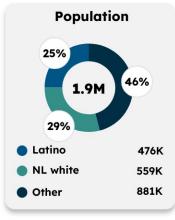
EXTREME HEAT

UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute Climate & Health Dashboard

Santa Clara County

County Statistics

Factors Influencing Exposure to Extreme Heat



Median Age Latino: 31 yrs NL white: 47 yrs Noncitizen Population

Latino: 20% NL white: 7% A_Z

Limited English Proficiency Latino: 25%

NL white: 4%



Households Latino: 63% NL white: 37%



Rate
Latino: 9%
NL white: 5%

Median Income

(Household) Latino: \$98k NL white: \$161k



SNAP Benefits

Latino: 10% NL white: 2%



Insecurity
Latino: 16%
NL white: 6%

11



Latino: 9% NL white: 2%



Health Status
Latino: 16%

NL white: 9%

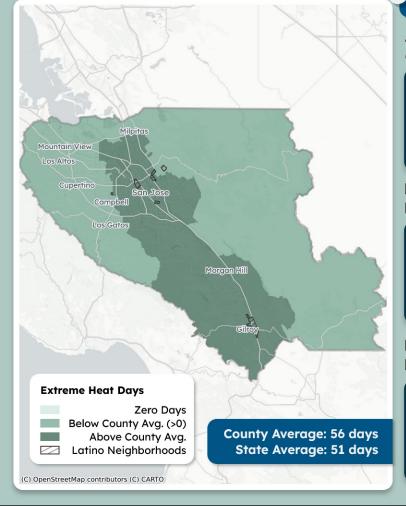


Expectancy
Latino: 82 yrs
NL white: 82 yrs

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

67 days

42 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

11 days

11 days

consecutive days ≥ 90°F annually

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

Looking forward, Latino and NL white neighborhoods are projected to experience a similar number of extreme heat days. **Latino** neighborhoods

NL white neighborhoods

49 days

48 days

expected days ≥ 90°F annually

^{*}NL white = Non-Latino white



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%

34%

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

% of Land with Impervious Surfaces

64%

Latino neighborhoods

25% 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

53%

Latino neighborhoods

57% **NL** white neighborhoods

Vulnerable Groups

Age

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

27% 10% ages 0-18 ages 65+

Latino neighborhoods

Heat-related

indicator of a

neighborhood's

vulnerability to extreme temperatures

strategies.

emergency room visits

and the effectiveness

of its heat mitigation

serve as a critical

21% 18% 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

30%

Latino neighborhoods

10% 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

10%

Latino **NL** white

neighborhoods neighborhoods

Diabetes

27% Latino

21% NL white

neighborhoods neighborhoods **Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits**

Latino neighborhoods

per 10,000 people

NL white neighborhoods

Emergency Department Visits (per 10,000 people)

15

Latino **NL** white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Heart Attacks

62

19

Latino NL white neighborhoods neighborhoods

Asthma Attacks

Obesity

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

20%

Latino neighborhoods

0% **NL** white neighborhoods