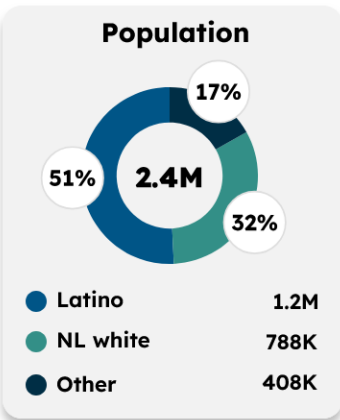


EXTREME HEAT

Riverside County

County Statistics

Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat



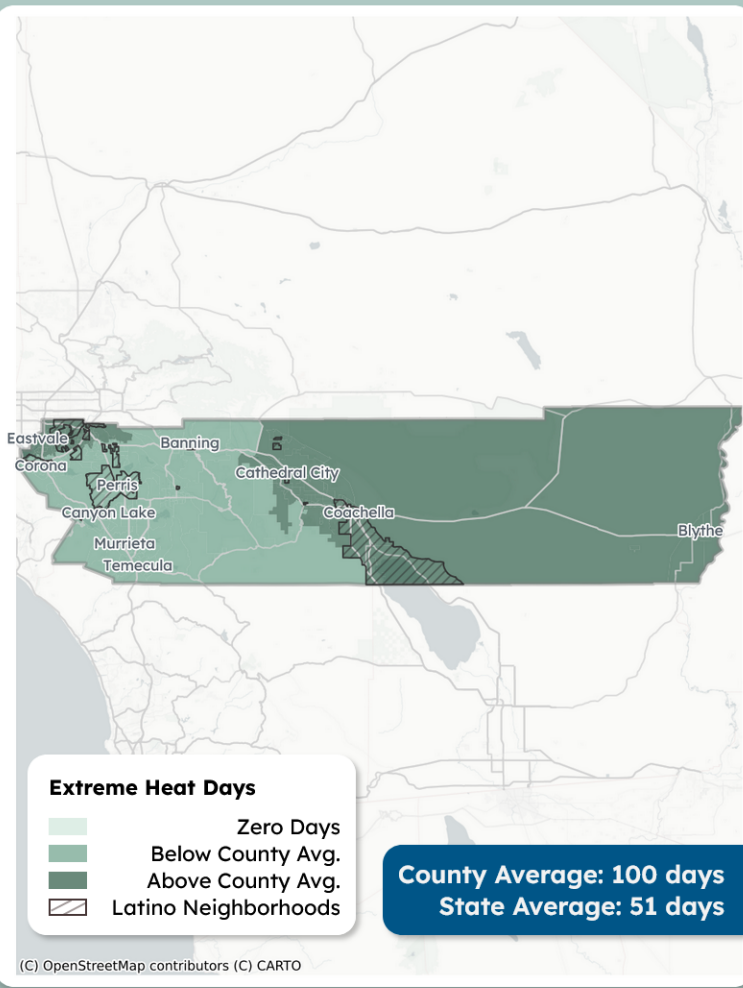
<p>Median Age Latino: 30 yrs NL white: 50 yrs</p>	<p>Noncitizen Population Latino: 15% NL white: 2%</p>	<p>Limited English Proficiency Latino: 23% NL white: 2%</p>	<p>Renter Households Latino: 37% NL white: 25%</p>	<p>Poverty Rate Latino: 13% NL white: 9%</p>	<p>Median Income (Household) Latino: \$77k NL white: \$92k</p>
<p>SNAP Benefits Latino: 15% NL white: 7%</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Latino: 17% NL white: 8%</p>	<p>Uninsured Rate Latino: 11% NL white: 4%</p>	<p>Fair/Poor Health Status Latino: 17% NL white: 14%</p>	<p>Life Expectancy Latino: 80 yrs NL white: 78 yrs</p>	

*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
114 days	123 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
36 days	57 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 less extreme heat days.

Latino neighborhoods	NL white neighborhoods
163 days	190 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

2%

Latino neighborhoods

4%

NL white neighborhoods

Impervious Surfaces



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

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

39%

Latino neighborhoods

36%

NL white 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

28%

Latino neighborhoods

12%

NL white neighborhoods

Vulnerable Groups

Age

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

27% ages 0-18
Latino neighborhoods

9% ages 65+

7% ages 0-18
55% 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

32%
Latino neighborhoods

16%
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% Latino neighborhoods
14% NL white neighborhoods
Diabetes

41% Latino neighborhoods
31% NL white neighborhoods
Obesity

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

18 Latino neighborhoods
13 NL white neighborhoods
Heart Attacks

54 Latino neighborhoods
34 NL white neighborhoods
Asthma Attacks

Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits

Heat-related emergency room visits serve as a critical indicator of a neighborhood's vulnerability to extreme temperatures and the effectiveness of its heat mitigation strategies.

per 10,000 people

2 Latino neighborhoods

1 NL white 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

66% Latino neighborhoods

0% NL white neighborhoods