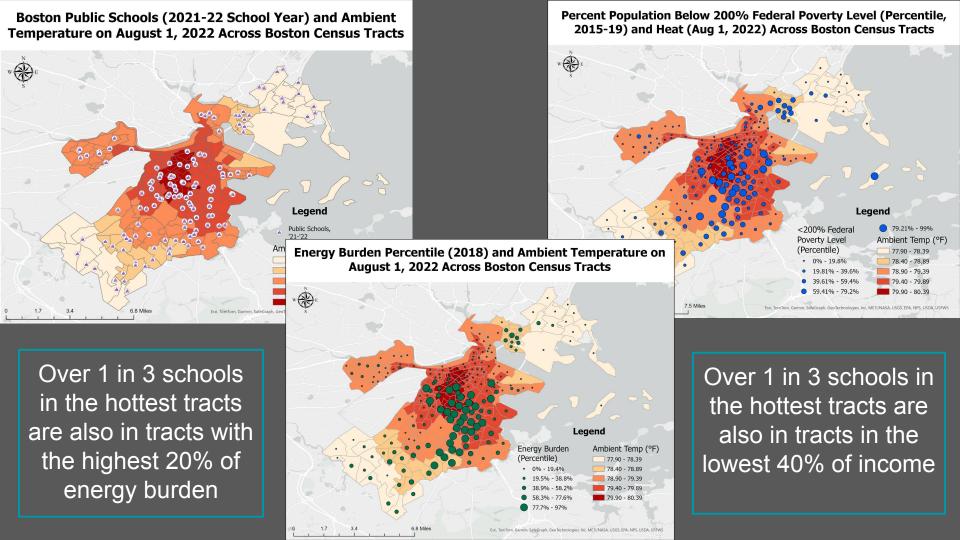
Heat and Schools in Boston:

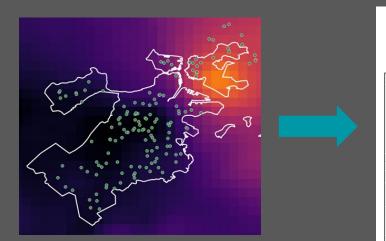
Associations with test scores and an analysis of Boston Public Schools as potential cooling centers



Lindsay Kastner & Grace Betts



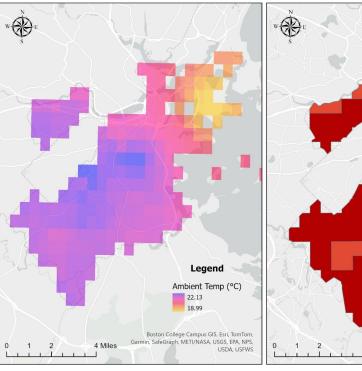
Dataset	Sources	Geographic Resolution	Geographic Extent	Туре	Date
School shapefile	National Center for Education Statistics ¹	Address	U.S.	Point	2021-22 school year
School demographics & MCAS scores ²	Massachusetts Department of Education ³	School	Massachusetts	Excel	2024
Ambient Temperature	PRISM Climate Group ⁴	800m	U.S.	Raster	Aug 18, 2022
Energy Burden	Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool via the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool ⁵	Census tract	U.S.	Polygon	2018
Population	American Census Bureau, Decennial Census ⁶	Census tract	U.S.	Polygon	2020

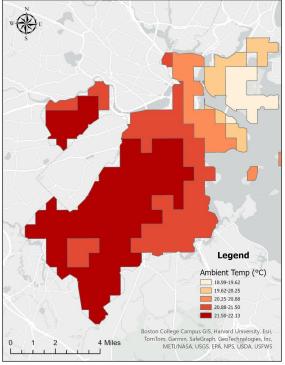


Raster → Polygon

Hottest areas centered around Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.

Ambient Temperature on August 18, 2022 Across the City of Boston, Raster to Polygon Heat Groups

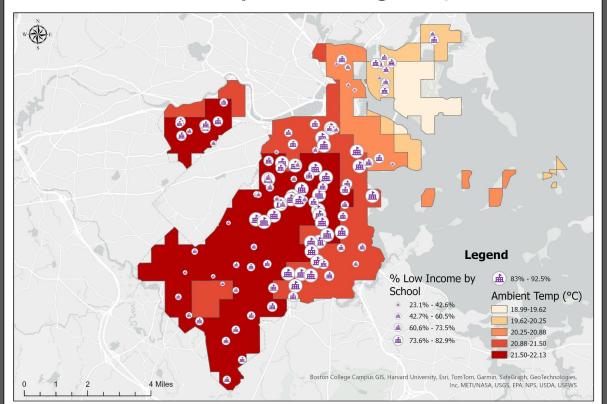




Boston Public Schools

- 114 schools (with complete demographic information)
- 65 elementary schools (used in regressions)
- 71.4% low-income students
- 30% African American; 6% Asian; 0.2% Native
 American; 46% Hispanic; 15% White; 0.1% Native
 Hawaiian & Pacific Islander; 4% multi-race

Percent of Low Income Students in Boston Public Schools and Max Ambient Temperature on August 18, 2022 Across



Heat Group	# of Schools	Avg % Low Income
Hottest	61	71.0 ± 16.2
	33	76.6 ± 14.9
	9	56.3 ± 25.7
	11	71.1 ± 12.8
Coolest	0	-

21/46 schools with highest % low-income students are in hottest heat group

Is heat associated with test scores?

	Variable	B ± se	р
Model 1	Intercept	565.88 ± 36.04	0
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.47$	Ambient Temperature	-2.42 ± 1.66	0.15
	% Low Income	-0.41 ± 0.07	<.01
	Opportunity Index	-1.82 ± 6.57	0.78
Model 2	Intercept	568.20 ± 34.78	0
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.48$	Ambient Temperature	-2.53 ± 1.60	0.12
	% Low Income	-0.43 ± 0.05	0
Model 3	Intercept	514.36 ± 47.57	0
Adjusted $R^2 = -0.01$	Ambient Temperature	-1.42 ± 2.23	0.53

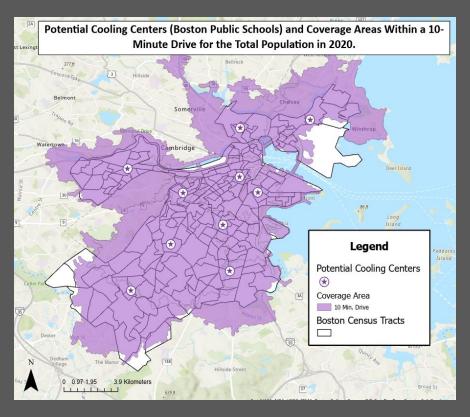
Network Analysis

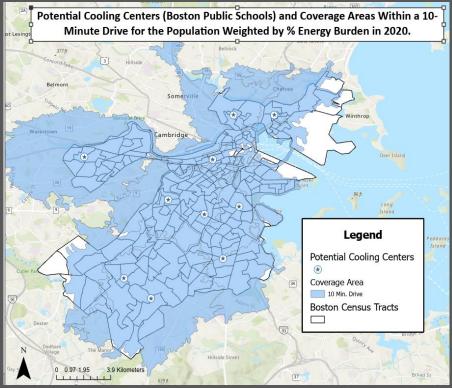
Parameters:

- Location-Allocation
 - + Service Area
- Maximize Coverage
- Towards Facilities
- 10 Facilities Chosen
- 5,000 meter SearchTolerance

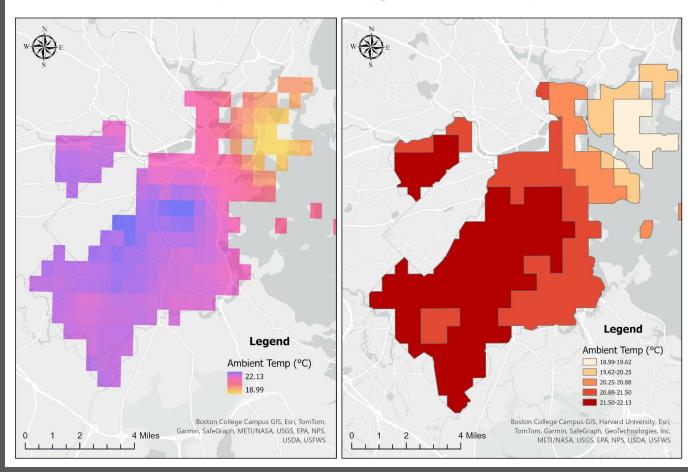
	Coverage N (%)	Population Type	
D : . T: 40 M: .	671,833 (99.4%)	Total (n = 675,654)	
Driving Time: 10 Minutes	251,727.67 (100%)	% Energy Burden (n = 251,727.67)	
	174,607 (25.8%)	Total (n = 675,654)	
Walking Time: 10 Minutes	95,902.41(38.1%)	% Energy Burden (n = 251,727.67)	

Network Analysis: 10-Minute Driving Time



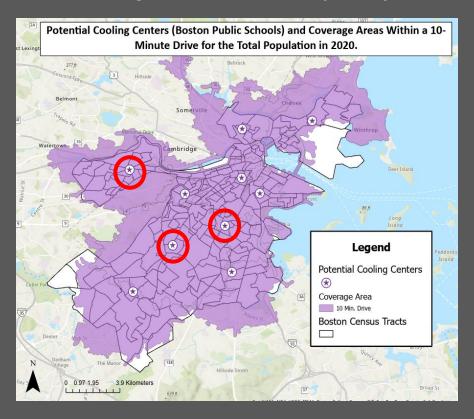


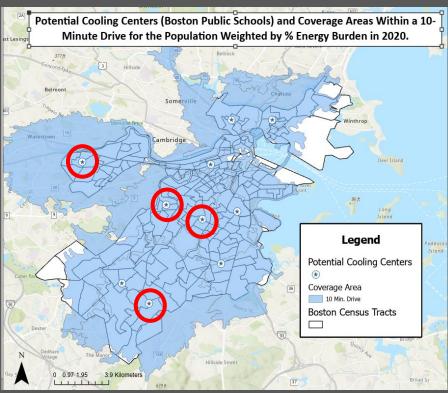
Ambient Temperature on August 18, 2022 Across the City of Boston, Raster to Polygon Heat Groups



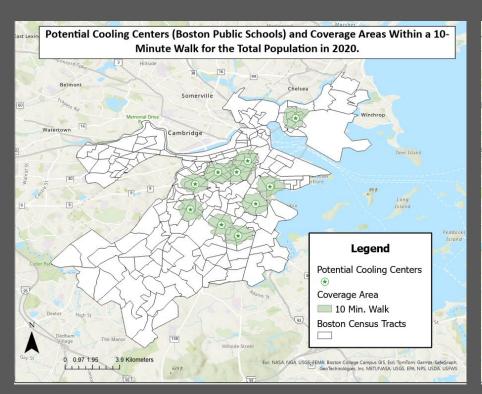
Network Analysis: 10-Minute Driving Time

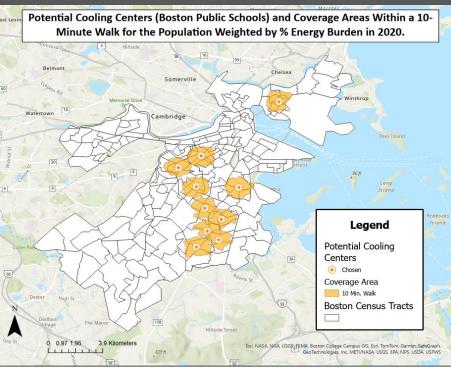
Cooling centers in the top temperature quartile indicated by red circles



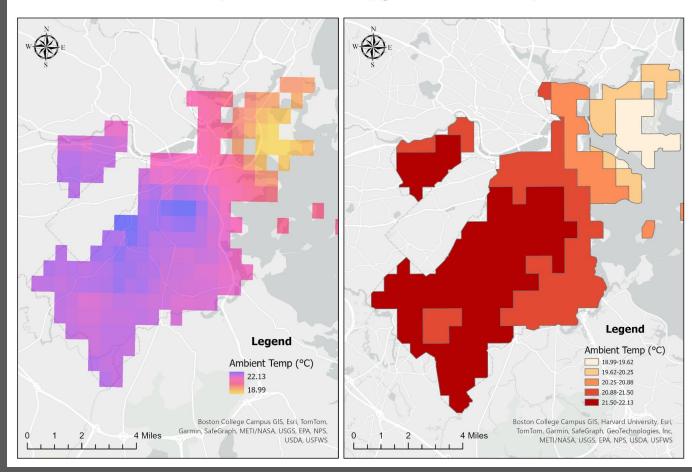


Network Analysis: 10-Minute Walking Time



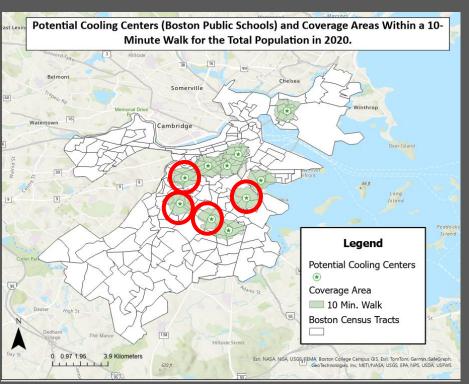


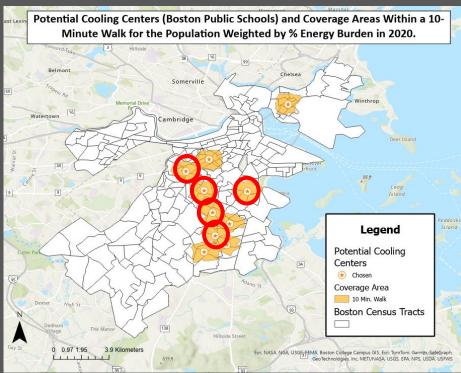
Ambient Temperature on August 18, 2022 Across the City of Boston, Raster to Polygon Heat Groups



Network Analysis: 10-Minute Walking Time

Cooling centers in the top temperature quartile indicated by red circles





References

- 1. City of Boston. (2019). Climate Action Plan 2019. https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/imce-uploads/2019-10/city_of_boston_2019_climate_action_plan_update_4.pdf
- DeCosta-Klipa, N. (2023, September 7). What's changed at Boston Public Schools this year, by the numbers. WBUR News. https://www.wbur.org/news/2023/09/07/boston-public-schools-first-day-heatwave-busing-air-conditioning-teachers-newsletter
- 3. O'malley, I. (2024, September 13). How this one climate fix means a school nurse sees fewer students sick from the heat. AP News. https://apnews.com/article/climate-heat-pump-air-conditioning-school-student-76951fd79b06266426bf65bcceaf5f7a
- 4. Park, R. J., Behrer, A. P., & Goodman, J. (2020). Learning is inhibited by heat exposure, both internationally and within the United States. Nature Human Behaviour, 5(1), 19–27. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-00959-9
- 5. Widerynski, S., Schramm, P. J., Conlon, K. C., Noe, R. S., Grossman, E., Hawkins, M., Nayak, S. U., Roach, M., & Hilts, A. S. (2017). Use of cooling centers to prevent heat-related illness: summary of evidence and strategies for implementation. Centers for Disease Control. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/47657
- 6. Bedi, N. S., Adams, Q. H., Hess, J. J., & Wellenius, G. A. (2022). The Role of Cooling Centers in Protecting Vulnerable Individuals from Extreme Heat. Epidemiology, 33(5), 611-615. https://doi.org/10.1097/ede.00000000001503

Data:

- 1. National Center for Education Statistics. (2022). Data and Tools. https://nces.ed.gov/datatools/
- 2. MCAS scores can be found here: https://profiles.doe.mass.edu/statereport/mcas.aspx
- 3. Mass DOE. (n.d.). School and District Profiles. https://profiles.doe.mass.edu/search/search.aspx?leftNavId=11238
- 4. PRISM Climate Group. (2022). Prism Climate Data. https://prism.oregonstate.edu/
- 5. Council on Environmental Quality. (n.d.) Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool. https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/about#12.84/19.32082/-86.67839
- 6. United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). Boston city, Suffolk County, Massachusetts US Census Data. Explore census data. https://data.census.gov/profile/Boston_city,_Suffolk_County,_Massachusetts?g=060XX00US2502507000