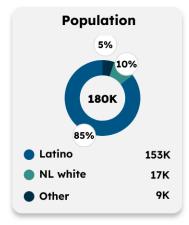
# EXTREME HEAT

# UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute Climate & Health Dashboard

# **Imperial County**

## **County Statistics**

## **Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat**



Median
Age
Latino: 31 yrs
NL white: 50 yrs

Noncitizen Population

Population Latino: 17% NL white: 1% AZ Limited English

Proficiency
Latino: 40%

Latino: 40% NL white: 1% A

Renter Households Latino: 45%

NL white: 27%

Poverty

Rate Latino: 22% NL white: 12%



Median Income (Household)

Latino: \$52k NL white: \$68k



SNAP Benefits

Latino: 28% NL white: 13%



Insecurity
Latino: 25%
NL white: 11%

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Latino: 7% NL white: 6%



Health Status Latino: 21%

NL white: 15%



Expectancy
Latino: 78 yrs
NL white: 73 yrs

## **Neighborhood Statistics**

**Extreme Heat Days** 

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

Extreme Heat Days

Zero Days
Below County Avg.
Above County Avg.
Latino Neighborhoods

County Average: 180 days
State Average: 51 days

Latino neighborhoods = Census tracts with 70%+ Latino residents
NL neighborhoods = Census tracts with less than70% Latino 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 180 days

neighborhoods

175 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** neighborhoods

**125** days

**130** days

consecutive days ≥ 90°F annually

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

Lofoking forward, Latino neighborhoods are projected to experience less extreme heat days. **Latino** neighborhoods **NL** neighborhoods

**208** days

**219** days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

<sup>\*</sup>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

2%

1% NL

Latino neighborhoods

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

30%

Latino

neighborhoods

1% NL 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

23%

Latino

neighborhoods

26% NL neighborhoods

### **Vulnerable Groups**

#### Age

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

**30%** 14% ages 0-18 ages 65+

Latino neighborhoods

13% 9% ages 0-18 ages 65+

**NL** 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

24%

Latino neighborhoods

29% **NL** 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%** 

Latino neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Diabetes** 

37% Latino

40%

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

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

20

Latino neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Heart Attacks** 

91

Latino

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

@ @

**NL** 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

**79%** 

14%

Latino

NL

neighborhoods

neighborhoods