

Measuring liveability

Assessment of Liveability Indices for 116 Cities in India

National Orientation Workshop

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What does liveability mean?

The concept of liveability aims to measure the challenges that come with living in a certain city

- Liveability measures the level of lifestyle that can be achieved in a location.
- Rather than defining itself by what is “good” about a city, liveability seeks to define itself by what is “least challenging”.
- Therefore the most liveable city is not necessarily the “best” **simply the least challenging to live**



EIU's Liveability Rankings: starting points

The Economist Intelligence Unit's Liveability Survey considers 40 indicators in 30 subcategories

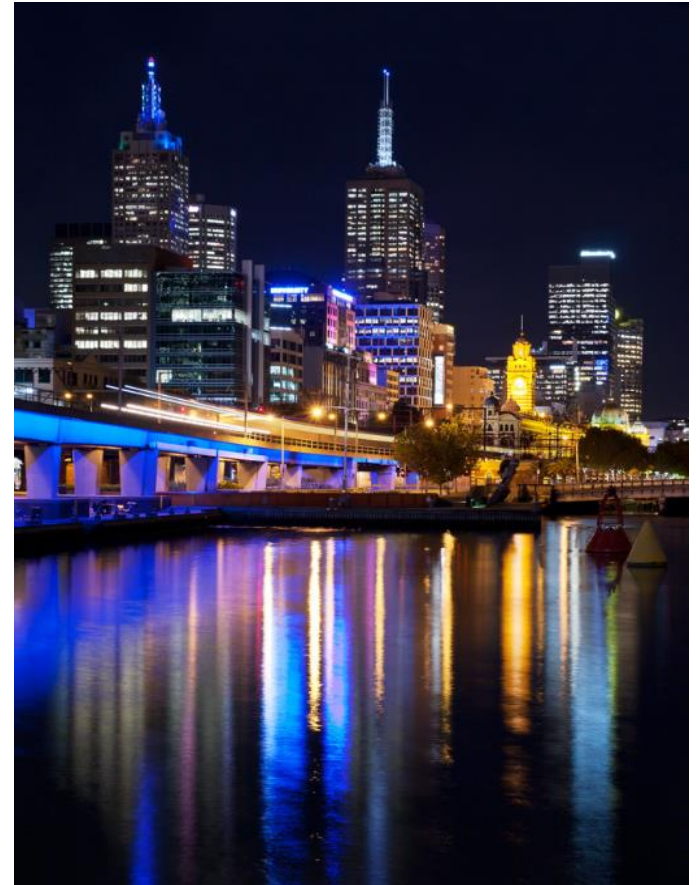


No city has a perfect score

Most of the media attention focuses on the rankings, but the scores are most important as they allow cities to track progress over time.

Score Tier of liveability

80–100	There are few, if any, challenges to living standards
70–80	Day-to-day living is fine but some aspects of life may entail problems
60–70	Negative factors have an impact on day-to-day living
50–60	Liveability is substantially constrained
50 or less	Most aspects of living are severely restricted



Why should cities be interested in a benchmarking?

Liveability assessments can be used by cities to benchmark themselves against peers, track progress over time and identify critical areas where interventions are needed



Adopt a critical framework to think about quality of life in a city and about its critical dimensions and **identify where interventions and investments are needed** and strive to **reach a global standard**.



Market the city globally and promote its qualities as a hub to attract talent and visitors, showcasing it internationally.



Generate a positive sense of competition with other cities and, in the process of working on improvements, generate better services and outcomes for citizens.



Drive a continued process to **gather new data, new insights, and better understand citizens' needs**

Data and findings will be hosted on an online hub

The hub will provide an overview of key quantitative insights from the survey and make it possible for citizens to view the results and compare their city with other cities

The screenshot displays the top navigation bar of The Economist website, including the logo, 'Topics', 'Print edition', 'More', 'Subscribe', 'Log in or register', and a search icon. Below the navigation bar, there is an advertisement for the 20th anniversary of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, featuring logos for '20th Anniversary' and 'HONG KONG'.

The main content area features a large article titled 'HONG KONG The great connector'. The article text reads: 'Hong Kong's soaring skyline is testament to the growth and tenacity the city has demonstrated over the past two decades. With its entrepreneurial spirit founded on legal, financial and infrastructure strength, discover how Hong Kong will continue to prosper in its role as a great global connector.' The article is accompanied by a night-time photograph of the Hong Kong skyline and a 'BROWSE' button.

Below the main article, there is a section titled 'Silk Road cities' with a sub-heading 'BEIJING, CHINA'. The text describes the Belt and Road Forum held in Beijing in May 2017, attended by over 1,500 delegates from over 130 nations. A map of the Silk Road region is shown, highlighting the route across Asia and Europe. The section includes navigation arrows and a 'PREVIOUS' button.

The overall layout is clean and modern, with a focus on high-quality imagery and clear typography. The digital hub is designed to provide an overview of key quantitative insights from the survey and make it possible for citizens to view the results and compare their city with other cities.

Example: digital hub