EXTREME HEAT

County Statistics

Population

842K

- ● Latino — 367K
- ● NL white — 366K
- ● Other — 109K

13%
44%
43%
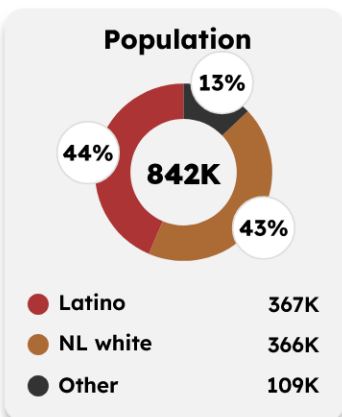
*NL white = Non-Latino white

Median Age
Latino: 31 yrs
NL white: 50 yrs

Non-Citizen Population
Latino: 18%
NL white: 2%

Limited English Proficiency
Latino: 28%
NL white: 1%

Renter Occupied Households
Latino: 51%
NL white: 28%

Poverty Rate
Latino: 12%
NL white: 7%

Median Income (Household)
Latino: $84k
NL white: $111k

SNAP Benefits
Latino: 14%
NL white: 4%

Food Insecurity
Latino: 17%
NL white: 7%

Uninsured Rate
Latino: 14%
NL white: 3%

Fair/Poor Health Status
Latino: 13%
NL white: 11%

Life Expectancy
Latino: 82 yrs
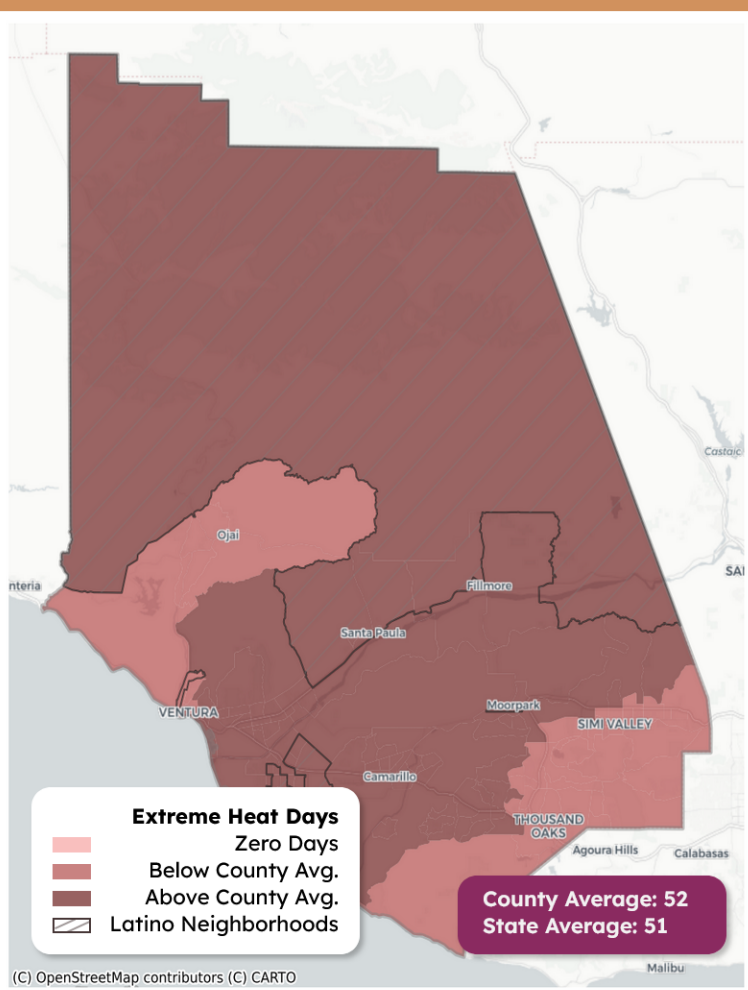NL white: 81 yrs

Neighborhood Statistics
Extreme Heat Days

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

‼️ **Extreme heat days** are defined as days where the temperature is at or above 90°F.

Extreme Heat Days
- Zero Days
- Below County Avg.
- Above County Avg.
- ▨ Latino Neighborhoods

County Average: 52
State Average: 51

(C) OpenStreetMap contributors (C) CARTO

Annual Number of Extreme Heat Days (2018-2022)

At 90°F, the risk of heat-related illnesses and conditions increases significantly.

Latino neighborhoods
49 days

NL white neighborhoods
51 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
12 days

NL white neighborhoods
10 days

consecutive days ≥ 90°F annually

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

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

Latino neighborhoods
27 days

NL white neighborhoods
53 days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

Neighborhood Statistics (cont.)
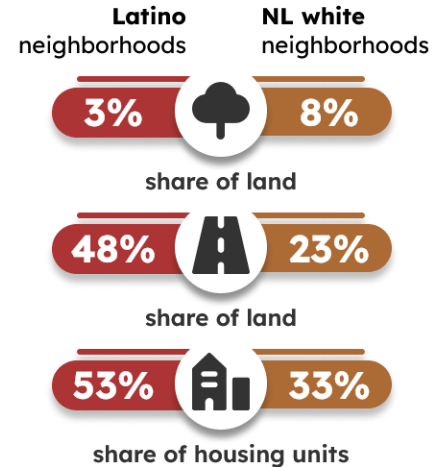## Barriers and Facilitators To Preventing Heat Exposure

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.

Latino neighborhoods / **NL white** neighborhoods

3% 🌳 **8%** — share of land

48% 🛣️ **23%** — share of land

53% 🏠 **33%** — share of housing units

Vulnerable Groups

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

28% ages 0-18 **10%** ages 60+ **Latino neighborhoods**
18% ages 0-18 **25%** ages 60+ **NL white neighborhoods**

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.
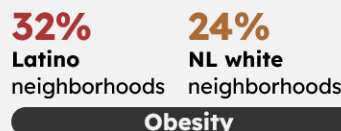
% of Workers in Heat-Exposed Occupations
33% Latino neighborhoods **13%** NL white neighborhoods

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+)
12% Latino neighborhoods **9%** NL white neighborhoods — **Diabetes**
32% Latino neighborhoods **24%** NL white neighborhoods — **Obesity**

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)
14 Latino neighborhoods **10** NL white neighborhoods — **Heart Attacks**
48 Latino neighborhoods **28** NL white neighborhoods — **Asthma**

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
Latino neighborhoods **NL white** neighborhoods
3 🏢🏢🏢 **2** 🏢🏢
per 10,000 people

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.

% of Disadvantaged Communities
21% Latino neighborhoods **0%** NL white neighborhoods