

The Valley of the Sun

Enhancing Extreme Heat Intervention and Preparedness Activities in Maricopa County, AZ

NASA Langley Research Center – DEVELOP Team Arizona Health and Air Quality





PROJECT PARTNERS

Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS)

Arizona State University Environmental Remote Sensing and Informatics Lab (ASU ERSL)

Arizona State University Center for Policy Informatics (ASU CPI)



- Extreme heat is a chronic health hazard and is expected to become more dangerous with increased urbanization and a warming climate.
- Civilians most affected: those without air conditioning, proper insulation, low-income, newcomers, homeless, minorities, and socially isolated

Objectives

- 1. Analyze days with extreme heat anomalies
 - Understand where, how, and why daily variations occur
- 2. Establish how users of heat relief resources correlate with socioeconomic vulnerability
- 3. Determine **where**, **when**, and **how** relief efforts should intervene

NASA Satellites and Methods

Phoenix

Aqua MODIS

Daily surface temperature data per census tract for statistical comparisons

Temperature (C)



July 10, 2006 MODIS Aqua

NASA Satellites and Methods



NASA Satellites and Methods



Aqua MODIS

Daily surface temperature data per census tract for statistical comparisons





Physical Concern

Results and Conclusions



9-21

9-22

Day - 2012



Date May - September 2012

Results and Conclusions



Term	Coefficient	St. Error	Z-Value	p-value
Intercept	1.84	0.432	1.415	0.157
Income	1	5.33E-06	1.236	0.216
Non-English (Yes)	0.369	0.3561	-2.798	0.005 **
Percent Non-White	0.997	0.00717	-0.34	0.734



Spatial Results and Conclusions



PROJECT CONCLUSIONS

► Average temperature values within a month and between months throughout the years does significantly vary. Relief efforts should intensify for a daily variable early season and nightly lag into the late season.

► The neighborhoods in the West Valley are consistently among the hottest tracts throughout the seasonal climatology. This is most apparent at night as the radiational cooling flux reduces over the paved surfaces of the city.

► The CASPER Survey should incorporate economic factors during interviews to maximize potential intervention strategies.



Future Work

- The question remains, why is the West Valley so much hotter than the rest of the county? To answer this we must employ land use classification and also take a multisensory approach.
- Once we understand why some areas of the Valley are consistently hotter than others, we can move towards modeling this behavior to better forecast and implement adaptive strategies.
- Present Findings at AGU 2015.

Acknowledgements

Advisors

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