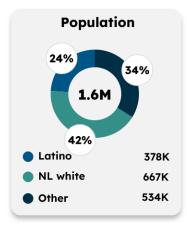
EXTREME HEAT

Latino Policy & Politics Institute UCLA Climate & Health Dashboard

Sacramento County

County Statistics

Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat



Median Age Latino: 29 yrs NL white: 45 yrs **Noncitizen Population**

Latino: 13% NI white: 4% **Limited English**

Proficiency Latino: 19% NL white: 6%

Households Latino: 51% NL white: 35%

Rate

Latino: 16% NL white: 9%

Median Income (Household)

Latino: \$74k NL white: \$91k



Benefits

Latino: 15% NL white: 9%



Insecurity Latino: 19% NL white: 9%



Latino: 9% NL white: 4%

Fair/Poor **Health Status**

Latino: 9% NL white: 11%

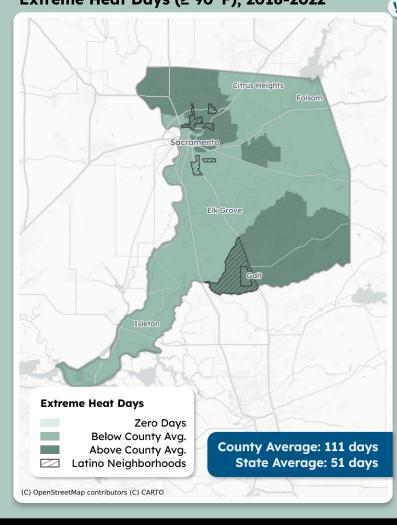


Expectancy Latino: 80 yrs NL white: 78 yrs

Neighborhood Statistics

Extreme Heat Days

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



Latino neighborhoods = Census tracts with 50%+ Latino residents NL white neighborhoods = Census tracts with 50%+ 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 **111** days

NL white neighborhoods **110** 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

69 days

69 days

consecutive days ≥ 90°F annually

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

Looking forward, Latino and NL white neighborhoods are projected to experience a similar number of extreme heat days.

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

122 days

124 days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

^{*}NL white = Non-Latino white



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

13%

18%

Latino neighborhoods

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

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

43%

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

43%

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

55%

Latino neighborhoods

37% **NL** white neighborhoods

Vulnerable Groups

Age

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

28% 11% ages 0-18 ages 65+

Latino neighborhoods

20% 18% 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

28%

Latino neighborhoods

17% 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

14%

9%

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Diabetes

38% Latino

31% NL white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

20

NL white Latino

Heart Attacks

neighborhoods neighborhoods

102

61

Latino NL white neighborhoods 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

Latino neighborhoods

88888

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

75%

Latino neighborhoods

5% **NL** white neighborhoods