

Findings on Disproportionate Risks of Climate Change to Black and African American Individuals

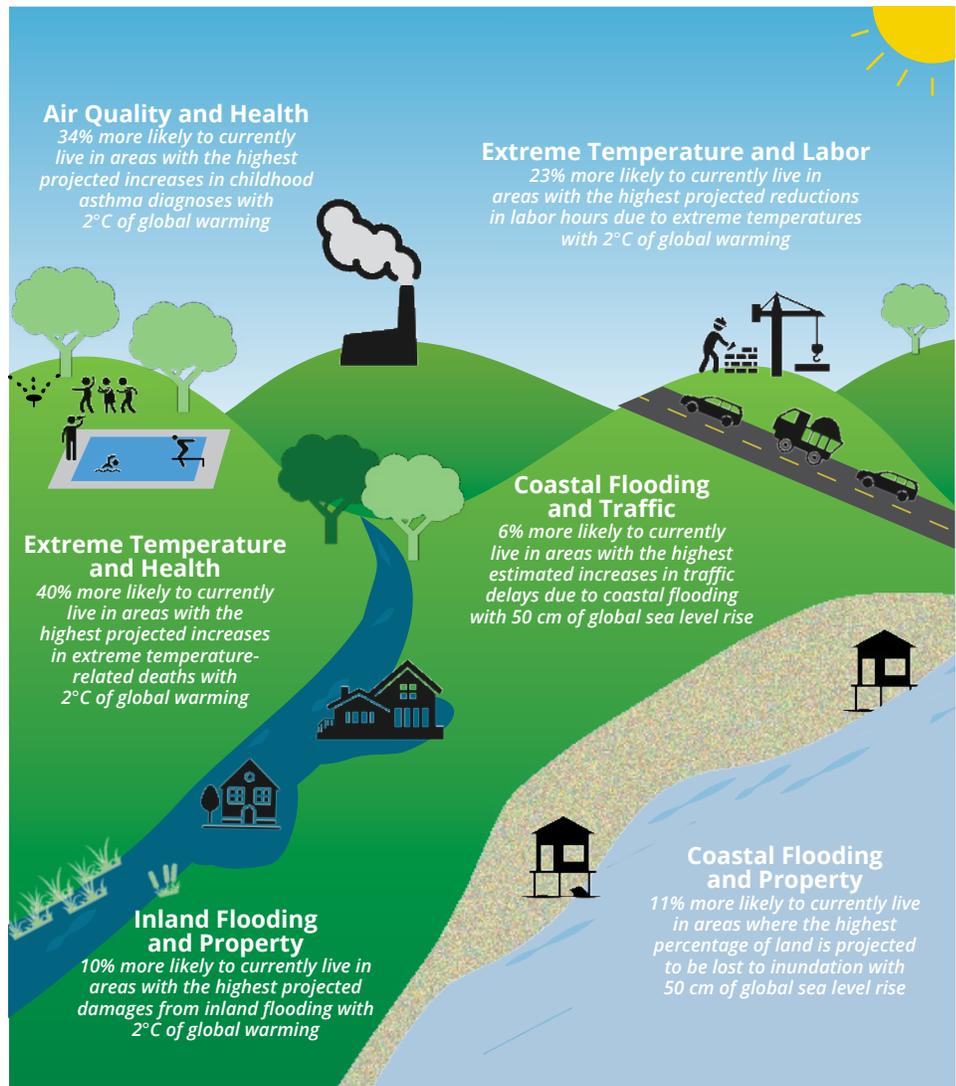
This is a one-page summary of findings from EPA's report [Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States: A Focus on Six Impacts](#) related to disproportionate risks of climate change to Black and African American individuals. The report estimates the disproportionate risks to socially vulnerable populations (defined based on age, income, education, race, and ethnicity) associated with six impact categories:

- Air Quality and Health;
- Extreme Temperature and Health;
- Extreme Temperature and Labor;
- Coastal Flooding and Traffic;
- Coastal Flooding and Property; and
- Inland Flooding and Property.

Risks are calculated for each socially vulnerable group relative to its "reference population" (all individuals outside of each group) for scenarios with 2°C of global warming of 50 cm of sea level rise. The estimated risks are based on current demographic distributions in the contiguous United States.

The report finds that Black and African American individuals are more likely than their reference population to live in areas with:

- the highest increases in childhood asthma diagnoses from climate-driven changes in PM_{2.5};



This report estimates the risks to Black and African American individuals living in the contiguous United States. Results are based on current demographic distributions and projected changes in climate hazards.

- the highest increases in mortality rates due to climate-driven changes in extreme temperatures; and
- the highest rates of labor hour losses for weather-exposed

workers due to extreme temperatures.

For more information, please refer to the [report and accompanying appendices](#).