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| Number                            | AD4   |
| Indicator name                    | Proportion of the number of persons vulnerable to heat waves from the total population  |
| Area                              | A   |
| Indicator definition              | Proportion of the number of persons of the vulnerable population (ratio to the total population of the city/city district/municipality), sensitive to heat waves, from the total population of the city/city district/municipality. Vulnerable (or sensitive to this impact of climate change) populations are considered to be the elderly over 75 years of age, young children under 4 years of age and people with chronic diseases – cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, people with disabilities and socially disadvantaged groups living in unsatisfactory conditions. etc   |
| Indicator unit                    | %   |
| Key words                         | vulnerable inhabitants, vulnerable groups, the elderly, children  |
| Reason for tracking and usability | For the elderly (over 75) living mainly in cities, high to tropical temperatures during heat waves pose serious health risks. Heat exposure can lead to overheating, headaches, dizziness and even vomiting in these vulnerable groups. Under certain conditions, it can lead to collapse leading to death. In the case of the elderly, people with chronic diseases, it is necessary to take into account other aspects increasing their sensitivity to fevers, such as reduced self-sufficiency, health problems, mobility problems, higher social insulation, quality of housing, etc. Young children are also vulnerable to the population due to their absolute dependence on the adult, their increased susceptibility to many paediatric diseases, including intestinal infections, respiratory problems, nutritional and metabolic diseases or diseases of the nervous system that can be caused by extreme weather events. |

**Completeness, representativeness, validity**

Selected age categories and citizens with disabilities, selected chronic diseases and socially disadvantaged groups are the most vulnerable part of the population and monitoring this indicator is a sufficiently concise analysis of the sensitivity of the population of the city/city district/municipality. In the case of a more detailed analysis, it would be appropriate to combine the data with the socio-economic status of selected groups of the population, which can significantly negatively or positively affect their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. In addition to the share of vulnerable groups in this consequence of climate change, it is also appropriate to monitor population density. The indicator consists of data from several sources. While obtaining demographic data (young children and the elderly) is usually not a problem, statistics that record people with chronic illnesses and other physical or mental disabilities within cities are absent.

**Description of data processing**

Proportion of the number of persons of the vulnerable population (ratio to the total population), sensitive to heat waves from the total population of the city. The result is expressed as a percentage.

**Data source**

This indicator consists of several data sources. Demographic data (small children, seniors) is available to each city through its population registers. The problem may arise with an insufficient or non-existent register of disabled and chronically ill citizens at the city/city district/municipality level. At least a partial solution may be to obtain information about capacities and their filling in specialized facilities in the city/city district/municipality, or on request from the National Centre for Health Information. Data on socially weaker groups of the population can be based on the records of social housing in the city/city district/municipality, or on other records of the city on low-income or excluded communities in the city/city district/municipality.

**Tracking frequency**

1 x 2 years (or according to the frequency of Klimasken monitoring)

**Urban influence**

The city/city district/municipality cannot directly influence the result of the indicator. Theoretically, it could affect the indicator indirectly through stronger long-term social policies.

**Presentation method**

The results will be presented in a uniform Klimasken framework through a five-point scale:

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**Responsibility**

Processor Klimasken, city/city district/municipality

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