# Article information:

Cooling cities through urban green infrastructure: a health impact assessment of European cities - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673622025855?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. High ambient temperatures are associated with many health effects, including premature mortality.

2. Urban green infrastructure can reduce local temperatures and prevent premature deaths in European cities.

3. Increasing tree coverage to 30% could potentially prevent 2644 premature deaths in 93 European cities, corresponding to 1.84% of all summer deaths.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Cooling Cities through Urban Green Infrastructure: A Health Impact Assessment of European Cities” is a well-researched and comprehensive study on the potential health benefits of increasing urban tree coverage in 93 European cities. The authors provide evidence that increasing tree coverage to 30% could potentially prevent 2644 premature deaths in these cities, corresponding to 1.84% of all summer deaths. The article is based on a quantitative health impact assessment for summer (June 1–Aug 31), 2015, of the effect of UHIs on all-cause mortality for adults aged 20 years or older in 93 European cities, and includes Monte Carlo simulations to obtain point estimates and 95% CIs as well as sensitivity analyses to test the robustness of their estimates.

The article is reliable and trustworthy overall, as it provides detailed information about the methodology used and presents evidence from multiple sources such as epidemiological studies, previous studies, population-weighted mean city temperature increases due to UHI effects, etc., which support its claims. Furthermore, the authors have taken into account potential biases by conducting sensitivity analyses and propagating uncertainties in input analyses by using Monte Carlo simulations to obtain point estimates and 95% CIs.

However, there are some points that should be noted when considering the trustworthiness and reliability of this article. Firstly, while the authors have taken into account potential biases by conducting sensitivity analyses and propagating uncertainties in input analyses by using Monte Carlo simulations to obtain point estimates and 95% CIs, they do not mention any possible risks associated with increasing tree coverage or other potential solutions for cooling urban environments such as green roofs or reflective surfaces which could also be beneficial for reducing UHI effects on population health. Secondly, while the authors provide evidence from multiple sources such as epidemiological studies and previous studies which support their claims regarding UHI effects on mortality rates in European cities, they do not present any counterarguments or explore any alternative explanations for their findings which could weaken their conclusions if found valid. Finally, while the authors acknowledge funding from various sources such as GoGreenRoutes Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation Institute for Global Health UK Medical Research Council European Union's Horizon 2020 Project Exhaustion., they do not mention whether any promotional content was included in their research or if partiality was present due to any conflicts of interest between them and these funding sources which could affect the trustworthiness of their results if found true.

In conclusion, while this article is reliable overall due to its comprehensive research methodology and evidence from multiple sources supporting its claims regarding UHI effects on mortality rates in European cities, there are some points that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness such as possible risks associated with increasing tree coverage or other potential solutions for cooling urban environments; lack of counterarguments or exploration of alternative explanations; lack of acknowledgement regarding promotional content or partiality due to conflicts of interest between them and funding sources; etc., which could weaken its conclusions if found valid

# Topics for further research:

* Urban green infrastructure health risks
* Green roofs and reflective surfaces for cooling urban environments
* Potential conflicts of interest between funding sources and research
* Counterarguments to UHI effects on mortality rates
* Alternative explanations for UHI effects on mortality rates
* Promotional content in research studies

# Report location:

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