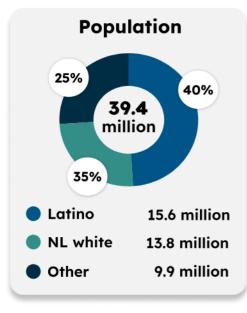
EXTREME HEAT

UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute Climate & Health Dashboard

California

State Statistics

Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat



Median
Age
Latino: 31 yrs
NL white: 47 yrs

Noncitizen
Population
Latino: 19%
NL white: 3%

A_Z

Limited English Proficiency Latino: 28% NL white: 3%

Renter Households Latino: 54% NL white: 36% **S**Poverty

Rate Latino: 15% NL white: 9% **(9**

Median Income (Household)

Latino: \$75k NL white: \$105k



SNAP Benefits Latino: 16% NL white: 6% Food
Insecurity
Latino: 19%

NL white: 9%

Uninsured
Rate

Latino: 12% NL white: 4% Fair/Poo

Fair/Poor Health Status

Latino: 17% NL white: 11% *****

Life Expectancy

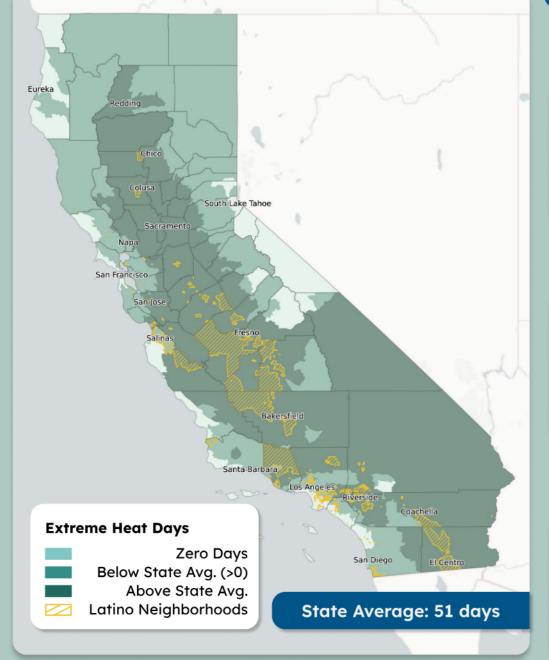
Latino: 82 yrs NL white: 81 yrs

NL white = Non-Latino white

Neighborhood Statistics

Extreme Heat Days

Latino Neighborhoods and Exposure to Extreme Heat Days (≥ 90°F), 2018-2022



Latino neighborhoods = Census tracts with 70%+ Latino residents
NL white neighborhoods = Census tracts with 70%+ NL white residents

Extreme heat days are defined as days where the temperature is at or above 90°F. Exposure to extreme heat poses significant health risks.

Annual Number of Extreme Heat Days (2018–2022)

At 90°F, the risk of heat-related illnesses and conditions increases significantly. **Latino** neighborhoods **NL white** neighborhoods

60 days

37 days

average days ≥ 90°F annually

Longest Period of Consecutive Extreme Heat Days (2022)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency defines a period of extreme heat in most of the U.S. as a period of 2 to 3 days above 90°F.

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

27 days

20 days

consecutive days ≥ 90°F annually

Projected Number of Extreme Heat Days by Mid-Century (2035–2064)

Looking forward, Latino neighborhoods are projected to experience more extreme heat days. **Latino** neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

92 days

73 days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually



Neighborhood Statistics (cont.)

Barriers and Facilitators To Preventing Heat Exposure

Tree Canopy



- Tree canopy is land shaded by trees.
- Less tree canopy (fewer trees) = **Increased** exposure to extreme heat

% of Land with Tree Canopy

4%

18%

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

Impervious Surfaces



- · Impervious surfaces are waterresistant surfaces such as concrete, asphalt, and stone.
- More impervious surfaces (like paved roads) = Increased exposure to extreme heat

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

56%

Latino

NL white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Older Housing Units



- Older housing units are homes built before 1970 that often have poor insulation and inefficient HVAC systems.
- More older homes = Increased exposure to extreme heat

% of Older Housing Units

51%

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

38%

Vulnerable Groups

Age

Children and older adults are at higher risk for heat-related illnesses.

28% ages 0-18

28%

10% ages 65+

Latino neighborhoods

18% 25%

ages 0-18 ages 65+ **NL** white neighborhoods

Workers in Heat-Exposed Industries

Industries with the highest exposure to extreme heat include agriculture, construction, waste management, and warehousing. Jobs in these sectors carry increased risks of heat-related illnesses such as heat stroke, dehydration, chronic heat stress, and even premature death.

% of Workers in Heat-Exposed Industries

30%

Latino neighborhoods

14% NL white neighborhoods

Health

Extreme heat poses serious health risks, especially for people with conditions like heart disease, asthma, diabetes, and obesity. These individuals are more vulnerable because heat places extra stress on the body, worsening symptoms and increasing the risk of medical emergencies.

% of Adults (18+) with Pre-Existing Conditions

13%

9%

Latino **NL** white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Diabetes

35%

26%

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits

emergency room visits serve as a critical

indicator of a neighborhood's vulnerability to extreme temperatures and the effectiveness of its heat mitigation

Heat-related

strategies.

per 10,000 people

Latino neighborhoods

888

NL white neighborhoods

a a

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

17

11

Latino NL white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Heart Attacks

66 Latino

Asthma Attacks

NL white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Disadvantaged Communities

The CA Environmental Protection Agency defines disadvantaged communities based on their environmental pollution burden and population characteristics. Under Senate Bill 535, revenue from CA's Cap-and-Trade Program is partly directed toward these communities through the CA Climate Investments program to reduce pollution, enhance climate resilience, and improve health and economic well-being.

% of Disadvantaged Communities

76%

1%

Latino

neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods