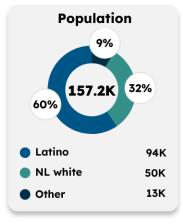
## EXTREME HEAT

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

## **Madera County**

### **County Statistics**

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



Median
Age
Latino: 28 yrs
NL white: 50 yrs

Noncitizen Population

Latino: 21% NL white: 1% A<sub>Z</sub>

Limited English
Proficiency
Latino: 30%

Latino: 30% Lo
NL white: 1% NL

Households Latino: 46% NL white: 21% H

Poverty Rate

Latino: 24% NL white: 12% (9)

Median Income (Household)

Latino: \$65k NL white: \$81k



SNAP Benefits

Latino: 27% NL white: 11%



Insecurity Latino: 23% NL white: 11%

 $\overline{u}$ 



Latino: 10% NL white: 4% Fair/Poor

Health Status Latino: 24%

Latino: 24% NL white: 15%

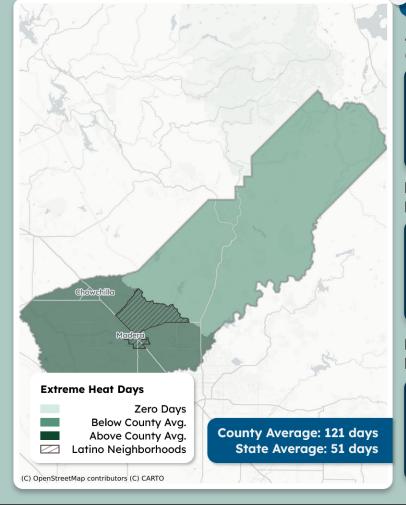


Expectancy
Latino: 78 yrs
NL white: 77 yrs

## **Neighborhood Statistics**

**Extreme Heat Days** 

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



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

tino NL white orhoods neighborhoods

**133** days

55 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

87 days

28 days

consecutive days ≥ 90°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

**143** days

**128** days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

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

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

### **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

4%

37% **NL** white

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

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

31%

Latino

neighborhoods

NL white 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

21%

Latino neighborhoods

**NL** white neighborhoods

21%

#### **Vulnerable Groups**

#### Age

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

**32%** 9% ages 0-18 ages 65+

Latino neighborhoods

16% 30%

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

38%

Latino neighborhoods

20% 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

**13%** 

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Diabetes** 

38% Latino

**32%** NL white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

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

**31** 

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

**Heart Attacks** 

94

30 **NL** white 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

**AAA** 

1

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

100%

0%

Latino neighborhoods

**NL** white neighborhoods