PLANET TEXAS 2050

A UT Grand Challenge

Lighnting Presentations











Lightning Talks

Does something catch your interest? Please make note of it for your breakout group!

- Marc Coudert and Phoebe Romero, Office of Sustainability, City of Austin
- Carmen Pulido, Go Austin / Vamos Austin
- Jonathan Gingrich and Hagen Fritz, CAEE
- Elizabeth Matsui, MD, MHS, from Dell Medical School



Carmen Llanes Pulido Go Austin / Vamos Austin

HACK FOR RESILIENT **COMMUNITIES**

Transportation, Pollution, Weather & Health

Go Austin/Vamos Austin (GAVA) &

City of Austin Office of Sustainability



CHALLENGE

- · Social Determinants of Health = Disproportionate asthma rates
- Bad Air Quality (AQ) aggravates asthma
- Climate change may make AQ worse, potentially increasing incidences of asthma



NEEDS

- Identify: What are the sources of bad air quality in Dove Springs?
- Stop: Identify actions to stop emissions of bad air quality.
- · Act: Create a plan to ameliorate bad air quality.
- Lift: Community engagement process to help those impacted by bad air quality.
- Transform: Devise a plan that empowers communities to take control of local air quality



WHO ARE WE?

- · Go Austin/Vamos Austin (GAVA)

 - DO AUSUITI/VAINOS AUSUIN (GAVA) Community Organizing for Health Equity Pushing for equitable infrastructural investments that protect people from climate shocks and stressors Organizing anti-displacement and leadership development efforts to promote neighborhood stability, preparedness and response via "Climate Woke" community planning and a "People's Agenda" for Climate Justice
- · City of Austin Office of Sustainability City Office
 - Council Directed
 - · Work on climate, food system, green infrastructure, etc.





SOLUTIONS

• Can be:

- Can be: Technological Programs/Projects Capital Improvement Funding Landscape/urban design Community engagement strategies ...you tell us!









TEXAS

What's the problem?

TEXAS

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• Air pollution kills

TEXAS

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- Air pollution kills
 - 4.2 million deaths worldwide1, 100,000 in the $\rm US^2$

TEXAS

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- Most of the burden is on minoritized communities³

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What's the problem?

- Air pollution kills
- 4.2 million deaths worldwide¹, 100,000 in the US²
- Most of the burden is on minoritized communities³
- Transportation related air pollution (TRAP) accounts for about 20% of total pollution in the US

TEXAS

What's the problem?

· Cannot address problem of air pollution without data

TEXAS

What's the problem?

- Cannot address problem of air pollution without data
- Data gaps exist

TEXAS

How do we address the problem?

TEXAS

How do we address the problem?

• Need to use different measurement methods to address data gaps



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TEXAS

How do we address the problem?

- Stationary reference monitors
- Satellite measurements
- Mobile monitoring



TEXAS

How do we address the problem?

- Stationary reference monitors
- Satellite measurements
- Mobile monitoring
- Low-cost sensor networks



TEXAS

Mobile Monitoring in Austin

- Measurements made by GSV cars Summer 2018
- Measurements taken
 - Particulate Matter - Black Carbon
 - NO₂
 - NO
 - Ultrafine Particles
 - CO₂
- How do on-road measurements of air pollution vary in Austin?



TEXAS

UT Austin Low-Cost Sensor Network

- 16 commercial-grade sensors
- Measure
 - Particulate Matter (PM) number and mass concentrations Temperature
 - Relative Humidity
- Is the UT Community exposed to unhealthy levels of PM pollution?



TEXAS

Research questions we have

- What are the spatial and temporal patterns of air pollution?
- Where are there hotspots in the city/campus? What could be causing them?
 - Weather?
 - Traffic?
- · Can we improve the performance of low-cost sensors?
- Who experiences the most pollution?

TEXAS

high

Proposed projects for today

Hotspot identification

traffic data

Level III: Overlay major

events, weather, and/or

- Sensor Verification Level I: Determine which • Level I: Compare to local TCEQ/EPA monitoring locations tend to read
- temporal trends

stations Level II: Compare against

- mobile monitoring data Level III: Develop
- multivariate regression to correct PurpleAir data
- Demographic Evaluation • Level I: Apply the mobile monitoring to census blocks
- Level II: Combine with demographic data
- Level III: Determine which demographic factors result in higher exposure to TRAP

TEXAS

Sources

- 1. https://www.who.int/health-topics/air-pollution#tab=tab_1 2. https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/
- Tressum CW, Apte JS, Goodkind AL, et al. Inequity in consumption of goods and services adds to racial-ethnic disparities in air pollution exposure. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2019;116(13):6001-6006. doi:10.1073/pnas.1818859116

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FEBRUARY 2020

The University of Texas at Austin Center for Health and Environment Education and Research

UNDERSTANDING HEALTH EFFECTS OF (TRAFFIC-RELATED) AIR POLLUTION

ELIZABETH C. MATSUI, MD MHS Protessor of Population Health and Pediatrics Director of the Center for Health and Environm The University of Texas at Austin , ment: Education and Research (CHEER Center for Health and Environment. CHEER Education and Research **Connecting Environment to** Health in Texas & Beyond Population Health at Dell Me

What is TRAP?

- Exhaust from motor vehicles

 carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO)
 - hydrocarbons (HC)
 - nitrogen oxides (NO_X) particulate matter (PM)
- mobile-source air toxics (MSATs)- e.g. benzene, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, 1,3-butadiene Non-combustion
- Resuspended road dust, tire wear, brake wear With increasing emissions controls for exhaust PM, proportion of TRAP PM from noncombustion sources increases

Secondary pollutants: e.g. ozone

Contribution to ambient air pollution: "In U S. cities, the results show that motor-vehicle contributions range from 5% in Pittsburgh, Pa., under conditions with very high secondary aerosol, to 49% in Phoenix, Ariz., and 55% in Los Angeles, Calif."

https://www.healtheffects.org/publication/traffic-related-air-pollution-critical-review-literature-emissions-exposure-and-health

CHEER

CHEER



Air pollution acute health effects

- Cardiovascular events (MI, TIA, stroke)
- Respiratory symptoms and events
- COPD, asthma symptoms, ED visits
- Respiratory infections Upper respiratory tract infections, in children

https://www.healtheffects.org/publication/traffic-related-air-pollution-critical-review-literature-emissions-exposure-and-health

Air pollution chronic health effects

- Effects on outcomes that are a result of exposure over a period of months or years
- "incident" vs "prevalent" disease
- Asthma
- Lung function growth
- Birth weight, preterm birth

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Biologic markers of exposure or effect

- epigenetics
- visualization of particles in olfactory nerve, brain, placenta
- elevation of blood markers of inflammation

Bove et al, Nature communications. https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-11654-3 Maher et al, PNAS https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27601646

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Air pollution emerging health effects

- Dementia
- Developmental disorders

 Autism spectrum disorder
 ADHD
- Psychosis

Liang et al, Environ Pollut 2019. <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30326384</u> Suades-González et al. Endocrinology 2015 <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26241071</u>

CHEER





Linking exposure to health: What is the question?

Characteristics of a good question

of interest

 hasn't already been answered

- answerable
- plausible

specific

Linking exposure to health: Refining the question

What is the exposure of interest?

- How is it measured?
- •How will you determine exposure for each individual?
- Over what time? Over what geography?
- •Will it be directly measured? Will it be modeled? Or both? How "good" are the models? Are the measurements?

CHEER

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Linking exposure to health: Refining the question

What is the health outcome of interest?

- How is it measured?
- Over what time? Over what geography/space?
 Is it a chronic (prevalent or incident outcome) or an acute outcome (asthma exacerbation)?
- •What is the expected time course from the exposure to the outcome?

Lags

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Translating the question to an analysis

Does exposure (x) predict health outcome (y)?

ID	Distance of home from major roadway (meters)	Modeled annual average PM _{2.5} at home address (mcg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} yesterday	days of coughing, last two weeks (no.)	Asthma diagnosis, ever	ED visit for asthma
1	30	5	8	3	1	1
2	450	12	11	0	0	0
3	300	8	4	5	0	0
4	75	6	17	2	1	0



































Wrap-up and Prizes

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- Best working product Amazon gift card (\$50 x 4)
- Best idea for solving a community resiliency problem (with the data) Amazon gift card ($\$50 \times 4)$
- Best visualization Amazon gift card (\$50 x 4)
- Best research potential Amazon gift card (\$50 x 4)