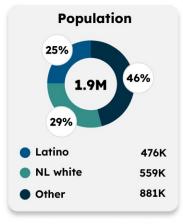
# AIR POLLUTION

# UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute Climate & Health Dashboard

## **Santa Clara County**

# **County Statistics**

## **Factors Influencing Exposure to Air Pollution**



Median
Age
Latino: 31 yrs
NL white: 47 yrs

Noncitizen

Population Latino: 20% NL white: 7% A<sub>Z</sub>

Limited English Proficiency Latino: 25%

NL white: 4%



Renter Households

Latino: 63% NL white: 37%



Poverty Rate

Latino: 9% NL white: 5%



Median Income (Household)

Latino: \$98k NL white: \$161k



SNAP Benefits

Latino: 10% NL white: 2%



Insecurity
Latino: 16%
NL white: 6%



Latino: 9% NL white: 2%



Fair/Poor Health Status

Latino: 16% NL white: 9%



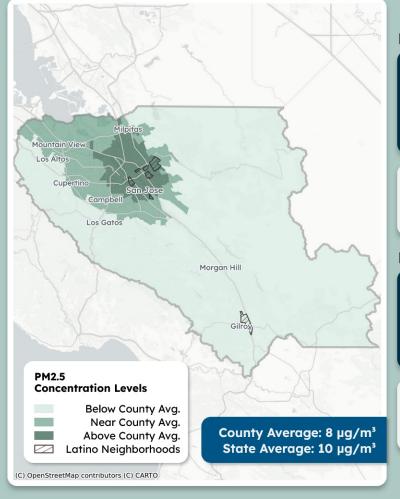
Expectancy

Latino: 82 yrs NL white: 82 yrs

# **Neighborhood Statistics**

#### **Air Pollutants**

# Latino Neighborhoods and Exposure to Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5), 2015-2017



Note: µg/m³ = one-millionth of a gram per cubic meter of air

Note: California's state standard for PM2.5 is an annual average of 12 µg/m³, while the federal standard is 9 µg/m³. There is no state or federal or state standard for Diesel PM.

#### PM2.5

**PM2.5** is produced from sources like vehicle exhaust, wildfires, and industrial activity. These fine air particles enter the lungs and bloodstream and worsen conditions like asthma and heart disease.

Latino neighborhoods had  $\underline{\text{the same exposure}}$  to PM2.5 as NL white neighborhoods.

8 μg/m³ Latino neighborhoods 8 μg/m³

NL white neighborhoods

Annual mean concentration

#### **Diesel PM**

**Diesel emissions** from vehicles and heavy-duty equipment release harmful particulate matter. Exposure to diesel exhaust can raise blood pressure, trigger heart attacks, and worsen lung conditions.

Latino neighborhoods had  $\underline{\text{higher exposure}}$  to diesel PM than NL white neighborhoods.

**0.26** tons/year Latino neighborhoods

**0.1** tons/year NL white neighborhoods

Emissions

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

<sup>\*</sup>NL white = Non-Latino white

#### Latino Policy & Politics Institute UCLA Climate & Health Dashboard

# **Neighborhood Statistics (cont.)**

### **Proximity to Major Sources of Air Pollution**

Note: Exposure and proximity scores take into account the number of sites/facilities and their proximity to neighborhoods. Higher scores = more exposure to pollutants for residents.

Cleanup sites, , such as Superfunds, are polluted with materials like lead and asbestos. Examples include old and abandoned processing plants and manufacturing facilities.

#### **Exposure Score**

Latino neighborhoods **NL** white neighborhoods

#### Hazardous waste facilities are

treatment, storage, and disposal sites. They can release toxic substances such as carcinogens, mercury, and asbestos into the air, water, and soil.

#### **Exposure Score**

0.3 0.8

Latino neighborhoods **NL** white neighborhoods

RMP facilities are sites where hazardous chemicals—like propane, pesticides, ammonia, and explosives—are present, posing risks to the environment and communities if released.

#### **Proximity Score**

0.2 0.0

Latino neighborhoods **NL white** neighborhoods

## **Vehicle Types and Traffic**

#### Lower-emission vehicles (LEVs)

use battery electric, plug-in hybrid, or hybrid technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

% of LEVs owned

4% 18%

Latino neighborhoods **NL** white neighborhoods years or older) emit high levels of pollutants because they lack advanced emission-control equipment.

**Clunker vehicles** (vehicles 20

% of clunker vehicles owned

12%

Latino neighborhoods **NL** white neighborhoods near major roadways face greater exposure to harmful emissions released from vehicles.

Traffic density measures the concentration of vehicles on roads within an area. Neighborhoods

#### Vehicle kilometers per hour

1344 km/hr 1359 km/hr

Latino neighborhoods NL white neighborhoods

### **Vulnerable Groups**

Age

Children and older adults are more vulnerable to air pollution and have a higher risk of developing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases.

7% ages 0-5 10%

ages 65+ Latino neighborhoods 4%

18%

ages 0-5 ages 65+ NL white neighborhoods

Health

Air pollution worsens pre-existing health conditions like asthma and coronary heart disease, increasing emergency visits and health complications. Long-term exposure to air pollution can cause chronic illness and premature death.

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

4%

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Coronary Heart Disease** 

9% Latino 9%

NL white neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Asthma** 

#### Low Birth Weight (LBW) Babies

LBW babies are born under 5 lbs. LBW increases the risk of infant mortality, developmental delays, and chronic health conditions. Exposure to air pollution, such as PM2.5, contributes to

babies.

higher rates of LBW

% of Infants

5% Latino neighborhoods

4% **NL** white neighborhoods

#### Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

15

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Heart Attacks** 

**62** 

19

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Asthma Attacks

### 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

20%

Latino neighborhoods

0% **NL** white neighborhoods