Visits**
97002	8	20.6
97020	0	*
97026	8	34.2
97032	10	34.7
97071	48	25.1
97137	*	*
97301	153	45.3
97302	58	23.6
97303	56	22.8
97305	76	28.1
97306	39	19.0
97310	*	*
97317	46	29.3
97325	14	32.6
97342	0	*
97346	0	*
97350	*	*

97352	12	30.1
97362	10	42.2
97373	0	*
97375	*	*
97381	39	42.2
97383	14	24.3
97384	0	*
97385	*	*
97392	10	23.8

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Percentage of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit by Identified Housing Status, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figure 12a)	
Status of Homelessness & Unsheltered	**Counts of ED & UC Visits**
Identified Homeless	41
Not Identified as Homeless	582

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Percentage of Emergency Visits due to Heat-Related Illness among groups Identified as Homeless and Groups of Sex, 2019 – 2024, Marion County (Figure 11b)		
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visits and ID as Homeless**	**Counts of Emergency Visits and ID Not as Homeless**
Female	9	218
Male	32	364

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

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