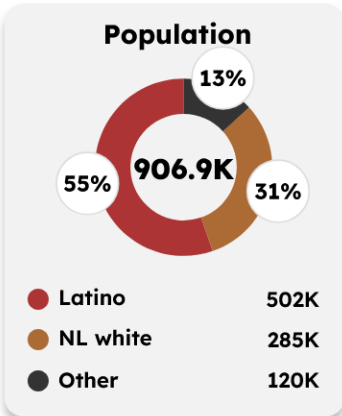
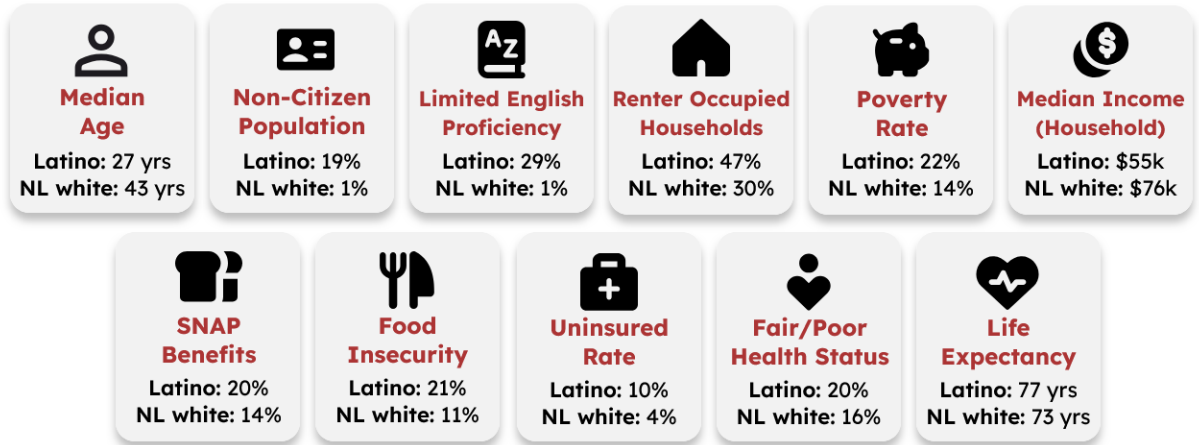


# EXTREME HEAT

## County Statistics



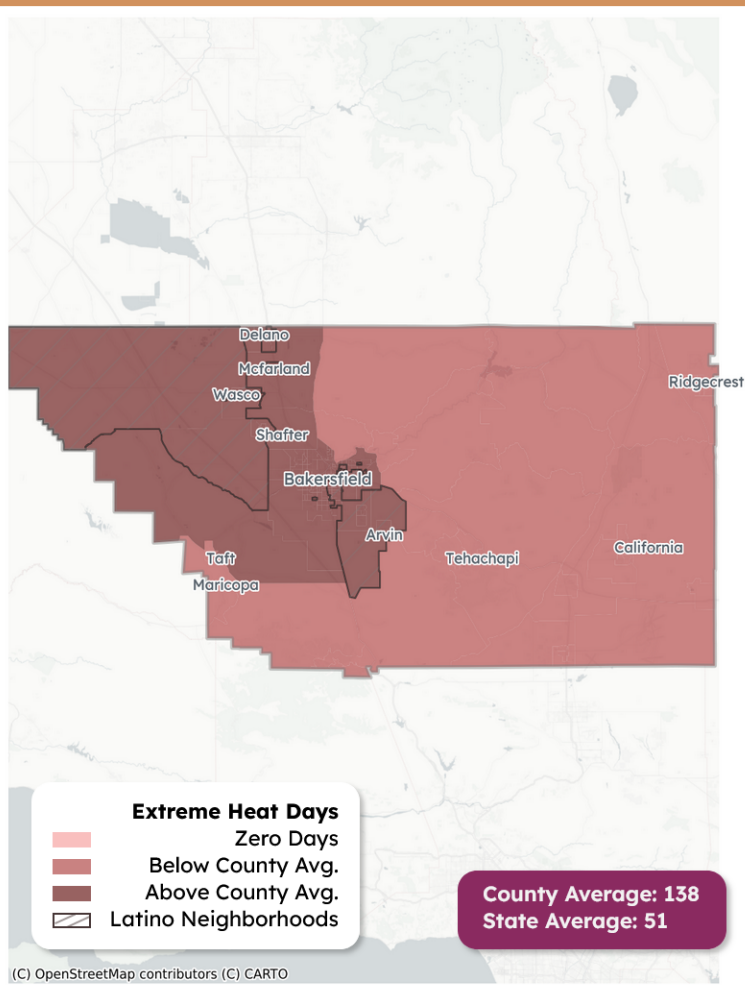
\*NL white = Non-Latino white



## Neighborhood Statistics

### Extreme Heat Days

### Latino Neighborhoods and Exposure to Extreme Heat Days ( $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), 2018-2022



(C) OpenStreetMap contributors (C) CARTO



Extreme heat days are defined as days where the temperature is at or above  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

### Annual Number of Extreme Heat Days (2018-2022)

At  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$ , the risk of heat-related illnesses and conditions increases significantly.

| Latino neighborhoods                            | NL white neighborhoods |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>147 days</b>                                 | <b>95 days</b>         |
| average days $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ 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  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

| Latino neighborhoods                                | NL white neighborhoods |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>90 days</b>                                      | <b>60 days</b>         |
| consecutive days $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ annually |                        |

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

Looking forward, Latino neighborhoods are projected to experience a greater number of extreme heat days.

| Latino neighborhoods                             | NL white neighborhoods |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>148 days</b>                                  | <b>137 days</b>        |
| expected days $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ annually |                        |

## Neighborhood Statistics (cont.)

### Barriers and Facilitators To Preventing Heat Exposure

#### Tree Canopy

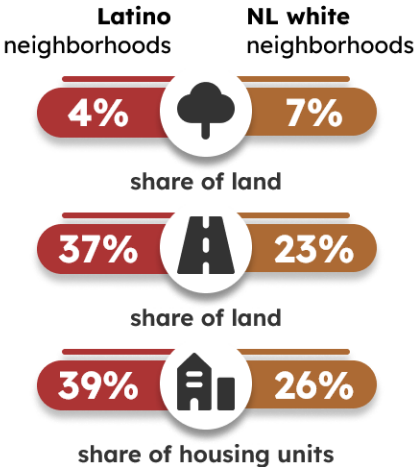
Trees provide natural protection from extreme heat, reducing temperatures in areas with higher canopy coverage. Less tree cover can increase heat exposure.

#### Impervious Surfaces

Impervious surfaces, such as roads and buildings, increase heat retention and contribute to higher temperatures.

#### Older Housing Units (built pre-1970)

Older homes' structural characteristics, such as a lack of insulation, single-pane windows, inefficient HVAC systems, and outdated construction materials, can make them more susceptible to extreme temperatures.



### Vulnerable Groups

#### Age

Older adults and children are at higher risk for heat-related illnesses.



#### Workers in Heat-Exposed Occupations

Not all occupations carry the same risk for heat-related fatalities. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, industries with the highest average heat-related fatalities per year include Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting; Mining; Construction; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; and Transportation and Warehousing.



#### Health

Extreme heat days pose significant health risks, particularly for individuals with pre-existing conditions like cardiovascular disease, asthma, diabetes, and obesity. People with these conditions are among the most vulnerable during extreme heat events due to the added strain on their bodies, which can exacerbate their symptoms or lead to emergencies.

#### % of Diagnosed Illness in Adults (18+)



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



#### Heat-Related Illness

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.

#### Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits



#### Disadvantaged Communities

Disadvantaged communities, identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency, face significant environmental and socioeconomic challenges. Under Senate Bill 535, funds from California's Cap-and-Trade Program prioritize these areas to reduce pollution, build climate resilience, and improve health and economic outcomes.

