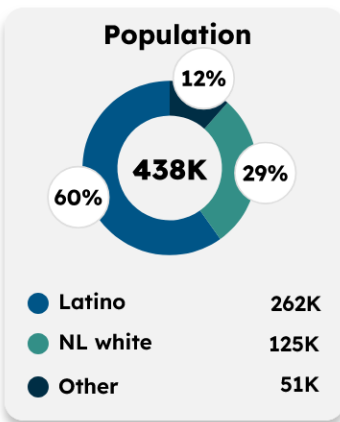


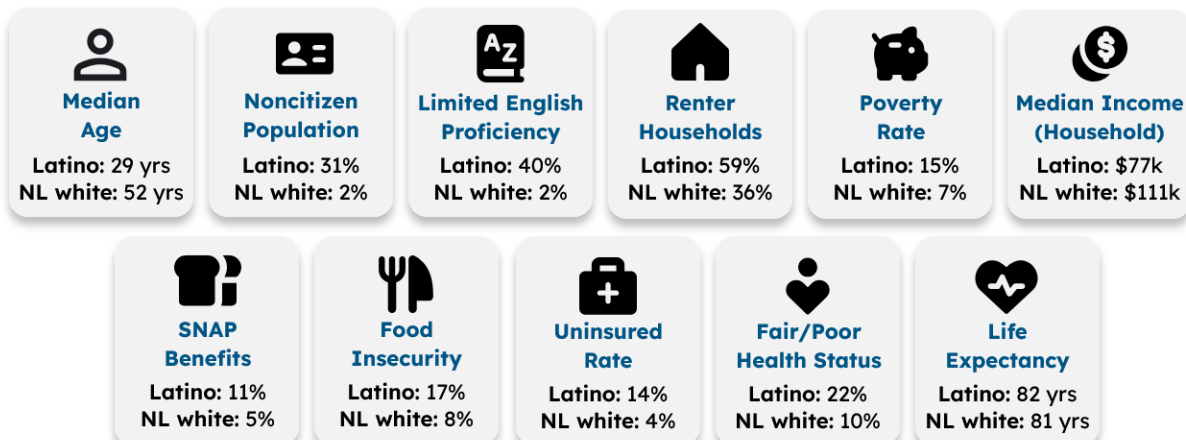
## Monterey County

### County Statistics

#### Factors Influencing Exposure to Air Pollution



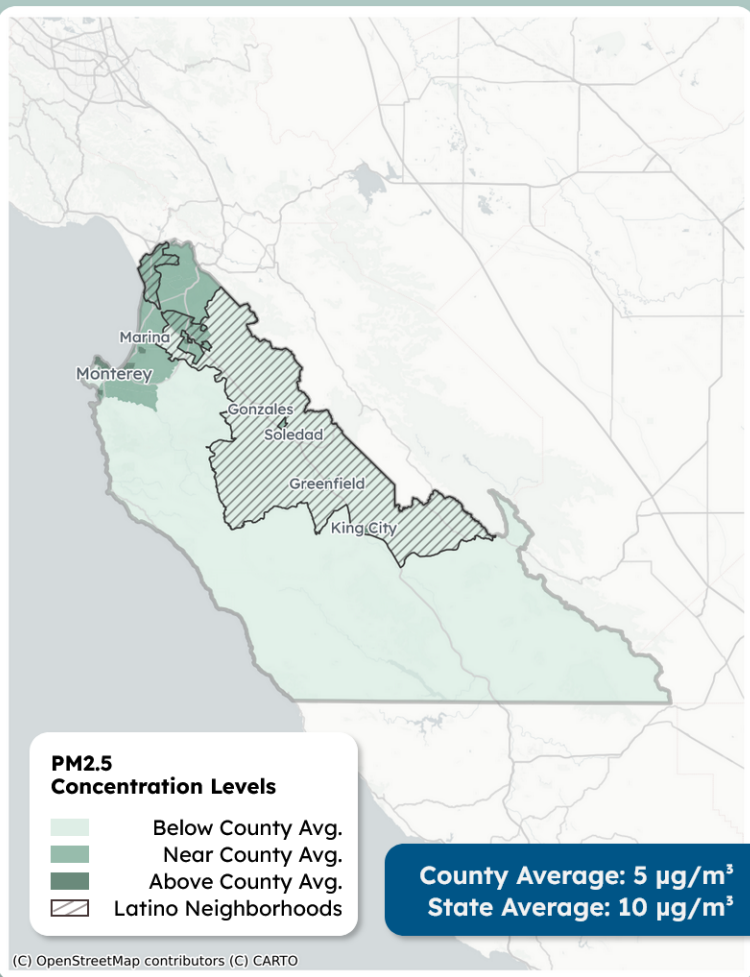
\*NL white = Non-Latino white



### Neighborhood Statistics

#### Air Pollutants

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



Note:  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = one-millionth of a gram per cubic meter of air

Note: California's state standard for PM2.5 is an annual average of 12  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , while the federal standard is 9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . 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 the same exposure to PM2.5 as NL white neighborhoods.



#### 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 higher exposure to diesel PM than NL white neighborhoods.



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

## 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**

6	Latino neighborhoods
5	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**

0.2	Latino neighborhoods
0.2	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**

2.9	Latino neighborhoods
0.1	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**

2%	Latino neighborhoods
12%	NL white neighborhoods

**Clunker vehicles** (vehicles 20 years or older) emit high levels of pollutants because they lack advanced emission-control equipment.

**% of clunker vehicles owned**

13%	Latino neighborhoods
11%	NL white neighborhoods

**Traffic density** measures the concentration of vehicles on roads within an area. Neighborhoods near major roadways face greater exposure to harmful emissions released from vehicles.

**Vehicle kilometers per hour**

671 km/hr	Latino neighborhoods
505 km/hr	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.

8%	ages 0-5	9%	ages 65+	3%	ages 0-5	35%	ages 65+
Latino neighborhoods		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**

5%	Latino neighborhoods	6%	NL white neighborhoods	10%	Latino neighborhoods	9%	NL white neighborhoods
Coronary Heart Disease				Asthma			

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

14	Latino neighborhoods	7	NL white neighborhoods	60	Latino neighborhoods	25	NL white neighborhoods
Heart Attacks				Asthma Attacks			

**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 higher rates of LBW babies.

**% of Infants**

5%	Latino neighborhoods	4%	NL white neighborhoods
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### 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**

6%	Latino neighborhoods	0%	NL white neighborhoods
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