



# Heat Resilience in Austin

*Dr. David Eaton*

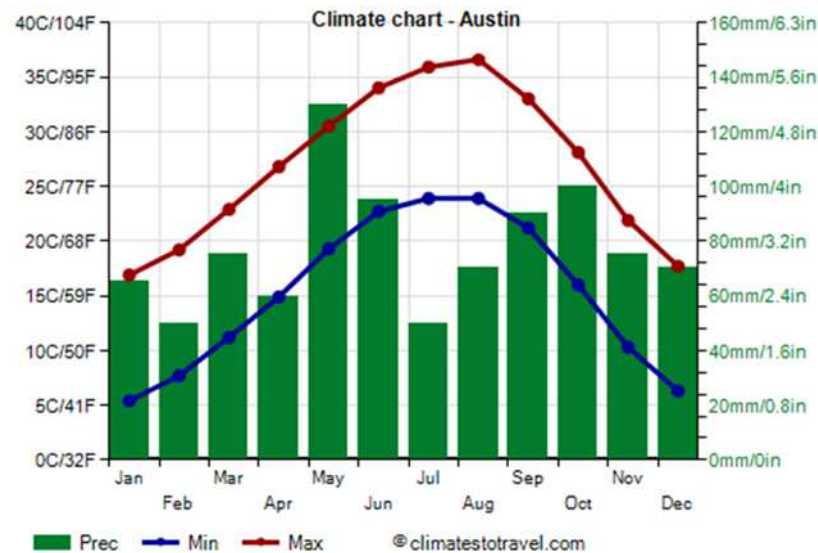
*Leah Martineau and Philip Maruri*



# Summary of Austin, Texas



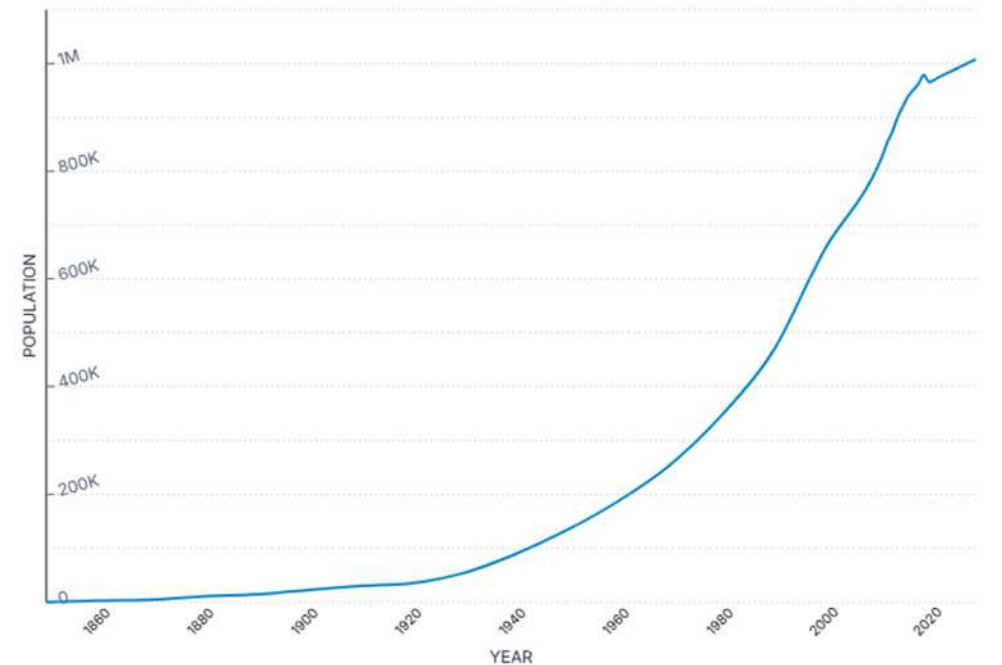
- Capital city of Texas
- One of the fastest growing cities in the United States



Source:  
Climates to Travel

## Austin Population

Data after 2023 is projected based on recent change



Source: World Population Review

# Austin Working to Address Heat



**City of Austin Office of Climate Action & Resilience**

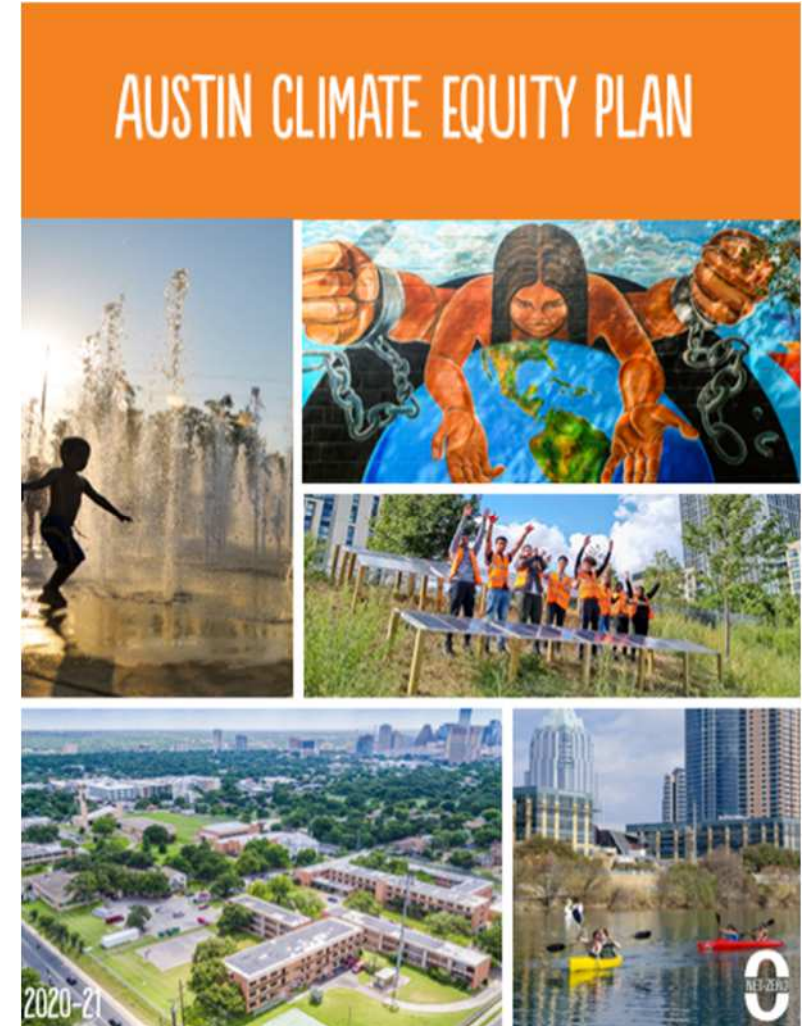
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## Heat Resilience Playbook (Office of Resilience)

- Public awareness & data collection
- Cooling for high-heat risk areas
- Infrastructure upgrades

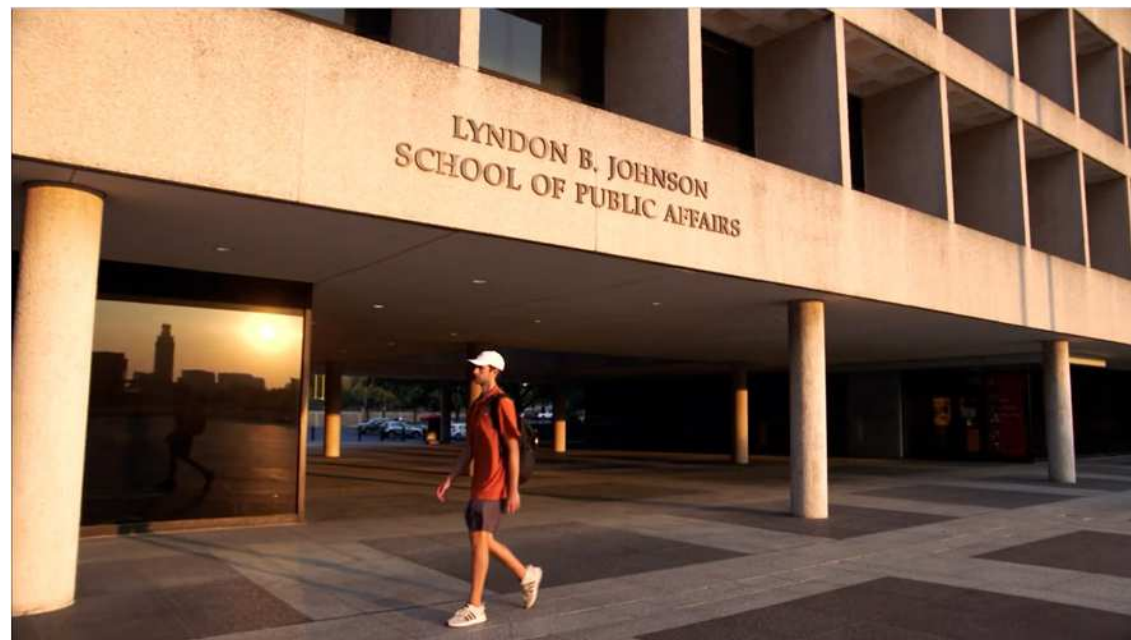
## Austin Climate Equity Plan

- Building emissions reduction
- Electric vehicles
- Use public space for green infrastructure



# Research Collaborations Between The City of Austin and The University of Texas at Austin

- Various partnerships between the University and the City
- LBJ School of Public Affairs
- Policy Research Project on co-benefits of Austin's Climate Plan (collaboration w/ IGES)
- Leah+Philip: Project working group on urban heat
  - Continued research via internships in Japan



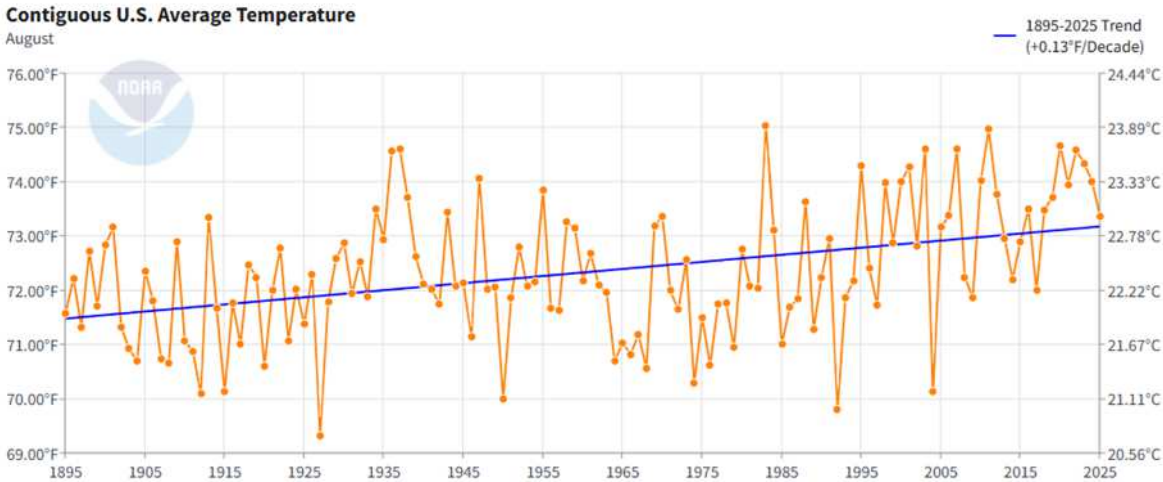


# Austin is Very Hot and Becoming Hotter



	1979-2020	2021-2040		2041-2070		2071-2100	
<i>Emission Pathway</i>	Historical	Middle	High	Middle	High	Middle	High
Avg Daily High Temp (°F)	95.5	98.5	97.9	99.6	101.2	101.3	105.5
Days w/ Max Temp >100°F	0	0	1	1	3	3	18

Based on Data by UT Climate CoLab



Source: NOAA Climate at a Glance

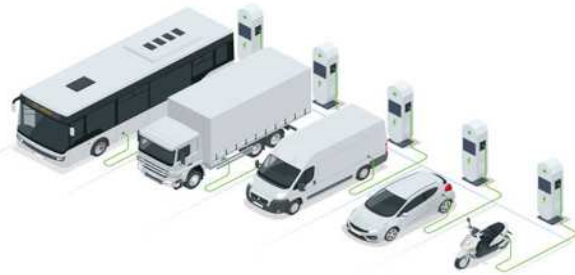
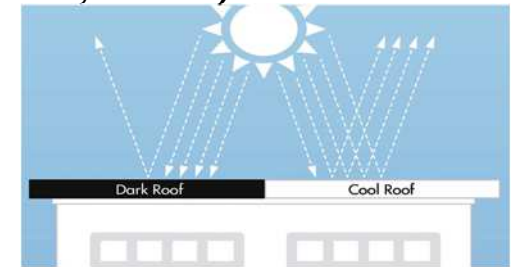
# Solutions Explored by City of Austin



Green Space - cools up to **9–12.6°F** (*Venter et al. 2019*)

Parks - cools **12°F** up to 240m (*Feyisa et al., 2014*).

Cool Roofs - lower peak temperatures by **4–1°F** (*Santamouris & Niyogi, 2024*).



EVs - reduce near-surface temperatures by **1.1°F** (*Mussetti et al., 2022*).

***All cooling estimates come from individual studies. Real temperature drops may differ depending on how they're applied.***

# Other Possible Solutions

Solution	Expected Effect
<b>Permeable Pavements</b>	Lowers air temperature by <b>1°F</b> ( <i>Wang et al., 2018</i> )
<b>Water Feature Access</b>	Lowers temperature by up to <b>3.4°F</b> ( <i>Jacobs et al., 2020</i> )
<b>Green Roofs &amp; Walls</b>	Lowers temperature up to <b>6.8°F</b> (roofs) ( <i>Assaf &amp; Assaad, 2023</i> ) and <b>4 to 7°F</b> (walls), depending on location ( <i>Gouws &amp; Gouws 2022</i> ).

***All cooling estimates come from individual studies. Real temperature drops may differ depending on how they're applied.***

# Report to the City:

## Heat Risks and Health Benefits

- Heat risks via health outcomes
- Emergency Management Services (EMS) dispatches for heat-related illness as metric
- Regressed EMS data against temperature data to predict future risks
- Estimated possible reductions in EMS cases if solutions were implemented

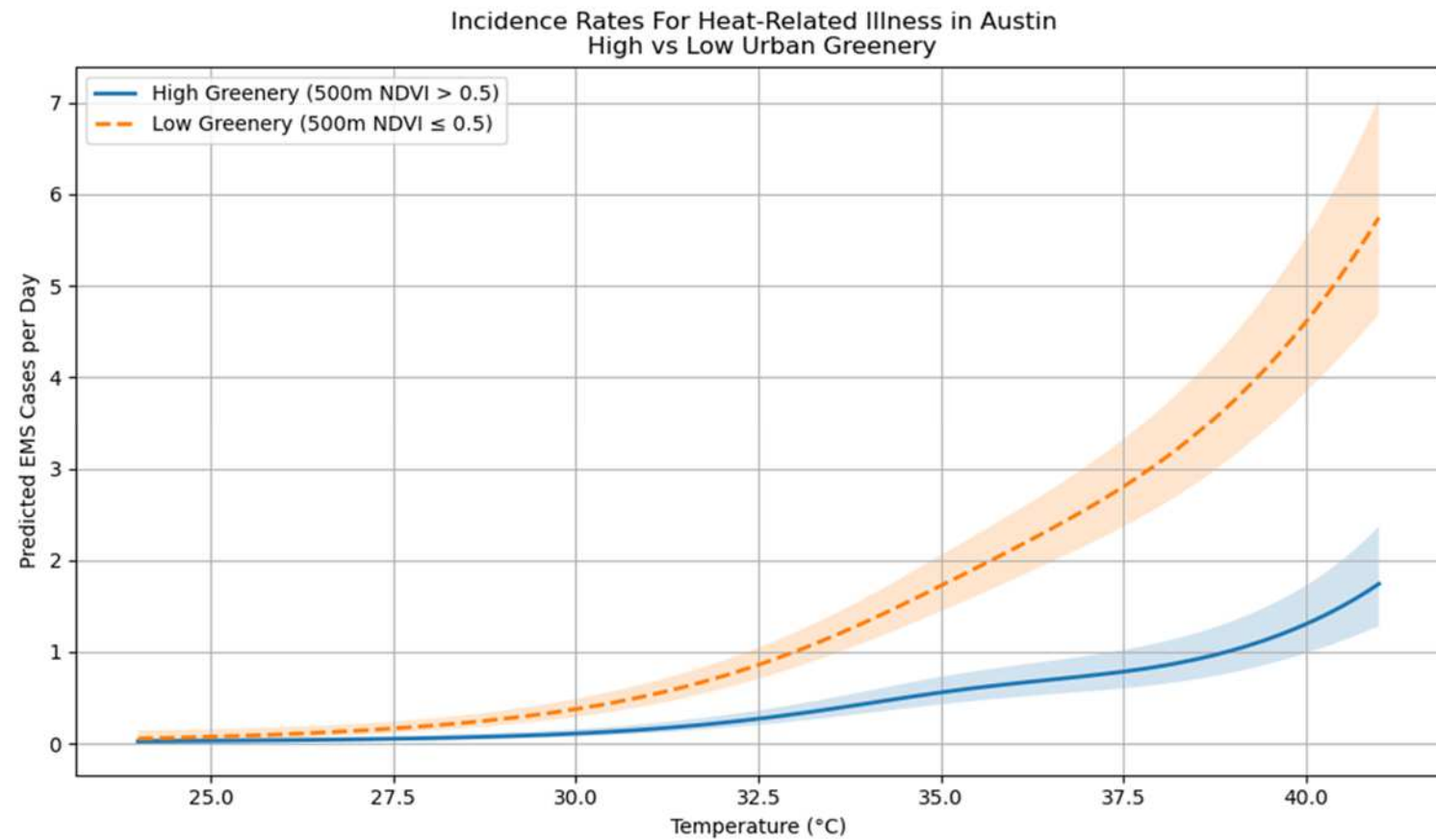
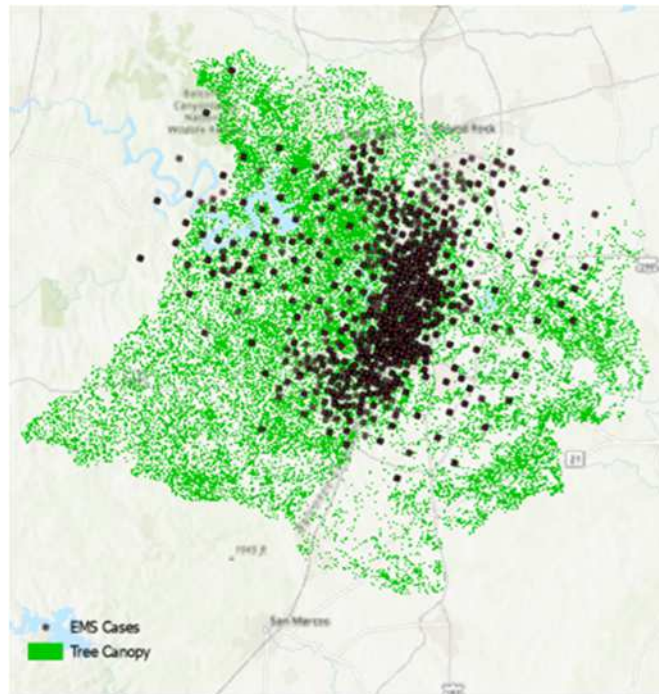


Period	Predicted EMS cases/Day	
	Control	Green Space
Current (Pre-2020)	2.8	2.8
Late (2071-2100)	18.58	14.8





# Improving regressions to understand benefit of urban greenery



# Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) for Heat

**Cultural Burns (N. America)**



**Agroforestry (Global)**



**Windcatchers (Iran)**



**Zaï Pits (W. Africa)**



**Cooling Diet (India/China)**

