Actions to manage heat risk: Cooling centers in Arizona

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December 18, 2018
Heat Relief Network History & Operations

Average Monthly High Temperatures
(1981-2010 NCDC normals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>35°C/95°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>40°C/104°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>41°C/106°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>40°C/104°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>38°C/100°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Death Toll Rises in Phoenix Heat Wave

July 30, 2005 - 12:00 AM ET
Heard on All Things Considered
2014 Evaluation Project

- Partnership between local and state health departments and university researchers *(Berisha et al. 2017, Weather, Climate, and Society; MCDPH website)*
  - Facility observations (n=52)
  - Visitor surveys (n>650)
  - Manager interviews (n=52)

Daily use: 1,500-2,000 people, daily water distribution: 2,500 bottles
Improvements & Collaboration

Living in the heat

Yuma, AZ

38% walk to cooling centers
43% bike to cooling centers

71% of cooling center users don’t have regular homes
Not having a regular home increases the risk of adverse health effects related to heat

12 out of 30 people found out about cooling centers through word of mouth

40% know where cooling centers are located, but knowing where cooling centers are located was lower among Hispanics

41% fear their health is in danger on hot days

Maricopa County Public Health
WeArePublicHealth.org

ASU Urban Climate Research Center
Arizona State University
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