**DATA 512: Final Project Report**

**Author: Logan O’Brien**

# Introduction:

This project studied the present and future impact of wildfire smoke on the residents of Richland Washington, a city in Benton County. My work began by estimating the air quality near the city through acquiring wildfire data, AQI data, and by constructing my own smoke estimate. I then attempted to predict the future air quality of the city. Next, I turned my attention to potential health impacts of smoke on Richland residents by retrieving population and healthcare data and performing various analyses.

This area of study is important and has significant implications for the city leaders. Quantifying and predicting the impact of wildfire smoke on the health of Richland will aid city leaders in understanding what kind of threats this poses in the coming years. Additionally, it will help support their decision-making on where to allocate the city’s limited funds and whether healthcare institutions will require aid in treating related affects.

The findings of this study may also be of interest to the general population as well and help to keep them informed of risks to their health.

# Background/Related Work:

While studying the effects of wildfires on the specific city of Richland, WA may be relatively novel, research on the impact of wildfire smoke on health, more broadly, is certainly not sparse. I surveyed a variety of relevant research publications (see e.g. references [6] through [14]) to better inform my work. For instance, I came across an article that recounted a meta-analysis of many different relevant studies which helped me build my familiarity with the research topic (Source [9].).

Through my research I learned several important facts to help provide context. First, much work has been done to provide evidence that wildfire smoke is having a deleterious impact on human health. According to [6], “Previous epidemiologic studies of PM2.5 during wildland fire-smoke events have reported primarily positive and consistent associations with respiratory effects ([Delfino et al. 2009](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768318/#c8); [Liu et al. 2017](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768318/#c22); [Moore et al. 2006](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768318/#c24); [Mott et al. 2005](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768318/#c26); [Rappold et al. 2011](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6768318/#c28))”. For instance, [7] found a 7.2% greater risk of admissions for respiratory illness on poor air-quality days when the air quality was below a particular threshold, due to wildfire smoke (particularly PM2.5). These findings increased my confidence that I would likely find significant results from analyzing the connection between wildfire smoke and health conditions.

Additionally, I learned several other things that influenced my analysis. For one, I noted that in [8]., the authors divided the number of health establishment “visits by the population at risk” (pg. 106). I decided to implement this technique in my analyses, as it would help me control for the effects of changes in the population size. The articles surveyed also influenced my choice in which respiratory diagnoses I would study (Sources: TBD ).

While I had a rough idea of my project focus before surveying the current literature, reading through a variety of articles clarified my approach. Ultimately, I settled on the research question “How will wildfire smoke impact the number of hospitalizations for respiratory issues in Richland, WA in the coming years?”

My preparatory investigation also yielded several useful datasets to extend my analysis beyond the general exploration of wildfire smoke and support the further analysis needed to address the research question. First, I utilized population estimate data from the Census Bureau, a government entity [1]. This data was useful because it allowed me to control for population in my analyses. The lowest level of granularity provided was for the county-level, so I exported the data for Benton County. The data was stored across multiple files ([2]. and [3].) that required separate downloading and preprocessing. While I could not locate a license or terms of use for the data on the webpages, the data files contained a suggested citation. Additionally, I called their customer service line and got confirmation from an agent that the data is provided for public use and I was free to use it as long as I cite it. Ultimately, I ended up using a range of data from 2010 – 2022, with a couple of years thrown out.

It is not easy to find openly available healthcare data (for obvious reasons), but after some searching, I discovered the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) [4]. The AHRQ provides an interactive dashboard on their website to examine various healthcare data points, called the Healthcare Cost and Utilizations Project (HCUPnet) [5]. The site makes it clear that the user of the data is not permitted to make attempts to identify individuals or healthcare establishments in the data.

I extracted data on the number of patient discharges, for Benton County, for various diagnosed conditions. In particular, the data contained the following fields for the selected county and year:

* *Number of Discharges*
* *Average Length of Stay (in days)*
* *Rate of Discharges per 100,000 Population*
* *Age-Sex Adjusted Rate of Discharges per 100,000 Population*
* *Aggregate Hospital Costs (in $)*
* *Average Hospital Costs per Stay (in $)*

I exported the Benton County data from the tool for each year and then processed the data. For my analysis, I needed only the number of discharges for each year.

# Methodology:

I conducted my analyses across a series of 5 Jupyter Notebook files (see references [15].). The first part of my study was dictated to a large extent by the assignment guidelines. I began by retrieving wildfire data from USGS.gov, a government website that provides various data [14]. I loaded the data using the Professor’s *wildfire* Python module that he provided to us for use (not linked). Then, I filtered the wildfire data to fires occurring within 1250 miles of Richland, WA and between 1963 and 2023. After retrieving the wildfires data and filtering it, I next created a smoke estimate to represent how poor the air quality was, and applied it to the wildfire data. This smoke estimate incorporated my hypothesis that the value should be proportional to the size of the fire (represented in square miles burned) and inversely proportional to the fire’s distance from Richland.

Next, I retrieved a more official measure of air quality, the U.S. EPA’s AQI. I utilized an API to retrieve the AQI data. First, I checked to ensure that there was at least one sensor near Richland. Then, I retrieved daily AQI measurement data from sensors within a geographic bounding box of 12.5 by 12.5 miles (if I am recalling/interpreting the configuration correctly). I retrieved AQI data as far back as 2001. To simplify the measurement data, for each day of AQI measurements, in cases where there was both a PM10 and PM2.5 measurement, I extracted the larger of the two - at the recommendation of my classmate, Emily Rolen. After this, I converted the daily AQI values into an annual summary by taking the average of each year. It is important to note, throughout my efforts to work with the wildfire data from USGS and retrieve and manipulate the AQI data, I heavily relied on various Python code examples provided by the professor and used with permission. After generating values for my smoke estimate and retrieving the AQI data, I prepared these data for comparison by aggregating my smoke estimate by taking the average of all smoke estimate values for fires that occurred each year. This produced an annual smoke estimate value for each year from 1963 to 2020.

After acquiring the air quality estimates, I proceeded with my analysis. I began by utilizing a linear regression model to predict future annual values of my smoke estimate based on historic data (year and corresponding smoke estimate value). Then, I conducted an exploratory visual analysis. I created a plot depicting the distribution of fires that occurred at various distances from Richland, examined the number of acres burned over time, and compared my smoke estimate with the annual AQI summary I gathered. I also calculated the correlation between my smoke estimate and the AQI.

At this point, I started my extension plan. I gathered population estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau [1]. for Benton County for 2011 – 2022 [2]. and [3]. I exported the data from the website and then merged and preprocessed the data files. Also, I gathered healthcare data from the AHRQ, as described above for Benton County for 2011 through 2020 (see also [4]. and [5].). Before exporting the healthcare data, I had to determine which discharge diagnoses were relevant for my analyses. Through my literature survey discussed above, I observed that the researchers typically examined multiple respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, and some were used in multiple papers (pneumonia for example – see [6], [7], and [10].). Ultimately, after checking to see which conditions [6], [7], and [10] studied, and cross referencing it with what information was available on ARQ’s dashboard tool [5]. for all years, I selected the following conditions to examine: Pneumonia, Acute Bronchitis, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and Aspiration Pneumonitis. Note: there were a few intricacies and assumptions here. First, there was a diagnosis coding change in the data in 2015, and as a result, there is no data for that year. Additionally, I assumed that the selected conditions are equivalent between the two coding systems, even though the codes (and occasionally the exact name) differs. I decided to exclude 2011 from my analysis, since not all conditions had data for that year. Additionally, I also removed 2020 from consideration due to the abnormal events of that year – leaving me with healthcare data from 2012 – 2019 (excluding 2015). After downloading the healthcare data (each year and condition individually) I manually pieced the datasets together into groups where each dataset contained all years of data for a given condition. Then, I loaded the data into my Jupyter notebook and added the number of discharges of each condition together to arrive at the total number of patient discharges for each year.

After collecting the new datasets, I performed a new analysis. I began by doing a visual analysis of trends in the AQI and population estimate data. Next, I calculated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlation between the air quality (AQI) and the patient discharges per 1,000 people in Benton County. And finally, I used a couple linear regression models to predict future patient discharge rates.

# Findings:

Part 1:

Recall that in the first part of my analysis, I focused on studying the presence of wildfires and smoke near Richland, WA. I predicted future values (for the years 2024-2049) of my smoke estimate via a linear regression model. The results suggest a slow but steadily increasing smoke estimate in the coming years, but the results are subject to several limitations, discussed in a future section.

For the supporting exploratory visual analysis, I arrived at the following results. Out of the fires studied (within 1250 miles of Richland and between 1963 and 2023), they occurred over a range of distances from Richland (see Figure 1). In particular, it appears that the majority of them occurred within about 1,000 miles of Richland and a significant number were between 150 to 450 miles from the city.

**A graph of a number of people

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Figure 1**

My visual analysis also found that the total acreage burned by wildfires is not monotonically increasing, but it is growing significantly over time (Figure 2).

**A graph of a number of miles from a forest

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Figure 2**

I also compared my smoke estimate to the AQI estimate for the air quality each year by plotting both on a line chart (Figure 3). As you can see, the scope of the AQI data is significantly more limited than my smoke estimate. This is because my smoke estimate was applied to all years of fire data from the USGS dataset [14]., while the AQI data from sensors within close proximity to Richland was absent for many years. Based on the figure, it appears that apart from a few outliers in the AQI estimate data, my smoke estimate is in the same order of magnitude as the AQI data – which is a good sign.

**A graph with orange lines and numbers

Description automatically generated**

**Figure 3**

After removing the outliers and removing the older years from the smoke estimate, we get Figure 4.

A graph of smoke and smoke

Description automatically generated

**Figure 4**

I calculated the Pearson correlation between the AQI and my smoke estimate and found a very weak correlation of about 0.077. This surprised me as the smoke estimate seems to match the behavior of the AQI fairly well in Figure 4.

Part 2

My project extension also produced a variety of findings. I found that the population of Benton County has been steadily increasing (Figure 5). And that surprisingly, the number of patient discharges for the selected conditions per 1,000 residents of Benton County appears to have a decreasing trend (Figure 6). I also found that the average AQI estimate fluctuated between about 24 to 32 (Figure 7).

A graph with a line going up

Description automatically generated

**Figure 5**

**A graph of a patient discharge

Description automatically generated**

**Figure 6**

**A graph with blue lines

Description automatically generated**

**Figure 7**

In my quest to examine the relationship between air quality and the hospitalization rates, I created a scatter plot depicting the average AQI estimate and the patient discharge rate per 1,000 people for the select conditions (Figure 8). From the figure it is difficult to determine the relationship between the variables. I calculated the Pearson correlation between the variables and returned a value of about -0.03, indicating that there is essentially no correlation between the variables. The fact that there is no correlation is surprising to me, as I expected to find that the two are positively correlated and that years with higher AQI would have higher number of patient discharges.

A graph with blue dots

Description automatically generated

**Figure 8**

# Discussion/Implications:

*For this part of the project, we were given a research question to answer, namely “What are the estimated smoke impacts on your assigned city for the last 60 years?” Through my analysis, I found that the total acreage burned each year from wildfires within 1250 miles of Richland Washington varies a lot from year to year, but there is a definite upward trend (Figure 2). Additionally, as seen in Figure 3, the air quality (based on my smoke estimate) does not appear to be increasing – at least not very much. So from this rudimentary analysis of the data, it appears that wildfires might be getting slightly worse over the years.* (Part 1 reflection)

# Limitations:

* I didn’t take lag effects or time series elements into account in my model. Source [10] argues for modeling lag effects, not just immediate: *Previous studies (*[*Braga et al. 2001*](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3230437/#r2)*;*[*Pope et al. 2008*](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3230437/#r23)*) have determined that air pollution produces immediate and delayed effects on morbidity and mortality and that the time to adverse outcome may vary by pollutant and health outcomes.*
* [6]. includes several variables to account for confounding effects (via day of week, temperature, humidity)
* Source [7]. includes total population *at risk*. Does HCUP give ages? If not, this is another limitation of the study.
* Weird issue where a couple years of AQI are very high (1991 and 1993).
* Explain why I used AQI and not smoke estimate for part 2.
* Relationship between air quality and number of patients discharged for select conditions:
  + Few data points for correlation
  + Considered all population rather than just population at risk…
  + Assuming #discharges = # of admissions, but this does not consider the gruesome fact that some people die.

# Conclusion:

# References:

* [6]. *DeFlorio-Barker S, Crooks J, Reyes J, Rappold AG.*[*Cardiopulmonary effects of fine particulate matter exposure among older adults, during wildfire and non-wildfire periods, in the United States 2008-2010*](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30875246)*. Environ Health Perspect 2019;127(3):37006. doi: 10.1289/ehp3860.*
* [7]. Liu JC, Wilson A, Mickley LJ, Dominici F, Ebisu K, Wang Y, et al.. 2017. Wildfire-specific fine particulate matter and risk of hospital admissions in urban and rural counties. Epidemiology 28(1):77–85, PMID: 27648592, 10.1097/EDE.0000000000000556. [[PMC free article](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5130603/)] [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27648592)] [[CrossRef](https://doi.org/10.1097%2FEDE.0000000000000556" \t "_blank)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Epidemiology&title=Wildfire-specific+fine+particulate+matter+and+risk+of+hospital+admissions+in+urban+and+rural+counties&author=JC+Liu&author=A+Wilson&author=LJ+Mickley&author=F+Dominici&author=K+Ebisu&volume=28&issue=1&publication_year=2017&pages=77-85&pmid=27648592&doi=10.1097/EDE.0000000000000556&)].
* [8]. Moore D, Copes R, Fisk R, Joy R, Chan K, Brauer M. 2006. Population health effects of air quality changes due to forest fires in British Columbia in 2003: estimates from physician-visit billing data. Can J Public Health 97(2):105–108, PMID: 16619995. [[PMC free article](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6975989/)] [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16619995)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Can+J+Public+Health&title=Population+health+effects+of+air+quality+changes+due+to+forest+fires+in+British+Columbia+in+2003:+estimates+from+physician-visit+billing+data&author=D+Moore&author=R+Copes&author=R+Fisk&author=R+Joy&author=K+Chan&volume=97&issue=2&publication_year=2006&pages=105-108&pmid=16619995&)].
* [9]. Liu JC, Pereira G, Uhl SA, Bravo MA, Bell ML. 2015. A systematic review of the physical health impacts from non-occupational exposure to wildfire smoke. Environ Res 136:120–132, PMID: 25460628, 10.1016/j.envres.2014.10.015. [[PMC free article](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4262561/)] [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25460628)] [[CrossRef](https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.envres.2014.10.015" \t "_blank)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Environ+Res&title=A+systematic+review+of+the+physical+health+impacts+from+non-occupational+exposure+to+wildfire+smoke&author=JC+Liu&author=G+Pereira&author=SA+Uhl&author=MA+Bravo&author=ML+Bell&volume=136&publication_year=2015&pages=120-132&pmid=25460628&doi=10.1016/j.envres.2014.10.015&)].
* [10]. Rappold AG, Stone SL, Cascio WE, Neas LM, Kilaru VJ, Carraway MS, et al.. 2011. Peat bog wildfire smoke exposure in rural North Carolina is associated with cardiopulmonary emergency department visits assessed through syndromic surveillance. Environ Health Perspect 119(10):1415–1420, PMID: 21705297, 10.1289/ehp.1003206. [[PMC free article](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3230437/)] [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21705297)] [[CrossRef](https://doi.org/10.1289%2Fehp.1003206" \t "_blank)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Environ+Health+Perspect&title=Peat+bog+wildfire+smoke+exposure+in+rural+North+Carolina+is+associated+with+cardiopulmonary+emergency+department+visits+assessed+through+syndromic+surveillance&author=AG+Rappold&author=SL+Stone&author=WE+Cascio&author=LM+Neas&author=VJ+Kilaru&volume=119&issue=10&publication_year=2011&pages=1415-1420&pmid=21705297&doi=10.1289/ehp.1003206&)].
* [11]. Delfino RJ, Brummel S, Wu J, Stern H, Ostro B, Lipsett M, et al.. 2009. The relationship of respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions to the southern California wildfires of 2003. Occup Environ Med 66(3):189–197, PMID: 19017694, 10.1136/oem.2008.041376.
* [12]. Ignotti E, Valente JG, Longo KM, Freitas SR, Hacon Sde S, Netto PA. Impact on human health of particulate matter emitted from burnings in the Brazilian Amazon region. Rev Saude Publica. 2010;44:121–130. [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20140336)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Rev+Saude+Publica&title=Impact+on+human+health+of+particulate+matter+emitted+from+burnings+in+the+Brazilian+Amazon+region.&author=E+Ignotti&author=JG+Valente&author=KM+Longo&author=SR+Freitas&author=S+Hacon+Sde&volume=44&publication_year=2010&pages=121-130&pmid=20140336&)]. <https://www.scielo.br/j/rsp/a/bp9BffF785sJmcC6hqX366d/?lang=en>.
* [13]. de Mendonca MJ, et al. Estimation of damage to human health due to forest burning in the Amazon. *J Popul Econ.*2006;19:593–610. [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=J+Popul+Econ&title=Estimation+of+damage+to+human+health+due+to+forest+burning+in+the+Amazon&author=MJ+de+Mendonca&volume=19&publication_year=2006&pages=593-610&)].
* [14]. <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/61aa537dd34eb622f699df81>
* [15]. TBD link to analysis folder of new repo. Containing all 5 notebooks

# Data Sources:

* [1]. <http://www.census.gov/>
* [2]. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Washington: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-53). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: March 2020. Link: <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html>.
* [3]. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Washington: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (CO-EST2022-POP-53). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: March 2023. Link: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-counties-total.html>.
* [4]. <https://www.ahrq.gov/>
* [5]. <https://datatools.ahrq.gov/hcupnet/>