

# Southeast Florida Climate Compact: Workshop on Heat and Climate Change

## From Heat Surveillance To Community Empowerment & Engagement

Climate and Health Program  
Office of Epidemiology  
Maricopa County Department of Public Health

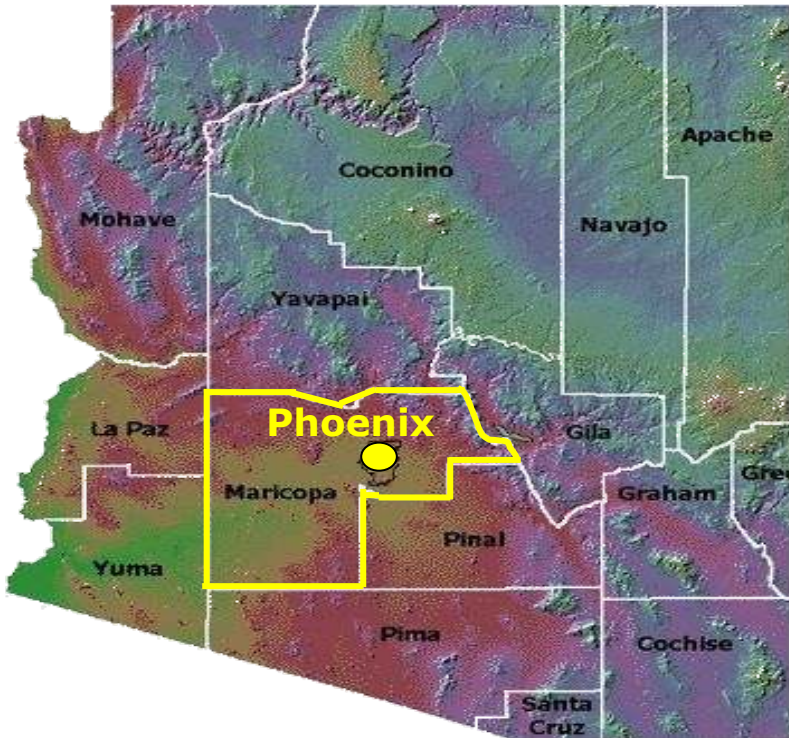
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November 8, 2021

# Heat is Public Health Concern in Maricopa County

One of the largest urban centers to experience the nation's most extreme heat



Environmental temperatures $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$	Start: mid-May End: 1 <sup>st</sup> week October 110 days(average) <b>144 days - 2020</b>
Days where max. temp $\geq 110^{\circ}\text{F}$ (119°F)	26 days (average) <b>53 days - 2020</b> <b>15 days (115°F) or higher)</b>
Days where min. temp $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ (95°F)	13 days (average) <b>28 nights - 2020</b>

Vision:

“A healthy, safe and thriving community”

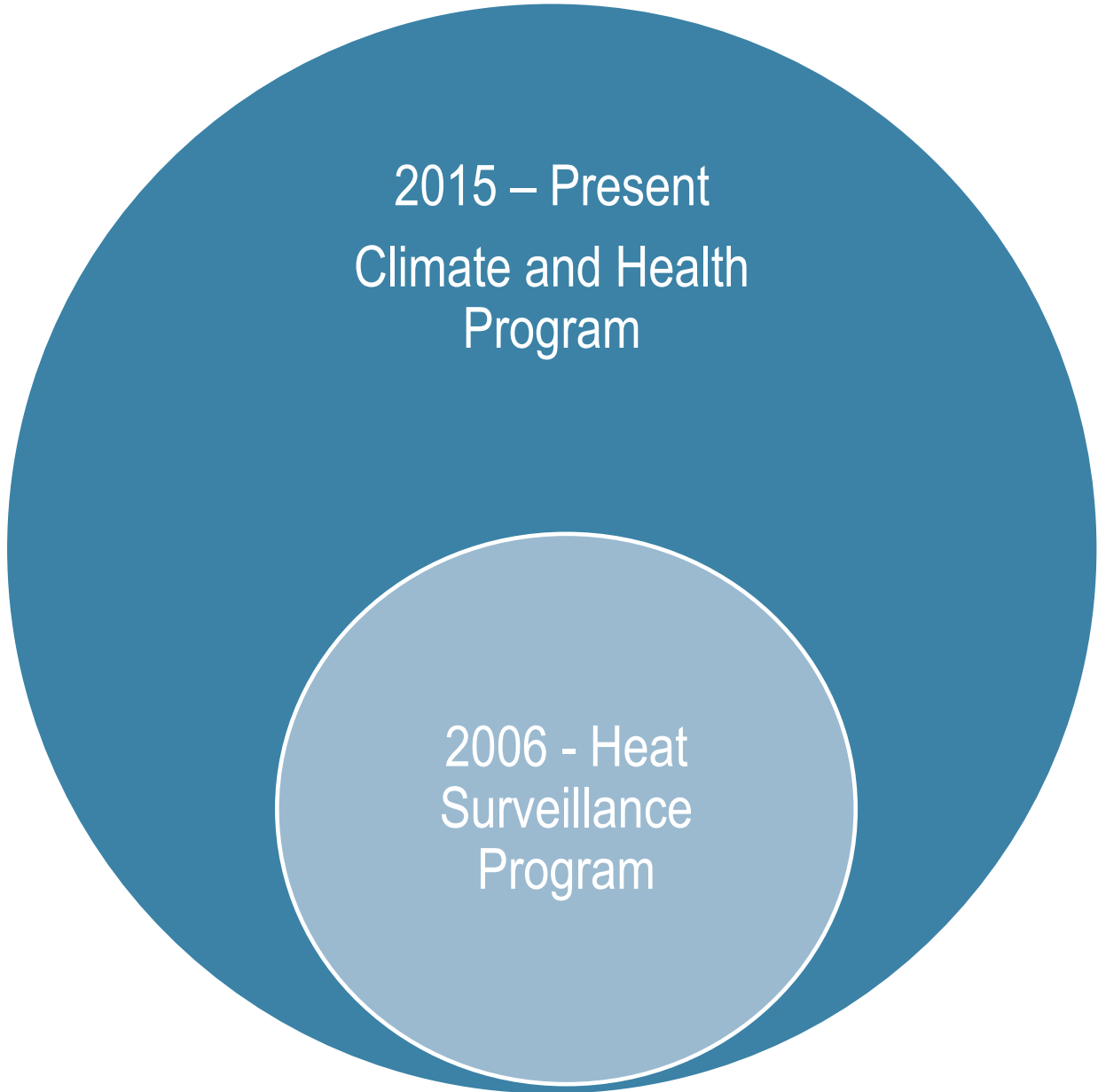
Mission:

“To make healthy lives possible”



Guiding Principles:

- Accountability
- Collaboration
- Community
- Equity
- Maximum Impact



# DATA



Partnership



Collaboration



Funding

Connecting

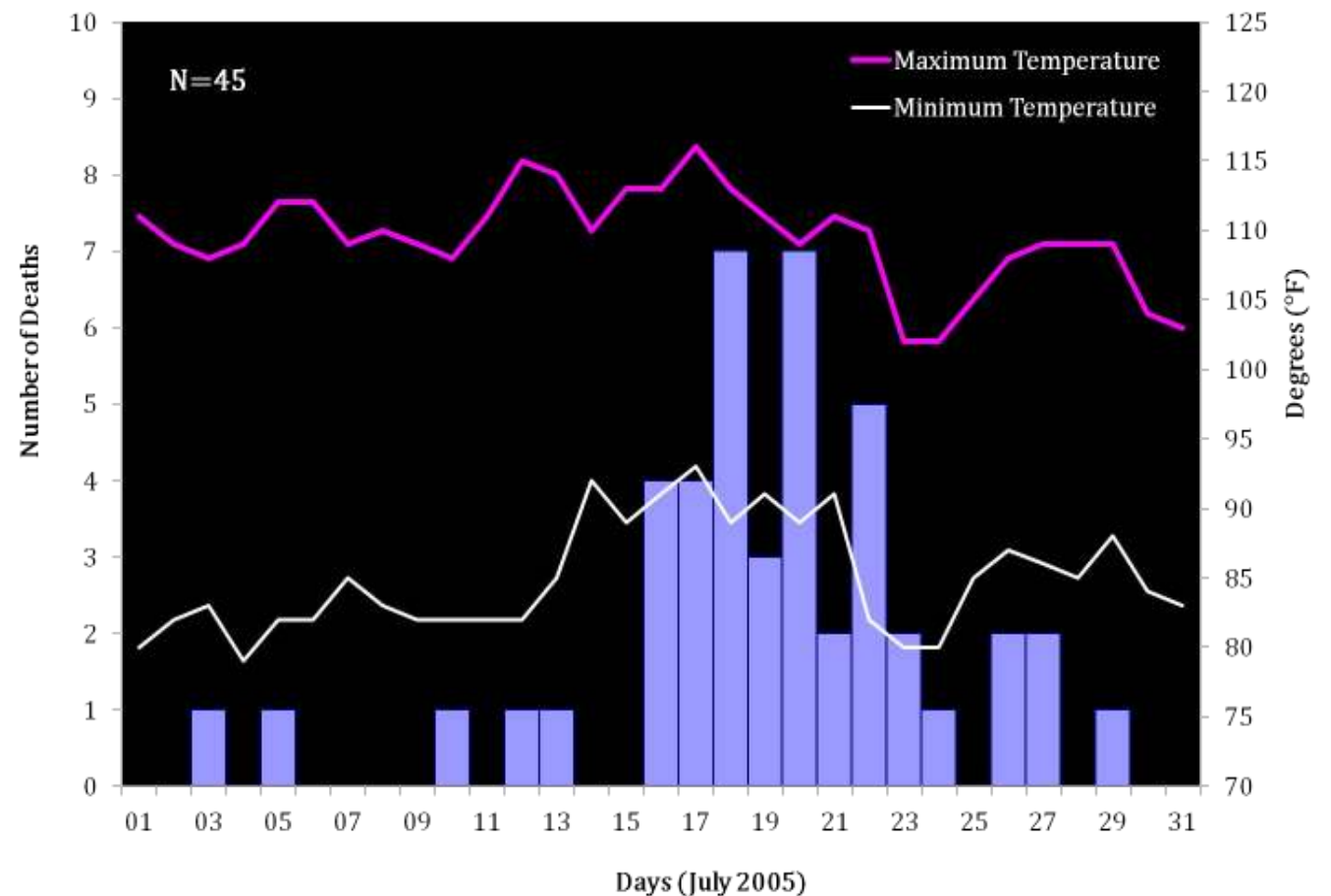


Networking

# MCDPH IMPLEMENTED A SYSTEM FOR TRACKING HEAT-ASSOCIATED DEATHS IN 2006

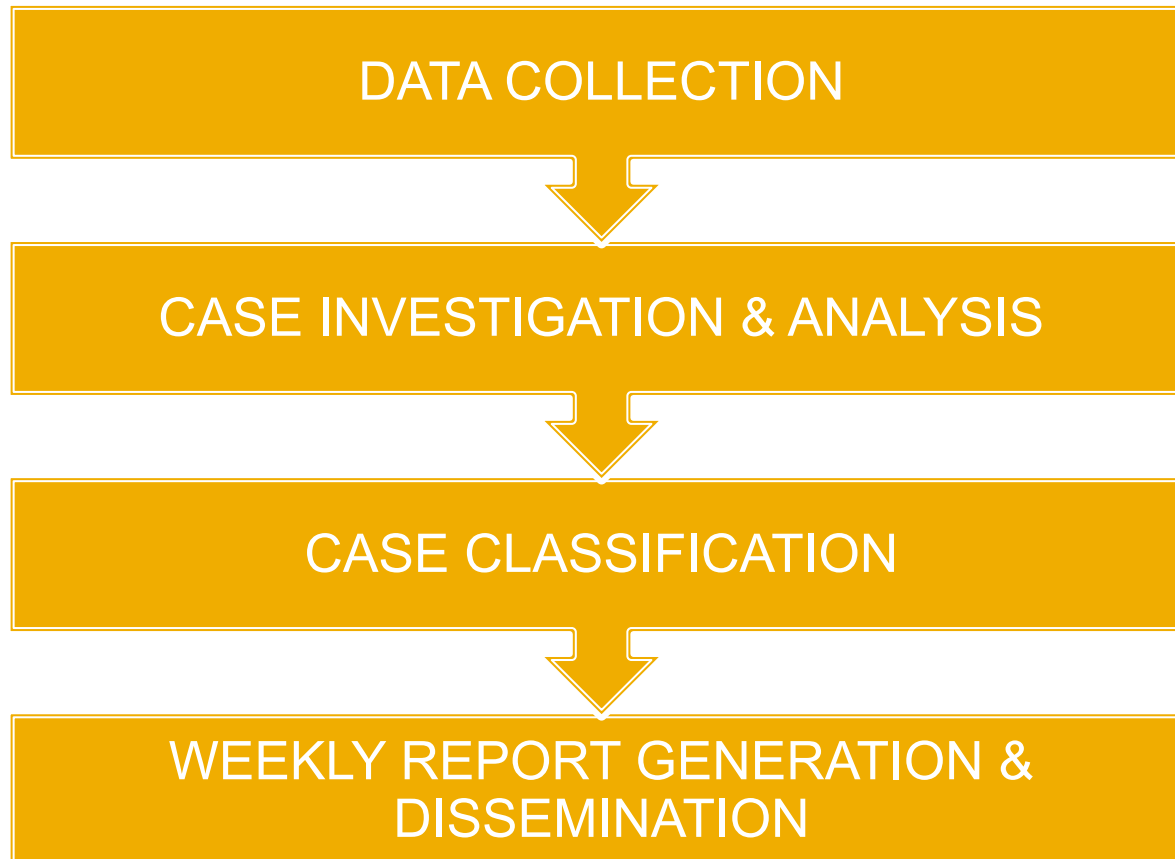
- Exceptionally high temperatures
- Media Reports:
  - “Many heat deaths may go uncounted”
  - “Heat deaths catch officials off-guard”
  - “Heat wave claims 18 lives in 5 days”
- No surveillance system for heat-associated deaths in place

Heat-Associated Deaths and Maximum/Minimum Temperatures, July 2005



# MCDPH HEAT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Heat surveillance begins in May and continues through the end of October



# DATA SOURCES

1

- Office of the Medical Examiner (OME)

2

- Local Hospitals (ED and IPs) & HDD

3

- Death Certificates (OVR)

4

- Syndromic Surveillance Data (Essence Data)

5

- Media Reports

# ICD-10 Codes for Heat Caused and Heat Related Deaths

## Corresponding Definition

Exposure to excessive natural heat

Effects of heat and light

Environmental hyperthermia of newborn

**AND/OR**

## Key Phrases:

- HEAT EXPOSURE
- ENVIRONM
- EXHAUSTION
- SUN
- HEAT STRESS
- HEAT STROKE
- HYPERTHERMIA

## Collected Info:

- Demographic information (age, DOB, DOD, place of residence, years living in AZ, others)
- Location of injury and death (urban, rural, indoor, outdoors, others)
- Circumstances surrounding death (work/ recreational activity, working AC, ambient temperature, others)
- Multiple causes of death certification (underlying causes sequence and other contributory but not causal conditions)
- Medical Examiner findings



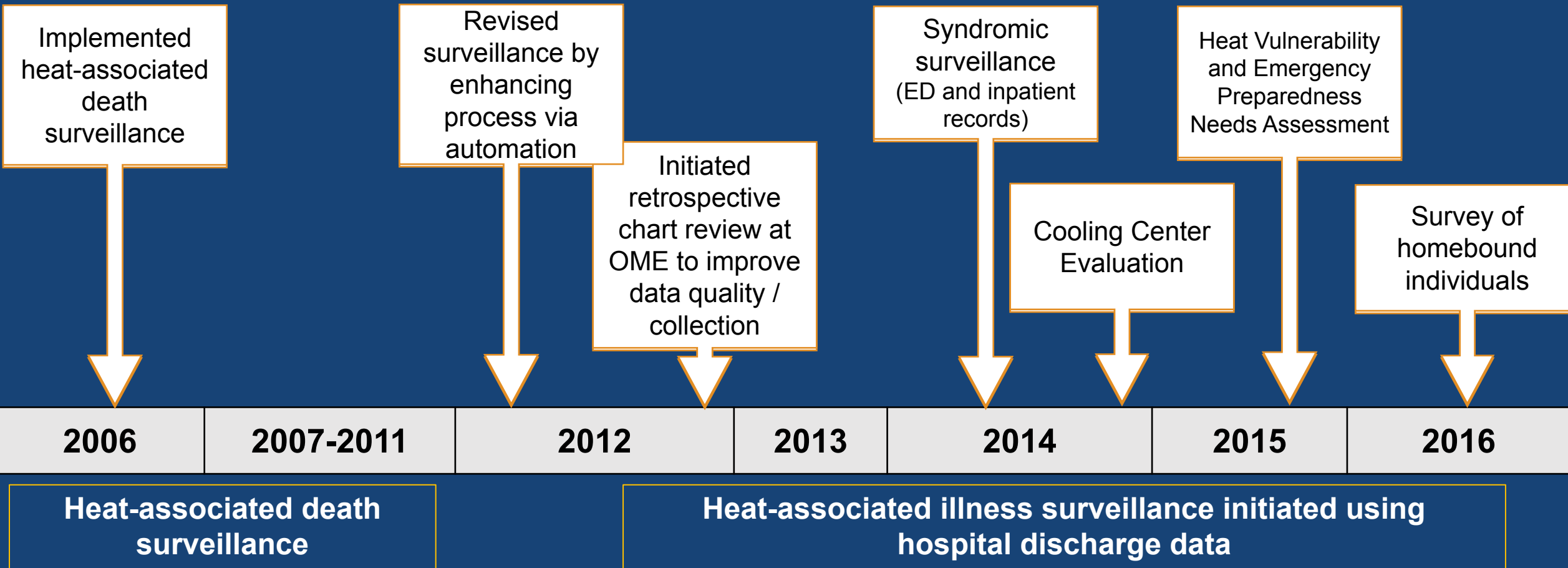
# CASE DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

The Determining Source  
of Information to  
Classify the Cases is  
the **Death Certificate**

# DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

1. **Heat caused death** – death due directly to exposure to environmental heat (as mentioned in Part I of the Medical Cause of Death in the death certificate)
2. **Heat related death** - death due to other health condition or disease, to which heat exposure was a contributor (as mentioned in Part II of the Medical Cause of Death in the death certificate)
3. **Pending** - a suspect heat-associated death still being investigated
4. **Ruled Out** – death found not related to environmental heat; not mentioned anywhere on death certificate

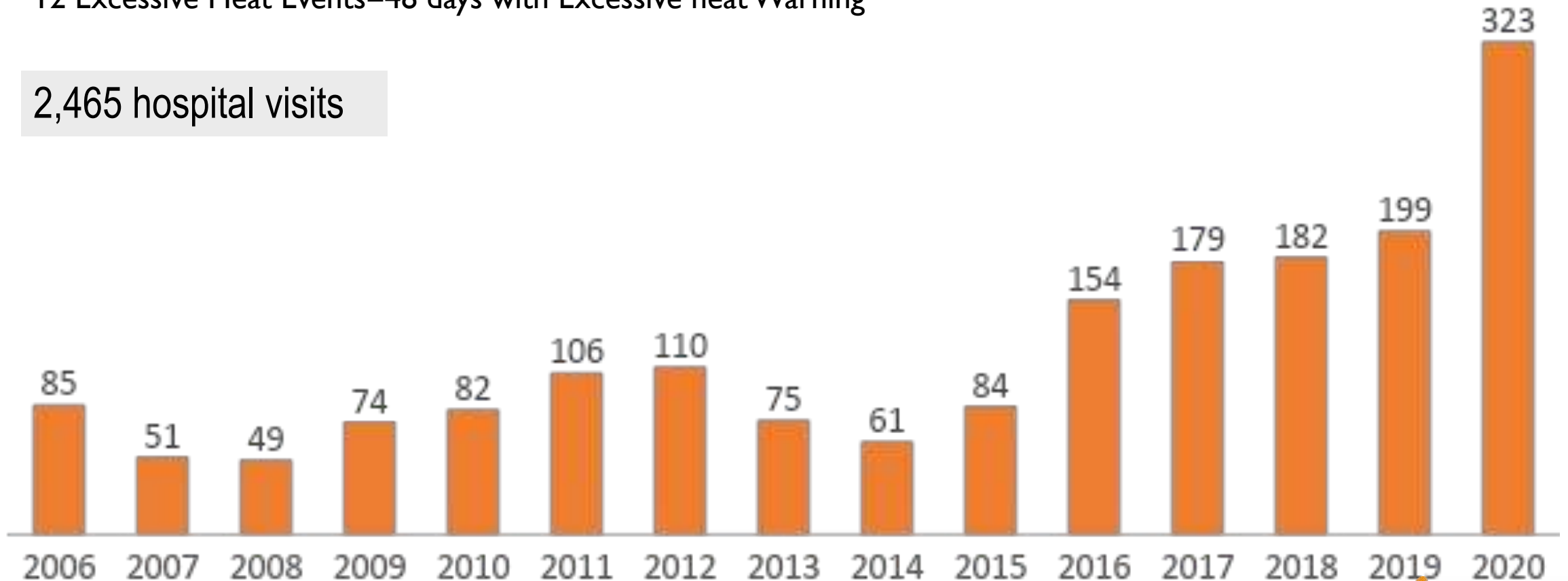
# Developing Heat Surveillance Program: 2006-2016



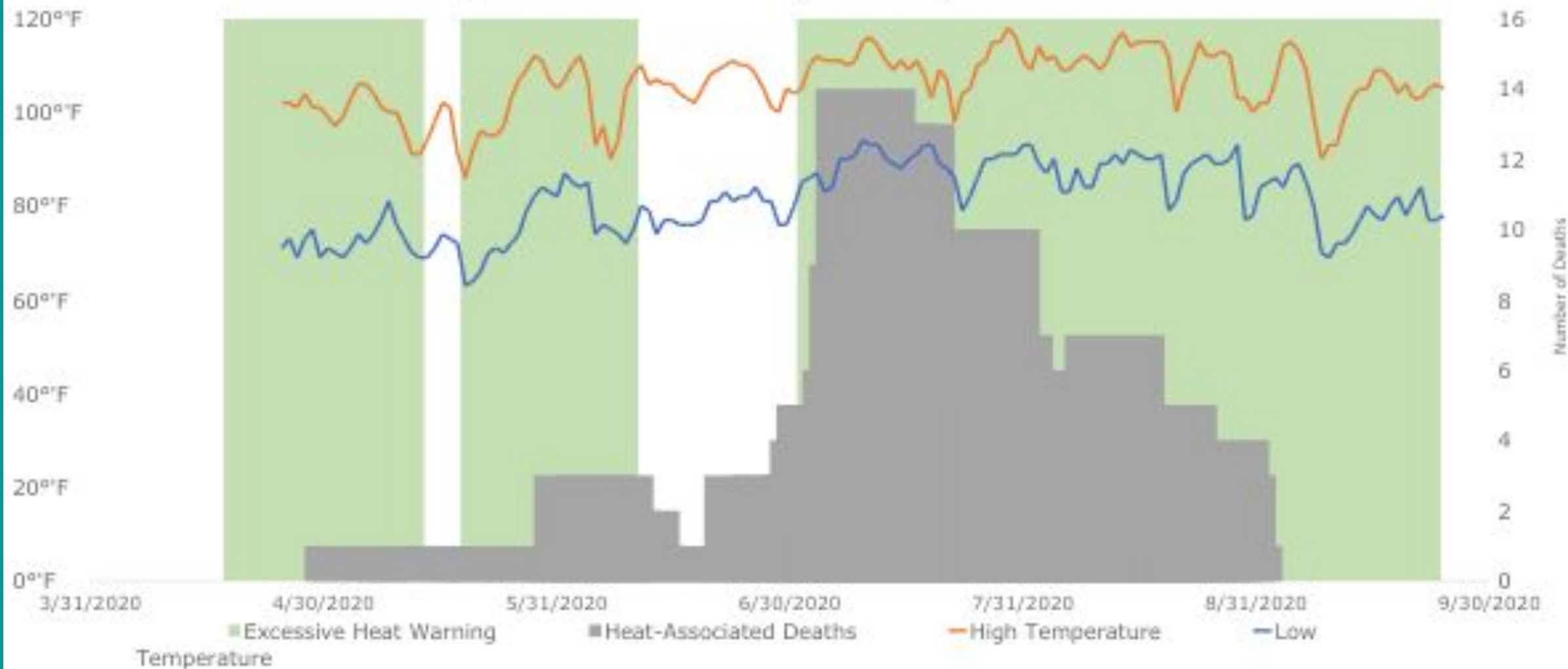
# Maricopa County had 1,814 heat-associated deaths from 2006 - 2020

12 Excessive Heat Events=48 days with Excessive heat Warning

2,465 hospital visits



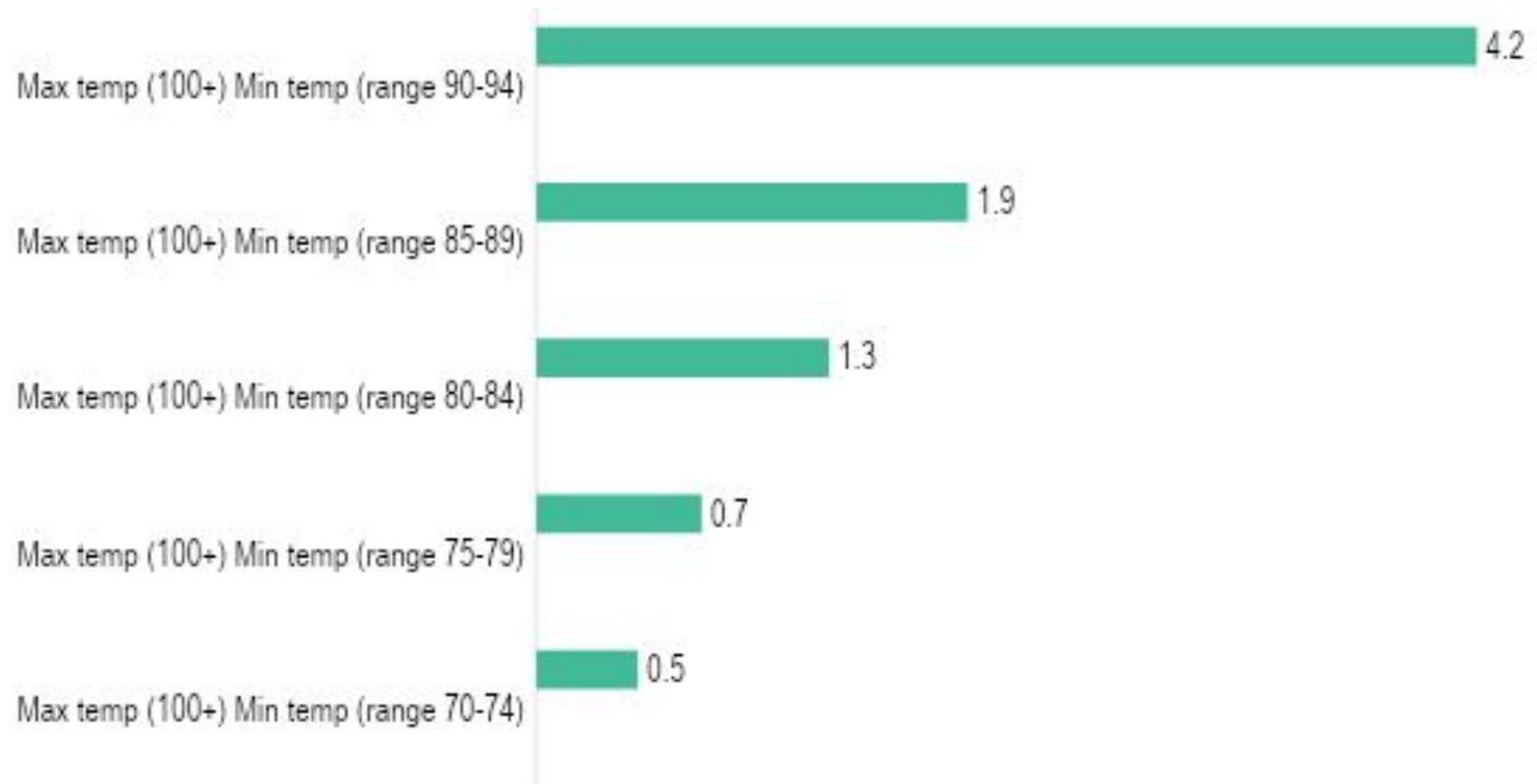
Fifty-two percent of heat-associated deaths occurred on days for which an excessive heat warning has been issued. (N=161)



Sixty-one percent of heat-associated deaths since 2006 have been classified as heat-caused (N=1,814)



# AVERAGE DEATHS PER DAY FOR 2016 - 2020 CORRESPONDING TO MIN AND MAX TEMPS



# SOME COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF HEAT-ASSOCIATED DEATH

**6 in 10**

were at least 50 years old

Certain races were disproportionately affected

Heat-Associated Death Rates	
Native American	4.9
African American	5.3
<b>White</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**63%**

had lived in Arizona for 20 years or more



~30% of all heat deaths occurred indoors



76% of all heat deaths occurred among men

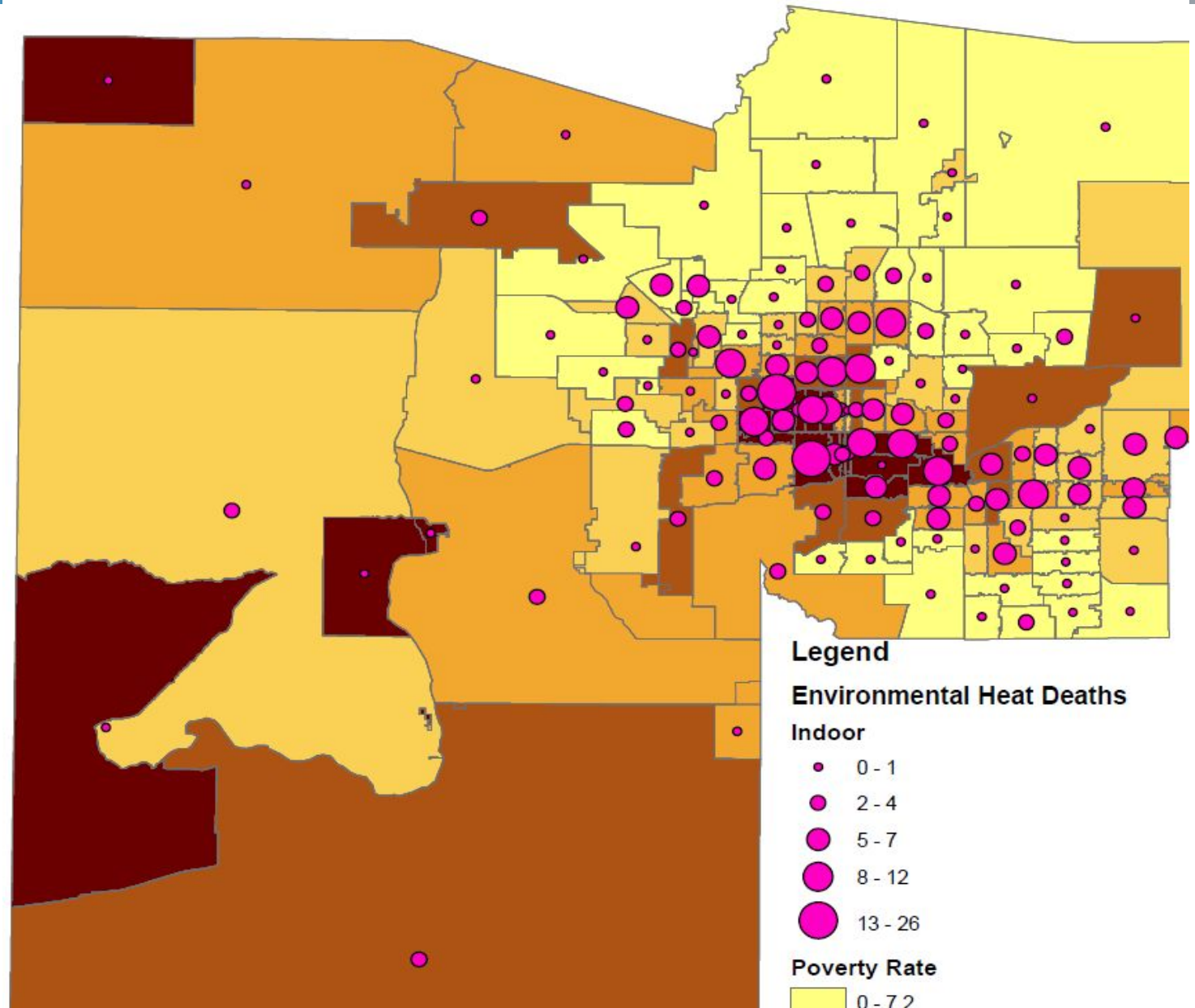
[Heat Deaths by ZIP Code – Heat Story Map](#)



# HEATMAP OF INDOOR DEATHS BY POVERTY RATE (2006-2018)

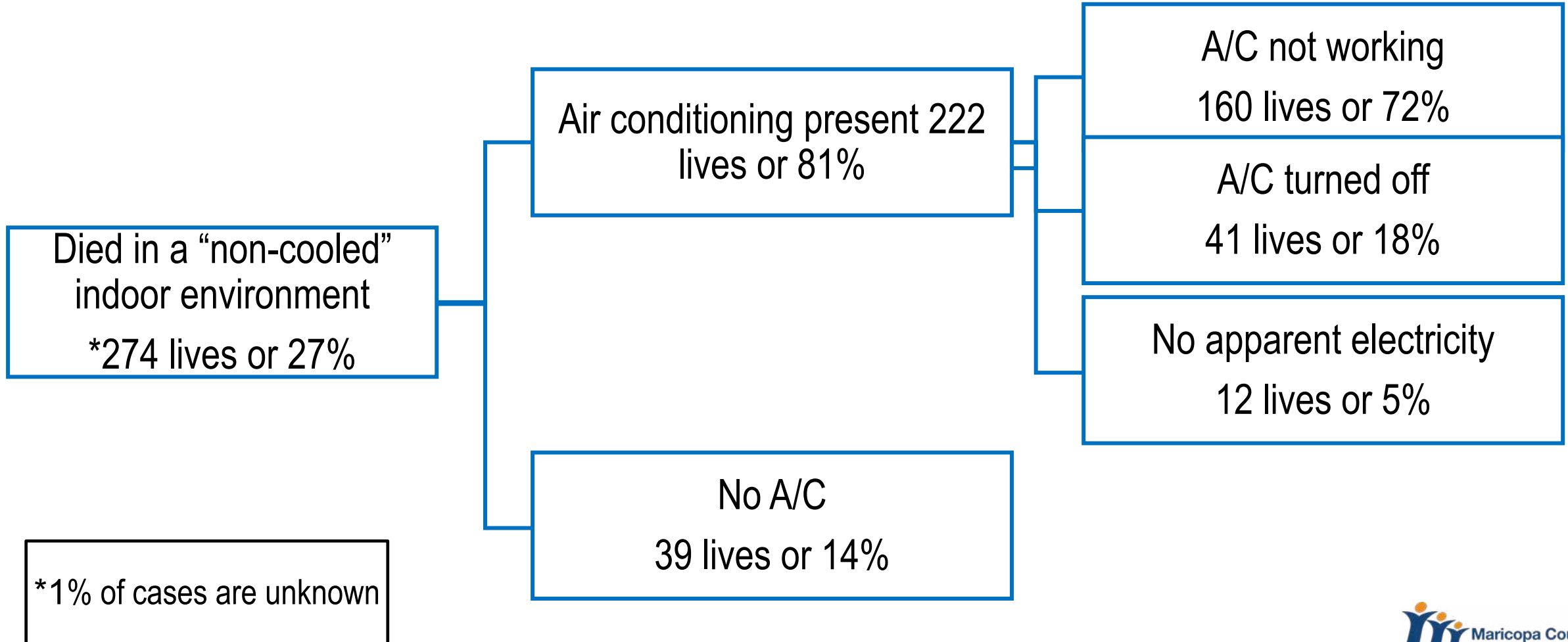
Story Map About Heat: The Silent Killer

<http://bit.ly/HeatStoryMaricopa>

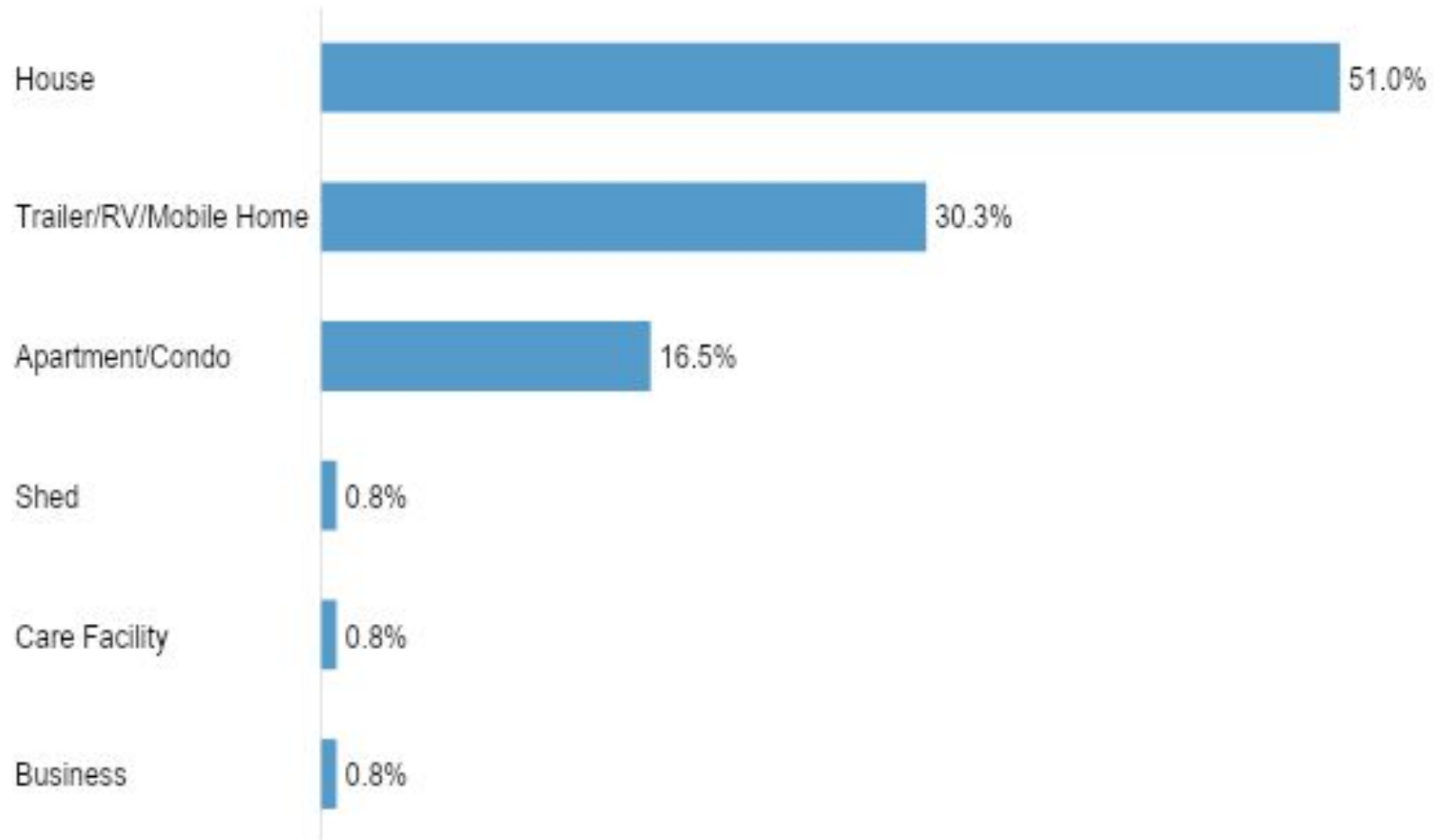


# WHY ARE PEOPLE DYING INDOOR?

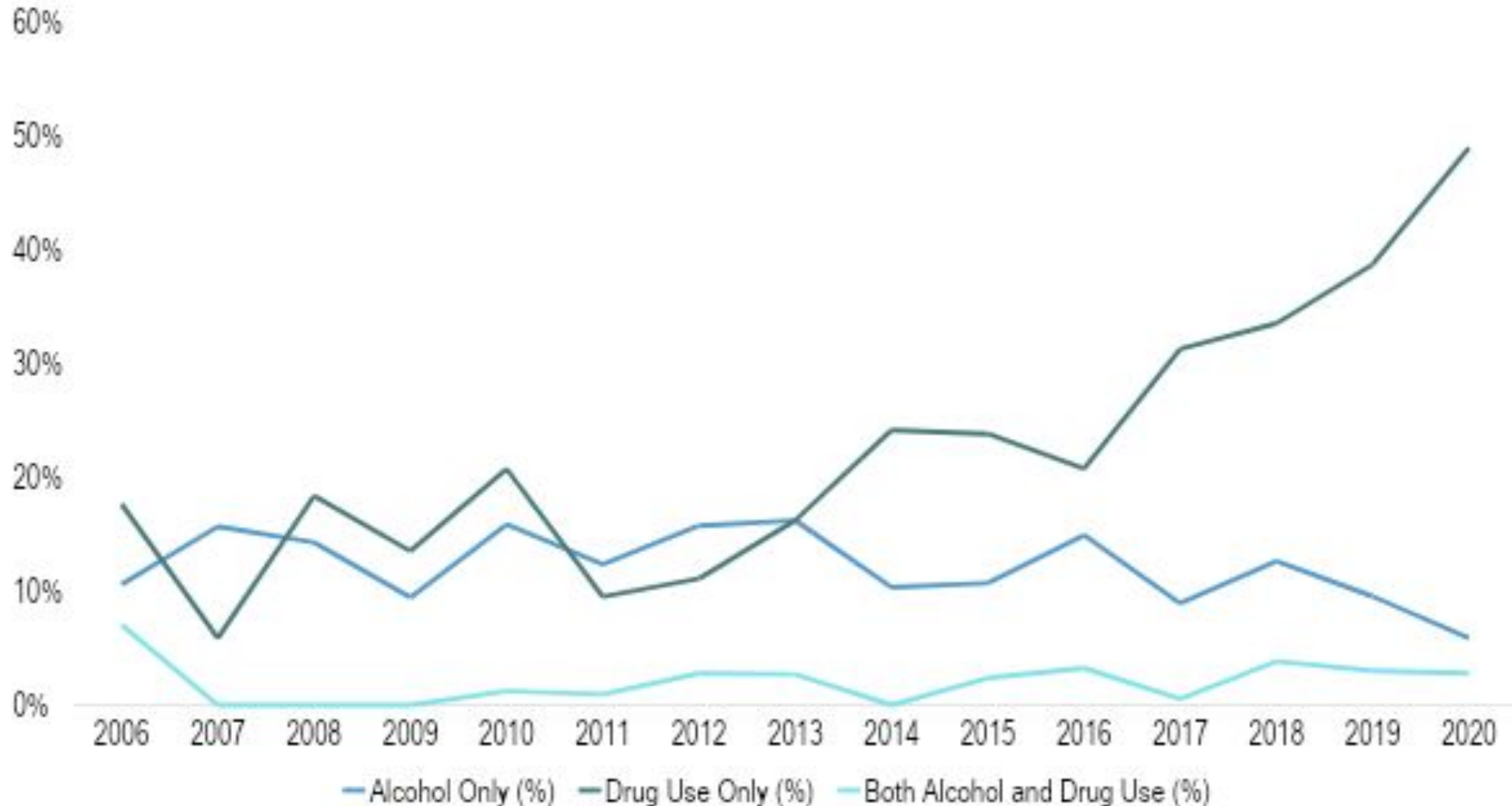
## Air Conditioning Status of Indoor Heat Deaths (2016 -2020)



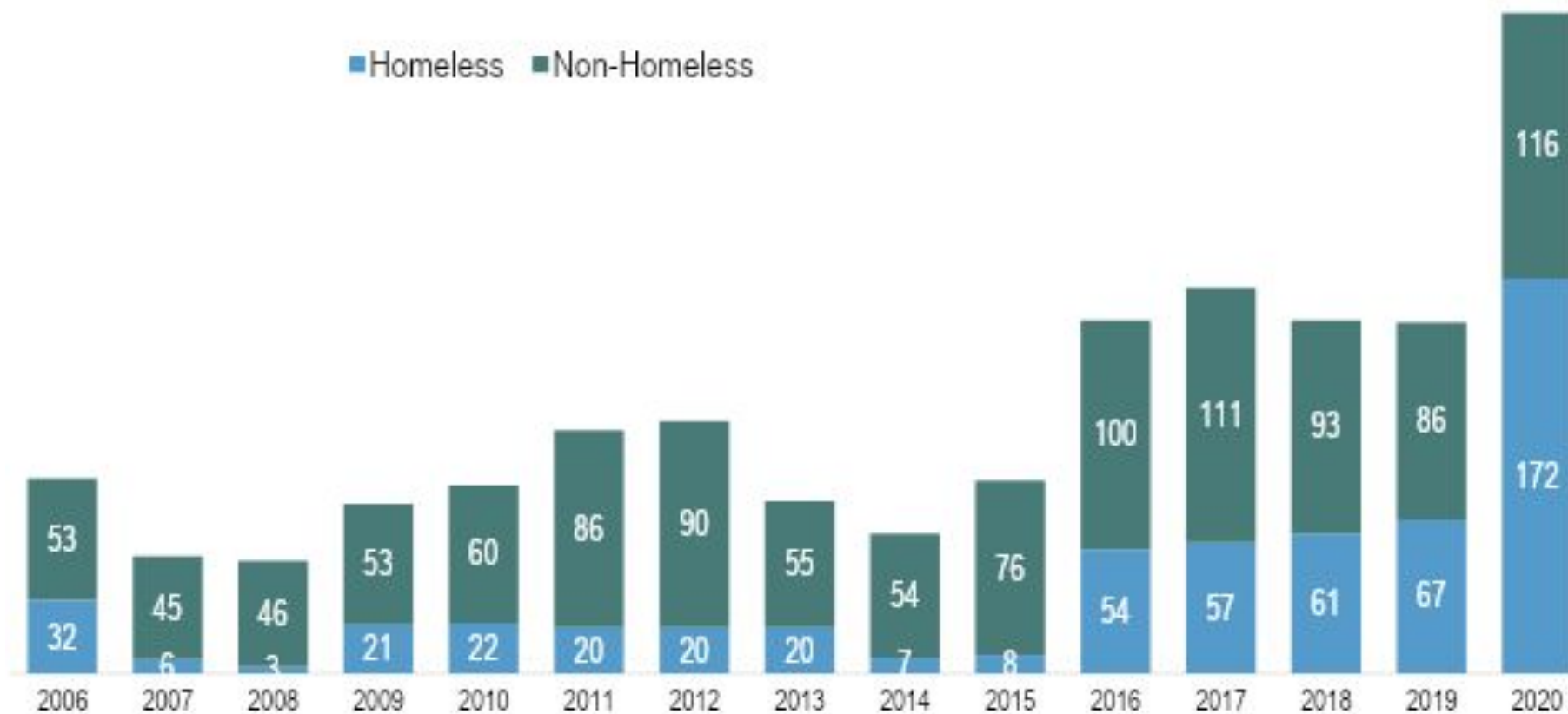
OF THE TOTAL 274 INDOOR DEATHS FROM 2016 TO 2020, 133 OF THEM OCCURRED IN A HOUSE (N=261).



# From 2016-2020, There Has Been Nearly A 140% Increase In Drug Use Related To Heat Deaths



# Living Situation: the Number Of Homeless People Affected By Heat-associated Deaths Has Increased From 2014 To 2020.



# PROFILES OF HEAT ASSOCIATED DEATHS AMONG:

- Substance Use
- Living in Cars
- Living in Single Homes
- Living in Apartments or Condos
- Living in Mobile Homes
- Injured Indoor
- Injured Outdoor
- Homeless
- Female
- Individuals 50-64 Years Old
- Youth
- African Americans
- American Indians
- Asian Pacific Islanders
- Hispanics



# Funding and Expanding Partnerships

## Public Health Institute (2015-2016)



The Climate Change and Public Health Learning Collaborative for Urban Health Departments

## BRACE GRANT: JUNE 2017

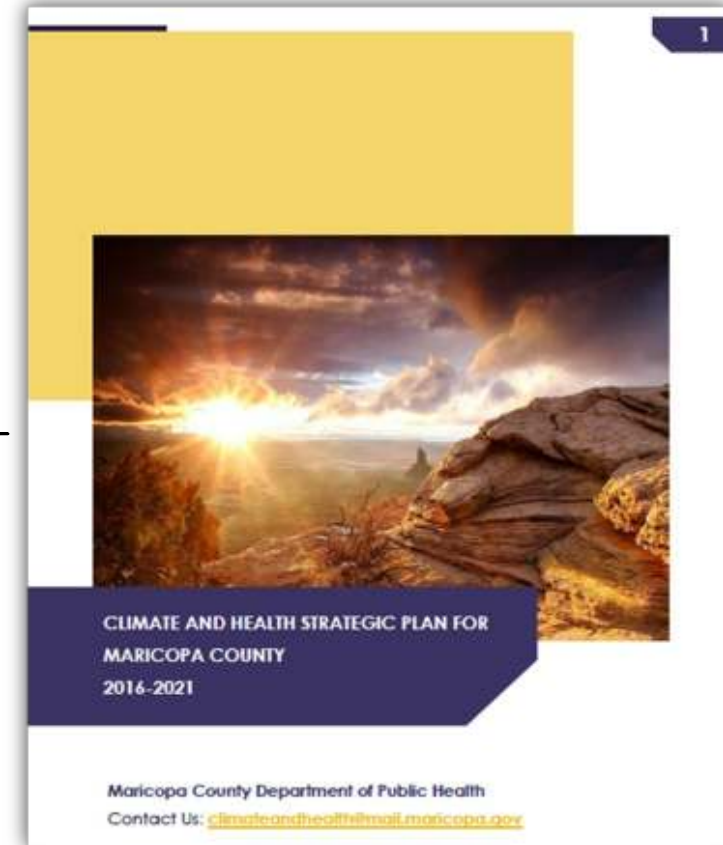
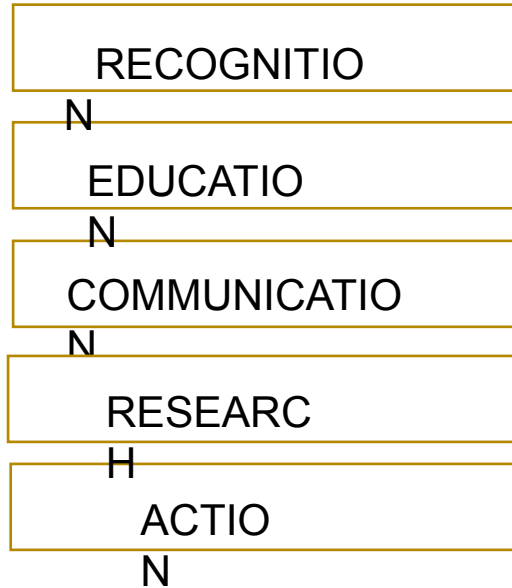


## Bridging Climate Change and Public Health (BCCPH) Coalition



# Strategic Plan for Climate and Health

- ✓ Identified 5 Strategic Directions (Action Team for each direction)
- ✓ Established Celebrating Success and Champions – Recognition Program
- ✓ Recognize Nominated Individuals, Organizations, Researcher, Business, and Youth (3<sup>rd</sup> year)



Program: MC Celebrating Success and Champions



# Community Engagement in Mobile Home Community In Central Phoenix



- ASU Healthy Urban Environments Initiative Grant (2019-2020)
- Community Engagement through Community Health Workers (CHW)
- Two surveys administered (preheat season and post heat season)
- Provided Heat Toolkit and Posters with information about heat

Raising Awareness about Extreme Heat, Safety Tips, and Available Community Resources

# Energy Insecurity And Public Health: Going Further Through Cross-sector Collaboration



RWJF – Interdisciplinary (2019-2022)

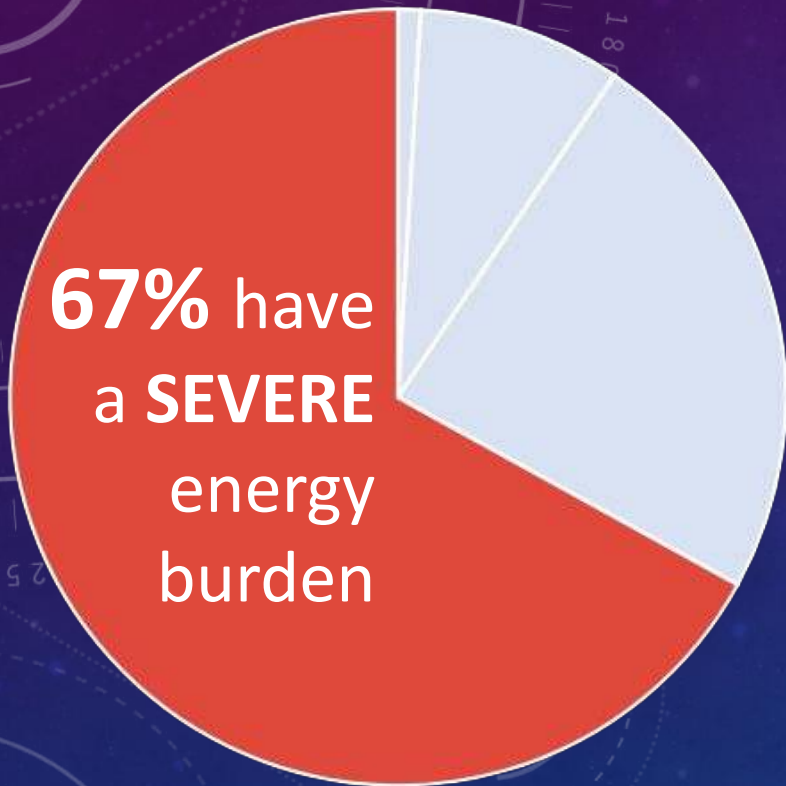
## Priorities:

1. Understand the experience and social distribution of energy insecurity among residents in Maricopa County
2. Develop a tool kit-Energy Insecurity Index (EII)-that will be utilized by stakeholders to identify vulnerable communities
3. Advance more collaborative policies and initiatives that increase access to affordable and reliable energy

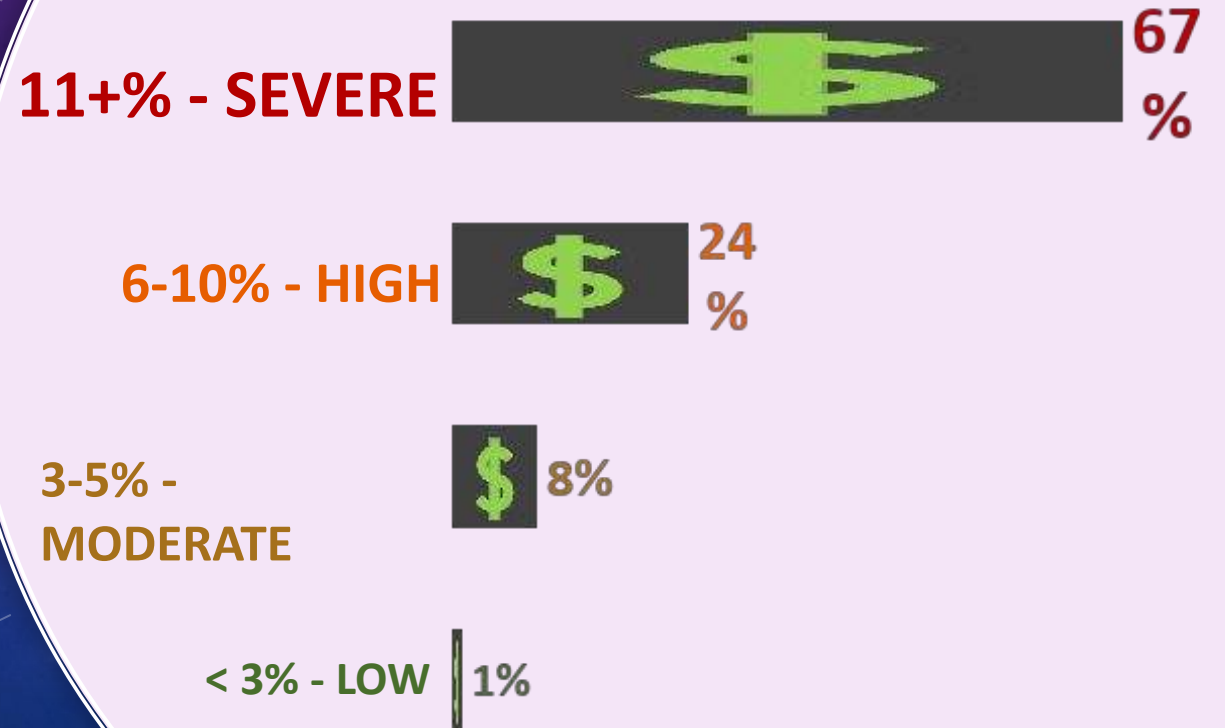
## South Phoenix Community: Unlimited Potential Community Based Organization (CBO)

- Action Oriented
- Community Engagement
- Equity Focused

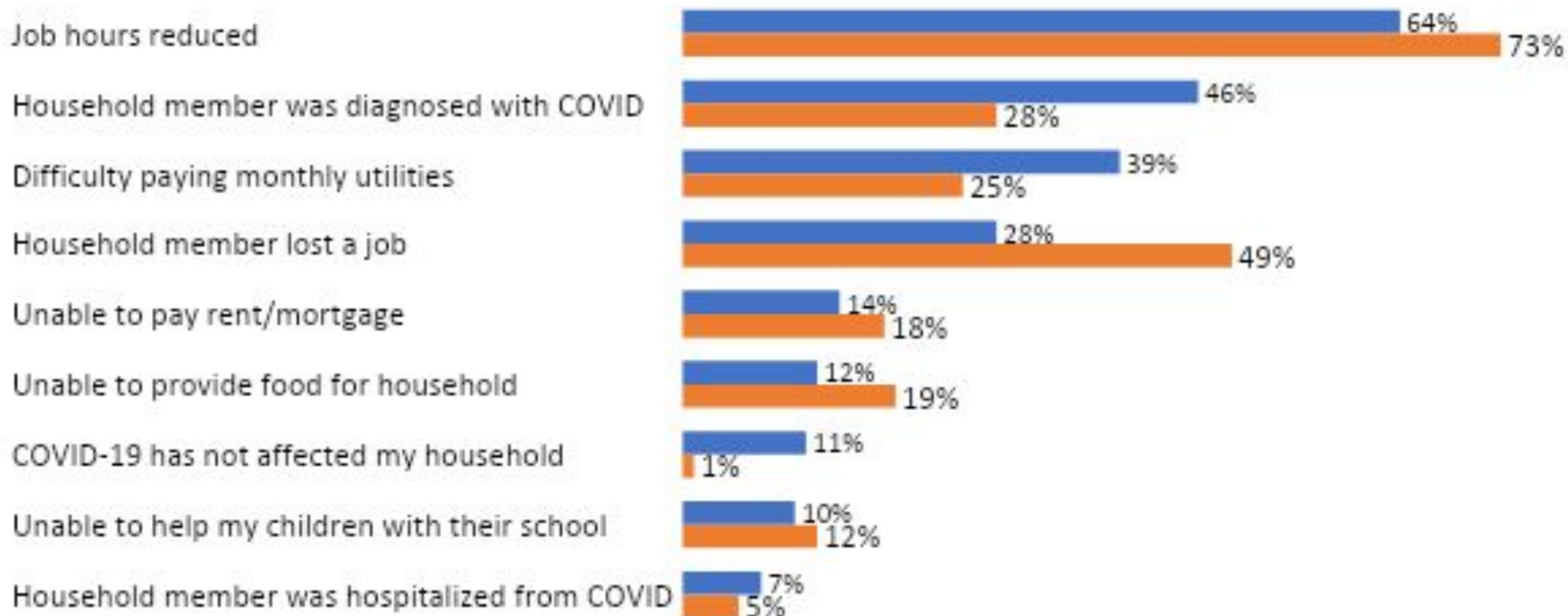
# ENERGY BURDEN



**ENERGY BURDEN: % of household income spent on energy bills**



## COVID-19 Affects on Household



■ EI Survey (n=138) ■ HUE Survey (n=148)

# Solutions Proposed by Residents

- **WORKSHOP on How to Maintain Mobile Homes and Cooling Systems**
  - Workshop Held on October 23, 2021
- Energy Insecurity Community Partners Responded Including:
  - Utilities (APS and SRP)
  - Foundation for Senior Living (FSL) Training Center
  - Solari, 2-1-1, Transportation Program
  - Public Health (Climate and Health and Built Environment Staff)
  - Unlimited potential, CBO
  - Salud en Balance, CBO
  - **RESIDENTS** from South and Central Phoenix



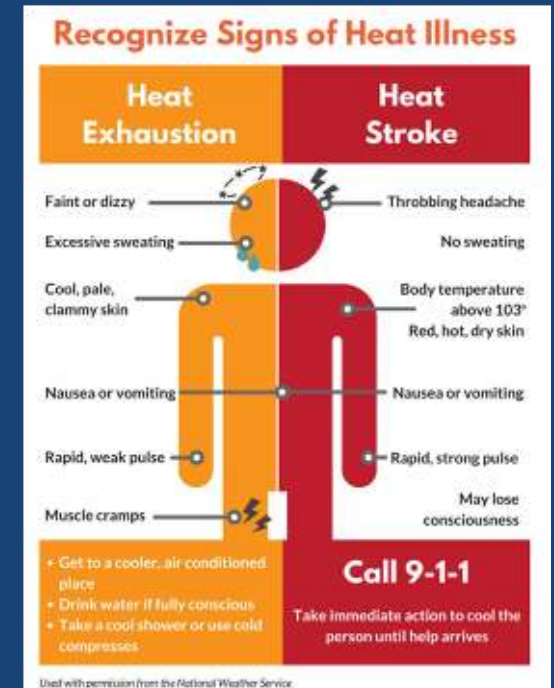
# RESOURCES

## Story Map About Heat: The Silent Killer

<http://bit.ly/HeatStoryMaricopa>

### Contact Information

- Aaron Gettel, Epidemiologist
- Tony Bishop, Epi Data Analyst
- Tianna Baker, Epi data Analyst
- Vjollca Berisha, Epidemiologist



## Bridging Climate and Public Health

<http://bit.ly/climatehealthmaricopa>

heataz.org