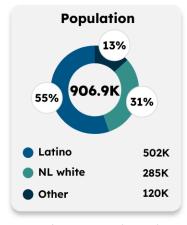
## **EXTREME HEAT**

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

### **Kern County**

### **County Statistics**

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



Median Age Latino: 43 yrs NL white: 27 yrs Noncitizen Population

Latino: 19% NL White: 1% A<sub>Z</sub>

Limited English
Proficiency

Latino: 29% NL white: 1%

Households Latino: 47% NL White: 30% H

Rate Latino: 22% NL White: 14% Median Income

(Household) Latino: \$55k NL White: \$76k



SNAP Benefits

Latino: 20% NL White: 14%



Insecurity Latino: 21% NL White: 11%



Latino: 10% NL White: 4%



**Health Status** 

Latino: 20% NL White: 16%

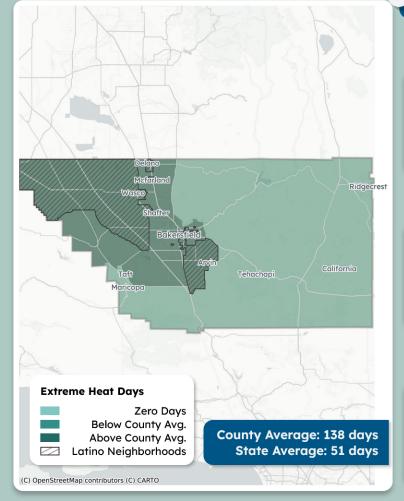


Expectancy
Latino: 77 yrs
NL White: 73 yrs

### **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

**NL white** neighborhoods

**147** days

95 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

90 days

60 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

**148** days

**137** days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

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

# UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute 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%

7% NL white

**Latino** neighborhoods

NL white 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 heat

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

37%

**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

39%

**Latino** neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

#### **Vulnerable Groups**

#### Age

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

33% 8% ages 0-18 ages 65+ Latino neighborhoods

19% 27% 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

45%

Latino neighborhoods NL white

16%
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

14%

11%

**Latino** NL white neighborhoods

Diabetes

**40%** 

33% NL white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Obesity

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

21

12

Latino NL white neighborhoods

Heart Attacks

**67** 

58

**Latino** NL white 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

2

Latino neighborhoods

2

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

87%

21%

**Latino** neighborhoods

**NL white** neighborhoods