

individual socioeconomic status.¹³

Environmental hazards are not always the result of contamination or pollution—extreme weather events can also pose serious health risks and will worsen as a result of climate change. Low-income people and minorities are particularly at risk.¹³⁵ Where temperature-controlled spaces are less available, cold- and heat-related mortalities tend to be higher.^{136,137}

Healthy built environments include refuge from extreme cold and heat, which may not be available to residents of certain neighborhoods, particularly in impoverished and non-white communities.^{138,139,140} Tree canopy and vegetation may also help negate heat and protect against heat-related illness.¹⁴¹ However, increasing vegetation may not benefit all communities equally, potentially due to other factors of the built environment that limit the overall level of heat reduction that can be achieved.¹⁴²

In short, significant disparities in exposure and associated health outcomes are the result of homes that fail to protect people from environmental hazards and increased risk factors clustered in and around certain neighborhoods.

There is a significant opportunity to improve the health of our communities by promoting policies and initiatives

⁷⁵ Singleton R, Salkoski AJ, Bulkow L, et al. Impact of home remediation and household education on indoor air quality, respiratory visits and symptoms in alaska native children. *Int J Circumpolar Health*. 2018;77(1). doi: 10.1080/22423982.2017.1422669.

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¹²⁹ Maroko, A.R. and B.T. Pavidonis. Occupational Groups and Environmental Justice: A Case Study in the Bronx, New York. *Preventing Chronic Disease*. Nov 2018; 15: E139. doi: 10.5888/pcd15.180344

¹³⁰ Cushing, L., et al. Carbon trading, co-pollutants, and environmental equity: Evidence from California's cap-and-trade program (2011–2015). *PLoS Medicine*. July 2018; 15(7): e1002604. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1002604

¹³¹ Liévanos, R.S. Retooling CalEnviroScreen: Cumulative pollution burden and race-