

Urban quality in pandemic times

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Abstract

The role of urban quality in public health outcomes has been a subject since the first works of Charles Picquet in 1854, and it has been intensely discussed now due to the 2019 pandemic. From the distribution of air quality to the differences in accessibility towards public and private amenities, cities' characteristics have been a common point of discussion for researchers and policymakers when designing policies to deal with the pandemic. However, there are still scarce comprehensive studies that look at multiple variables when understanding the effects of the urban environment on the pandemic's evolution. At the same time, there are various myths or "rules of thumb" that associate public health with urban planning and urban design parameters. Using cellphone tracking data, COVID georeferenced cases, and a large arrange of geographic information, we evaluated the effect of the urban environment on the dispersion of COVID cases in Bogotá (Colombia) during 2020 and 2021.

We found that... which allowed to discussed to what extend planning and designing standards have public health effects.

Keywords: Urban quality, Public health, COVID 19, Accessibility, Sptaiial segregation

1. Introduction

In 2019 the COVID 19 pandemic hit on developing countries' cities with particular force. Just between 2019 and 2022 (when the virus' dispersion finally gets some endemic control), XXXX persons died in Colombia, and XXXX in Bogotá (CITA). One of the main discussions (both from academics and policy makers) is the differential effect that pandemic had both economically and in terms of public health among socioeconomic cohorts (CITA, CITA).

Does accessibility to stores, jobs or study places affected dispersion trough perhaps exposure time. Is the 15minute city a good parameter of urbanism quality in this kind of situations?

Have public space played a role in the pandemic, and if yes measured how? by total amounts, by distances or by per capita index? is the famous 15 m2/habitat parameter enough, insufficient or uncorrelated?

Had population density affected the cases evolution, and if yes what was the limits when this density apparently became of public health issue.

- Brief description of theme, question, method, results and conclusion [2]
- Paper's structure

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1.1. Urban quality concepts

Accessibility, conceptual structure, difference between segregation and quality: discussion of levels and differences (GINI).

1.2. Urban quality and public health: evidence or rules of thumb

- Public health and urban quality - 15 minute city - 15 square meters per habitant - XXX trees

per habitant

1.3. COVID in urban studies

AS metineted [1]

2. Data

3. Methods

4. Results

References

- [1] Marcia C Castro, Sun Kim, Lorena Barberia, Ana Freitas Ribeiro, Susie Gurzenda, Karina Braga Ribeiro, Erin Abbott, Jeffrey Blossom, Beatriz Rache, and Burton H Singer. Spatiotemporal pattern of covid-19 spread in brazil. *Science*, 372(6544):821–826, 2021.
- [2] Michael Pacione. Urban environmental quality and human wellbeing—a social geographical perspective. *Landscape and urban planning*, 65(1-2):19–30, 2003.

Suplement material