# Article information:

Full article: URBAN FORM AND SPATIOTEMPORAL VULNERABILITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO COVID-19
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00167428.2022.2155519?needAccess=true>

# Article summary:

1. This article examines the role of urban form and community characteristics in local sensitivity and resilience to Covid-19.

2. It looks at four dimensions of sprawl/compactness measurements, including density, land use mix, street connectivity, and activity centering.

3. The study uses Salt Lake County, Utah as an empirical research area to analyze the spatiotemporal trends of Covid-19 spread and identify different types of communities in response to Covid-19.

# 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 “Urban Form and Spatiotemporal Vulnerability of Local Communities to Covid-19” is a well-researched piece that provides a comprehensive overview of the role of urban form and community characteristics in local sensitivity and resilience to Covid-19. The article is based on data from Salt Lake County, Utah which is used as an empirical research area for analysis. The authors have used k-means clustering based on dynamic time warping (DTW) distance to identify different types of communities in response to Covid-19, as well as beta regression designed explicitly for modeling rates and proportions to further understand the underlying mechanisms of local Covid-19 infection rates.

The article is generally reliable with regards to its content; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. Firstly, the authors have only focused on one county in Utah which may not be representative of other areas or countries affected by Covid-19. Secondly, the authors have only looked at four dimensions of sprawl/compactness measurements which may not provide a comprehensive understanding of all factors influencing local sensitivity and resilience to Covid-19. Lastly, the authors have not explored any counterarguments or presented both sides equally which could provide a more balanced view on this topic.

In conclusion, this article provides a good overview on the role of urban form and community characteristics in local sensitivity and resilience to Covid-19; however, it should be noted that there are some potential biases that should be taken into consideration when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Covid-19 infection rates
* Spatial vulnerability to Covid-19
* Urban form and community characteristics
* K-means clustering
* Dynamic time warping (DTW)
* Beta regression modeling

# Report location:

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