2026 Marion County Heat-Related Illness Data Report

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 (emergency visits), hospitalizations (in-patient emergency visits), and deaths due to heat exposure in Marion County. This report explores HRI by population characteristics (age, sex, zip code, ethnicity, race, and identified housing status), 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 348,044 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 15 smaller 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, and emergency visits, hospitalizations, 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 where they are seen for care.

Definitions

Apparent Temperature: The perceived temperature derived from either a combination of temperature and wind (Wind Chill) or temperature and humidity (Heat Index) for the indicated hour. When the temperature at a particular grid point falls to 50 F or less, wind chill will be used for that point for the Apparent Temperature. When the temperature at a grid point rises above 80 F, the heat index will be used for Apparent Temperature. Between 51 and 80 F, the Apparent Temperature will be ambient air temperature.[5]

Emergency visits: Any emergency department or urgent care clinic visits among people residing in Marion County at any Oregon hospital or hospital affiliated clinic.

ESSENCE: The State of Oregon has a public health syndromic surveillance system known as ESSENCE, which stands for Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics. It 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.[6]

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.[3]

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.[8]

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.[4]

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Summary of Findings

This report shows heat-related illness rates year-round between 2019-2025.

Between 2019-2025, Marion County had 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 had an increase in heat-related illness emergency visits, hospitalizations (emergency visits that required in-patient care), and deaths.[2,6,7]

In June 2025, Marion County Health and Human Services created the Marion County 2025-2030 Climate and Health Adaptation Plan (CHAP). In this plan, MCHHS and planning partners set the following goal: "*Reduce Marion County heat-related illness emergency visits on days with a heat index of 90°F or higher by 20%. This would be an average change from 3.7/day to 3.0/day between July 2025 – June 2030.*" Between July 2025 – December 2025, the average number of visits on 90°F heat index or higher was 3.8/day, remaining higher than the target of 3.0/day. This shows continued interventions are needed to meet the CHAP goal.[1]

Heat-related illnesses have not affected all people and communities the same. The data in this updated 2026 report 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 African American/Black had the highest rates of emergency visits among identified racial groups, a change from the 2025 report where residents who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest emergency visit rates. 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 have a decreasing proportion of heat-related illness (5.8%) emergency visits 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.[6,9,10]

Geographically, rural and urban residents 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 Central Salem (97301), Mt. Angel (97362), and Silverton (97381).[6,10]

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. Duplications in patient visits may also exist, where one person could be counted more than once due to multiple visits. Other limitations include errors in medical coding, or incomplete notes, which may influence results.[6]

ESSENCE remains amongst the timeliest data 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.[6]

Average Monthly Temperatures (°F) in Salem, Oregon

What am I reading?

The following figures show the 5-year average monthly temperatures between 1971 – 2025. A 5-year average is used to show the trend line without massive fluctuations due to seasonal changes.[2]

Figure 1a: 5-Year Average Temperatures (°F), 1971 – 2025, Salem, Oregon

The following figure shows the 5-year average daily high and low air temperatures in Salem, Oregon between 1971 and 2025. This shows that the overall apparent temperature has increased over time. The data was collected from NOAA weather station at the McNary Field Airport in Salem, Oregon.

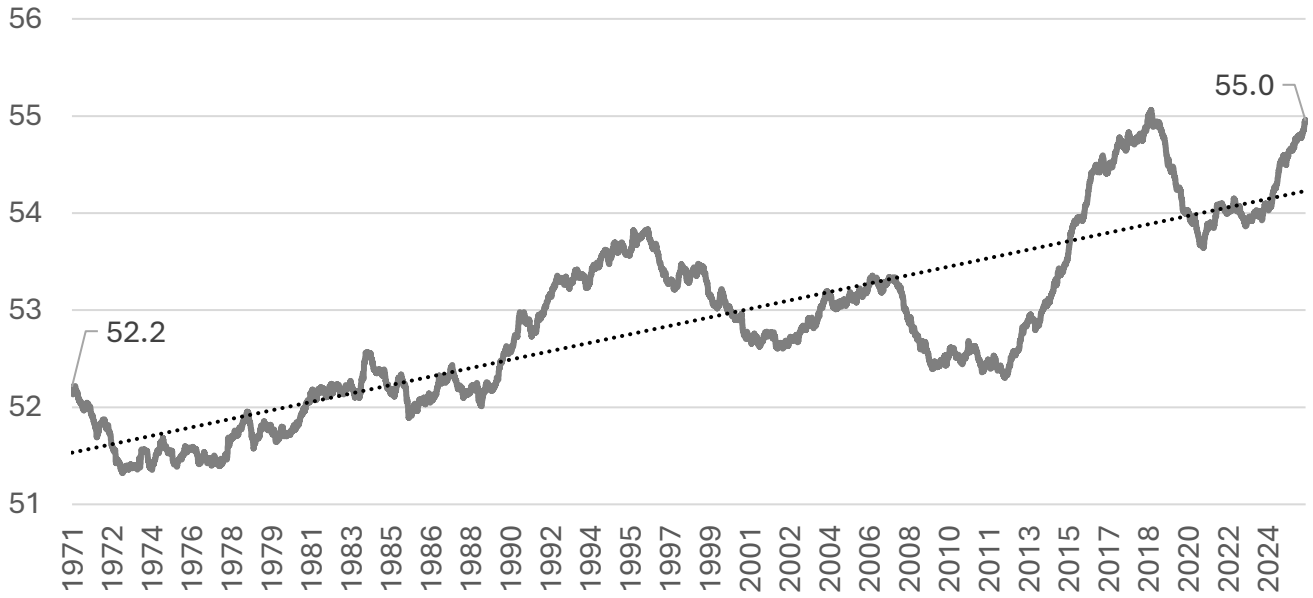
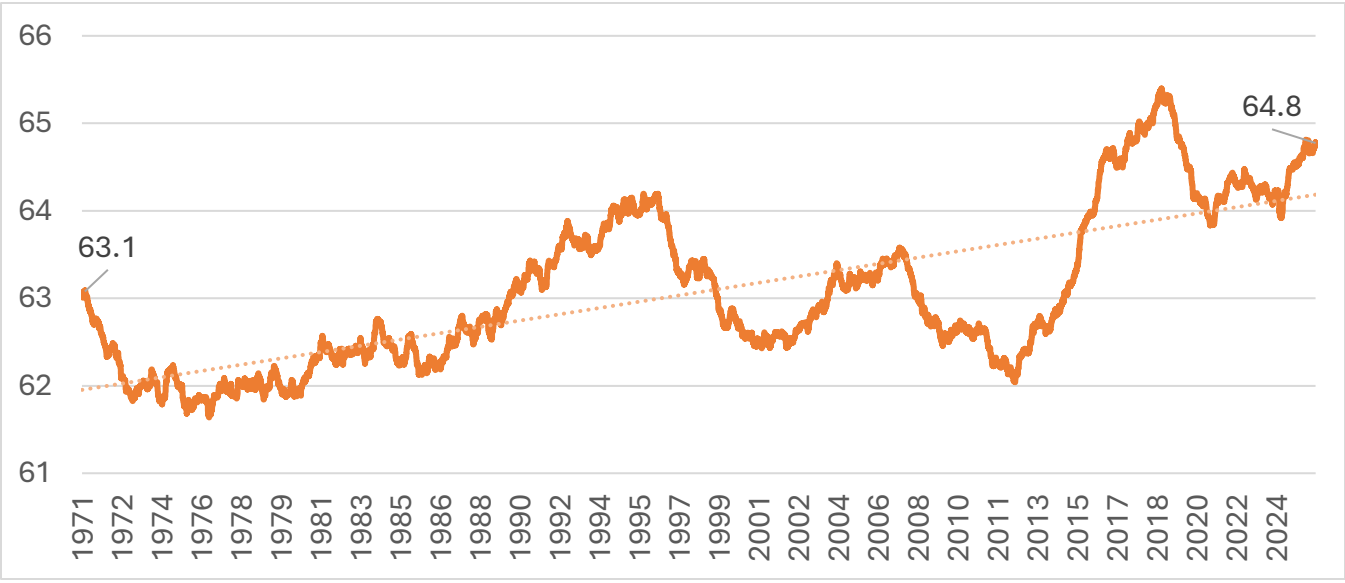


Figure 1b: 5-Year Average High Temperatures (°F), 1971 – 2025, Salem, Oregon

The following figure shows the 5-year average daily high air temperatures in Salem, Oregon between 1971 – 2025. This shows that high apparent temperatures have increased over time. The data was collected from the 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.[4]

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.

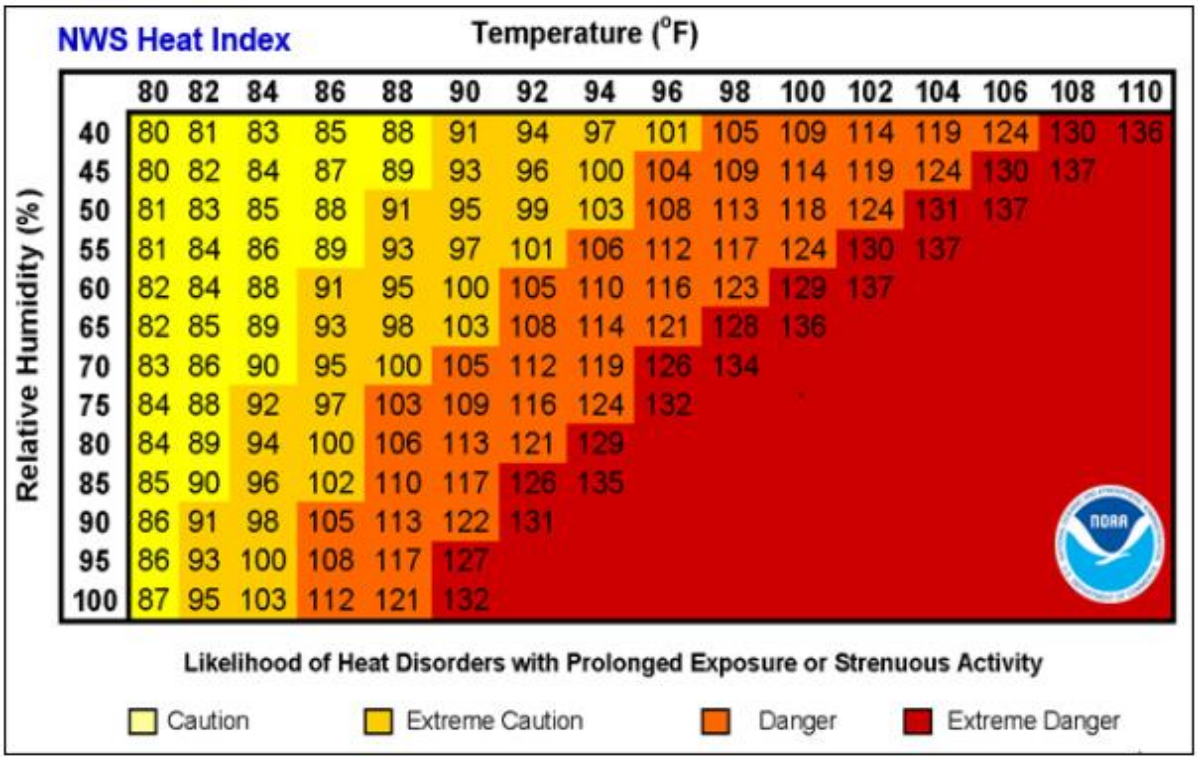


Table 1: Heat Severity Index Classifications and Effects on the Body

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.

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, and 103°F or higher. The data was collected from NOAA station at the McNary Field Airport in Salem, Oregon.[2]

Figure 3a: Heat Index Temperature Days 80°F or Above, 2019 – 2025, 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 2025. Overall, 80°F heat index days show an increasing trend between 2019-2025.

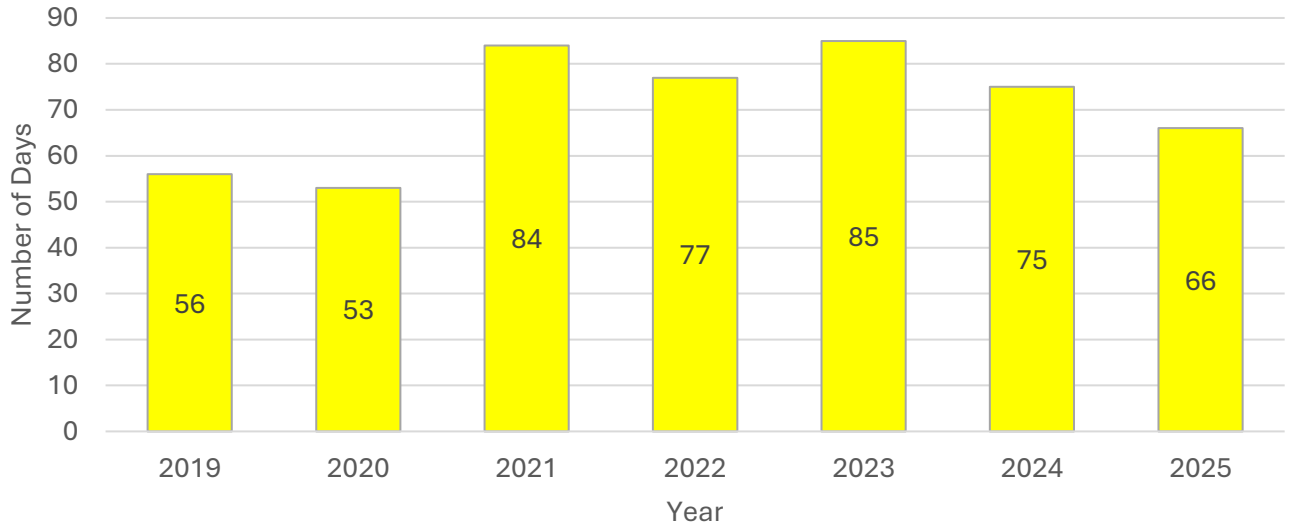


Figure 3b: Heat Index Temperature Days 90°F or Above, 2019 – 2025, Salem, OR

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 2019-2025.

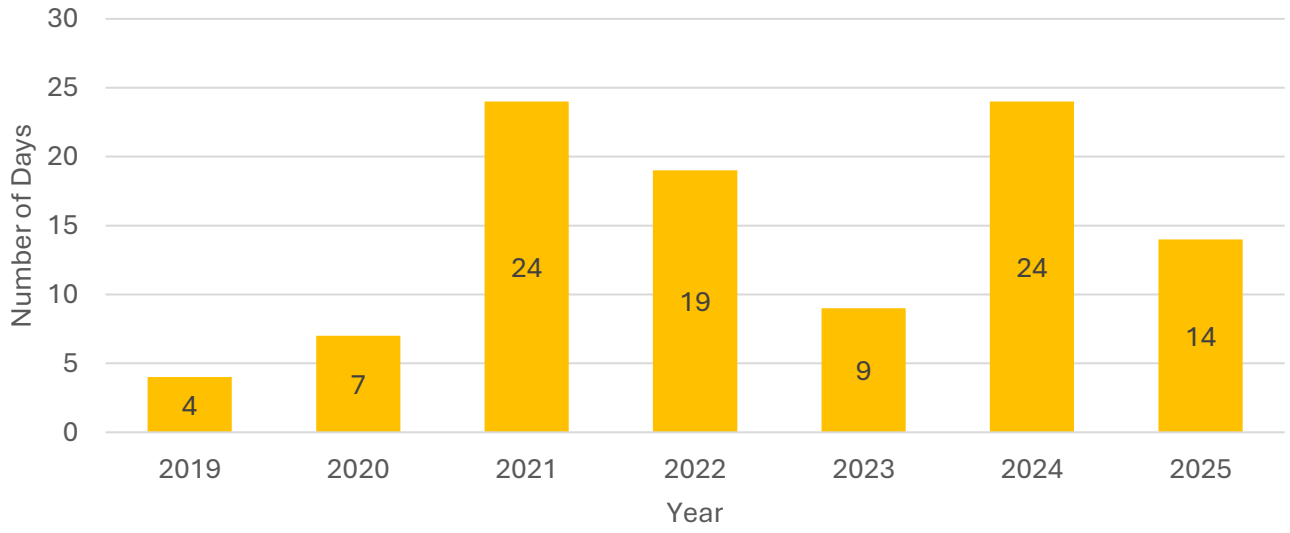


Figure 3c: Heat Index Temperature Days 100°F or Above, 2019 – 2025, Salem, Oregon

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 remained constant from 2022 to 2024.

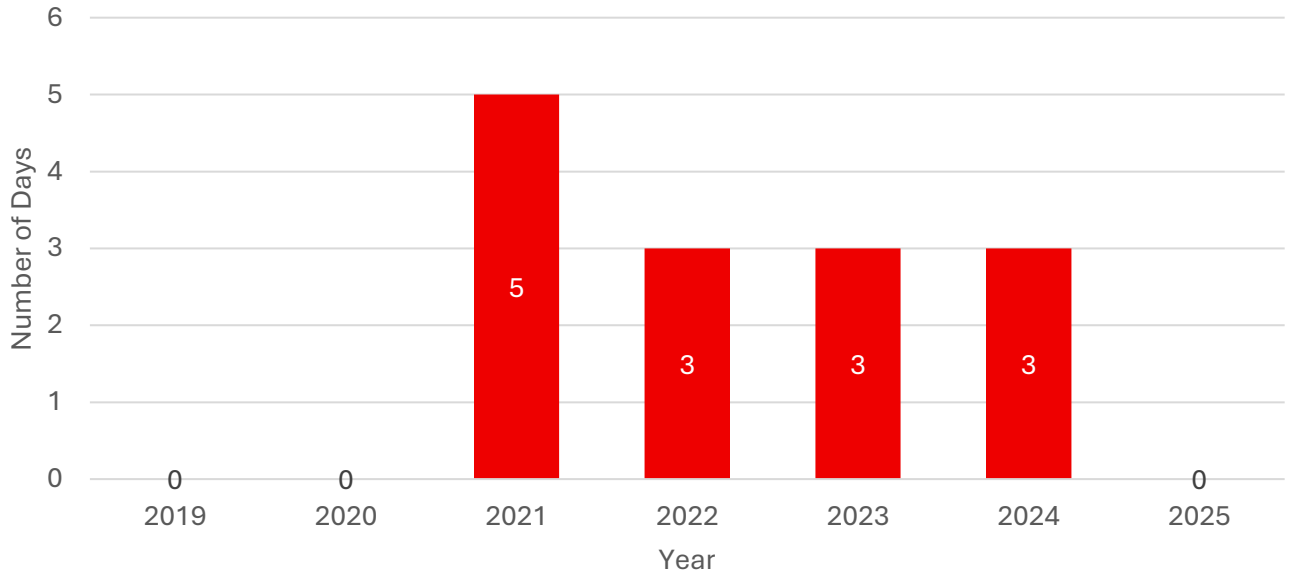


Figure 3d: Heat Index Temperature Days 103°F or Above, 2019 – 2025, Salem, Oregon

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.

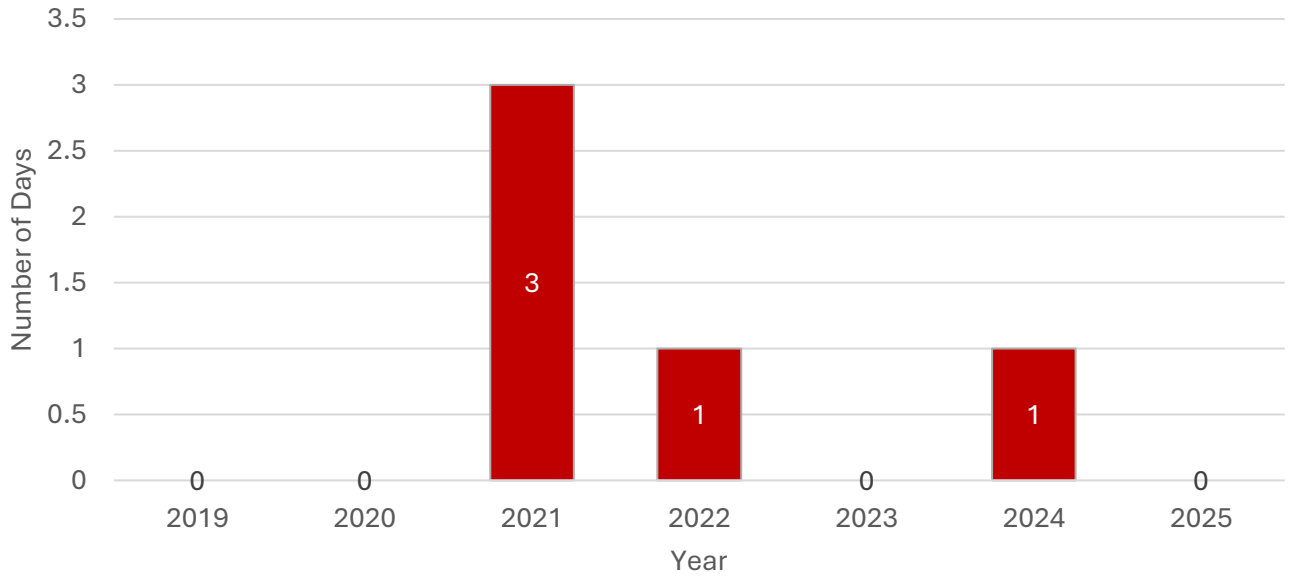


Figure 3e: Total Heat Index Temperature Days 80°F, 90°F, 100°F, and 103°F or Higher, 2019 – 2025, Salem, Oregon

The figure shows the total number of days that were recorded each year for different heat classifications in Salem, Oregon. From 2021 to 2025, higher numbers of all heat index classifications were recorded at or above 2019 and 2020.

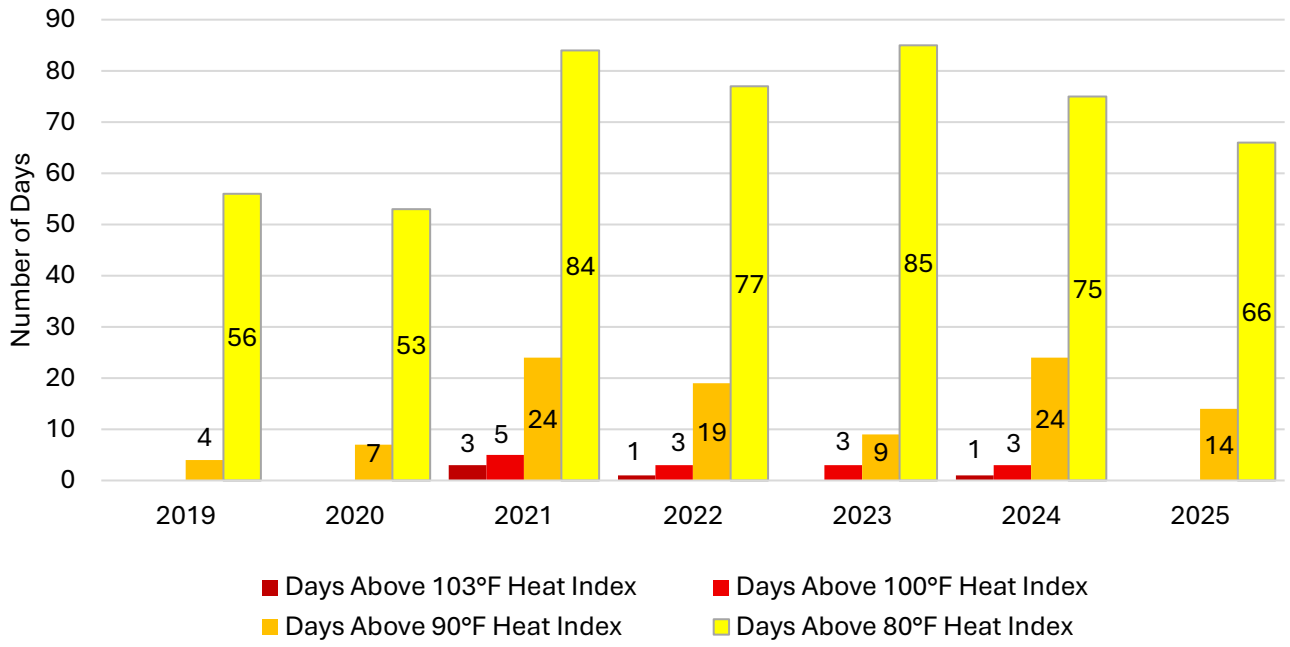
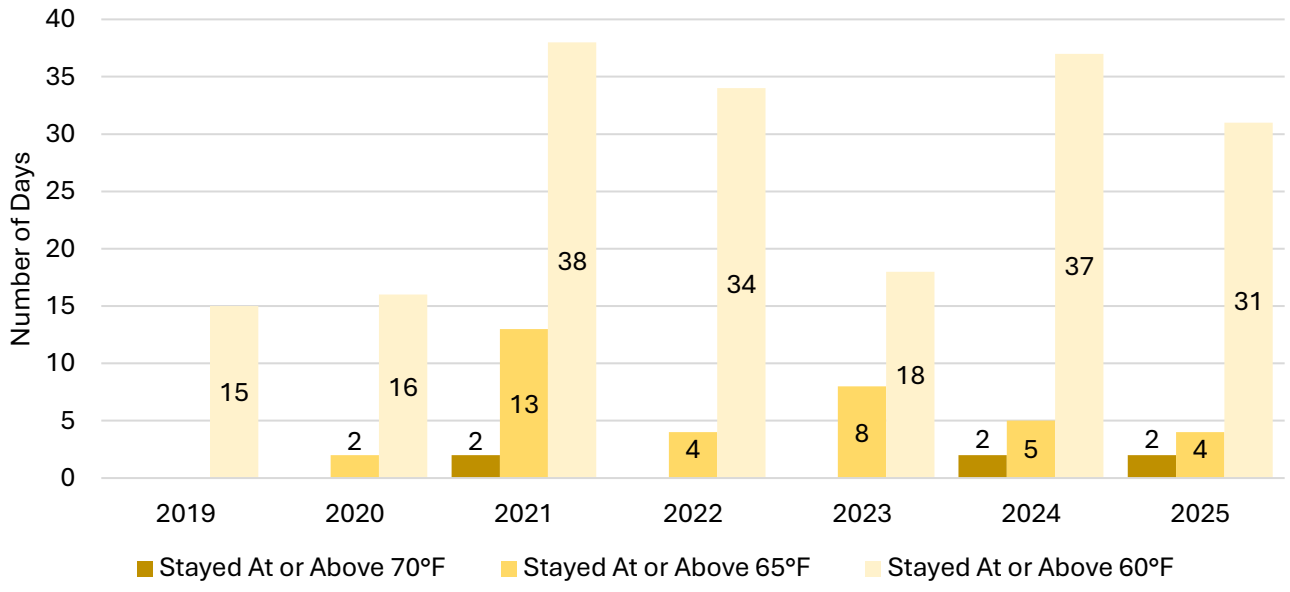


Figure 3f: Total Overnight Air Temperature Days that Never Dropped Below 60°F, 65°F, and 70°F, 2019 – 2025, Salem, Oregon

The figure shows the total number of days that the air temperature did not drop below different heat categories in Salem, Oregon. Overnight temperatures that remain high are dangerous for people who cannot properly cool off overnight. 2021, 2024, and 2025 each had two days where temperatures did not drop below 70°F.



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.[2,6,10]

Figure 4a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of heat-related illness emergency visits from 2019 to 2025 in Marion County. In recent years the number of heat-related illness emergency visits has surpassed 100 per year, from 2021 to 2025.

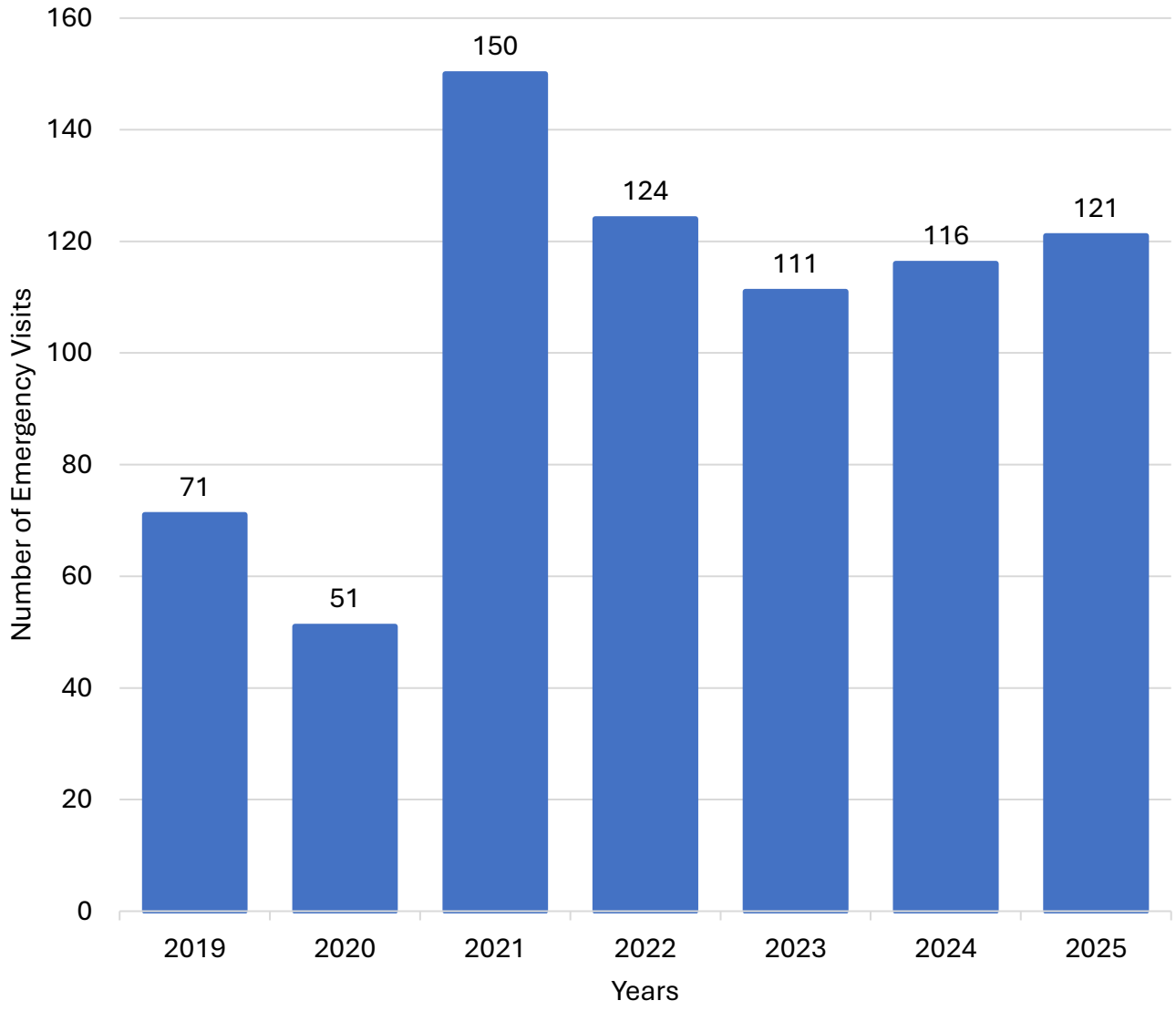


Figure 4b: Monthly Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts and the Highest Heat Index Days, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of monthly heat-related illness emergency visits and the highest heat index temperature day from January 2019 to December 2025 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).

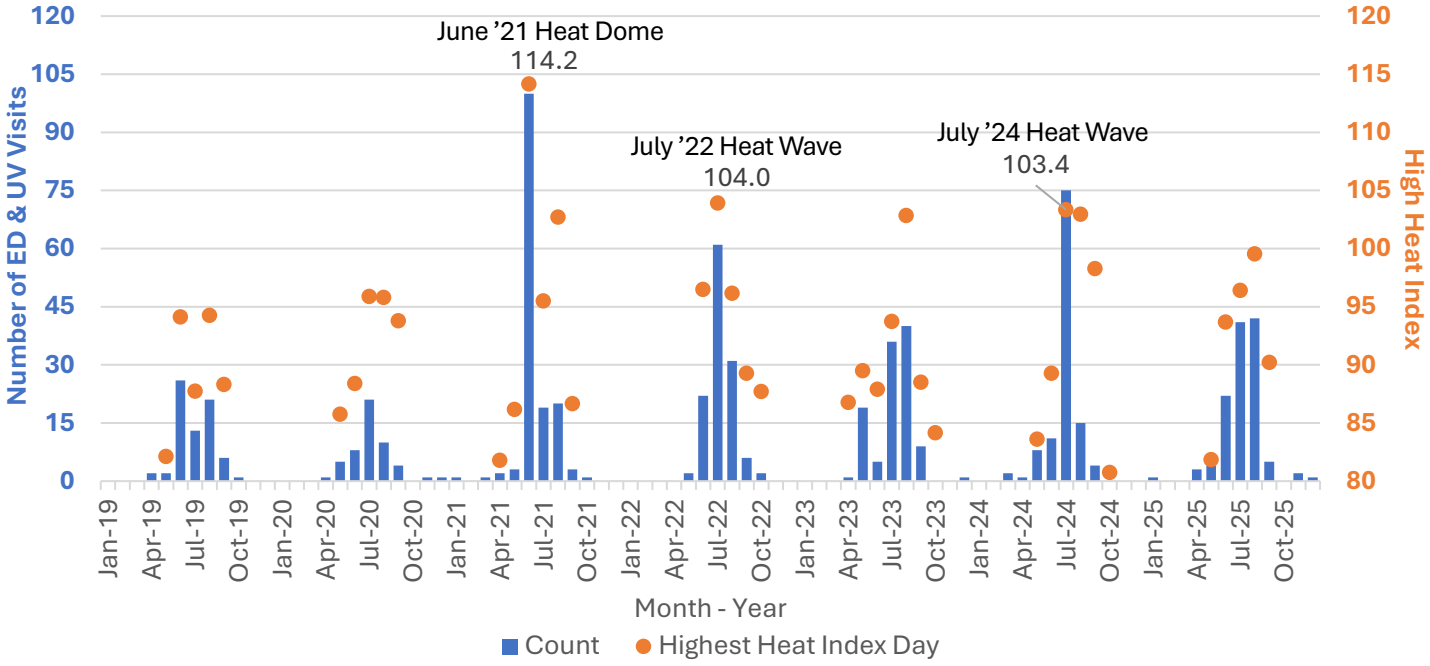


Figure 4c: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County and Oregon

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness emergency visits per 100,000 population from 2019 – 2025 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 visit rate per 100,000 population.

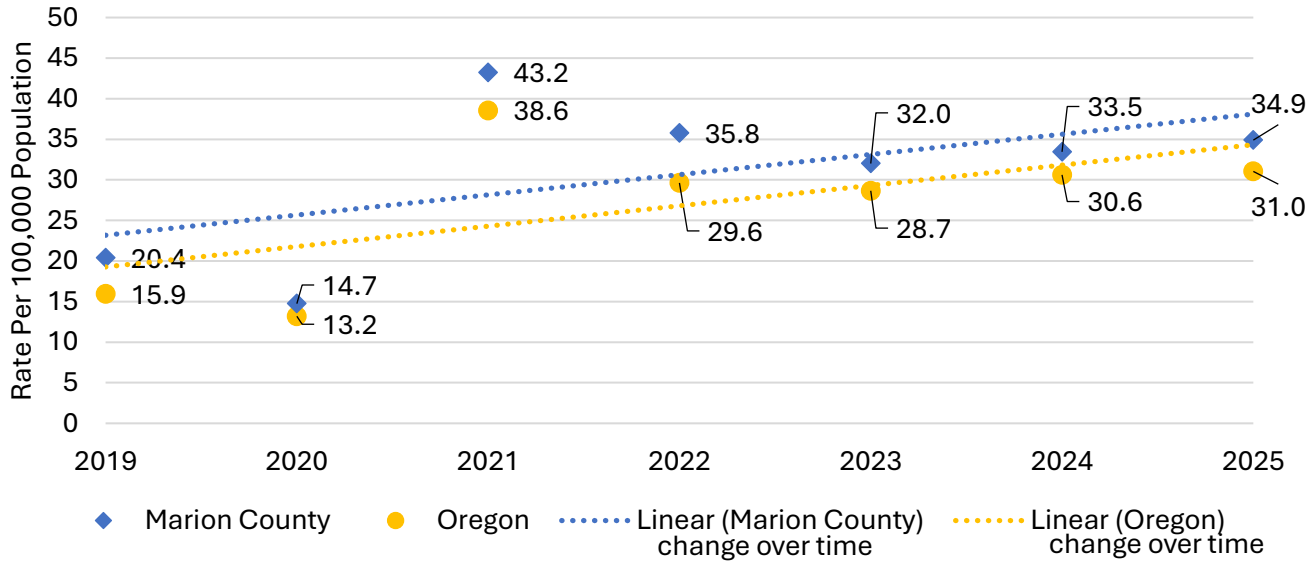


Figure 4d: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits per Day by Heat Index Temperature Classification, 2019 – 2025, Marion County, Oregon

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.

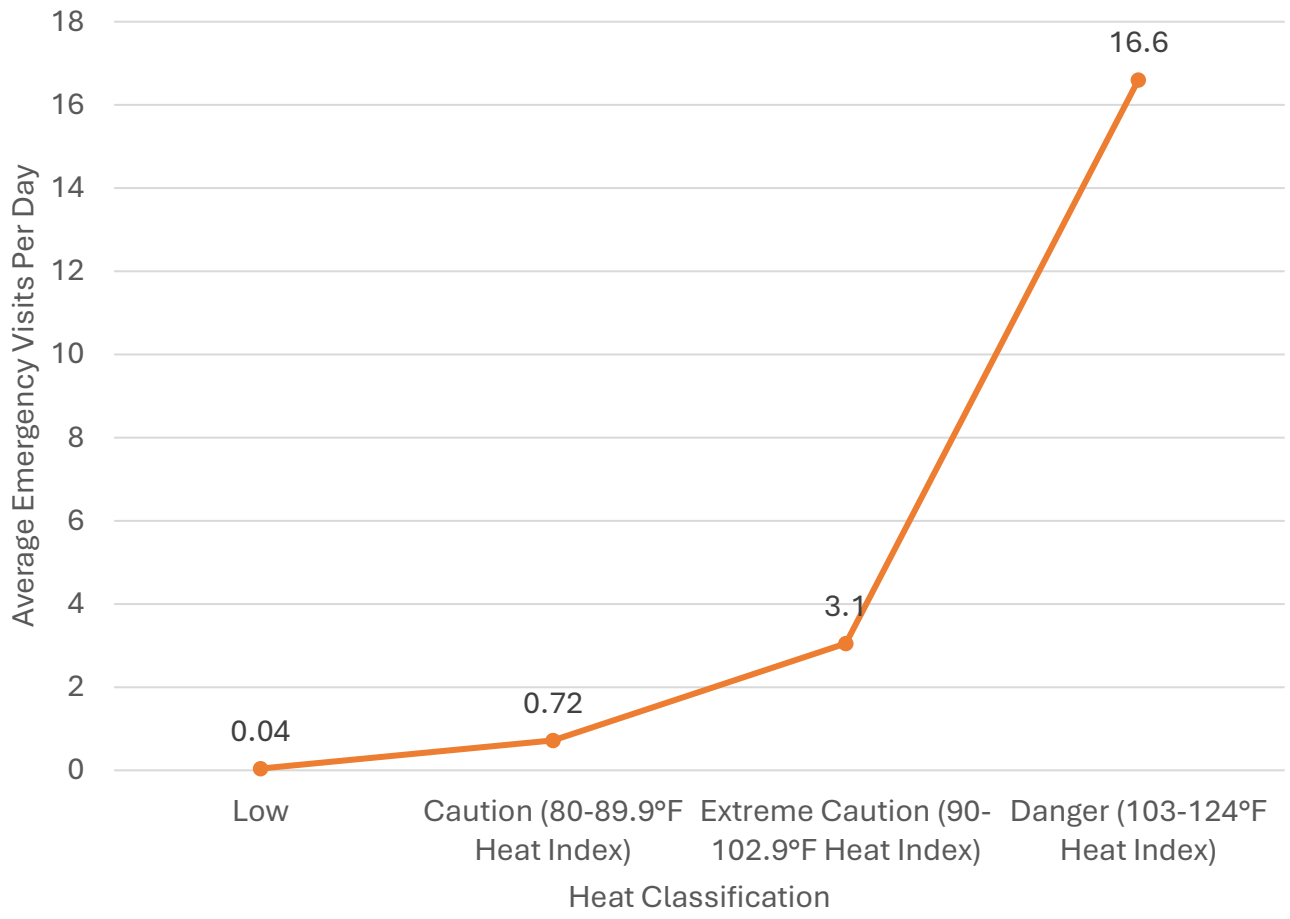


Figure 4e: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts on Days over 90°F Before & During the Marion County Climate & Health Adaptation Plan, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of heat-related illness emergency visits over 90°F before and during the 2025-2030 Marion County Climate & Health Adaptation Plan. The goal is to "reduce Marion County heat-related illness emergency visits on days with a heat index of 90°F or higher by 20%." This would mean a reduction from the pre-planning average (2019-2024) of 3.7 emergency visits per day to 3.0 emergency visits per day (July 2025-June 2030). In the first 6 months of the plan, Marion County did not meet this target.

Climate & Health Adaptation Plan: 90+ Days	Count	Days	Average	Status
Pre-plan Average: 2019 - 2024	321	87	3.7	NOT MEETING TARGET
Plan Average: July 2025 - Dec 2025	42	11	3.8	
Plan Average Target: July 2025 – June 2030			3.0	

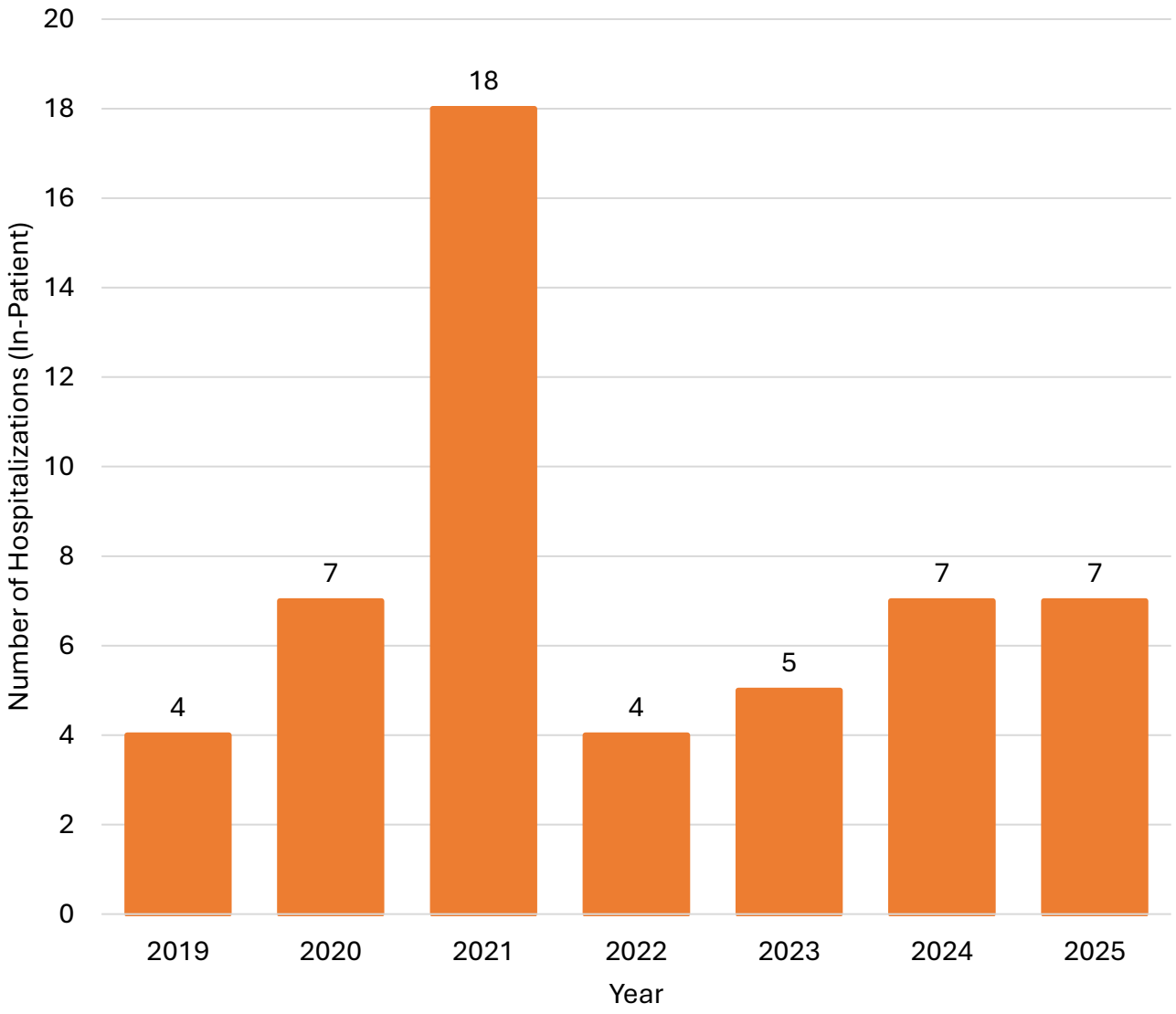
Hospitalizations (In-patient)

What am I reading?

Hospitalizations are the number of emergency visits that resulted in in-patient care caused by Heat-Related Illness in Marion County. The in-patient designation is the most accurate hospitalization designation showing a higher level of severity of emergency visit recorded in Oregon ESSENCE.[6,8,10]

Figure 5: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Counts, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of yearly heat-related illness hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. The year with the highest number of hospitalizations occurred in 2021.



Injury Deaths – Excessive Natural Heat

What am I 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.[7]

Table 2: Total Deaths and Rates per 100,000 population from Natural Exposure to Excessive Heat, 2019-2024, 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 13 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 – 2024 is 0.62 per 100,000 population in Marion County, contrast to Oregon with 0.65 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 2025.

	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	0.6	14	0.3
2023	0	0	5	0.12
2024	2	0.6	19	0.8
Total	**13**	**0.62**	**147**	**0.65**

Demographics

What am I 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 – 2025.[2,6,9,10]

By Sex

Figure 6a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness emergency visits per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Males had an emergency visit rate 1.7 times higher than females.

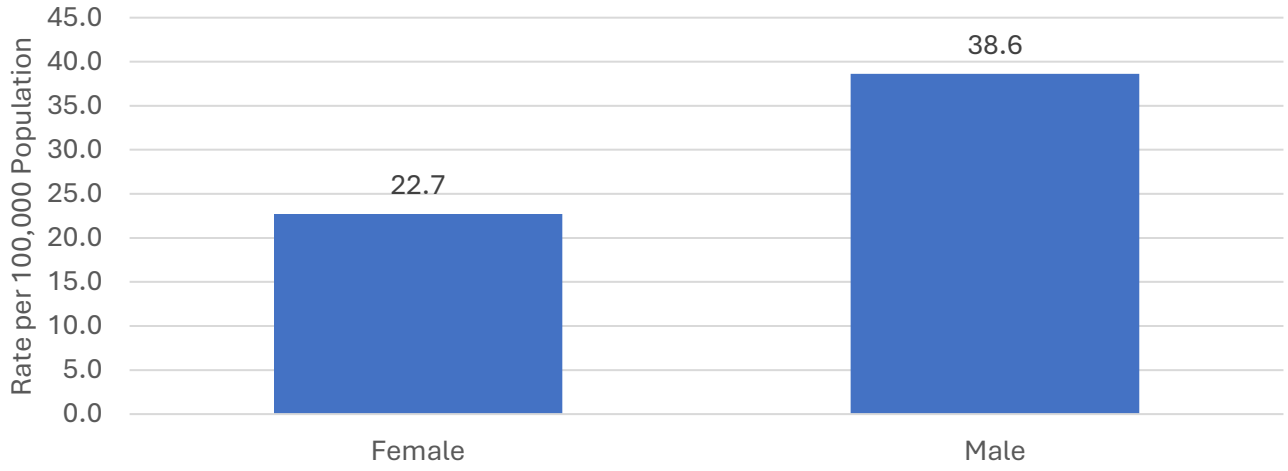
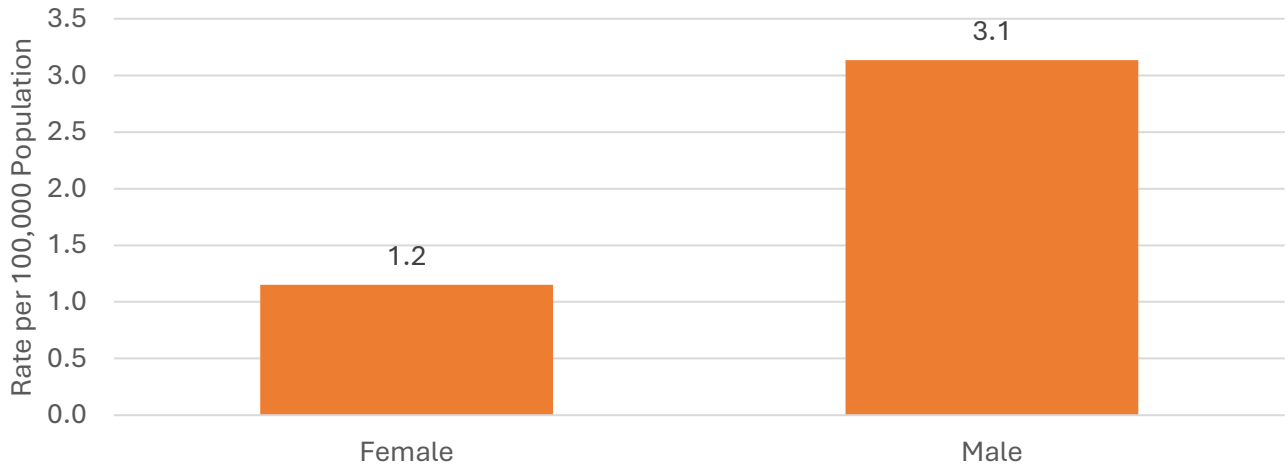


Figure 6b: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness hospitalizations (in-patient) per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Males had a hospitalization rate 2.7 times higher than females.



By Age

Figure 7a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness emergency visits per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019 – 2025 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.

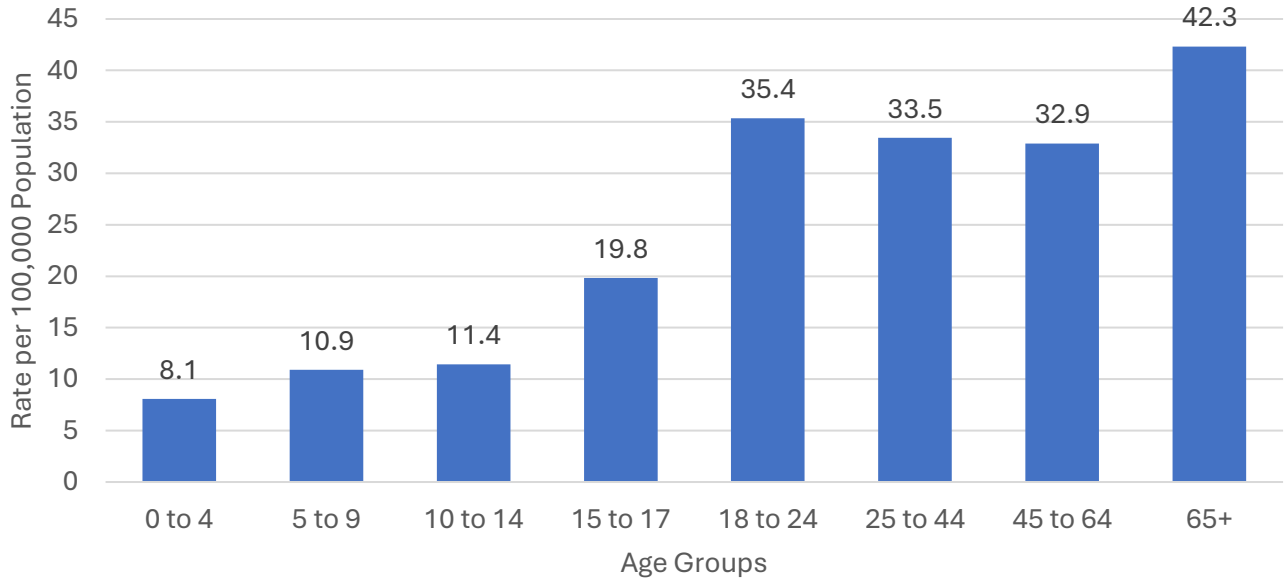
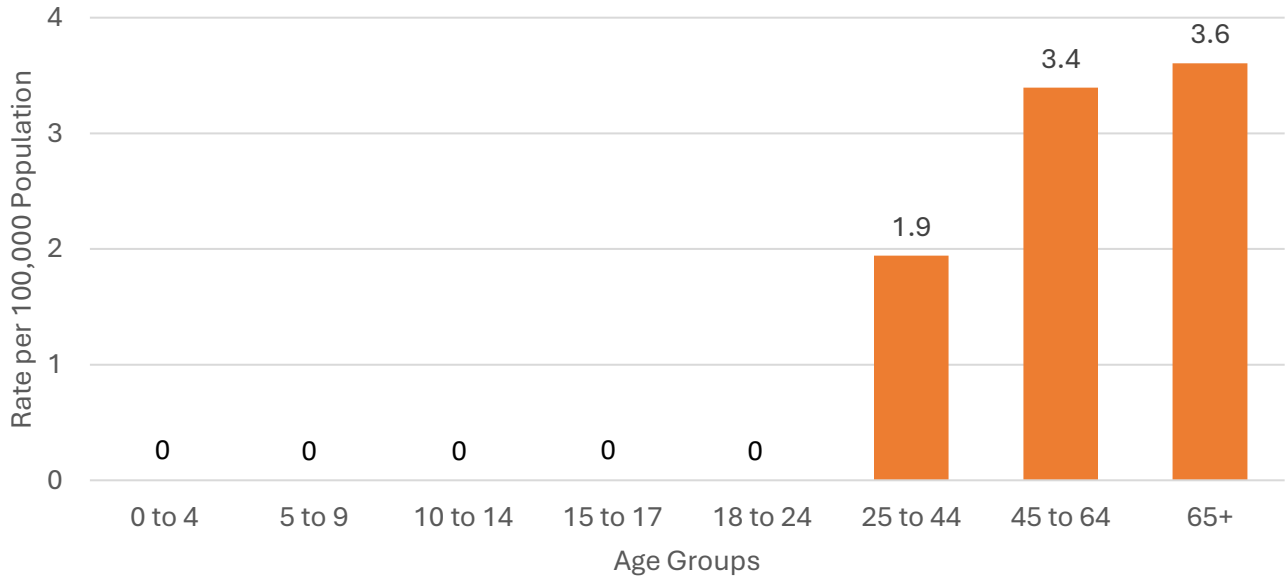


Figure 7b: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

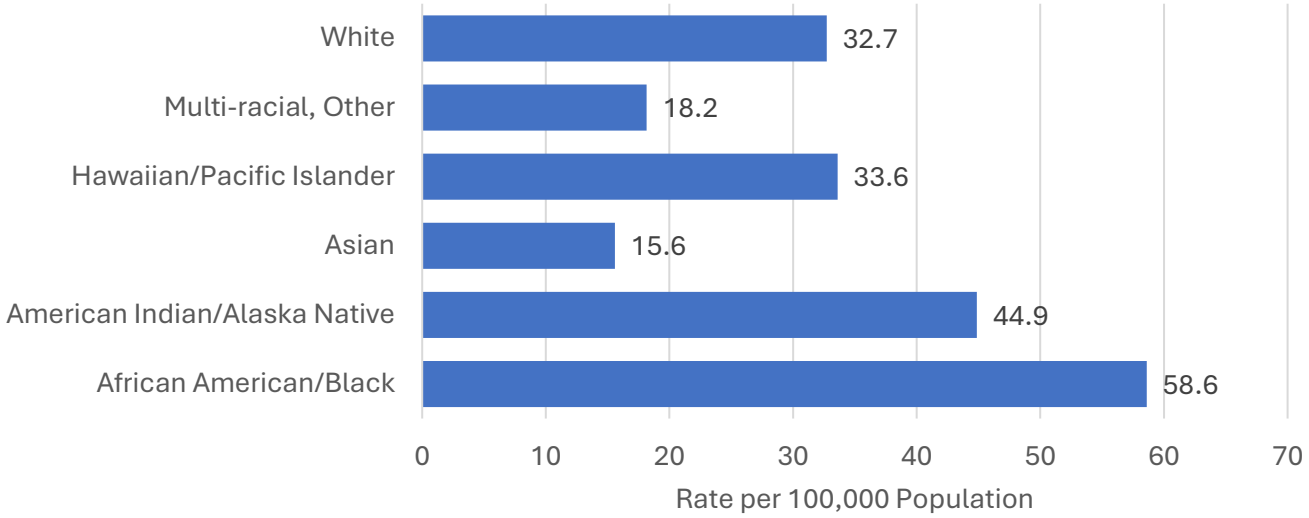
The figure shows the rate of heat-related illness hospitalizations per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Heat-related illness hospitalization rates increased with age. The 65+ age group have the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups.



By Race

Figure 8: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness rate per 100,000 population for emergency visits by racial group from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report are used because these are the ones found in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as African American/Black and American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest emergency visit rate among all racial groups.



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

By Ethnicity

Figure 9a: Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019 – 2025 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."

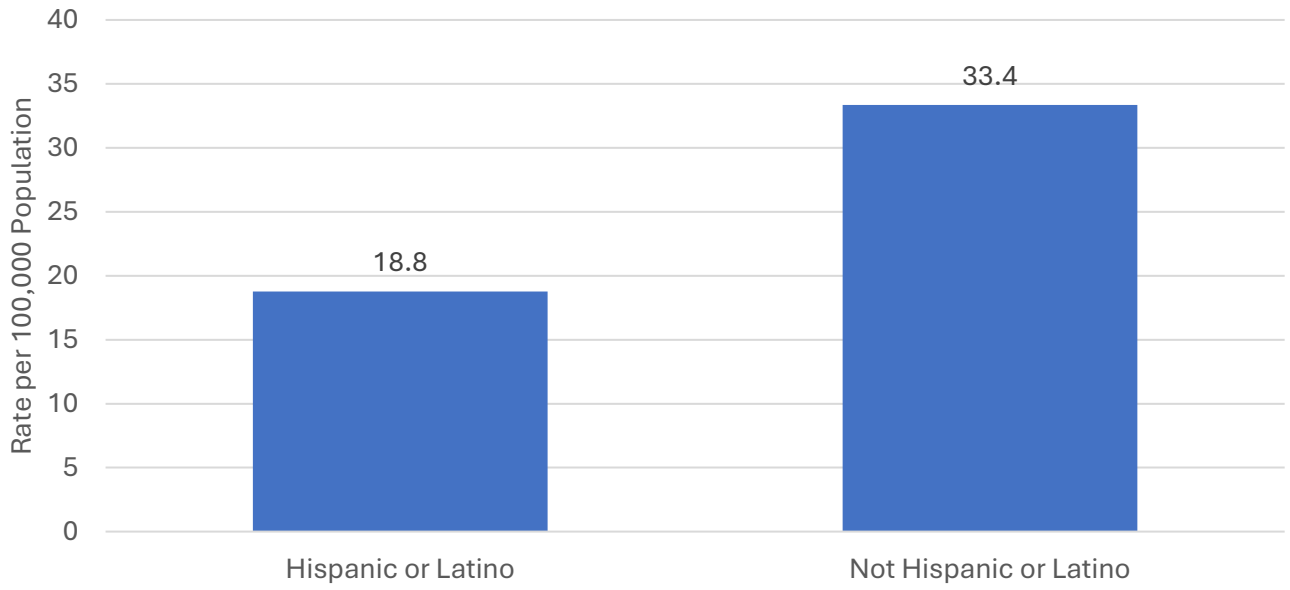
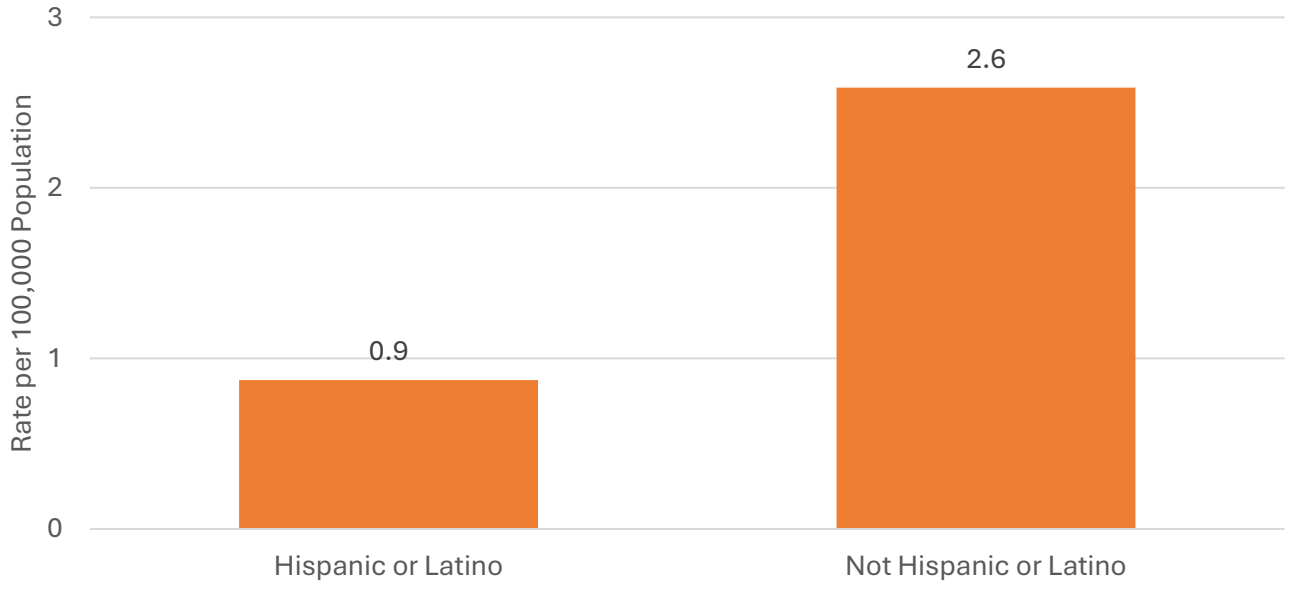


Figure 9a: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019 – 2025 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 a hospitalization rate 3.0 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 – 2025, 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 – 2025 in Marion County. Urban and rural designated areas had a similar emergency visit rate.

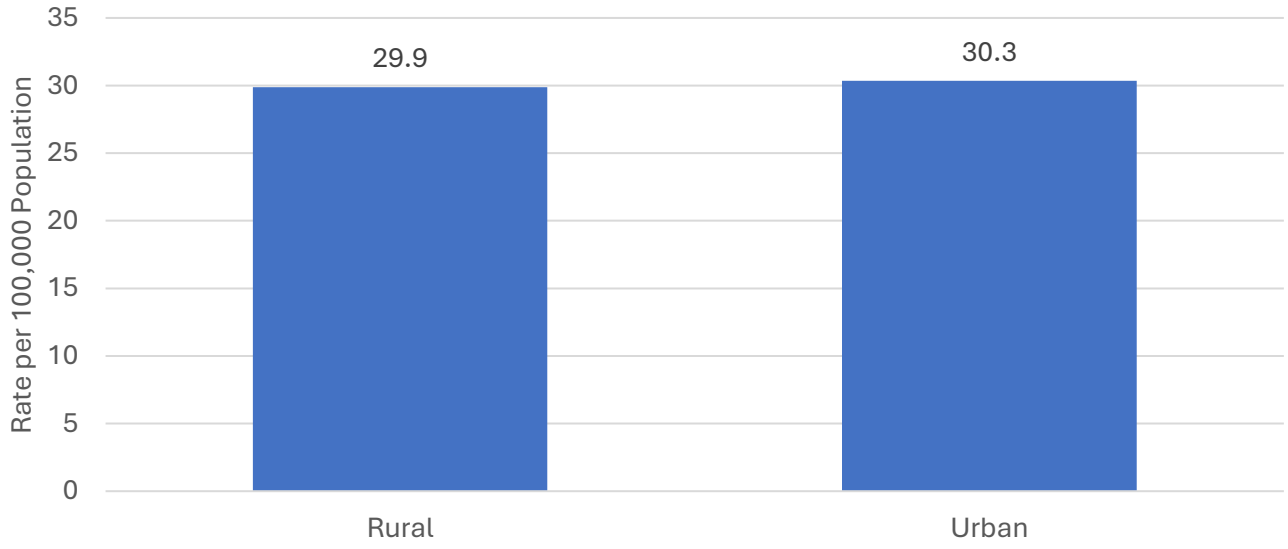
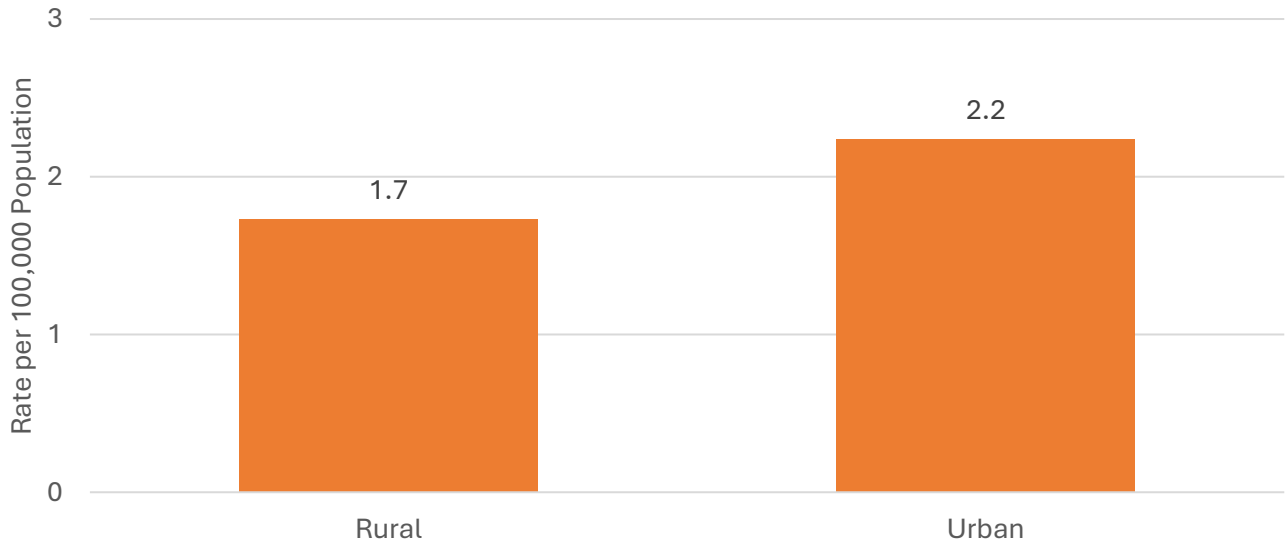


Figure 10b: Heat-Related Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

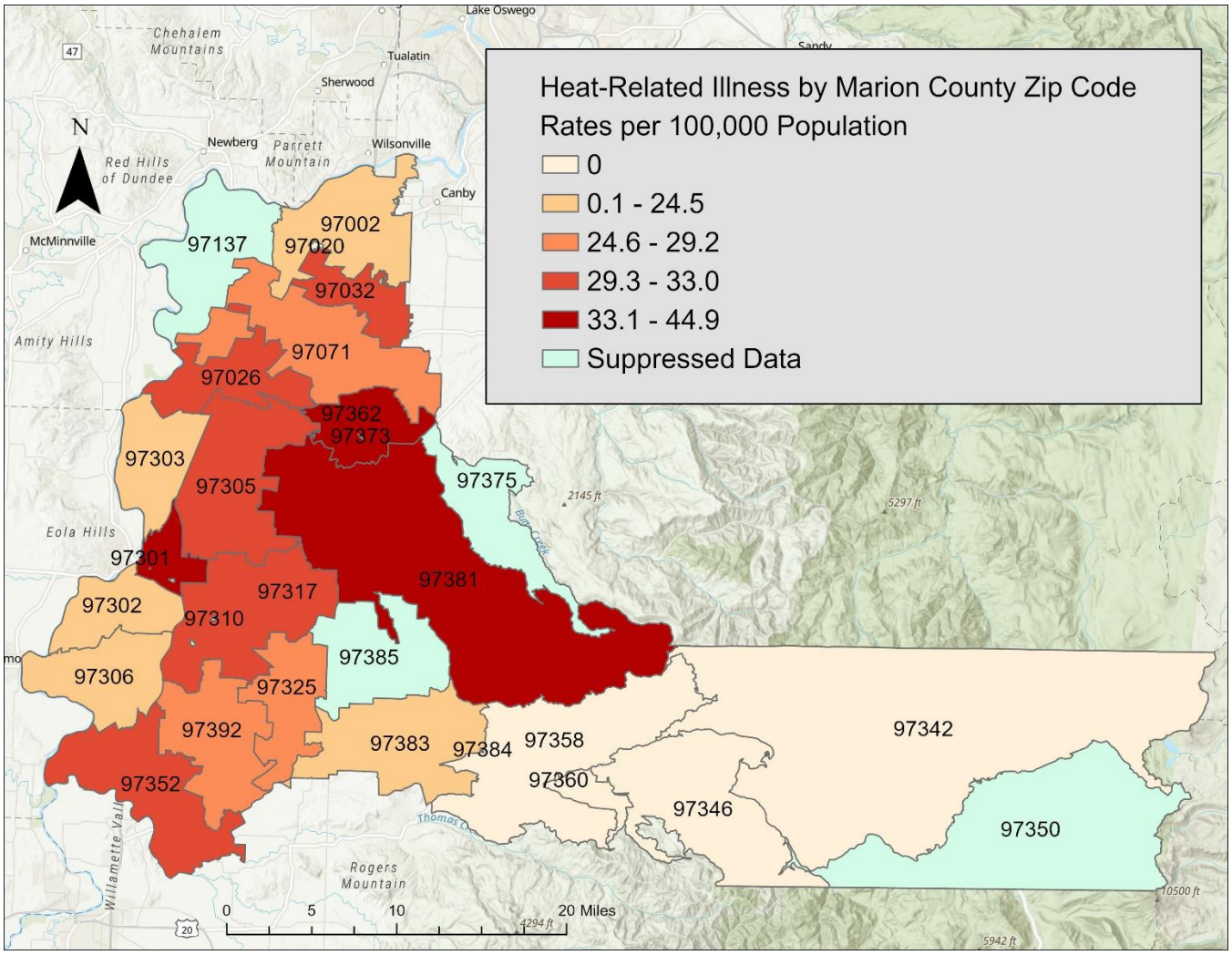
The figure shows the heat-related illness hospitalizations (in-patient) rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Hospitalization rates were higher in areas designated as urban compared to those designated as rural.



Zip Code - Spatial Analysis

Figure 11: Rate per 100,000 people for Emergency Visits in Marion County due to HRI by zip code, 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The map below shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by zip code from 2019 – 2025 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.



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 – 2025 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.[6,9,10]

Figure 12a: Percentage of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the percentage of heat-related illness emergency visits by identified housing status from 2019 – 2025 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.[9] This shows that the proportion of emergency visits among people identified as homeless was high.

In total, 43 heat-related illness emergency visits occurred among people identified as homeless from 2019 – 2025, compared to 701 people not identified as homeless. This rate has decreased from previous reports, showing a decline in heat-related illness emergency visits among people identified as homeless.

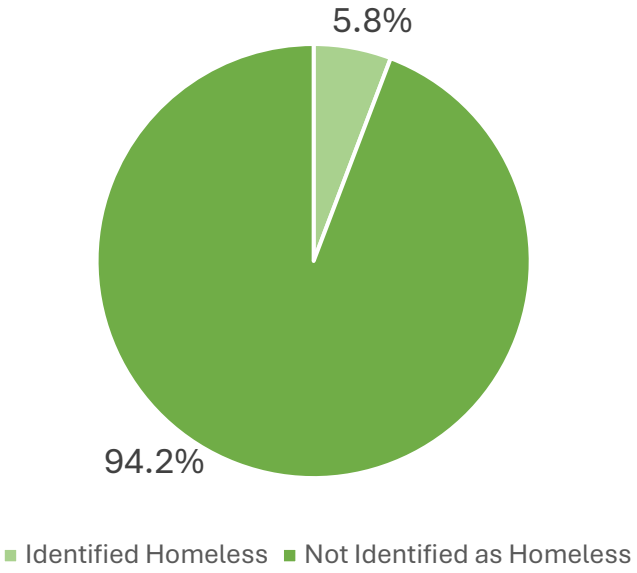
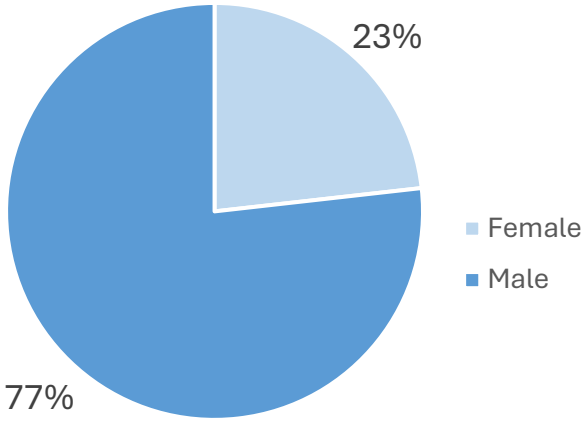


Figure 12b: Percentage of Emergency Visits due to Heat-Related Illness among groups Identified as Homeless and Sex (Female and Male), 2019 – 2025, Marion County

The figure shows the heat-related illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the patients identified housing status and sex from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Males had a higher percentage of emergency visits compared to females. Among all cases, males identified as homeless make up 7.1% of all male heat-related illness emergency visits, while females identified as homeless make up 3.6% of all female heat-related illness emergency visits.



Appendix A. Data Tables – Counts

High Heat Index Counts Marion County, Oregon, 2019 – 2025 (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
2025	66	14	0	0

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits per Day by Heat Index Temperature Classification, 2019 – 2025, Marion County, Oregon (Figure 4d)			
High Heat Index Classifications	**Cases of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visits**	**Total High Heat Index Days by Heat Index Classification**	**Emergency Visits per Day by Heat Index Classification**
Low	85	2061	0.04
Caution (80°F - 89.9°F)	283	395	0.72
Extreme Caution (90°F – 102.9 °F)	293	96	3.1
Danger (103°F - 124°F)	83	5	16.6
Total (Extreme Caution to Danger)	**376**	**101**	**3.7**

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figure 4a and 4c)	
Year	**Count**
2019	71
2020	51
2021	150
2022	124
2023	111
2024	116
2025	121

Monthly Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Counts and the Highest Heat Index Days, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figure 4b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	0	Jan-20	0	Jan-21	1
Feb-19	0	Feb-20	0	Feb-21	0
Mar-19	0	Mar-20	0	Mar-21	1
Apr-19	2	Apr-20	1	Apr-21	2
May-19	2	May-20	5	May-21	3
Jun-19	26	Jun-20	8	Jun-21	100
Jul-19	13	Jul-20	21	Jul-21	19

Aug-19	21	Aug-20	10	Aug-21	20
Sep-19	6	Sep-20	4	Sep-21	3
Oct-19	1	Oct-20	0	Oct-21	1
Nov-19	0	Nov-20	1	Nov-21	0
Dec-19	0	Dec-20	1	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	2
Apr-22	0	Apr-23	1	Apr-24	1
May-22	2	May-23	19	May-24	8
Jun-22	22	Jun-23	5	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	4
Oct-22	2	Oct-23	0	Oct-24	0
Nov-22	0	Nov-23	0	Nov-24	0
Dec-22	0	Dec-23	1	Dec-24	0
Month – 2025 Year	**Counts**				
Jan-25	1				
Feb-25	0				
Mar-25	0				
Apr-25	3				
May-25	4				
Jun-25	22				
Jul-25	41				
Aug-25	42				
Sep-25	5				
Oct-25	0				
Nov-25	2				
Dec-25	1				

Heat-Related Illness Hospitalizations (In-patient) Counts, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figure 5)	
Year	**Count**
2019	4
2020	7
2021	18
2022	4
2023	5
2024	7
2025	7

Heat-Related Illness Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figures 6a and 6b)		
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visit**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (In-patient)**

Female	276	14
Male	468	38

Heat-Related Illness Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, 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	18	0
10 to 14	18	0
15 to 17	21	0
18 to 24	77	0
25 to 44	224	13
45 to 64	184	19
65+	176	15

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figures 8)	
Race	**Counts of ED & UC Visits**
African American/Black	16
American Indian/Alaska Native	14
Asian	8
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	9
Multi-racial, Other	111
Unknown	21
White	549

** = 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 – 2025, Marion County (Figures 9a)	
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
Hispanic or Latino	129
Not Hispanic or Latino	580

Heat-Related Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figures 9b)	
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
Hispanic or Latino	6
Not Hispanic or Latino	45

Heat-Related Illness by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019 – 2025, Marion County (Figures 10a and 10b and Figure 11)			
Zip code	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Rate per 100,000 population of Emergency Visits**	**Rate Change Over Time (2019-24 vs. 2025)**
97002	11	24.3	Slight increase
97020	0	*	-
97026	9	33.0	Slight increase
97032	10	29.7	High decrease
97071	65	29.2	High increase
97137	*	*	
97301	177	44.9	Slight decrease
97302	66	23.0	Slight decrease
97303	70	24.5	Slight increase
97305	94	29.8	Slight increase
97306	50	20.9	Slight increase
97310	*	*	-
97317	55	30.0	Slight increase
97325	14	28.0	Slight decrease
97342	0	0.0	-
97346	0	0.0	-
97350	*	*	-
97352	14	30.1	-
97362	12	43.4	Slight increase
97373	0	0.0	-
97375	*	*	-
97381	45	41.7	Slight decrease
97383	14	20.8	High decrease
97384	0	0.0	-
97385	*	*	-
97392	14	28.6	High increase

** = 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 – 2025, Marion County (Figure 12a)	
Status of Homelessness & Unsheltered	**Counts of ED & UC Visits**
Identified Homeless	43
Not Identified as Homeless	701

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	10	266
Male	33	435

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

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