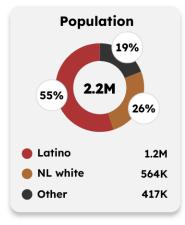
# Latino Policy & Politics Institute

# **EXTREME HEAT**

# **County Statistics**



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





NL white: 2%





NL white: 2%



**Renter Occupied** Households

Latino: 42% NL white: 31%



Rate

Latino: 15% NL white: 10%



Latino: \$75k NL white: \$83k



**Benefits** Latino: 17% NL white: 10%



Latino: 18% NL white: 10%



Latino: 11% NL white: 5%



Latino: 17% NL white: 13%

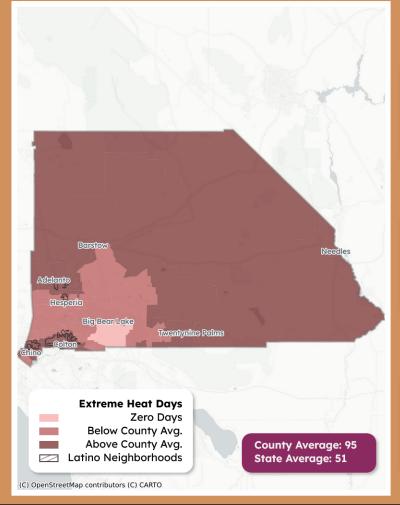


Latino: 78 yrs NL white: 75 yrs

# **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.

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

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

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

66 days

**103** 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

**19** days

**33** 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

**138** days

**126** days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

# UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute

# **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

3% 10%

share of land

50% 7%

share of land

share of housing units

### **Vulnerable Groups**

#### Age

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

28% 9% ages 60+ Latino neighborhoods

18% 26% ages 0-18 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

32% Latino neighborhoods 20% 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% 11%
Latino NL white
neighborhoods neighborhoods

Diabetes

41% 36%
Latino NL white
neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

19
Latino
NL white
neighborhoods
Heart Attacks

68 51
Latino 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** NL white neighborhoods

3 2

000 00

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

87%
Latino
neighborhoods

4%
NL white
neighborhoods