

## PUBLIZIERBARER ZWISCHENBERICHT

### A) Projektdaten

<b>Kurztitel:</b>	EthniCityHeat
<b>Langtitel:</b>	Vulnerability of and adaption strategies for migrant groups in urban heat environments
<b>Programm inkl. Jahr:</b>	6th Call of the ACRP (2013)
<b>Dauer:</b>	36 months
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<b>Projektgesamtkosten:</b>	288.959 €
<b>Fördersumme:</b>	288.959 €
<b>Klimafonds-Nr:</b>	KR13AC6K11022
<b>Zuletzt aktualisiert am:</b>	30.04.2016

## B) Projektübersicht

<p><b>Kurzfassung:</b></p> <p>Max. 2.000 Zeichen inkl. Leerzeichen</p> <p>Sprache: Deutsch</p>	<p>Das Projekt EthniCityHeat zielt darauf ab, die Vulnerabilität von StadtbewohnerInnen mit Migrationshintergrund gegenüber Hitze(-wellen) zu mindern und schwerwiegende akademische Wissenslücken in dieser Thematik zu schließen. Das Projekt folgt drei Zielsetzungen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Erstellung einer empirischen Datenbasis über spezifische Hitzebedingte Vulnerabilitäten von Personen mit Migrationshintergrund in Wien, ihre Hitzewahrnehmung und Hitzeadaptation</li> <li>2) Bewusstseinsbildung über diese Vulnerabilitäten innerhalb von Stakeholdern, MultiplikatorInnen und Betroffenen</li> <li>3) Vulnerabilitätsreduktion durch die Stärkung vorhandener Ressourcen und Entwicklung zusätzlicher Maßnahmen</li> </ol> <p>Das mixed-methods Design folgt einem interdisziplinären (Migrationsforschung, Soziologie, Landschaftsplanung, Medizinanthropologie und Public-Health), explorativen und partizipatorischen Ansatz. Die Methoden umfassen eine explorativen Phase, in der Ethnographien von 2 Mehrgenerationenfamilien (eine mit Migrationshintergrund) erstellt werden, Tiefeninterviews mit Stakeholdern und Personen mit Migrationshintergrund, eine medizinanthropologischen Risikoanalyse (Hypothesenbildung) und zwei standardisierte face-to-face Befragungen (Hypothesentest). Bei jedem Schritt werden sowohl Personen mit Migrationshintergrund als auch MultiplikatorInnen und Stakeholder einbezogen.</p> <p>Erste Ergebnisse widerlegen verbreitete Stereotype über (türkische) MigrantInnen: Sie leiden stärker unter Hitze als ÖsterreicherInnen, ziehen sich bei Hitze verstärkt aus dem öffentlichen Raum zurück und beziehen den Großteil ihrer Hitzeeinformationen von ÄrztInnen und medizinischem Personal.</p> <p>Endprodukt des Projekts ist eine „Heat Toolbox“, die Bewusstsein für das spezifische Risiko von MigrantInnen bei Hitze schaffen soll.</p>
<p><b>Executive Summary:</b></p> <p>Max. 2.000 Zeichen inkl. Leerzeichen</p> <p>Sprache: Englisch</p>	<p>The project EthniCityHeat aims to reduce the vulnerability of urban residents with migrant background during heat waves and close serious scientific knowledge gaps on this topic. It follows three main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Generation of an empirical knowledge base about heat-related vulnerabilities of persons with migrant backgrounds living in Vienna, their heat perceptions and heat adaption strategies</li> <li>2) Raising awareness among stakeholders, intermediaries and those affected</li> <li>3) Reducing vulnerabilites by resorting to existing resources and additional measures on the administrative, medical, social and urban planning etc. levels</li> </ol> <p>The methodological mixed-methods design follows an interdisciplinary (migration research, sociology, urban and green space planning, medical anthropology and public health), explorative and participatory approach. Methods comprise a deeply</p>

	<p>comprehensive exploratory phase, in which case studies of 4 multi-generation-families (partly with migrant background) are generated, in-depth interviews with stakeholders and migrants, a medical anthropological exploration of migrants' heat-related vulnerabilities (generation of hypotheses) and two standardised face-to-face surveys (testing of hypotheses). Persons with migrant backgrounds, intermediaries and stakeholders participate in all research stages.</p> <p>Preliminary results contradict common stereotypes about Turkish migrants: They suffer more from heat stress, deploy more indoor-oriented adaptation strategies and rely on doctors and healthcare personnel for heat-related information than Austrians.</p> <p>Final product of the project is a „Heat Toolbox“, containing target group specific assistance for organization of heat-related information events and presentation of the project's results.</p>
<p><b>Status:</b></p> <p>Min. ein Aufzählungspunkt, max. 5 Aufzählungspunkte</p> <p>Max. 500 Zeichen inkl. Leerzeichen pro Aufzählungspunkt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two ethnographic case studies have been conducted in Vienna in summer 2014: one with a family with Turkish background and one native family (June – October 2014). In addition, 23 qualitative problem-centred interviews with persons with Turkish background living in Vienna on heat adaption strategies have been conducted and transcribed (February – April; September – November 2015).</li> <li>• 15 in-depth interviews with stakeholders, representatives of migrant organisations and employees of the Vienna City Administration were carried out, transcribed and partly analysed (April 2014-April 2015). A first stakeholder workshop has been organised (Feb 2016).</li> <li>• A theory-and-evidence-based bibliography of medical-anthropological literature on migrants' heat-related vulnerabilities was compiled and a theoretical framework of reference was developed (April 2014-March 2016).</li> <li>• Two quantitative surveys (n=800) have been conducted (summer 2015) and data has been analysed.</li> <li>• A book chapter for the publication "Filho, Walter Leal / AzeiteirZ, Ulisses / Alves, Fátima: Climate Change and Health: improving resilience and reducing risks. London/New York: Springer" was written, three oral presentations have been given at international conferences and seven articles have been published in public media.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Wesentliche (geplante) Erkenntnisse aus dem Projekt:</b></p> <p>Min. ein Aufzählungspunkt, max. 5 Aufzählungspunkte</p> <p>Max. 500 Zeichen inkl. Leerzeichen pro Aufzählungspunkt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of the two ethnographic case studies among two families (one with Turkish migrant background, one Austrian) showed that the migrant family faced intersecting social inequalities in the fields of housing, occupation, income, education and living environment. These factors all pose potential risks in times of heat waves. However, as the summer of 2014 was rather cool, no relevant heat stress symptoms could be documented for any of these families.</li> <li>• Results of the ethnographic case studies, the 23 problem-centred interviews with Turkish migrant background and the 15 stakeholder interviews revealed that awareness of heat</li> </ul>

vulnerability was low among both migrants and stakeholders. Contradictorily, many migrant interview partners have already suffered severe heat stress symptoms like heat strokes or faint due to heat.

- Quantitative data suggests that persons with Turkish migrant background are in fact more at risk during a heatwave than Austrians – particularly older, socio-economically deprived first-generation migrants. However, quantitative data also contradicts common stereotypes: They suffer more from heat stress, deploy more indoor-oriented adaptation strategies and rely on doctors and healthcare personnel for heat-related information than Austrians.
- Summarizing, qualitative results indicate that many of the well-researched heat risk factors apply to persons with Turkish migrant background in Vienna. Should Vienna encounter a severe heat wave like Paris in 2003, these risk factors are likely to become significant. Together with lack of risk awareness and restricted access to the Austrian health system (due to lack of information, language skills or insurance), Turkish migrants might be severely at risk.
- Strategies targeting at increasing heat-health-awareness and supporting successful adaptation strategies should include medical personnel, Turkish media and NGOs offering outdoor-activities for migrant groups.

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