



## **Public urban green space (in)equality in Coimbra, Portugal**

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Urban Green Space (UGS) provide valuable ecosystem services (ES), including, among others, climate regulation, food, and recreation opportunities. Studies show that quantity and structure of UGS in a city can have positive consequences for human well-being (Ekkel and de Vries, 2017). But studies also show inequality in the distribution of UGS (Li and Liu, 2016; McConnachie and Shackleton, 2010), with socioeconomic deprived areas usually presenting smaller UGS areas.

The study focused on the city of Coimbra, Portugal, a medium size city, hosting one of the oldest universities in the world.

We analyze the correlation between UGS parameters (abundance, quality, accessibility, ES provided) with socioeconomic indicators of the surrounding areas (wealth, occupation, education, housing).

Results suggest inequality in UGS distribution, but also a shift in UGS design and distribution, towards a more thoughtful and inclusive design, with positive impacts on ES provided.