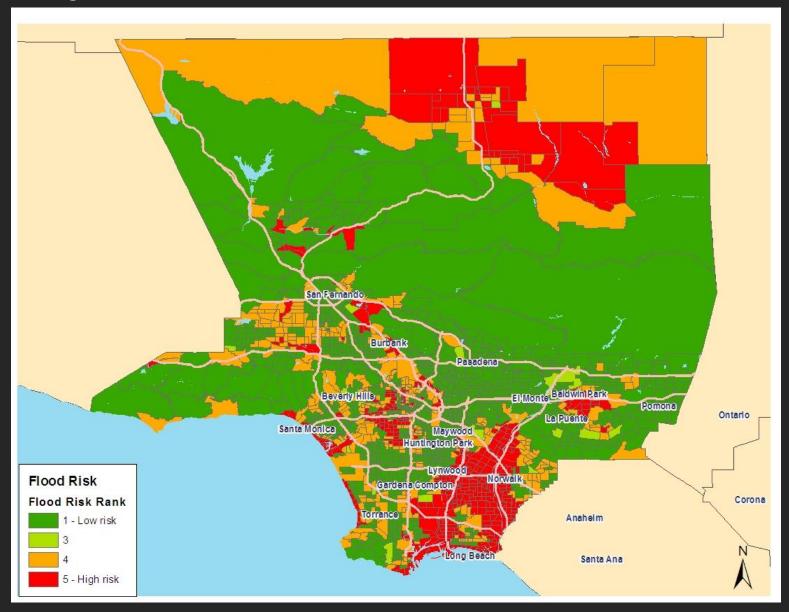
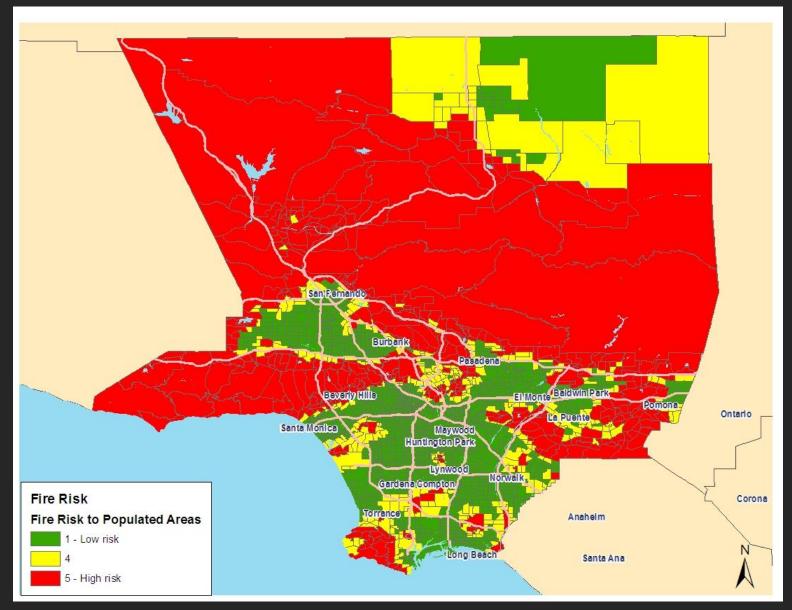
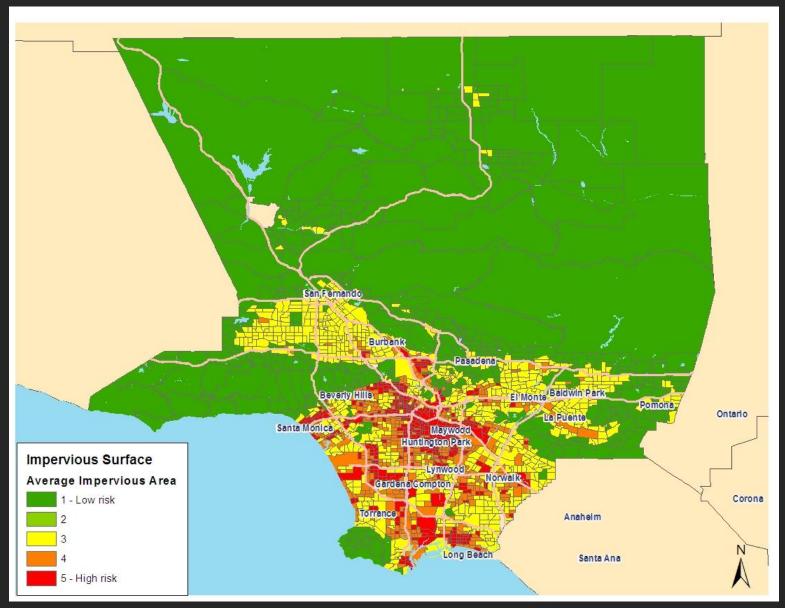
#### **RANK: Average FEMA flood risk**



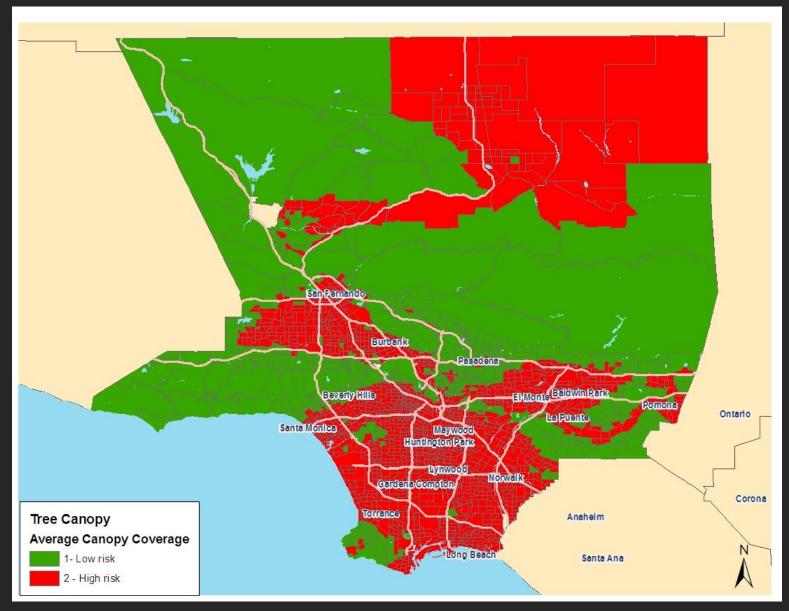
**RANK:** Average risk of wildfire-urban interface



**RANK: Average coverage of impervious surfaces** 

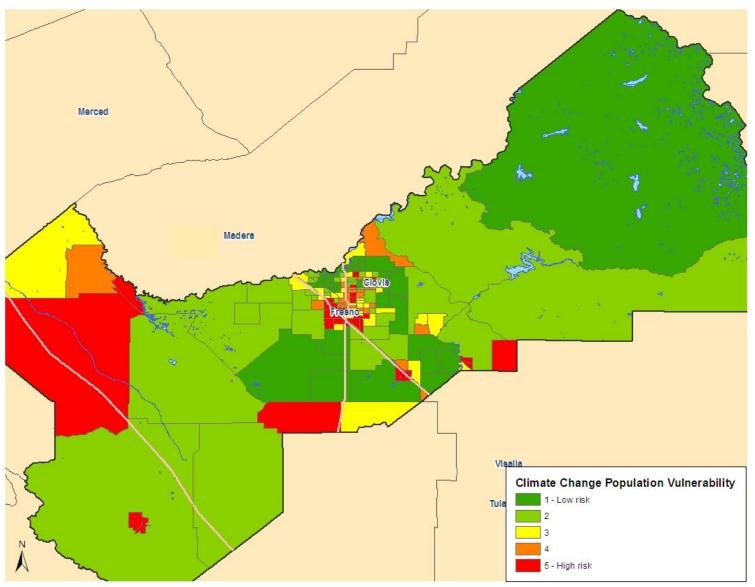


#### **RANK: Average tree canopy coverage**

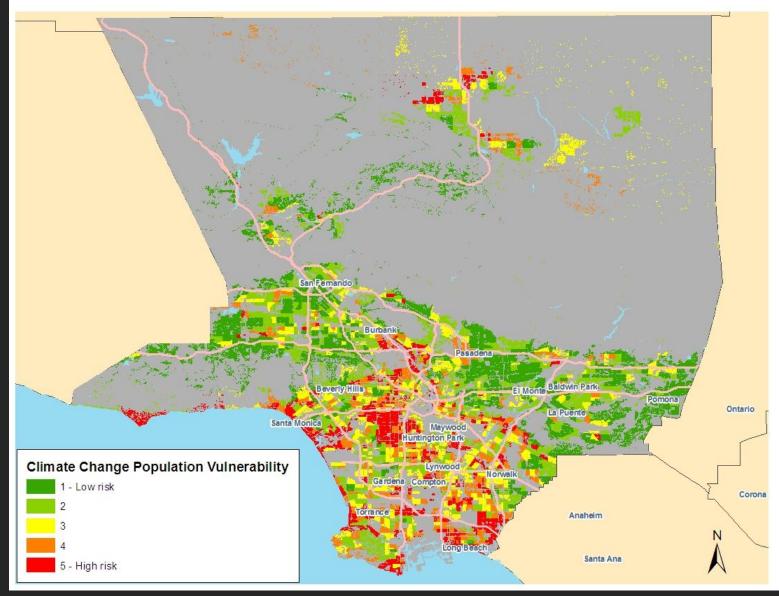


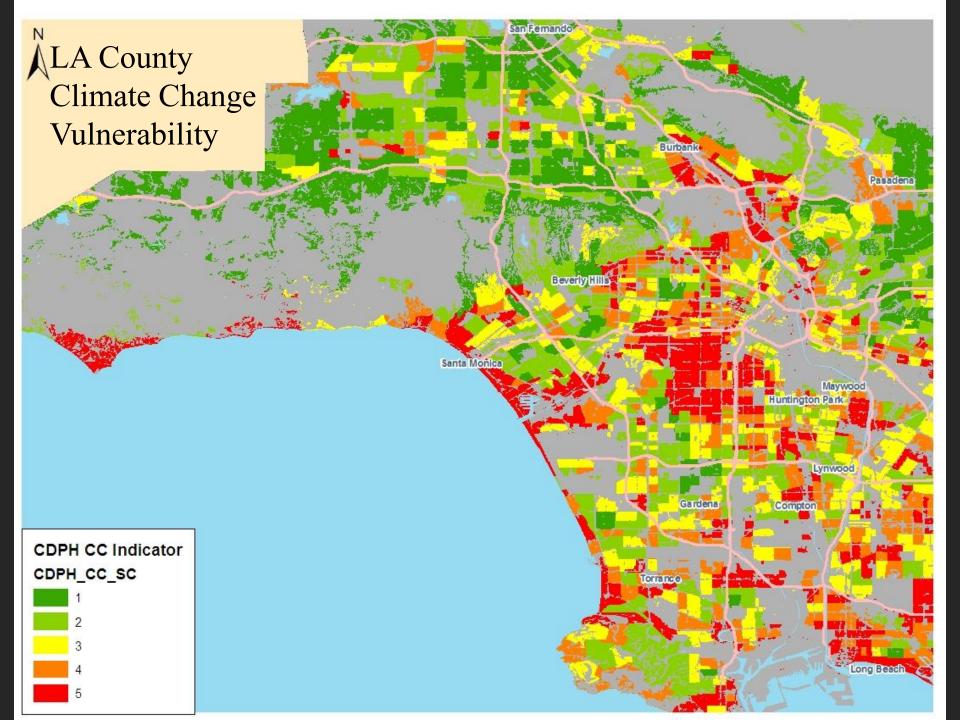
#### **Fresno County Climate Change Vulnerability**

## **Final Vulnerability Scores**

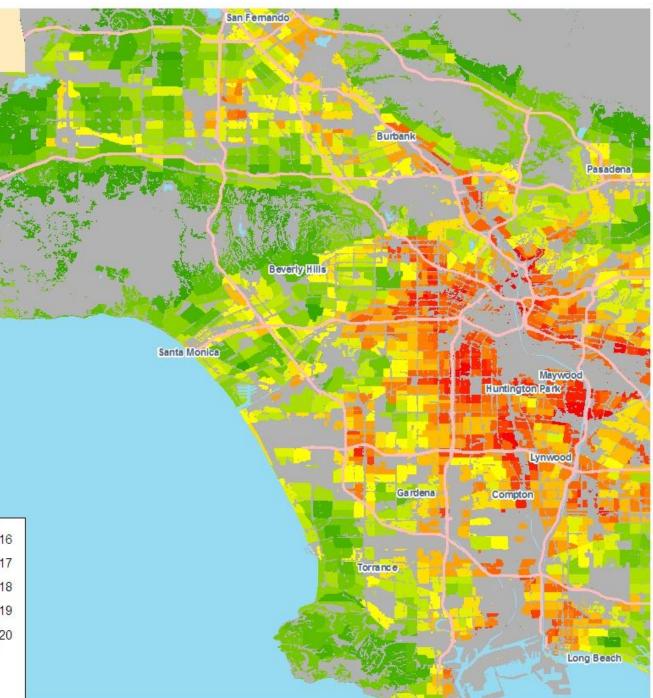


# **Final Vulnerability Scores**





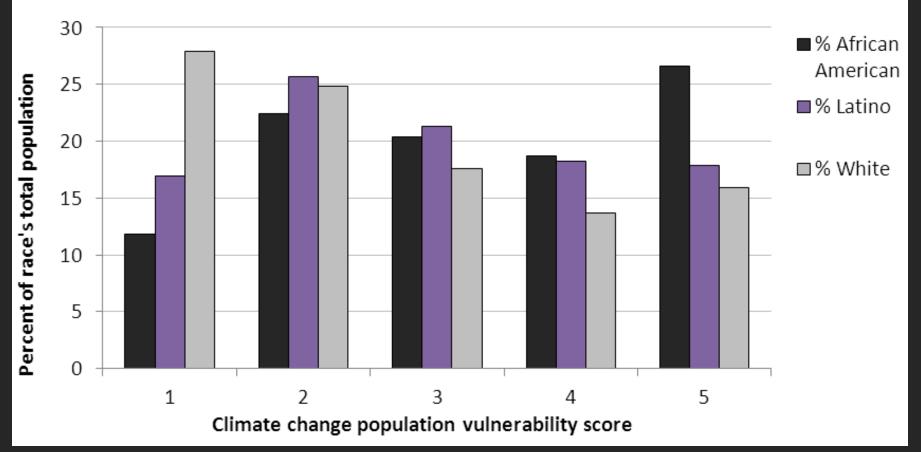
# Climate Change Plus Cumulative Impacts



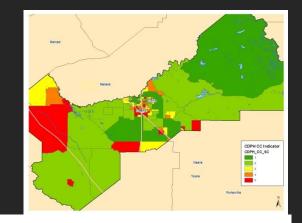


46% of African Americans and 36% of Latinos reside in the two highest risk categories compared to 30% of whites

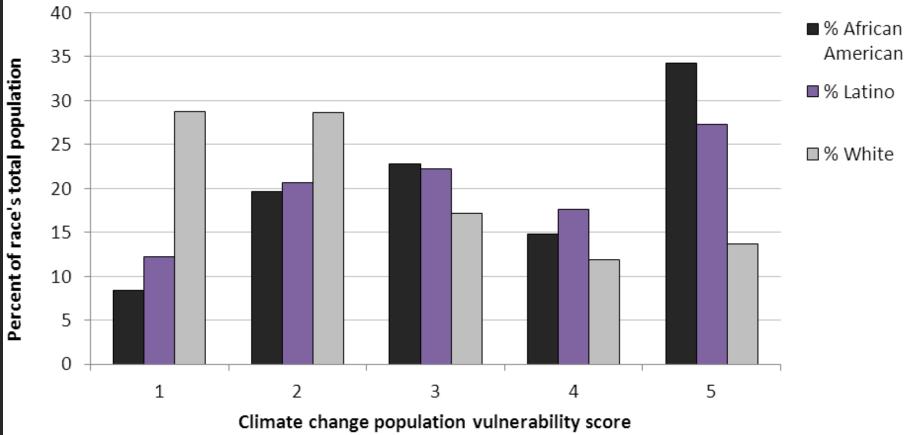
#### Los Angeles County



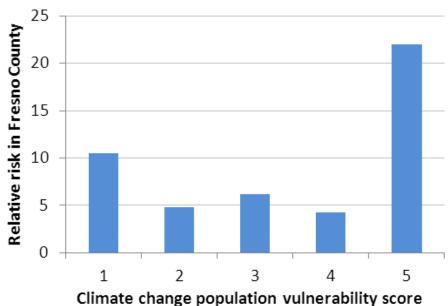
CCPH CC Indicator CCPH, CC, BC 49% of African Americans and 45% of Latinos reside in the two highest risk categories compared to 26% of whites



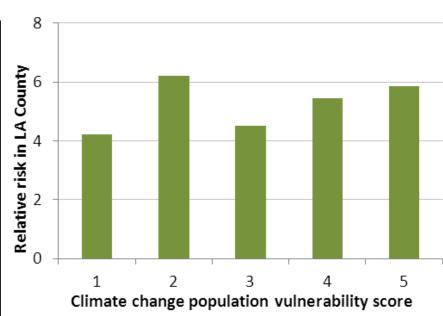
#### **Fresno County**



## Fresno County: Relative risk of Emergency Visits for heat illness by vulnerability score



Los Angeles County: Relative risk of Emergency Visits for heat illness by vulnerability score



# Conclusions

- Screening tool is able to identify local communities at high risk for climate change impacts
- Climate change risks are not distributed equally across racial/ethnic groups
- Climate change poses additional risks to areas already affected by cumulative hazards
- Tool could be improved by incorporating data on future risks, not just current risks

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