

Reducing Vulnerability to Extreme Heat: Science-Policy Interface

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Ursula Lauper

and
SIMMER research team

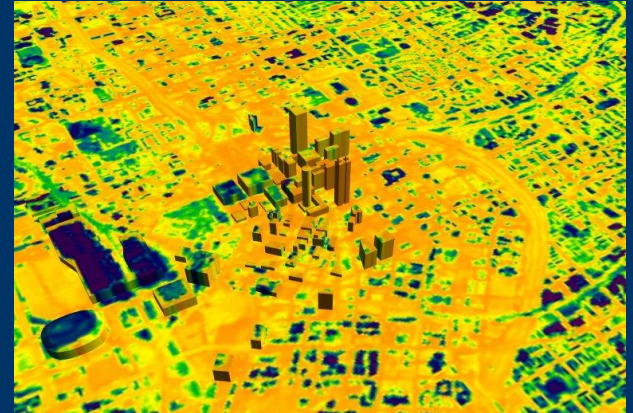
October 23, 2013 Toronto SIMMER workshop



Science-Policy Interface

❖ **Scientific goal: *understand* and characterize current and future vulnerability of urban population to extreme heat**

- Advance vulnerability methods
- Improve datasets and models
- Explore interactions among environmental, social and behavioral elements



❖ **Decision making goal: *reduce* negative outcomes**

- Land use, policy and regulations
- Public health interventions
- Education and communication



❖ **SIMMER strategy: solution-oriented research that informs policy**

- Usable science - “a science that meets the changing needs of decision makers” (Dilling et al. 2011)

Integrating complex heat-health information for decision makers

❖ Framework

- Create shared vision, outline possible courses of action or to present a preferred approach

❖ Methods and data

- Does scale of analysis match scale of decision-making?

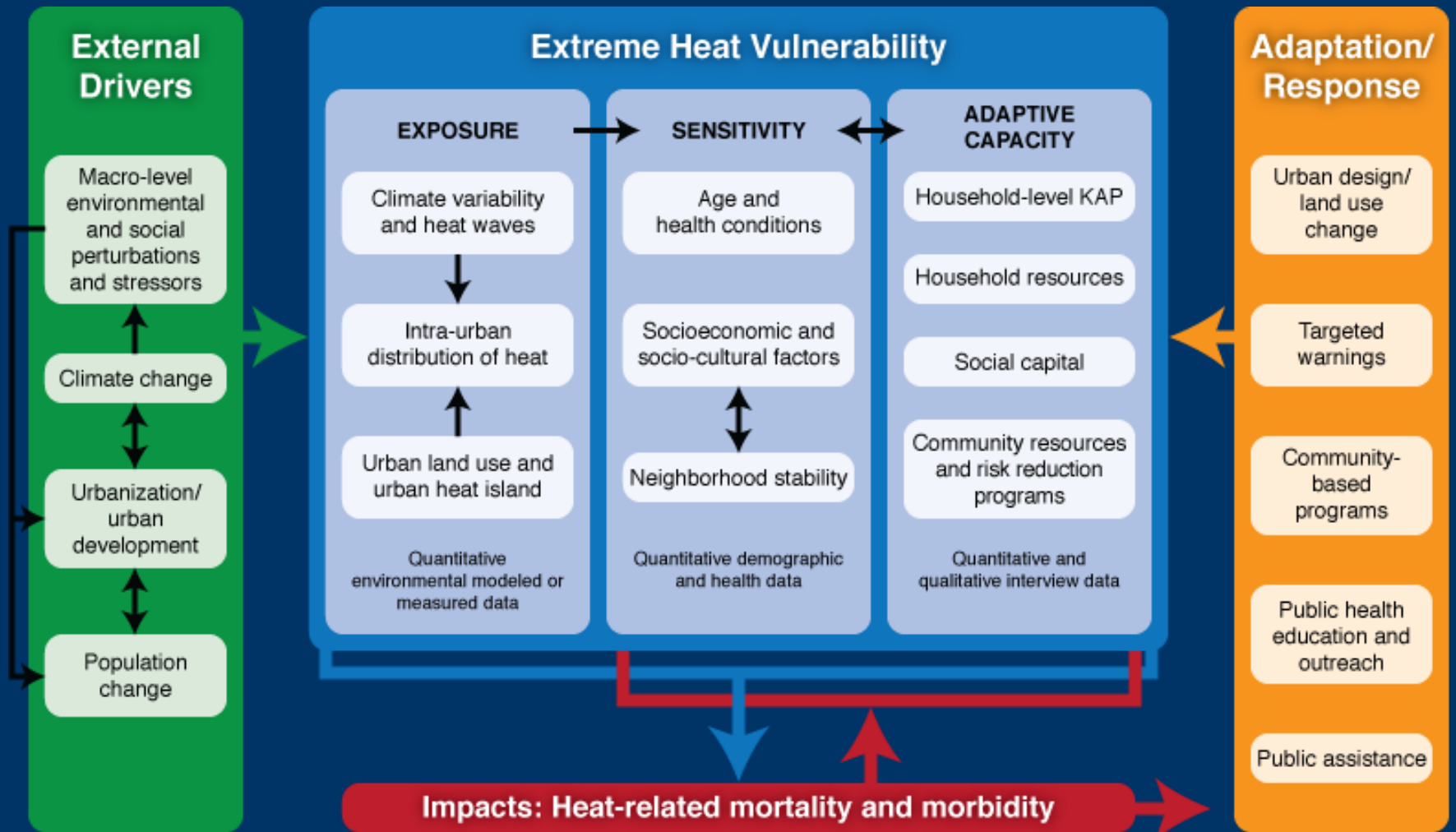
❖ Tools

- Simple representation of complex problems

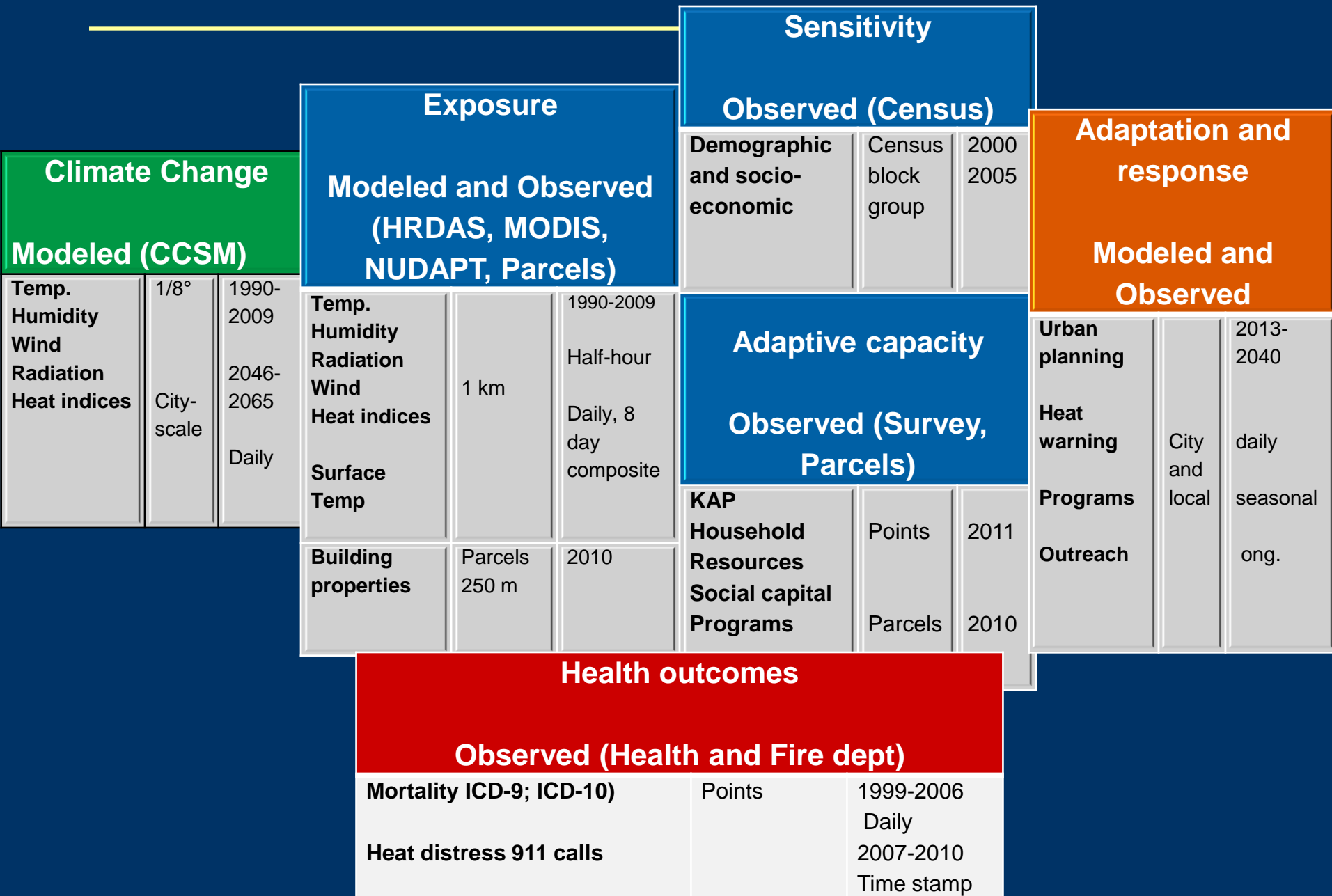
❖ Actions

- Short-term and long-term

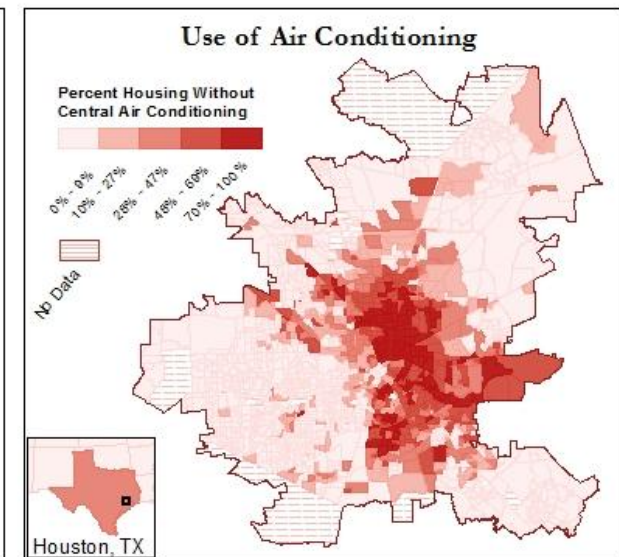
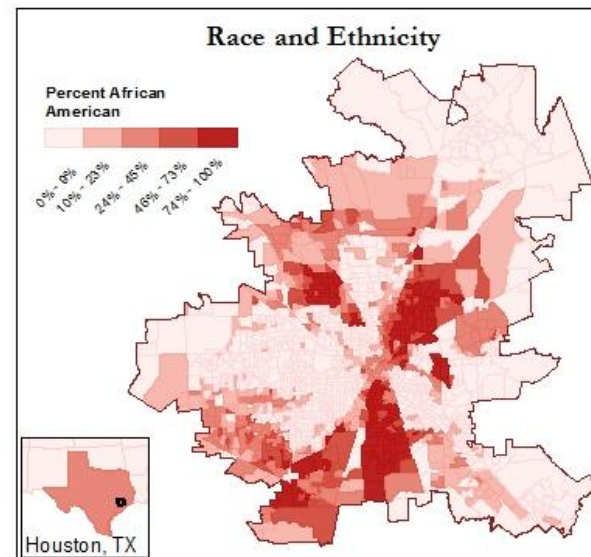
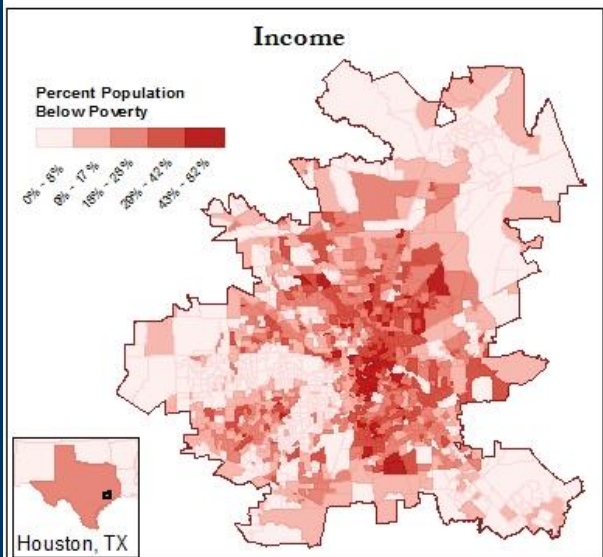
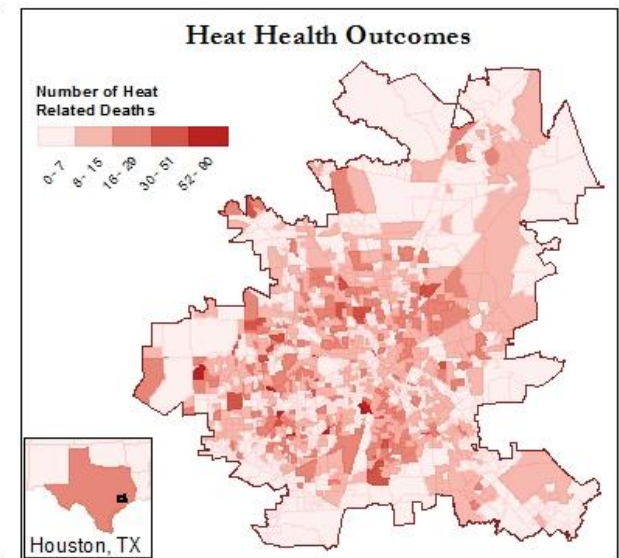
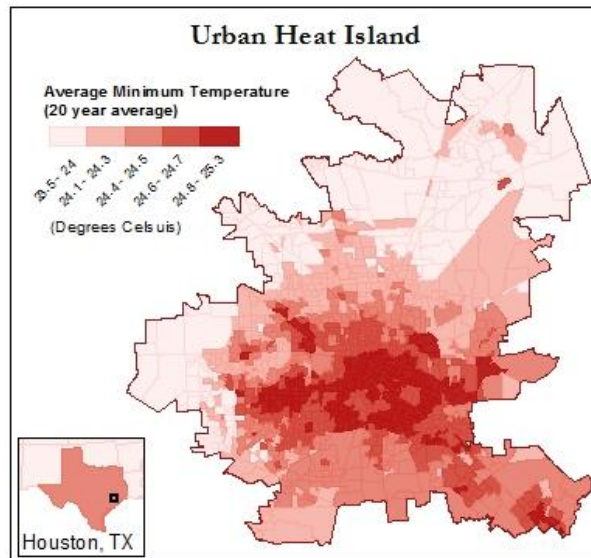
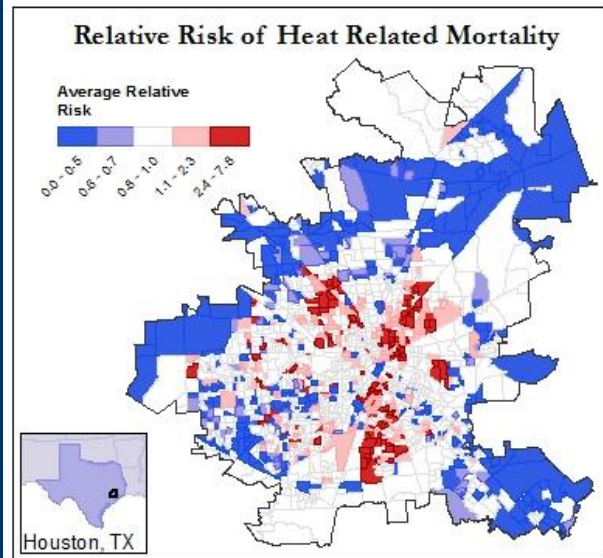
SIMMER conceptual framework



Data and scales

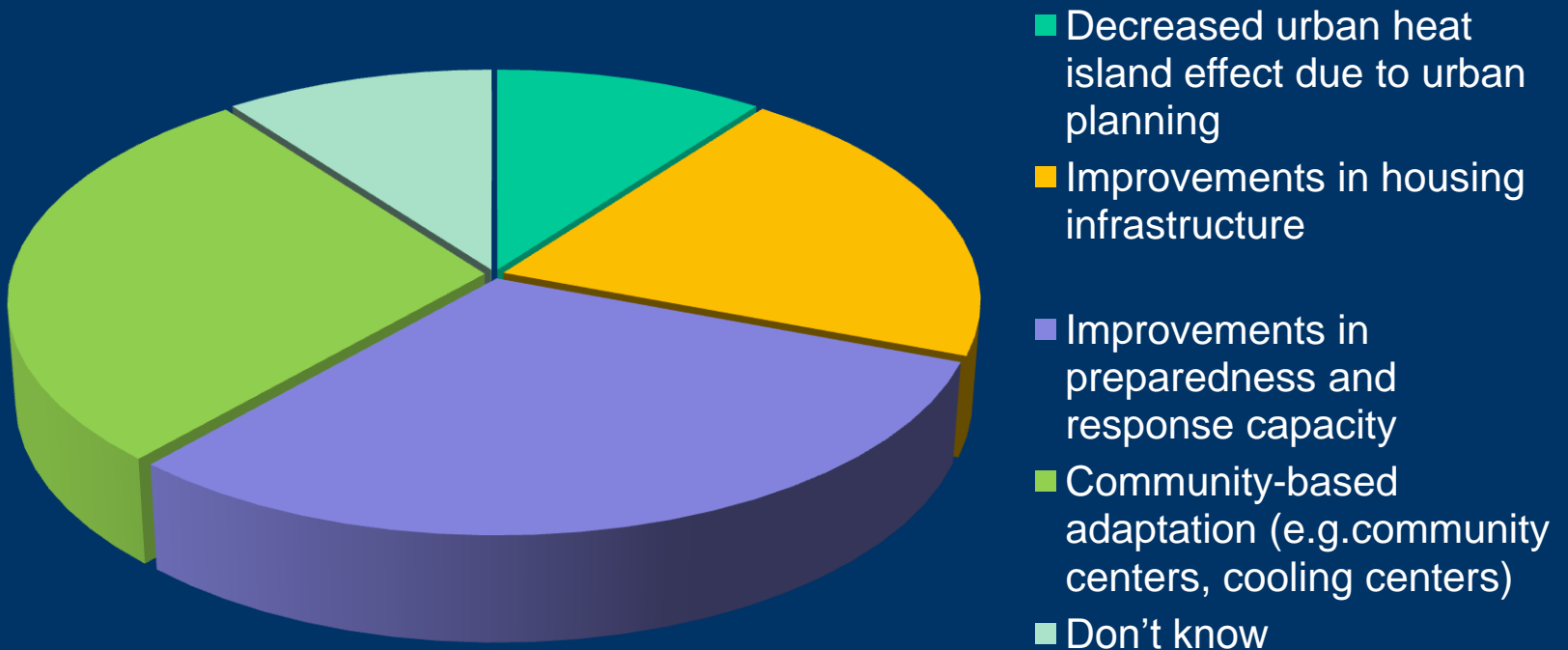


Data and Knowledge Integration



What are the next steps?

Houston stakeholder survey: Describe how you think the vulnerability to health risks from extreme heat may decrease in the future



- ❖ 60 percent of survey respondents highlighted *non-structural* ways for reducing urban vulnerability to extreme heat

Stakeholder workshop

- ❖ **August 29th, 2013 Rice University, Houston, TX**
- ❖ **40 attendees represented diverse organizations in public and private sectors, NGOs, and academia**
 - HDHHS, Harris county (Dept. Health, Emergency Management, Agency on Ageing), H-GAC, NWS, broadcast meteorologists, transportation, housing and energy management
- ❖ **Workshop goals**
 - Present SIMMER results
 - Identify next steps in reducing future impacts from extreme heat
 - Promote coordination and collaborations



Specific gaps and activities

❖ **Cooling Centers**

- Advertise. Expand services. Provide transportation.

❖ **Heat Advisories, Products and Services**

- Thresholds. Sub-urban scale. Include public health messaging

❖ **Public Education / Effective Communication and Messaging**

- Early in the season. Multi-media. Heat awareness day. Incorporate heat into multi-hazard preparedness communication

❖ **Research**

- Integration of SIMMER with forecasting. Air pollution & heat. Climate change scenarios. Acclimatization

❖ **Policy**

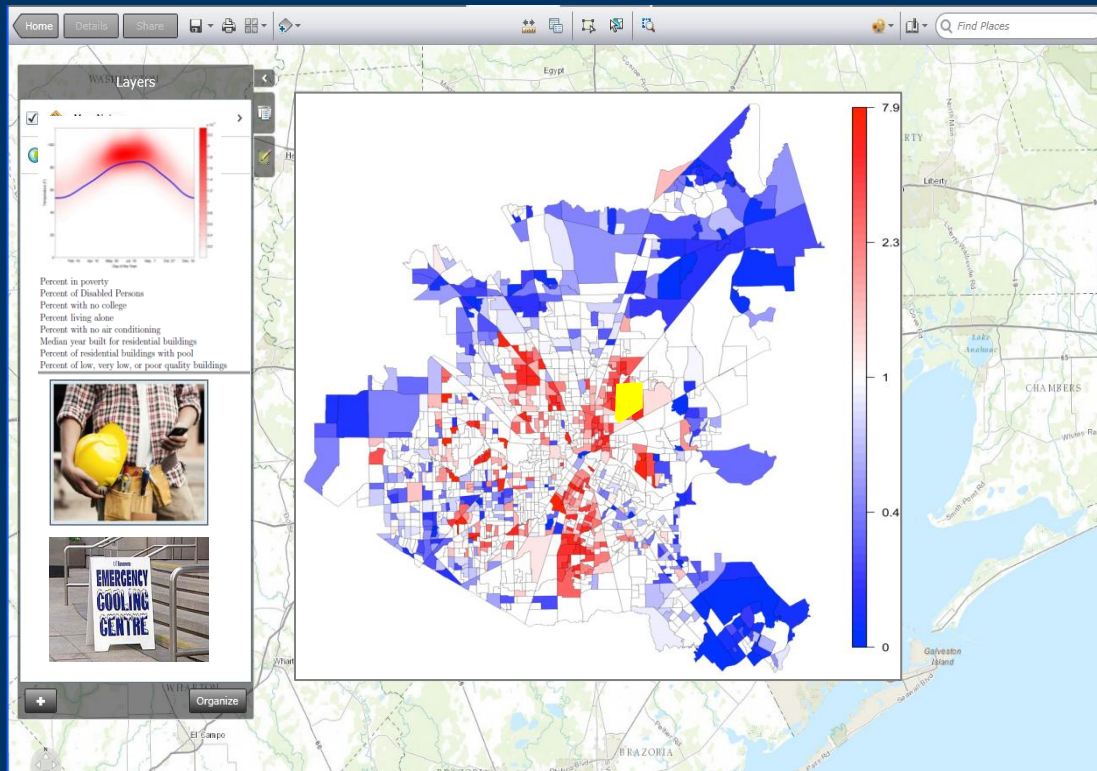
- Weatherization. Utility subsidies. Reduce UHI. Roofs. Community cohesion.

❖ **Collaboration and coordination of activities**

- NWS and HDHHS, EMS, media, community service organizations. Heat champion is needed.

GIS tool: common data sharing platform

Work in progress



❖ Interactive web-based GIS tool

- Risk of heat-related mortality is linked with vulnerability indicators and response / adaptation options

Adaptation/
Response

Urban design/
land use
change

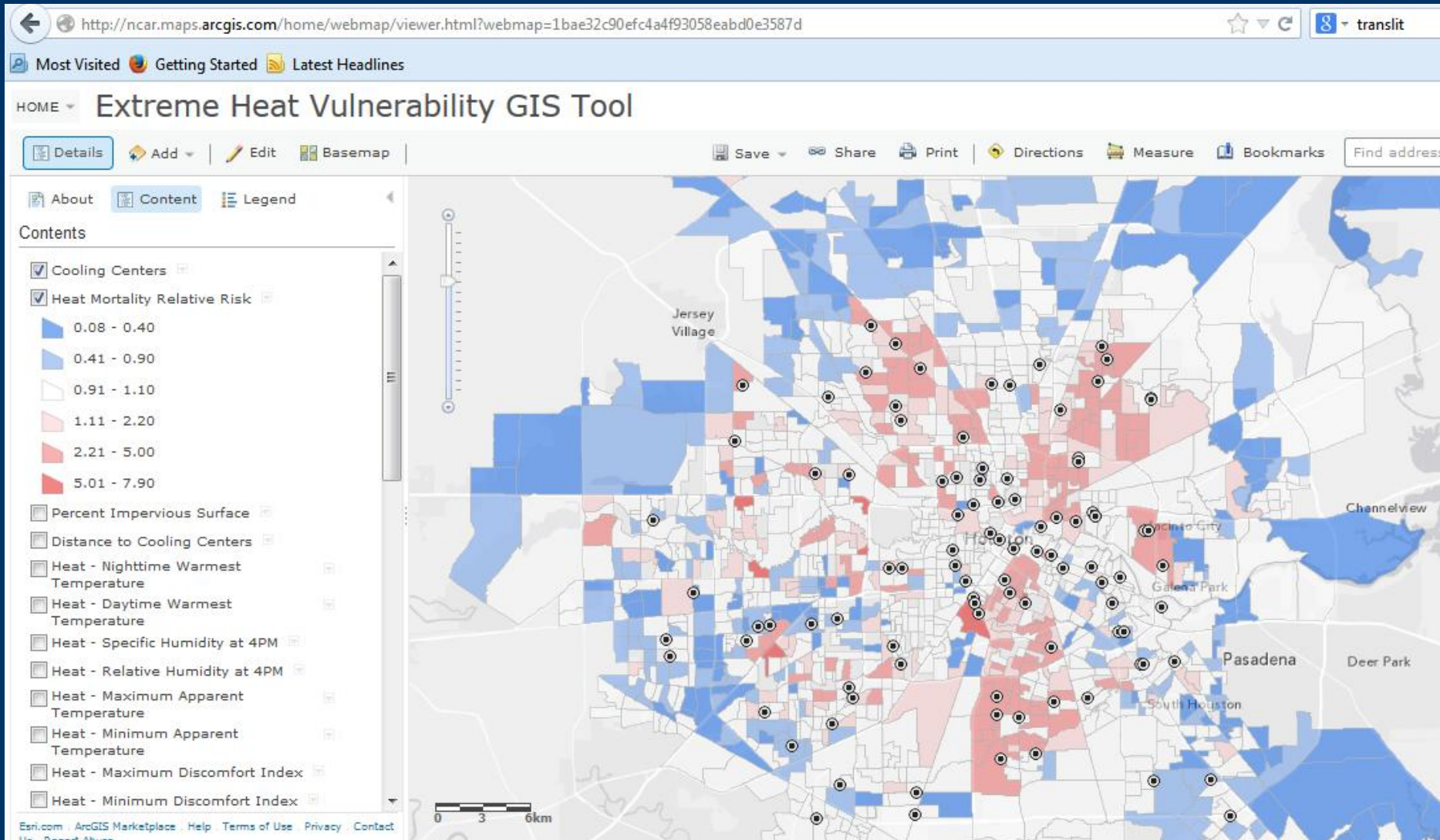
Targeted
warnings

Community-
based
programs

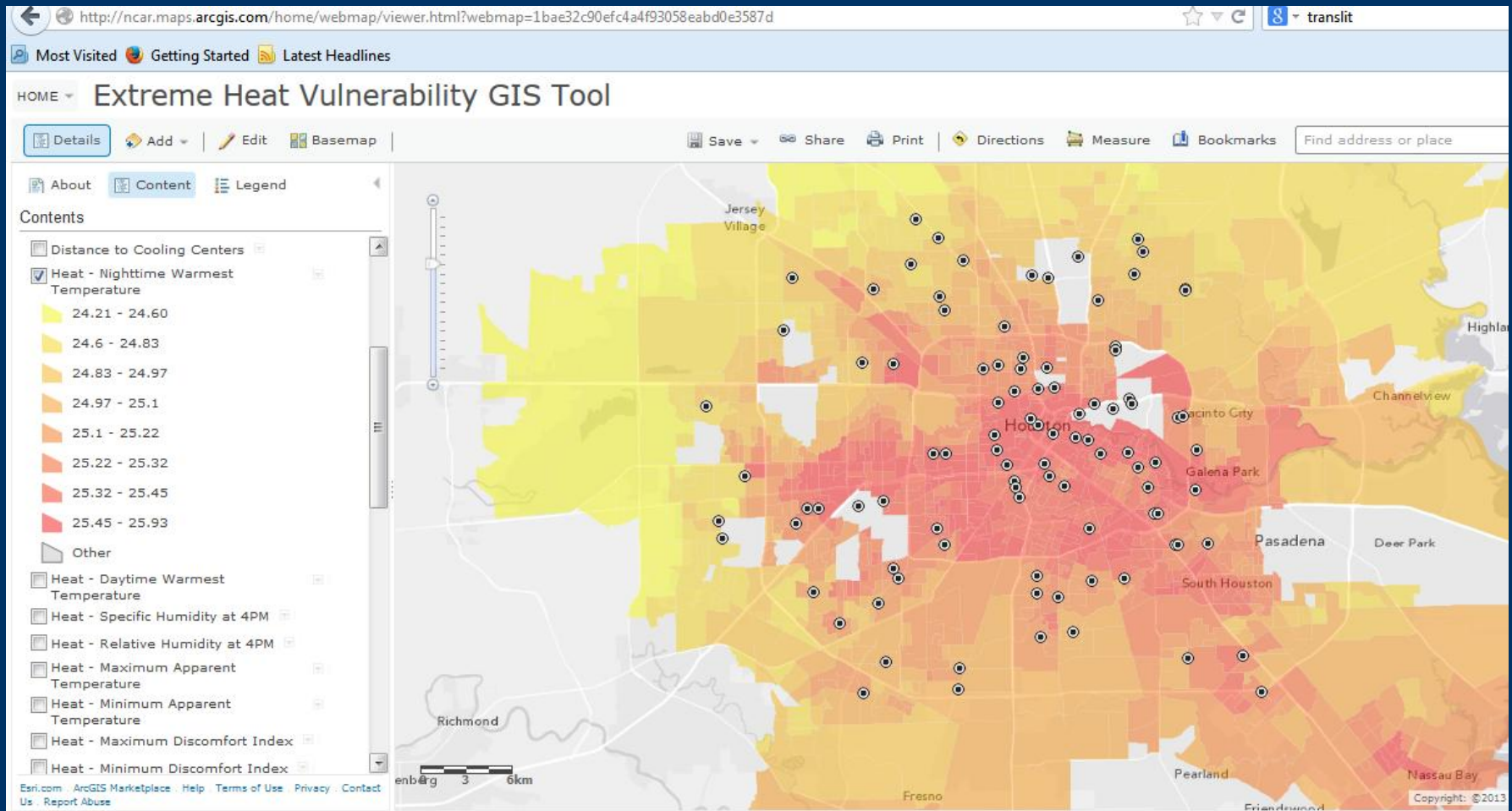
Public health
education and
outreach

Public assistance

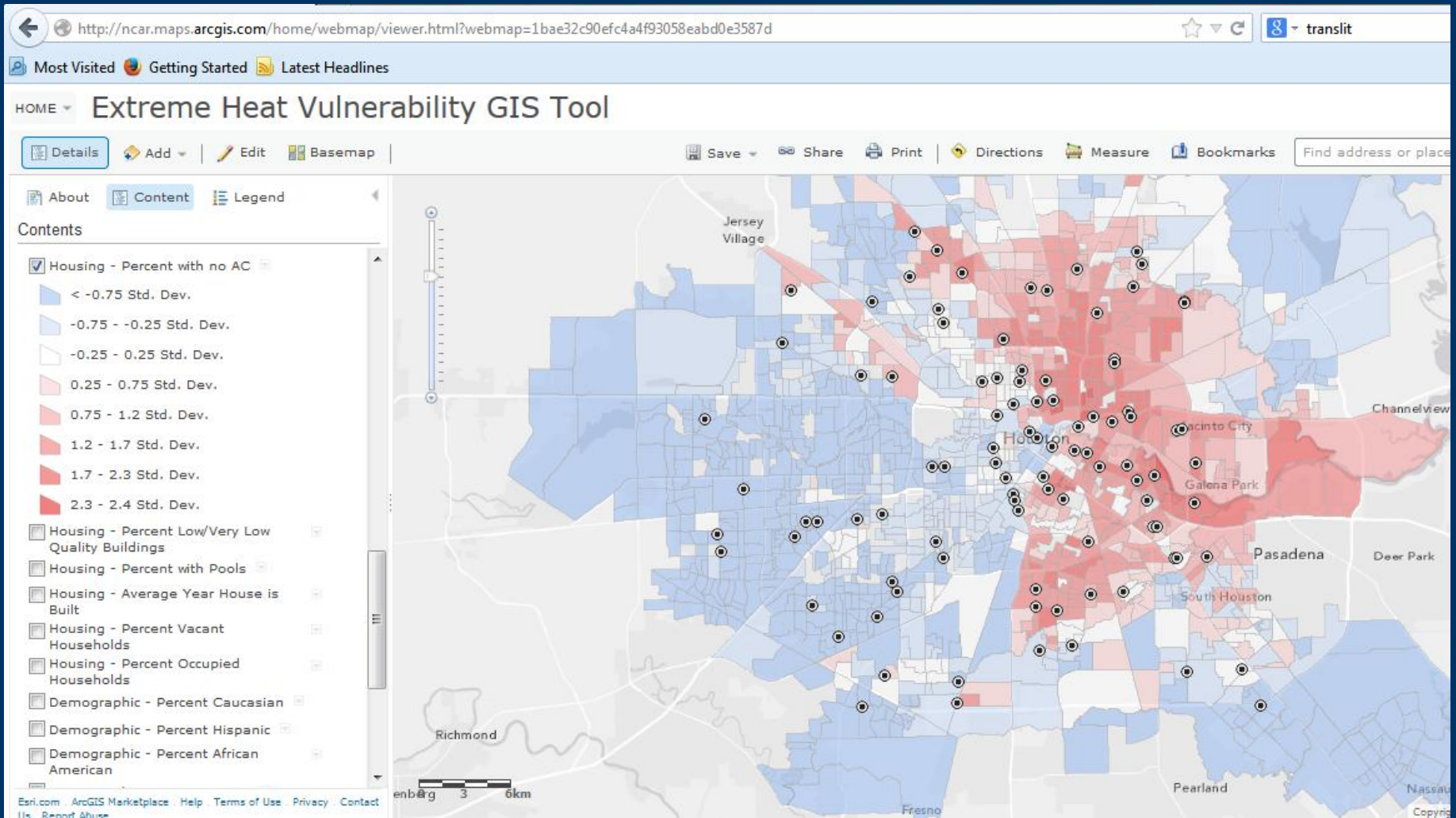
Data exploration and visualization (1)



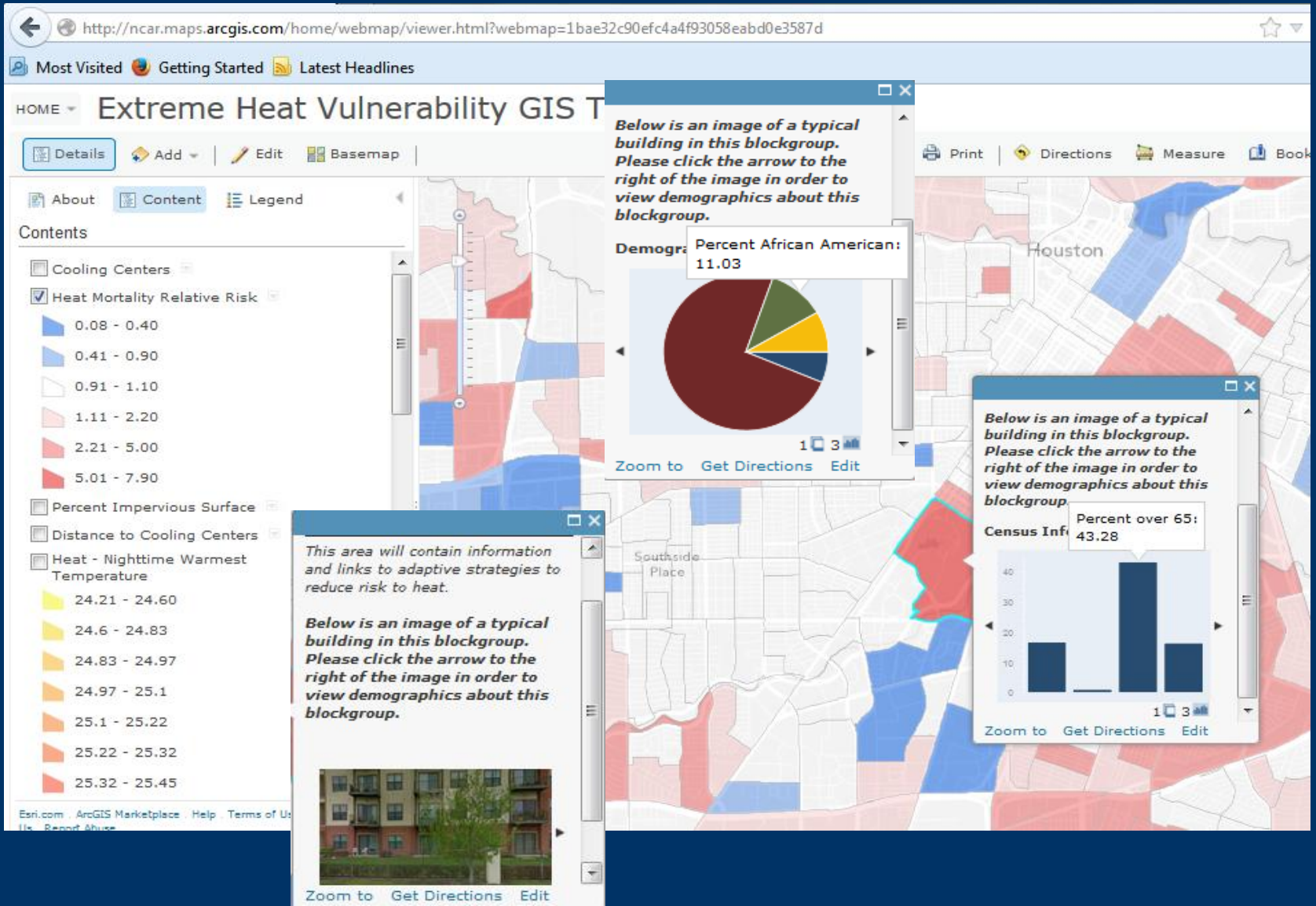
Data exploration and visualization (2)



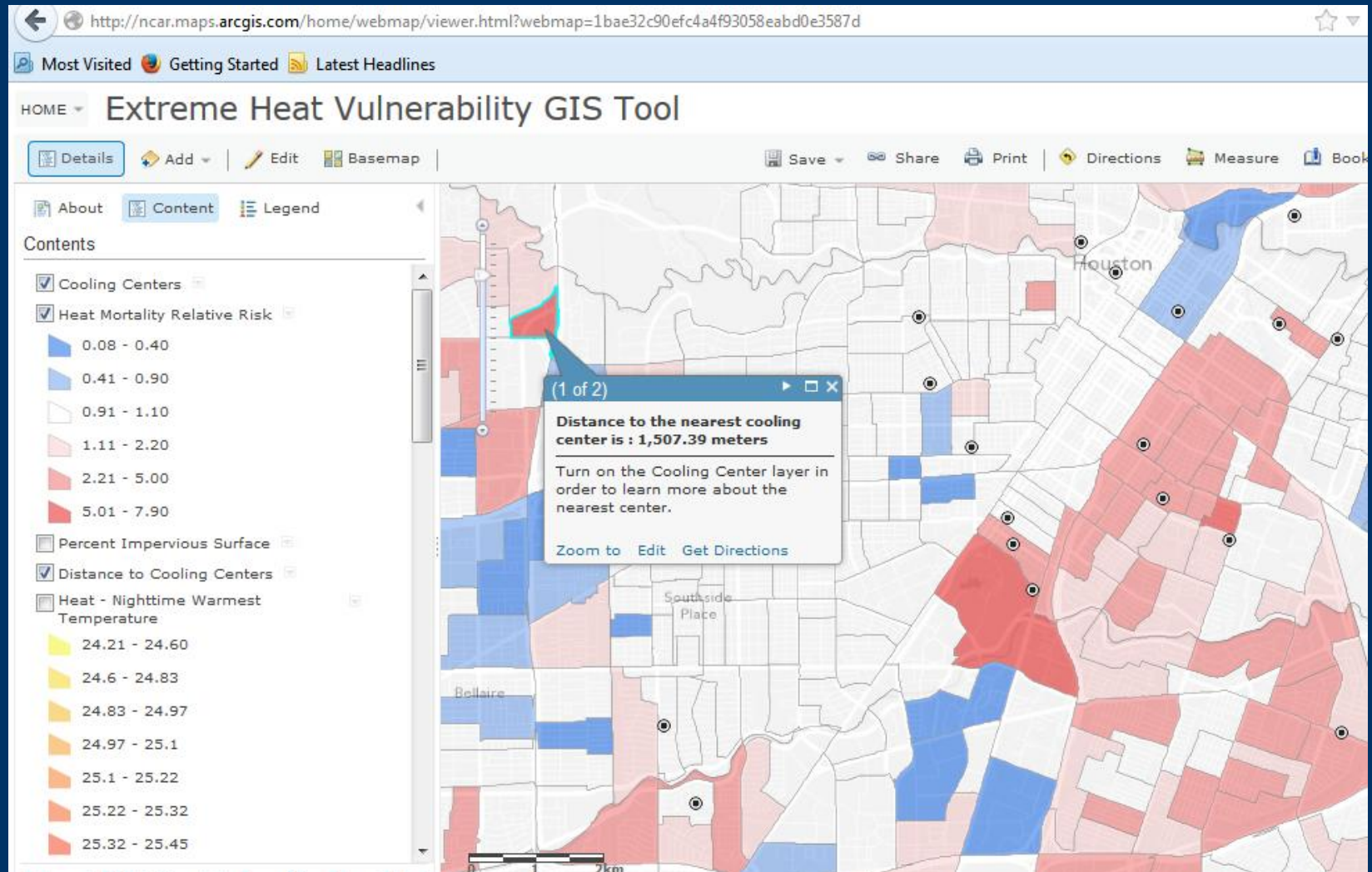
Data exploration and visualization (3)



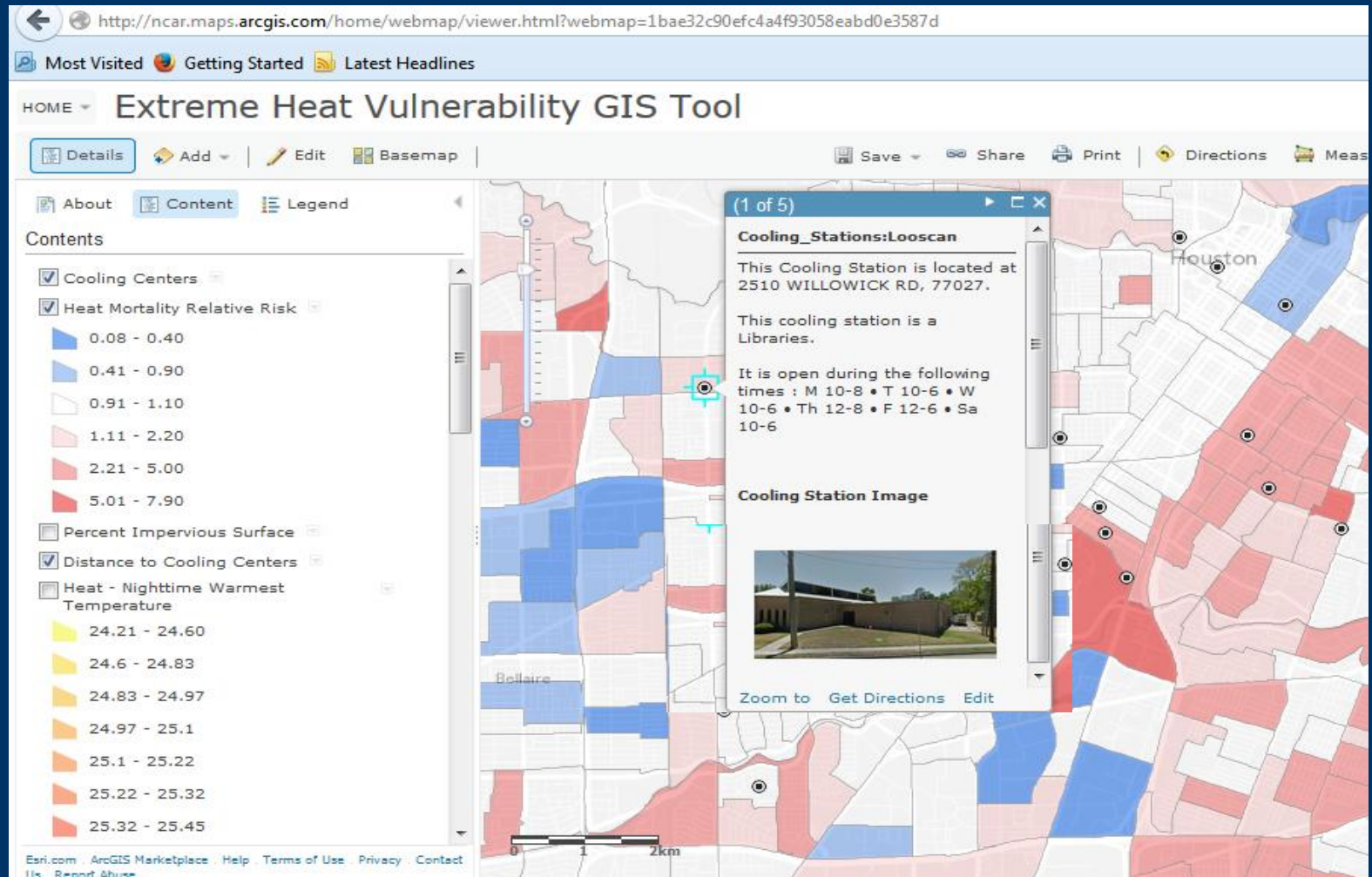
Data exploration and visualization (1)



Data exploration and visualization (4)



Data exploration and visualization (5)



Data query application

Query Map

Filter the layer by specifying values.

Heat Mortality Relative Risk

All of the following expressions must be true.

Percent African American

(enter a number between 0 - 100)

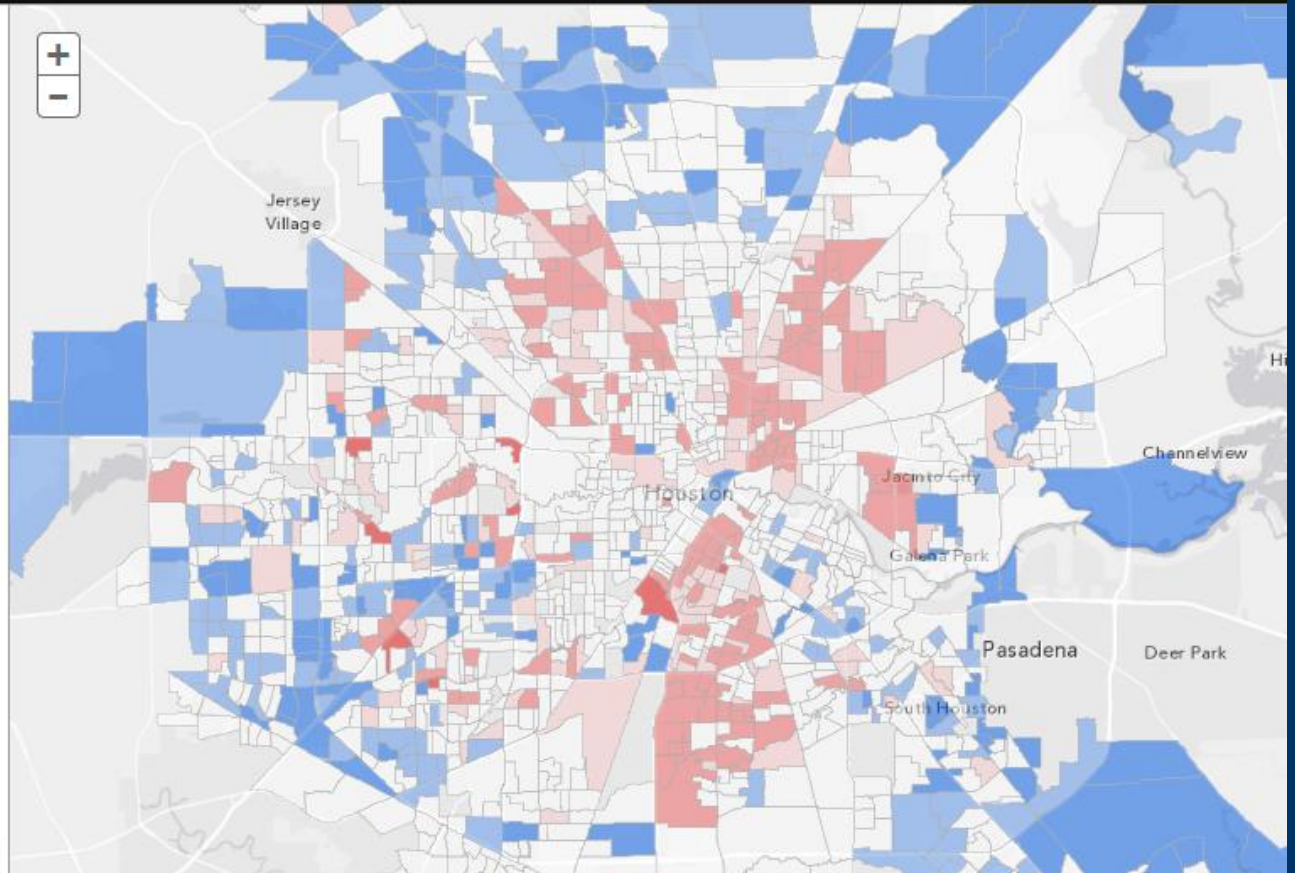
Percent disabled

(enter a number between 0 - 100)

Percent poverty

(enter a number between 0 - 100)

Apply



Data query application (2)

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Current and future heat risk

Heat Mortality Relative Risk Slider

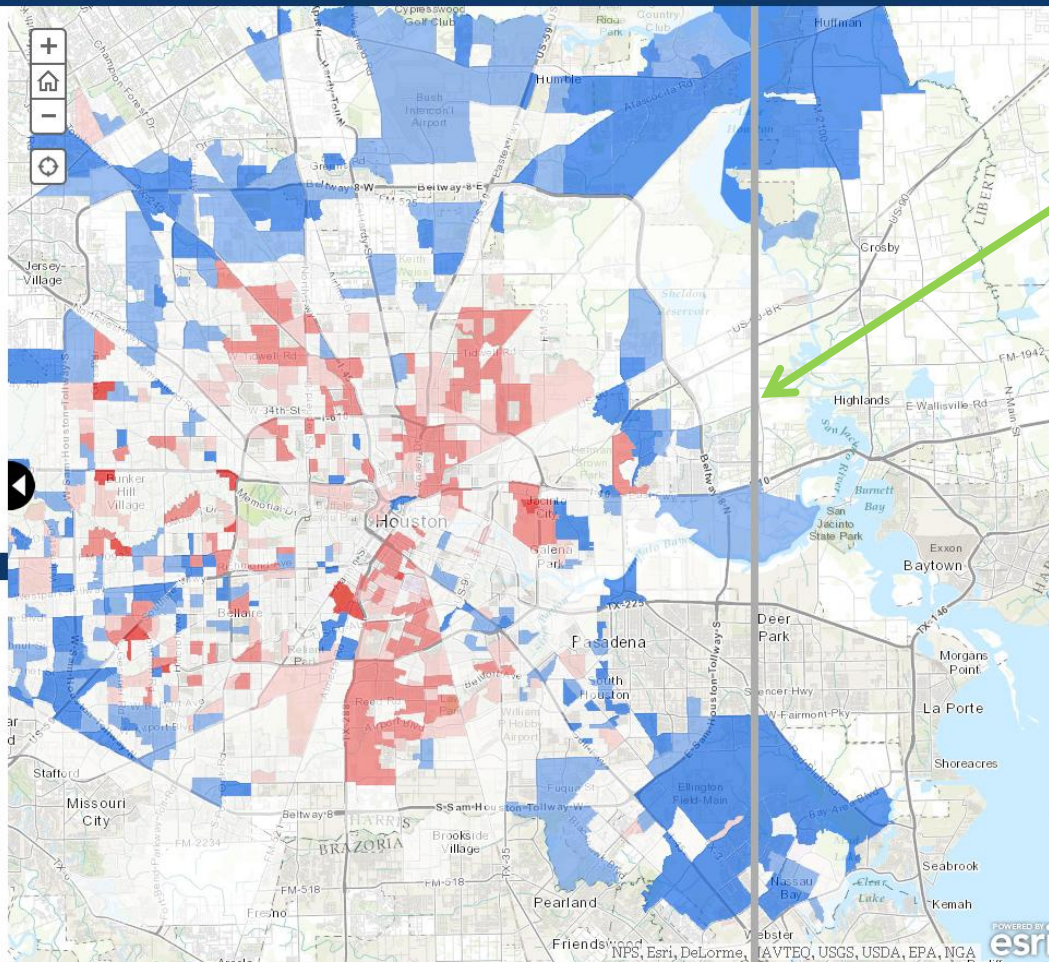
SIMMER



The map on the left shows relative risk to heat under the current climate.

The map on the right show relative risk to heat mortality with a 2 degree minimum temperature increase.

The yellow blockgroups are those areas which will have an increase to relative risk with the 2 degree warming.



Interactive “slider” allows to compare current and future heat risks

Legend	
Current Relative Heat Mortality Risk	Relative Heat Mortality Risk with 2 degree warming
0.08 - 0.40	
0.41 - 0.90	
0.91 - 1.10	
1.11 - 2.20	
2.21 - 5.00	
5.01 - 7.90	



Current and future heat risk (2)

Heat Mortality Relative Risk Slider

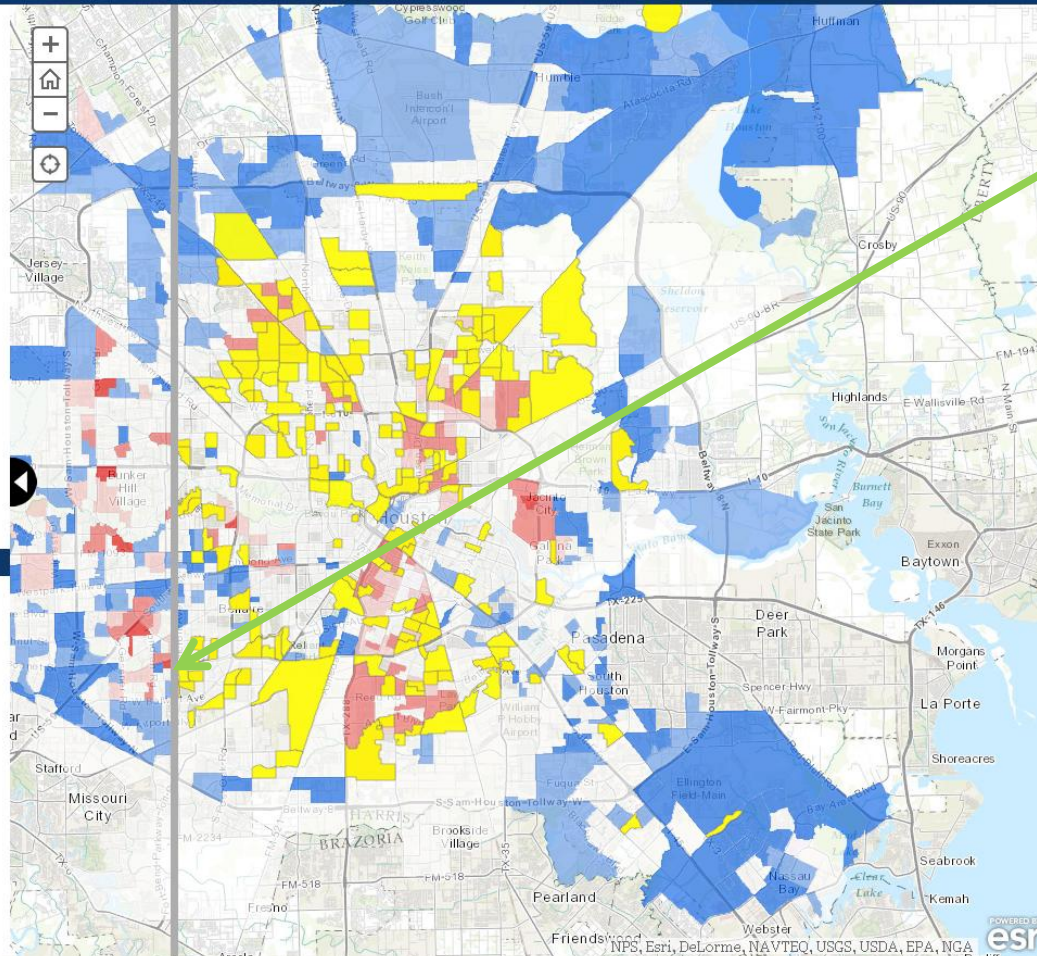
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Thank you!

Contact: olgaw@ucar.edu

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