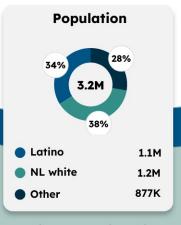
EXTREME HEAT

Latino Policy & Politics Institute UCLA Climate & Health Dashboard

Orange County

County Statistics

Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat



Median Age Latino: 31 NL white: 48

Noncitizen Population Latino: 20%

Limited English Proficiency Latino: 26% NL white: 4% NL white: 3%

Households Latino: 61% NL white: 36%

Rate Latino: 12% NL white: 7% **Median Income**

(Household) Latino: \$88k

NL white: \$120k



Benefits

Latino: 12% NL white: 4%



Insecurity Latino: 17% NL white: 7% Uninsured Rate

Latino: 13% NL white: 3%



Fair/Poor **Health Status**

Latino: 15% NL white: 9%



Life Expectancy

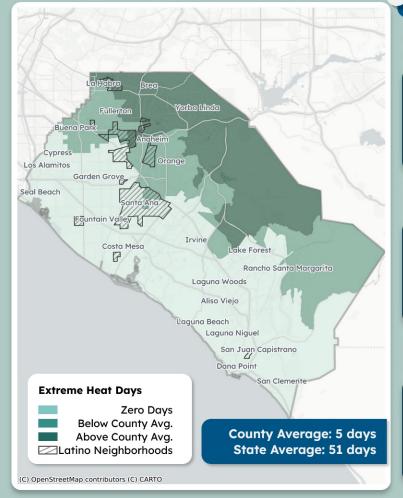
Latino: 81 yrs NL white: 81 yrs

NL white = Non-Latino white

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

NL white neighborhoods

4 days

1 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

2 days

2 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

55 days

19 days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually



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

3%

6% NL white

Latino neighborhoods

neighborhoods

Impervious Surfaces



Impervious surfaces are water-resistant surfaces such as concrete, asphalt, and

More impervious surfaces (like paved roads) = Increased exposure to extreme

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

70%

Latino

NL white neighborhoods neighborhoods

44%

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

59%

Latino neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

34%

Vulnerable Groups

Age

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

27% 9% ages 0-18 ages 65+ Latino neighborhoods

18% 22% 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

25%

Latino neighborhoods

12% 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

11% Latino

8%

NL white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Diabetes

33% Latino

25% NL white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

12

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Heart Attacks

47

Latino NL white 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

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

73%

Latino

0% **NL** white

neighborhoods

neighborhoods