# EXTREME HEAT

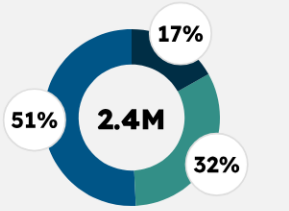
## Riverside County

UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute
Climate & Health Dashboard

## County Statistics

### Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat

**Population**




| | |
|---|---|
| Latino | 1.2M |
| NL white | 788K |
| Other | 408K |

*NL white = Non-Latino white

**Median Age**
Latino: 30 yrs
NL white: 50 yrs

**Noncitizen Population**
Latino: 15%
NL white: 2%

**Limited English Proficiency**
Latino: 23%
NL white: 2%

**Renter Households**
Latino: 37%
NL white: 25%

**Poverty Rate**
Latino: 13%
NL white: 9%

**Median Income (Household)**
Latino: $77k
NL white: $92k

**SNAP Benefits**
Latino: 15%
NL white: 7%

**Food Insecurity**
Latino: 17%
NL white: 8%

**Uninsured Rate**
Latino: 11%
NL white: 4%

**Fair/Poor Health Status**
Latino: 17%
NL white: 14%

**Life Expectancy**
Latino: 80 yrs
NL white: 78 yrs

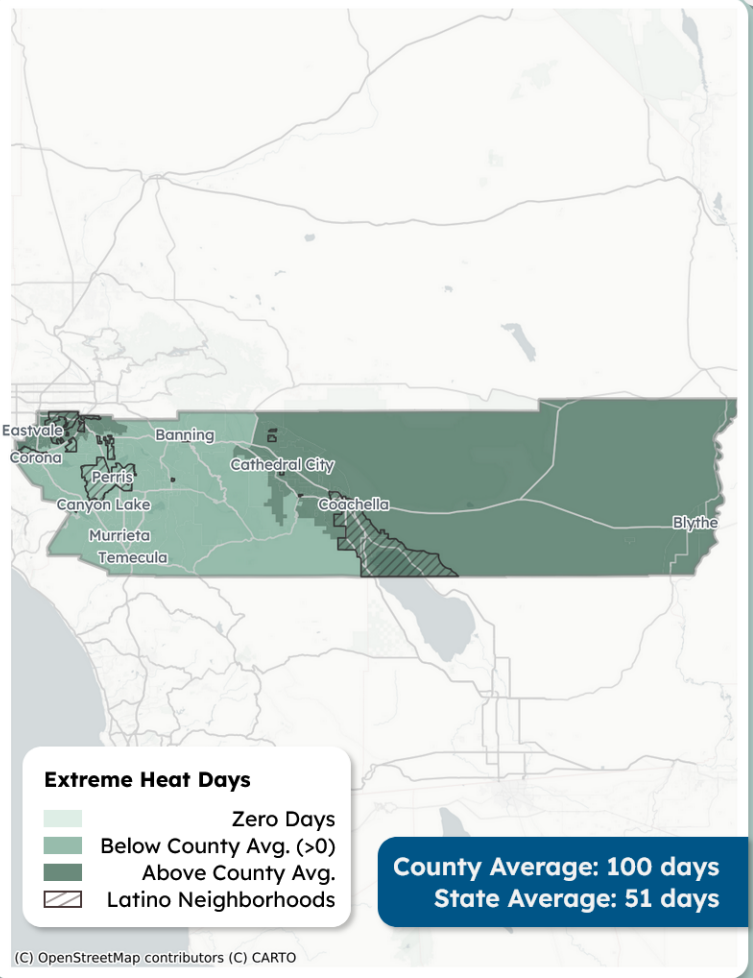
## Neighborhood Statistics

### Extreme Heat Days

**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.

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




### 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 |
|---|---|
| 114 days | 123 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 |
|---|---|
| 36 days | 57 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 less extreme heat days.

| Latino neighborhoods | NL white neighborhoods |
|---|---|
| 163 days | 190 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**

| 2% | 4% |
|---|---|
| **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**

| 39% | 36% |
|---|---|
| **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**

| 28% | 12% |
|---|---|
| **Latino** neighborhoods | **NL white** neighborhoods |

## Vulnerable Groups

### Age

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

| 27% | 9% | 7% | 55% |
|---|---|---|---|
| ages 0-18 | ages 65+ | ages 0-18 | ages 65+ |
| **Latino neighborhoods** | | **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**

| 32% | 16% |
|---|---|
| **Latino neighborhoods** | **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% | 14% | 41% | 31% |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Latino** neighborhoods | **NL white** neighborhoods | **Latino** neighborhoods | **NL white** neighborhoods |
| **Diabetes** | | **Obesity** | |

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

| 18 | 13 | 54 | 34 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Latino** neighborhoods | **NL white** neighborhoods | **Latino** neighborhoods | **NL white** neighborhoods |
| **Heart Attacks** | | **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**

**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**

| 66% | 0% |
|---|---|
| **Latino** neighborhoods | **NL white** neighborhoods |