



Information Architecture of Future Cities: Livable Cities Today: **Criteria for Liveability**

Content

- Recapitulation of Seminar 1
- Report from MOOC Working Group 1
- Criteria of Liveability

Information Architecture and Future Cities: Livable Cities

With the city becoming the predominant living and working environment of humanity, livability or quality of life in the city becomes crucial. In this course, we explore the impact of information and information architecture on the livability of cities. After the introduction to affordable livability and its measurable criteria, we explore possibilities of participatory urban design by future citizens, leading towards the development of a citizen design science. By week four, we give special attention to 4 crucial urban stocks and flows for urban design: water, energy, the local climate, and mobility. During the following lectures, we bring together the previous topics to explore how these stocks and flows affect the livability of the city. By the end of the course, students will be able to recognize the different measurable criteria for the assessment of livability, and how to influence the design of livable cities. The edX MOOC on Quality of Life: Livability in Future Cities is a good overview and starting point for this course.

22.02.2016 **Die lebenswerte Stadt**
Introduction to livable cities

29.02.2016 **Messbare Kriterien der Lebensqualität**
Measurable criteria of livability

07.03.2016 **Stadtklima und Lebensqualität**
Urban Climate and livability (Prof. Jan Carmeliet)

14.03.2016 **Seminar week (No lecture)**

21.03.2016 **Energie und Lebensqualität**
Energy and livability
(with Dr. Matthias Berger)

04.04.2016 **Wasser, Ökologie und Lebensqualität**
Water, ecology and livability
(with Prof. Adriebe Grét-Regamey)

11.04.2016 **Mobilität und Lebensqualität**
Mobility and livability (with Dr. Alexander Erath)

25.04.2016 **Partizipativer Stadtentwurf**
Towards citizen design science

02.05.2016 **The livable city**

09.05.2016 **Feedback lecture**

Final IA critique
Combined critique with the other IA courses
(14:00 - 16:00)

What is livability? A definition

„Livability is the sum of the factors that add up to a community’s quality of life—including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities.“ <http://livable.org/about-us/what-is-livability>

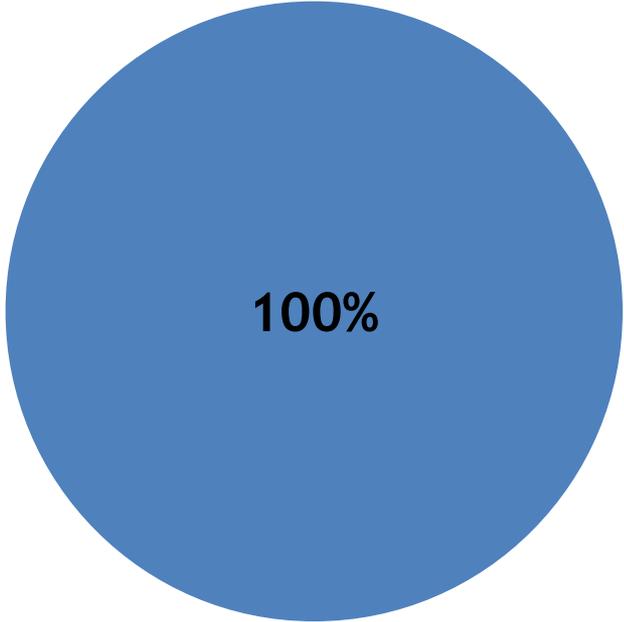
The story so far

- Today: Are criteria of liveability quantifiable?
- Liveability differentiates cities, and liveability means different things in different climates and cultures

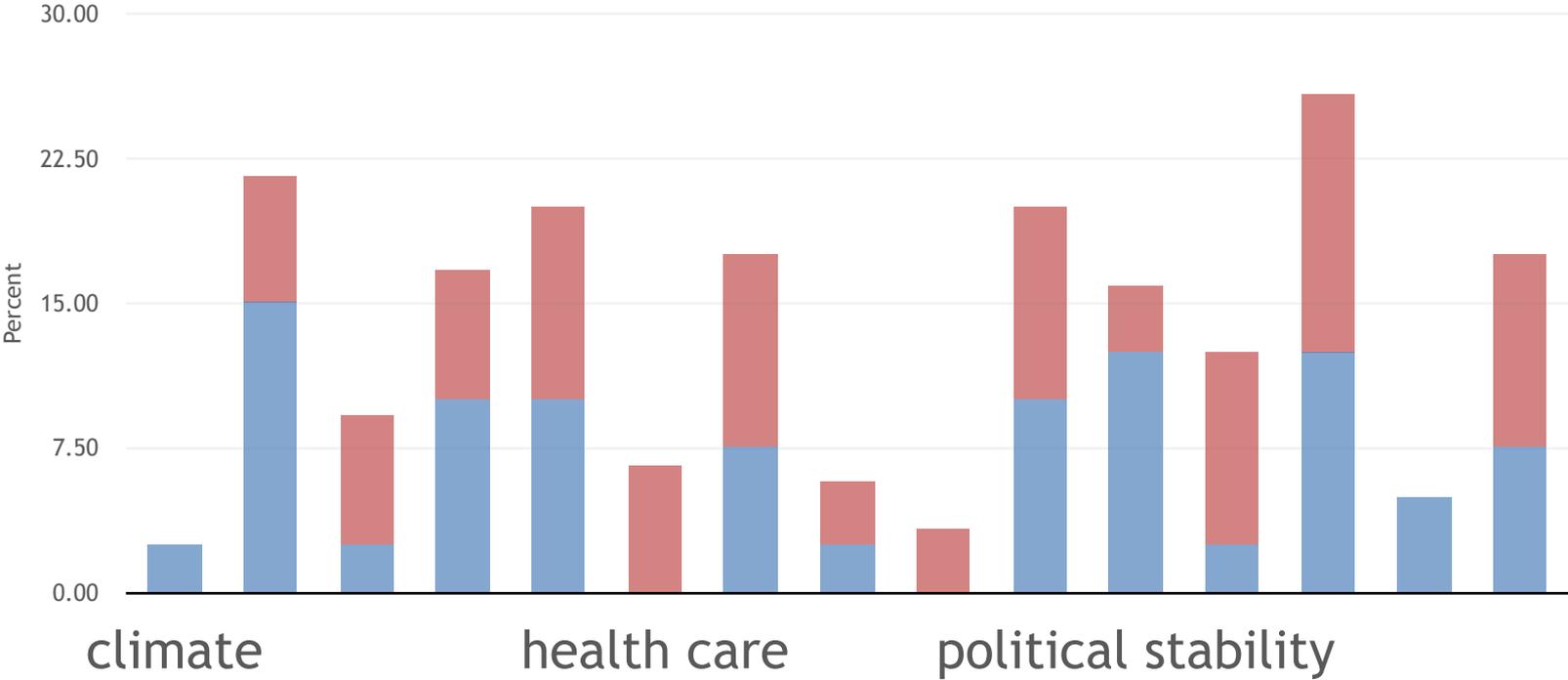
Criteria of Livability

Summary of the Discussion week 3

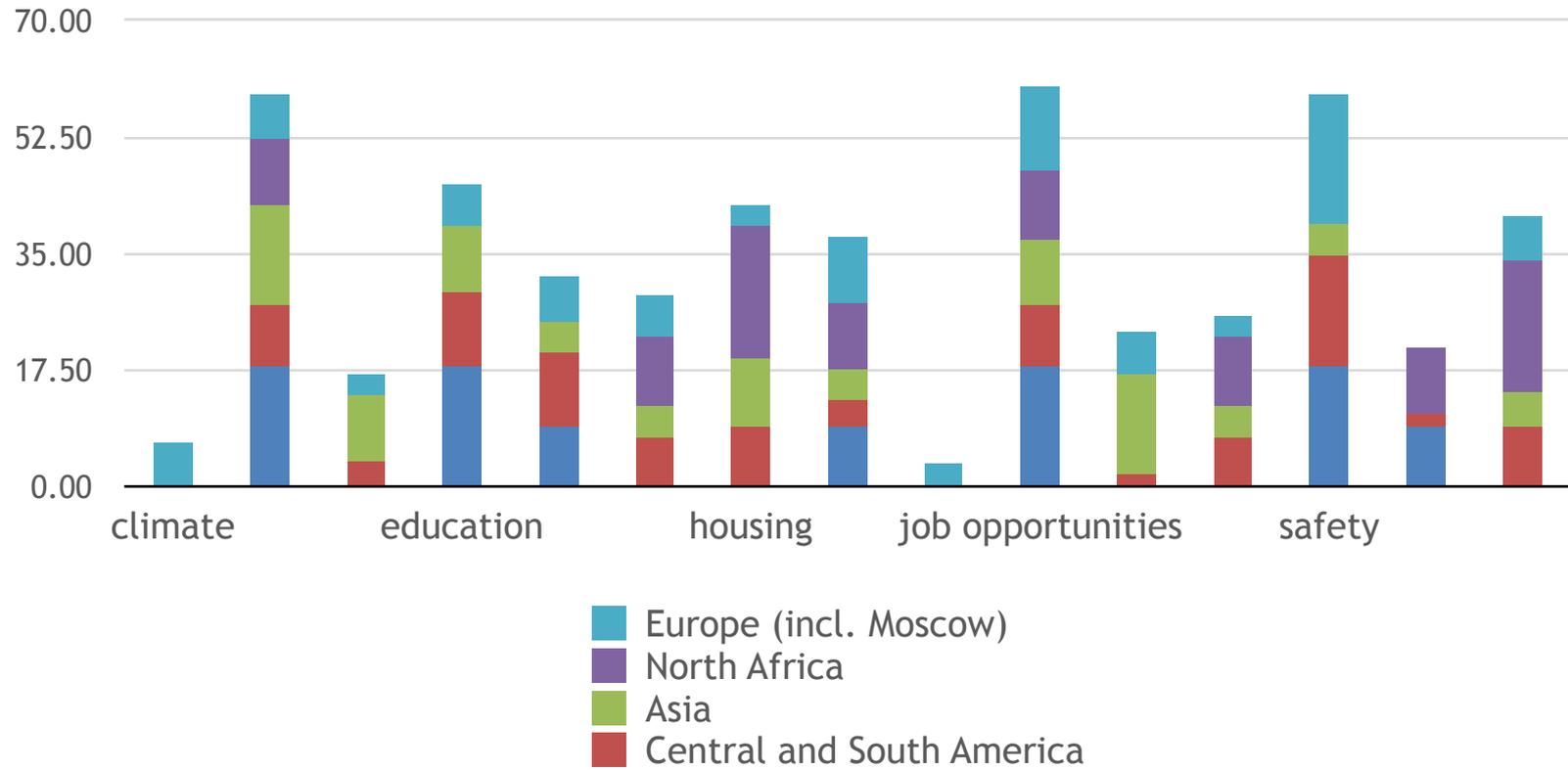
Where do the participants live?



Criteria of Livability



Criteria of livability - splitted up by continents



3 Top Criteria

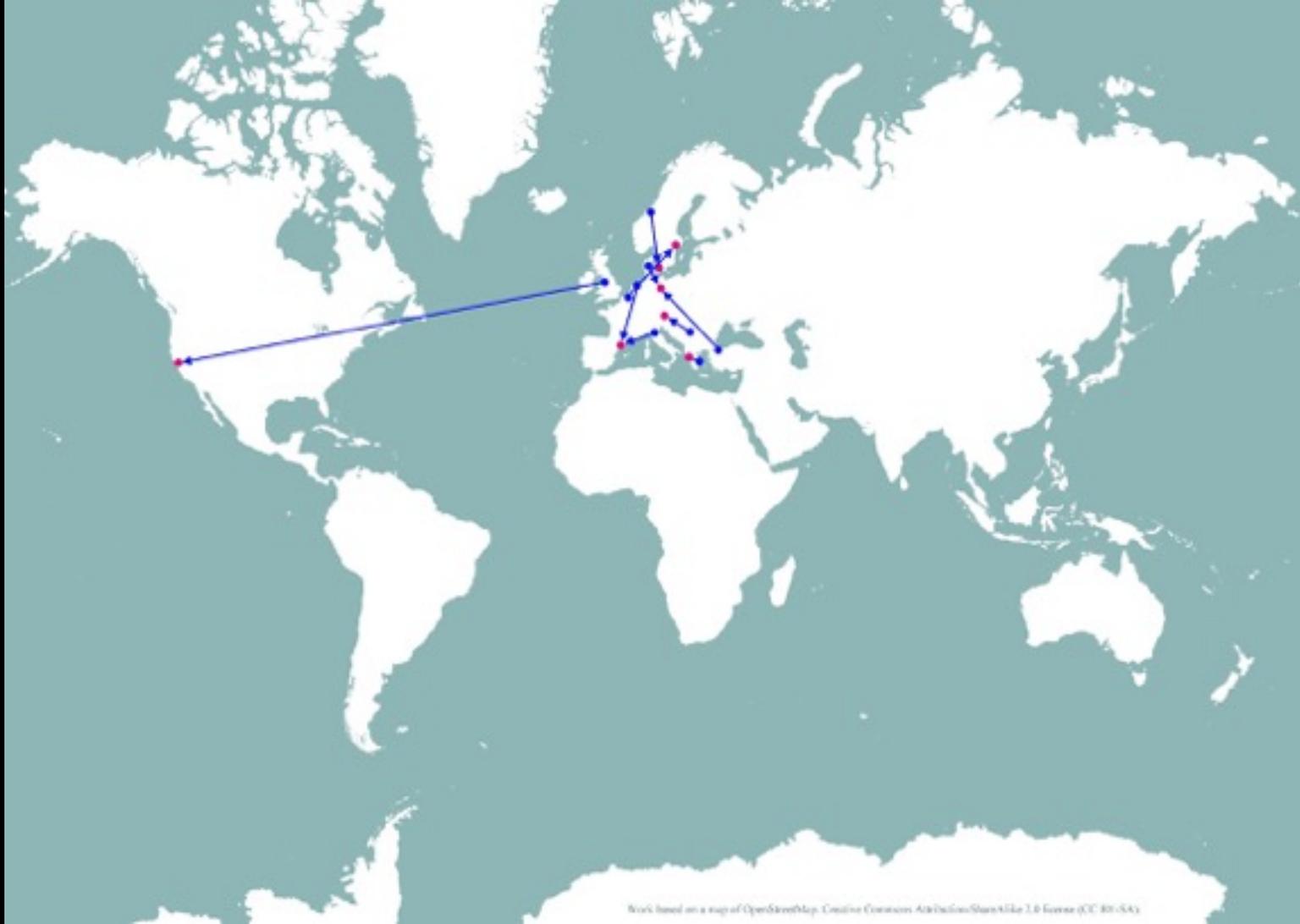
- North America: culture, safety, job opportunities
- Central and South America: safety, job opportunities, culture
- Asia: political stability, culture, economy
- North Africa: housing, transportation, infrastructures
- Europe: safety, job opportunities, infrastructures



Was based on a map of OpenStreetMap. Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 license (CC BY-SA)













Urbanisation, 1950

GLOBAL CITY POPULATIONS*

70.4%

Rural

17.7%

Other urban
Fewer than 300,000

2.0%

Smallest cities
300,000 to 500,000

2.6%

Small cities
500,000 to 1m

5.1%

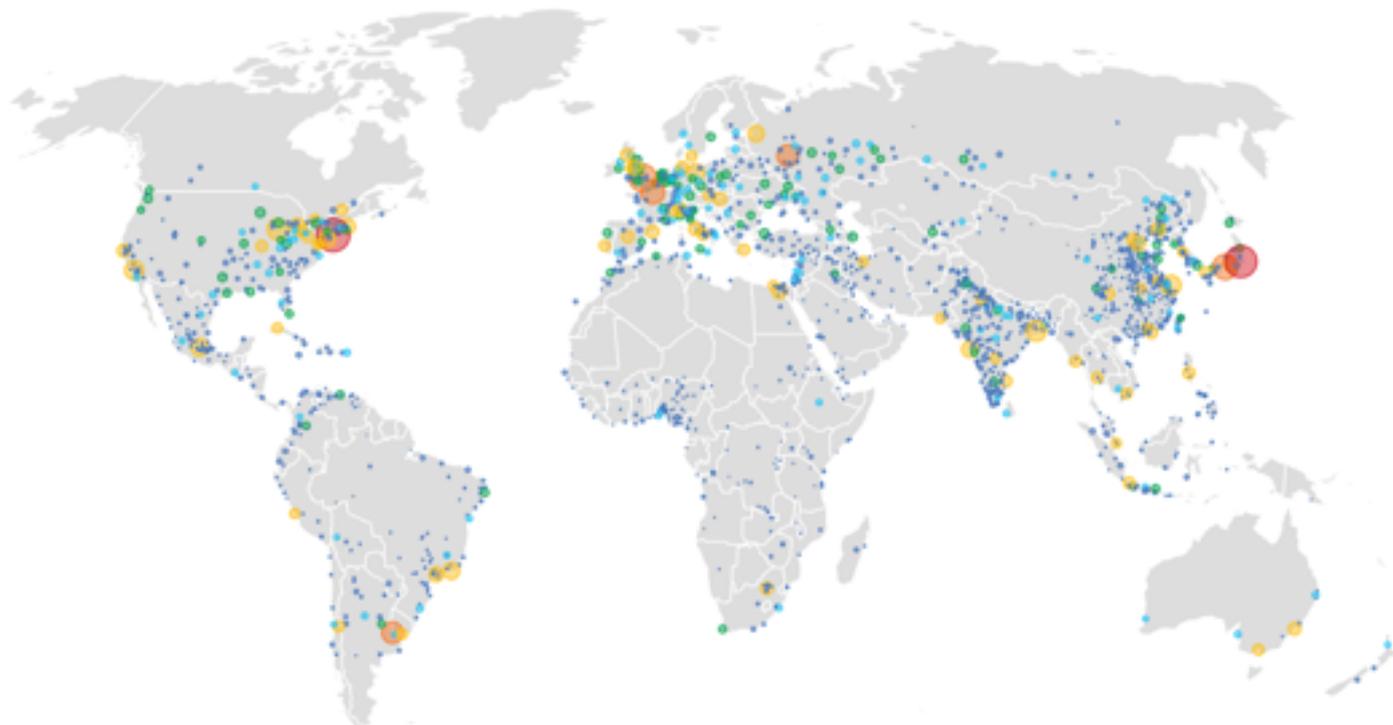
Medium cities
1m to 5m

1.3%

Large cities
5m to 10m

0.9%

Megacities
10m or more



1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020

2030

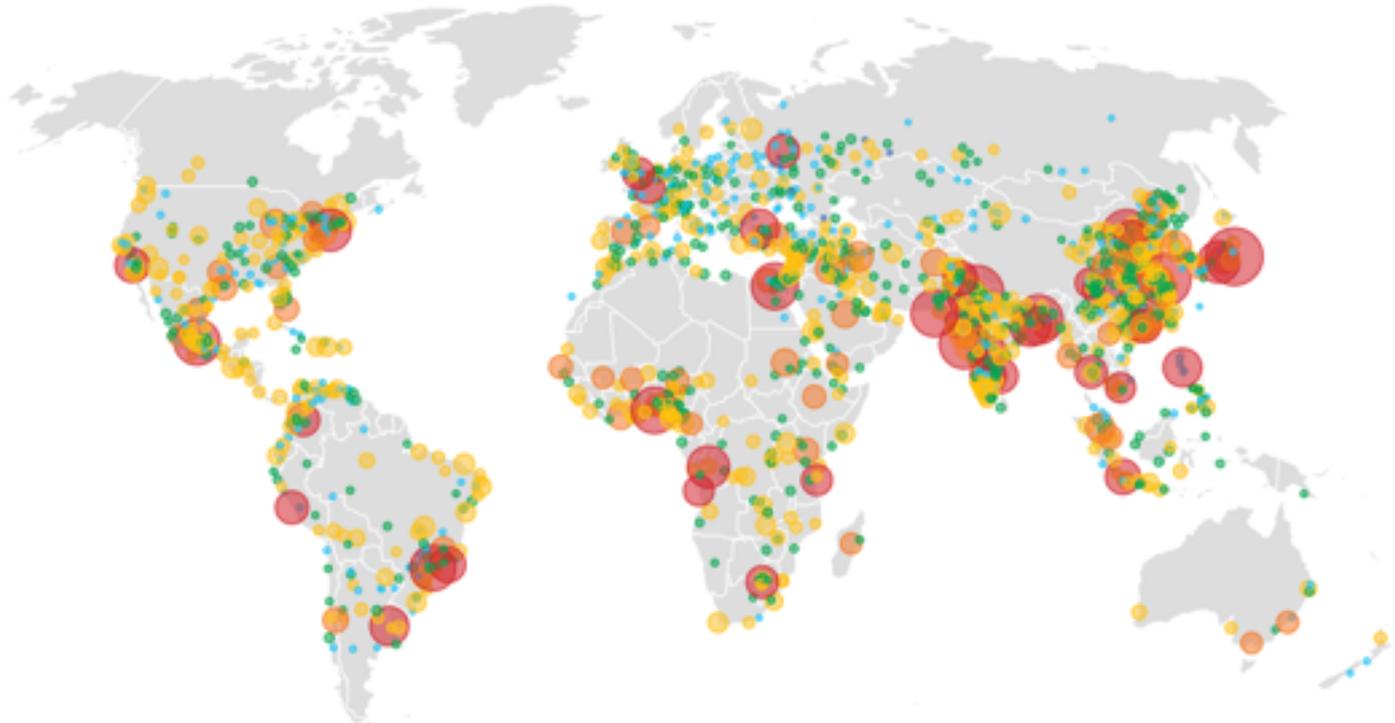
Source: UN

<http://www.economist.com/node/21642053?fsrc=scn/tw/te/dc/ed/brightlightsbigcities>

*Dataset comprises urban agglomerations with 300,000 inhabitants or more in 2014. Data are for countries existing in 2014, mapped on modern borders. Projections from 2014.

Urbanisation, 2030

GLOBAL CITY POPULATIONS*



<http://www.economist.com/node/21642053?src=scn/tw/te/dc/ed/brightlightsbigcities>

1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030

Source: UN

*Dataset comprises urban agglomerations with 300,000 inhabitants or more in 2014. Data are for countries existing in 2014, mapped on modern borders. Projections from 2014.

Livable Cities Maps

Korfiati and Gkonos: <http://www.n.ethz.ch/~gkonosc/Layout/Layout.html>

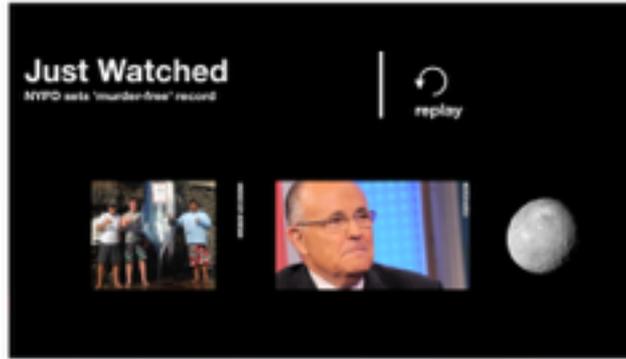
New York City goes 11 days without a homicide -- a modern record

By Lorenzo Fertigno, CNN

Updated 05:44 GMT (13:44 HKT) February 14, 2015



More Top Stories



NYPD sets 'murder-free' record 01:22

[CNN]—New York City has gone 11 days without a homicide, its longest stretch without any on modern record, the New York Police Department said Friday.

The record was broken midnight Thursday. It was the 11th full day without a reported homicide.

The last reported homicide was February 1, or Super Bowl Sunday, in Upper Manhattan, a police representative said Friday.

Police then responded to a 911 call about multiple shots being fired and found five individuals with gunshot wounds, New York police said. One of those five, Graham Shadale, 28, was pronounced dead at the scene.

The streak has been the longest since the New York Police Department began recording statistics with a computerized program called Competat in 1994, the police representative said.

Story highlights

Eleven days without a homicide is longest stretch for city on modern record, police say

The last reported homicide was February 1 in Upper Manhattan, police rep-says

[http://
edition.cnn.com/
2015/02/13/us/new-
york-homicide-record/](http://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/13/us/new-york-homicide-record/)

Delhi hat die schmutzigste Luft der Welt

Die Menschen in der indischen Metropole Delhi bezeichnen den Smog über ihrer Stadt als «Nebel». Eine gefährliche Verniedlichung: Indien hat die meisten Toten durch Atemwegserkrankungen.



«Jeder sollte jegliche Anstrengung draussen vermeiden»: Fussballspieler im Smog Delhis. (Archivbild)
Bild: Keystone

04.02.2014

Jeden Winter hängt dichter Smog über Peking und Delhi. Die Bewohner von Delhi sehen im Winter oft kaum noch etwas. Sie nennen es Nebel, doch laut Experten ist es Smog. Möglicherweise hat Delhi noch schmutzige Luft als Peking und damit die schmutzigste Luft der Welt.



Fashion Friends [Zum Shop >](#)
GIVE YOUR STYLE

«DASHMAVER»

NIKE

-70% **-53%**

Artikel zum Thema

Smog-Alarm in Peking



Der schlimmste Smog dieses Winters hält Peking im Würgegriff. Das erste Mal übersteigen die Luftwerte den Spitzenwert von 500 - wo die Skala normalerweise endet. [Mehr...](#)

<http://www.tagesanzeiger.ch/wissen/medizin-und-psychologie/Delhi-hat-die-schmutzigste-Luft-der-Welt/story/27936592>

NEWSROOM

WESTERN EUROPEAN CITIES TOP QUALITY OF LIVING RANKING - MERCER

23 February 2016
United Kingdom, London

- Personal safety key factor in determining expat quality of living
- Vienna ranks highest in overall quality of living
- Luxembourg ranks highest for personal safety; Baghdad lowest
- London ranks 39th in overall quality of living in UK; 72nd in personal safety

Despite recent security issues, social unrest, and concern about the region's economic outlook, European cities continue to offer some of the world's highest quality-of-living, according to Mercer's 18th annual [Quality of Living survey](#). Safety, in particular, is a key factor for multinationals to consider when sending expatriate workers abroad, both because it raises concerns about the expat's personal safety and because it has a significant impact on the cost of global compensation programmes.

"Heightened domestic and global security threats, population displacement resulting from violence, and social unrest in key business centres around the world are all elements adding to the complex challenge facing multinational companies when analysing the safety and health of their expatriate workforces," said Ilya Bonic, Senior Partner and president of Mercer's Talent business. "Multinational companies need accurate data and objective methods to determine the cost implications of deteriorating living standards and personal safety issues when compensating expatriates."

Vienna continues its reign in the top spot for overall quality of living, followed by Zurich (2), Auckland (3), and Munich (4). Vancouver (5) is North America's highest ranking city, and Singapore is the highest ranking Asian city, holding 26th place. Mercer's survey also identifies the personal safety ranking for the full list of cities; it is based on internal stability, crime figures, performance of local law enforcement, and the home country's relationship with other countries. Luxembourg tops the personal safety list and is followed by Bern, Helsinki, and Zurich – all tied in 2nd place. Baghdad (230) and Damascus (229) are the world's least safe cities according to the ranking. The safest UK cities are Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow – all ranked in 44th place.

Living conditions are analyzed according to 39 factors, grouped in 10 categories:

1. **Political and social environment** (political stability, crime, law enforcement, etc.).
2. **Economic environment** (currency exchange regulations, banking services).
3. **Socio-cultural environment** (media availability and censorship, limitations on personal freedom).
4. **Medical and health considerations** (medical supplies and services, infectious diseases, sewage, waste disposal, air pollution, etc.).
5. **Schools and education** (standards and availability of international schools).
6. **Public services and transportation** (electricity, water, public transportation, traffic congestion, etc.).
7. **Recreation** (restaurants, theatres, cinemas, sports and leisure, etc.).
8. **Consumer goods** (availability of food/daily consumption items, cars, etc.).
9. **Housing** (rental housing, household appliances, furniture, maintenance services).
10. **Natural environment** (climate, record of natural disasters).

A critical view by Joel Kotkin

The top city on Cox's list, San Jose, Calif., epitomizes both the strengths and weaknesses of the American city. The heartland of Silicon Valley, the San Jose region has generated one of the world's most innovative-and well-paid-economies. On the other hand, its mass transit usage is minuscule, its cultural attributes measly and its downtown hardly a tourist destination.

Meanwhile, pricey and scenic Zurich, No. 2 on the Mercer list and No. 10 on *The Economist* rankings, comes in 74th when considering adjusted per capita income. *Economist* favorite Vancouver, one of the most expensive second-tier cities on the planet, ranks 71st. For the average person seeking to make money and improve his or her economic status, it usually pays not to settle in one of the world's "most livable" cities.



BIO

Stephen Cairns completed an undergraduate degree in anthropology and classical studies at the University of Otago. He trained in architecture at the University of Auckland, and practiced as an architect in New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific, designing the competition-winning entry for the Headquarters for the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in Noumea. He subsequently undertook doctoral studies at the University of Melbourne writing a thesis on the colonial architecture in Java, with an emphasis on aesthetics and the politics of representation.

On completion of his PhD he was appointed to a Lectureship at the University of Melbourne. He took up a Senior Lectureship at the University of Edinburgh, and was appointed Professor of Architecture and Urbanism there in 2009. He served as Head of Department of Architecture, and Director of the newly founded Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. He is currently based in Singapore where he is Scientific Director of the Future Cities Laboratory.

RESEARCH

Stephen Cairns' research is focused on architecture, design and urban planning, and takes theoretical and practical forms. His books include *Drifting: Migrancy and Architecture* (edited) (Routledge 2004), and *The Sage Handbook of Architectural Theory* (Sage 2012, edited with Greig Crysler and Hilde Heynen). His co-authored book (with Jane M Jacobs) *Buildings Must Die: A Perverse View of Architecture* (MIT Press 2014) is forthcoming.

His current architectural and urban practice is organized through the Jakarta based NGO KRUPUC. His most recent work is focused on the Tropical Town project, an architectural and urban plan for migrant housing in Batam, and the planning of peri-urban, or *desa-kota*, regions around Jakarta.

This work builds on a number of research grants funded by the UK's Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), and the Environmental and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC). These include: *Cultures of Legibility: Emergent Urban Landscapes in Southeast Asia* (2007-2010) that investigated so-called 'desa-kota' landscapes on the fringes of the city of Jakarta; *Difference and Repetition: An Investigation of the Residential High-Rise as a Global Form* (2004-2007); and *Orienting the Future: Design Strategies for Non-Place* (2005-2006). Material from these projects were published in journals such as *Urban Studies*, *Journal of Architecture*, *SLUM Lab* and *Geographical Research*, and exhibited at the International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR) in 2010 and 2012, and at the AEDS Gallery, Berlin in 2013.

[http://futurecities.ethz.ch/
person/prof-dr-stephen-cairns/](http://futurecities.ethz.ch/person/prof-dr-stephen-cairns/)

MONOCLE

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An inspirational tour of the places, people, outfits and organisations worth adding to your list of best benchmarks. A five-part **SPECIAL REPORT**

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- D DESIGN** Redefining the perfect wardrobe in Japan and Sweden
- E EATS** Checking into the Oyster Inn, a Toronto 'hood and a new spread of food and drink
- EXPO** The UK's bestest design hub: Central Saint Martins

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1 BECOME A MAYOR: how local know-how can help you beat the old parties

2 REVIVE A BRAND: meet the Parisians who added a fresh flavour to a forgotten name

3 MAKE A "KILLING": the secrets of creating a global TV thriller franchise

4 RUN A SHOP: the Portuguese posse who have found success (on) all click-click

5 START A WINE LABEL: the woman who unlocked her potential in sunny Sicily

6 BE A K-POP STAR: a top producer on choreographing Seoul classics

7 BUILD A COMMUNITY: get a lesson in how to inject life into your town

PLUS: raise the curtain on your own cinema - run a new cottage industry - be a media revolutionist

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It never hurts to ask, does it?

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Urban Liveability

- 1) Liveability Rankings and Indices** — aims, formats and critiques
- 2) Ancient Roots of 'Liveability'** — Welfare; Well Being; Happiness; Hedonism; Good Life; Eudaemonia
- 3) Modern Interpretations** — Psychology: Self-Actualisation; Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs; Human Development Index
- 4) Urban Cases** — Singapore/Batam
- 5) Discussion** — Liveability for whom? Where? and When?

Introduction

Liveability: Rankings and Indices

1) Mercer (Financial Services Consultancy) — Quality of Life Survey

39 criteria used including: [safety](#), [education](#), [hygiene](#), [health care](#), [culture](#), [environment](#), [recreation](#), political-economic stability and public transportation.

2) Monocle (Style Magazine) — Most Liveable City Index

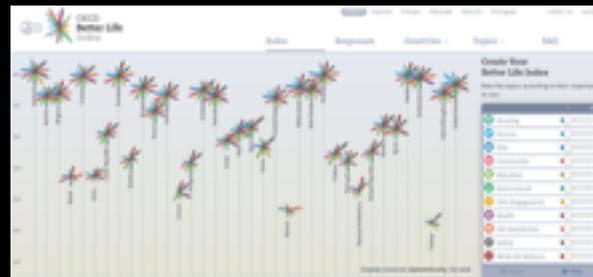
Criteria in this survey are safety/crime, international connectivity, climate/sunshine, quality of architecture, public transportation, tolerance, environmental issues and access to nature, urban design, business conditions, pro-active policy developments and medical care

3) Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU — economic forecasting) — Global Liveability Survey

Criteria include: availability of goods and services, low personal risk, and an effective infrastructure. 'Provides scores for lifestyle challenges in 140 cities worldwide'.

4) OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) — Better Life Index

There is more to life than the cold numbers of GDP and economic statistics – This Index allows you to compare well-being across countries, based on 11 topics the OECD has identified as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life.



Introduction

Liveability: Rankings and Indices

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Critiques

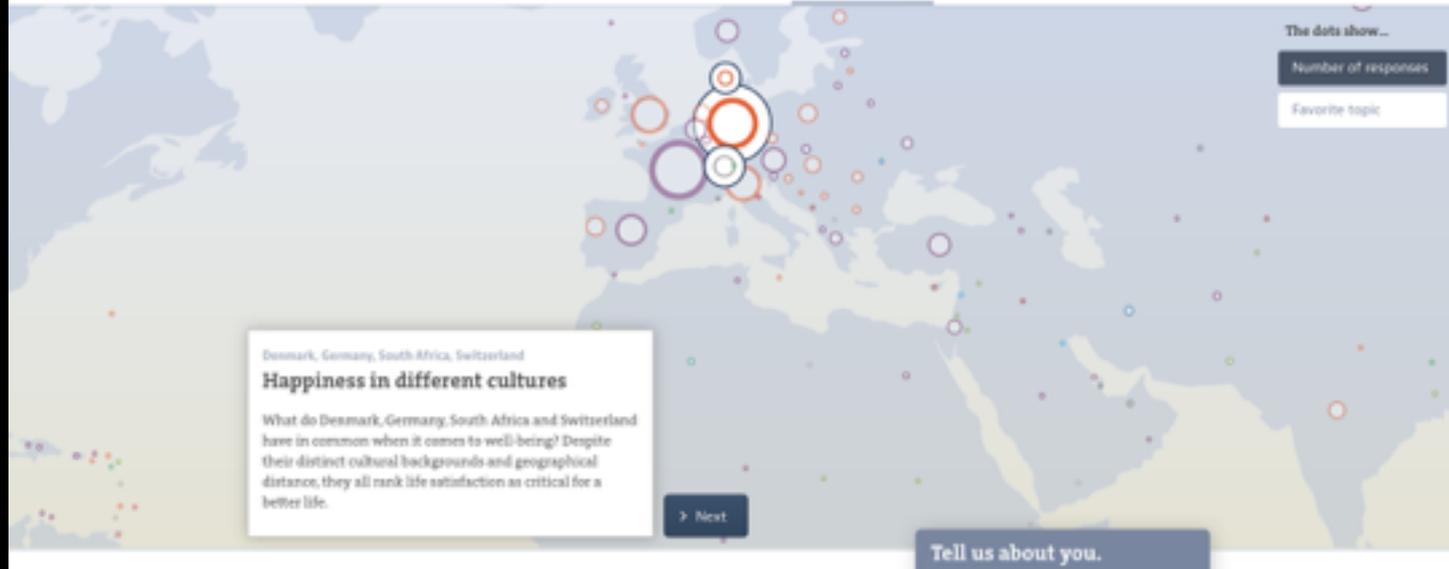
1) Bias:

- The Economist Intelligence Unit report is [anglocentric](#): "The Economist clearly equates livability with speaking English (*New York Times*)"
- EIU does not take into account the [cost of living](#) as a factor in 'liveability'.
- The Mercer list helps multi-national companies decide where to open offices or plants, and how much to pay employees.

2) Philosophical: Measuring the unmeasurable?

3) Simplistic:

- Amartya Sen saw the development of the Human Development Index (HDI) as incapable of capturing the full complexity of development processes, yet ultimately saw the pragmatic value of estimating a single number for policy purposes (for development).
- 'Boring' cities dominate: Vancouver, Melbourne, Zurich, Calgary — missing the grime, where's the mess? Full complexity of urban experience. Related to Sen's critique of HDIs

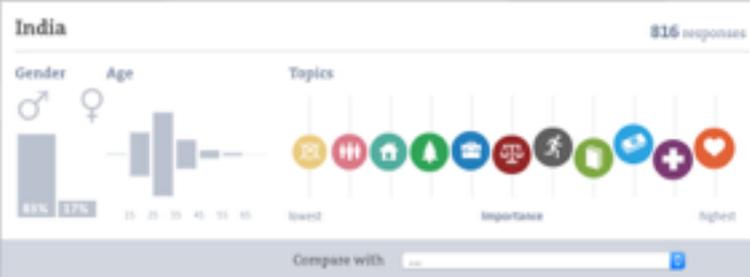


Reset map

The dots show...

Number of responses

Favorite topic



Tell us about you.

- Housing
- Income
- Jobs
- Community
- Education
- Environment
- Civic Engagement
- Health
- Life Satisfaction
- Safety
- Work Life Balance

Reset map

The dots show...

Number of responses

Favorite topic

Japan

628 responses

Gender



Age



Topics



Compare with

Tell us about you.

	Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Income	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Community	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Civic Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Health	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Life Satisfaction	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Work Life Balance	<input type="checkbox"/>

'Liveability' is an ancient theme

Classical Roots in 'Eudaemonia'

In his *Nicomachean Ethics*, (1095a15–22) [Aristotle](#) says that eudaimonia means 'doing and living well'. The term is sometimes translated as 'happiness' or 'flourishing'

The treatise begins with a discussion of *eudaimonia*; followed by an examination of the nature of *areté* ("virtue," "excellence") and the character traits that human beings need in order to live life at its best. The treatise examines the conditions in which praise or blame are appropriate, and the nature of pleasure and friendship; near the end of the work, we find a brief discussion of the proper relationship between human beings and the divine (dictionary of philosophy

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Let us resume our inquiry and state, in view of the fact that all knowledge and every pursuit aims at some good, what it is that we say political science aims at and what is the highest of all goods **achievable by action**. Verbally there is very general agreement; for both the general run of men and people of superior refinement say that **it is happiness**, and identify **living well and doing well with being happy**; but with regard to **what happiness is** they differ, and the many do not give the same account as the wise. For the former think it is **some plain and obvious thing**, like pleasure, wealth, or honour; they differ, however, from one another- and often even the same man identifies it with **different things**, with health when he is ill, with wealth when he is poor; but, conscious of their ignorance, they admire those who proclaim some great ideal that is above their comprehension. Now some **thought that apart from these many goods there is another which is eudaimonia: happiness or flourishing** self-subsistent and causes the goodness of all these as well. To examine all the opinions that have been held were perhaps somewhat fruitless; enough to examine those that are most prevalent or that seem to be arguable.

Modern Eudaimonia

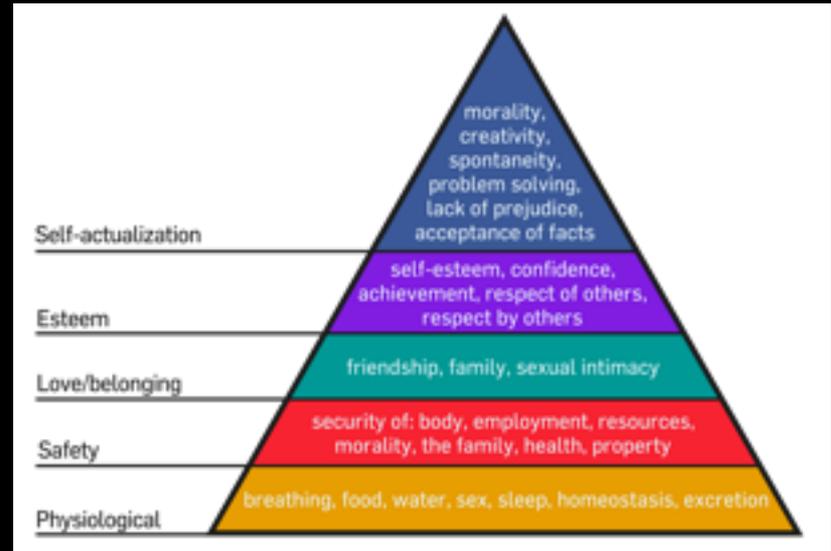
Models of eudaimonia in psychology emerged from early work on self-actualisation and the means of its accomplishment by researchers such as [Erikson](#), [Allport](#), and Abraham [Maslow](#). The psychologist C. D. Ryff highlighted the distinction between *eudaimonia wellbeing*, which she identified as psychological well-being, and *hedonic wellbeing* or pleasure. Building on Aristotelian ideals of belonging and benefiting others, flourishing, thriving and exercising excellence, she conceptualised eudaimonia as a six-factor structure:

- 1 Autonomy
- 2 Personal growth
- 3 Self-acceptance
- 4 Purpose in life
- 5 Environmental mastery
- 6 Positive relations with others.

Modern Eudaimonia

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Human Development Index

- Life expectancy at birth
- [Education index](#): Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling
- Standard of living (GNI per capita)

UNDP began using a new method of calculating the HDI in 2010 — with refinements in Education index

Annual Development Reports of the [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP).

Devised "to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people-centered policies".

To convince the public, academics, and policy-makers that they can and should evaluate development not only by economic advances but also improvements in human well-being.

M

Mahbub Ul Haq (Pakistani economist) proposed the idea. Amartya Sen initially opposed this idea, but he soon went on to help Haq develop the Index in the future. Sen was worried that it was going to be difficult to capture the full complexity of human capabilities in a single index but Haq persuaded him that only a single number would shift the attention of policy-makers from concentration on economic to human well-being.

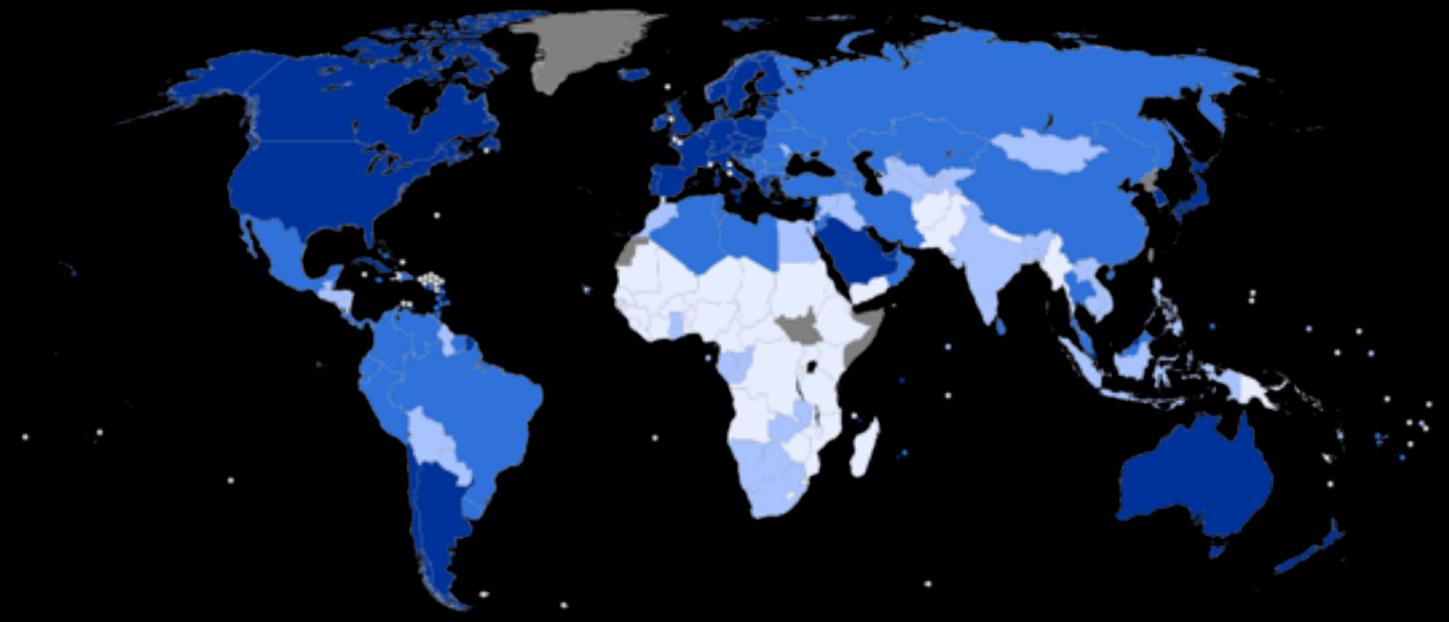


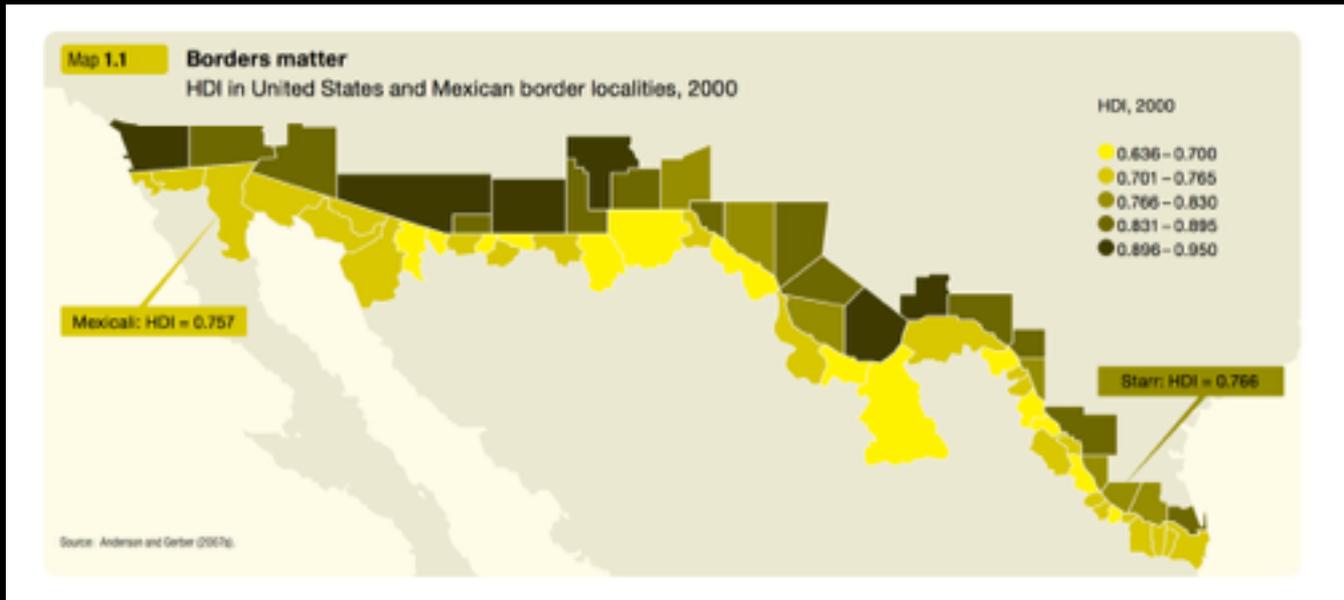
Table 1: Human Development Index and its components

[Download all data](#)

Table 1: Human Development Index and its Components

HDI rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) Value, 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years), 2013	Mean years of schooling (years), 2012 ^a	Expected years of schooling (years), 2012 ^a	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$), 2013	Human Development Index (HDI) Value, 2012	Change in rank, 2012-2013
Very high human development								
1	Norway	0.944	81.5	12.6	17.6	63,909	0.943	0
2	Australia	0.933	82.5	12.8	19.9	41,524	0.931	0
3	Switzerland	0.917	82.8	12.2	15.7	63,762	0.916	0
4	Netherlands	0.915	81.0	11.9	17.9	42,397	0.915	0
5	United States	0.914	78.9	12.9	18.5	52,308	0.912	0
6	Germany	0.911	80.7	12.9	16.3	43,049	0.911	0
7	New Zealand	0.910	81.1	12.5	19.4	32,569	0.908	0
8	Canada	0.902	81.5	12.3	15.9	41,887	0.901	0
9	Singapore	0.901	82.3	10.2 ^b	15.4 ^c	72,371	0.899	3
10	Denmark	0.900	79.4	12.1	16.9	42,680	0.900	0

69	Turkey	0.739	75.3	7.6	14.4	18,291	0.736	0
70	Kazakhstan	0.737	66.5	10.4	15.0	19,441	0.735	0
71	Mexico	0.736	77.5	8.5	12.6	15,854	0.735	-1
71	Seychelles	0.736	73.2	9.4 ^e	11.6	24,632	0.735	-1



Human Development Index Report, 2009 (10)
Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development. UNDP
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data-explorer>

Anderson, J. B. and J. Gerber. 2007. "Data Appendix to Fifty Years of Change on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Growth, Development, and Quality of Life." <http://latinamericanstudies.sdsu.edu/BorderData.html>







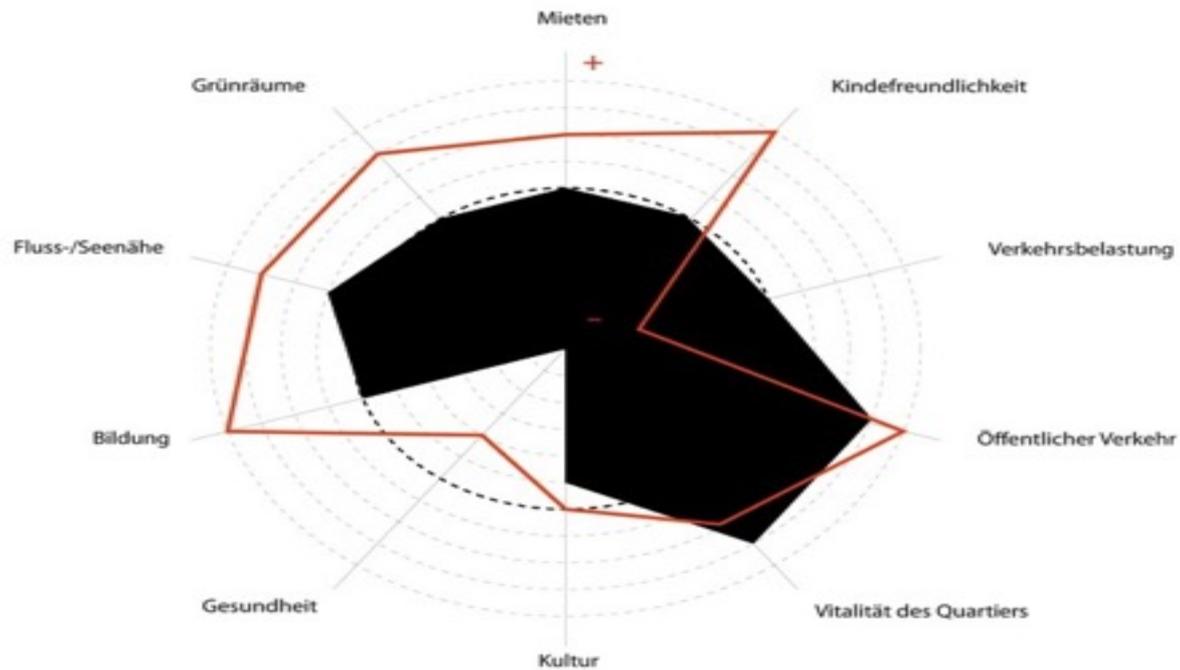


Liveability for whom? When? Where?

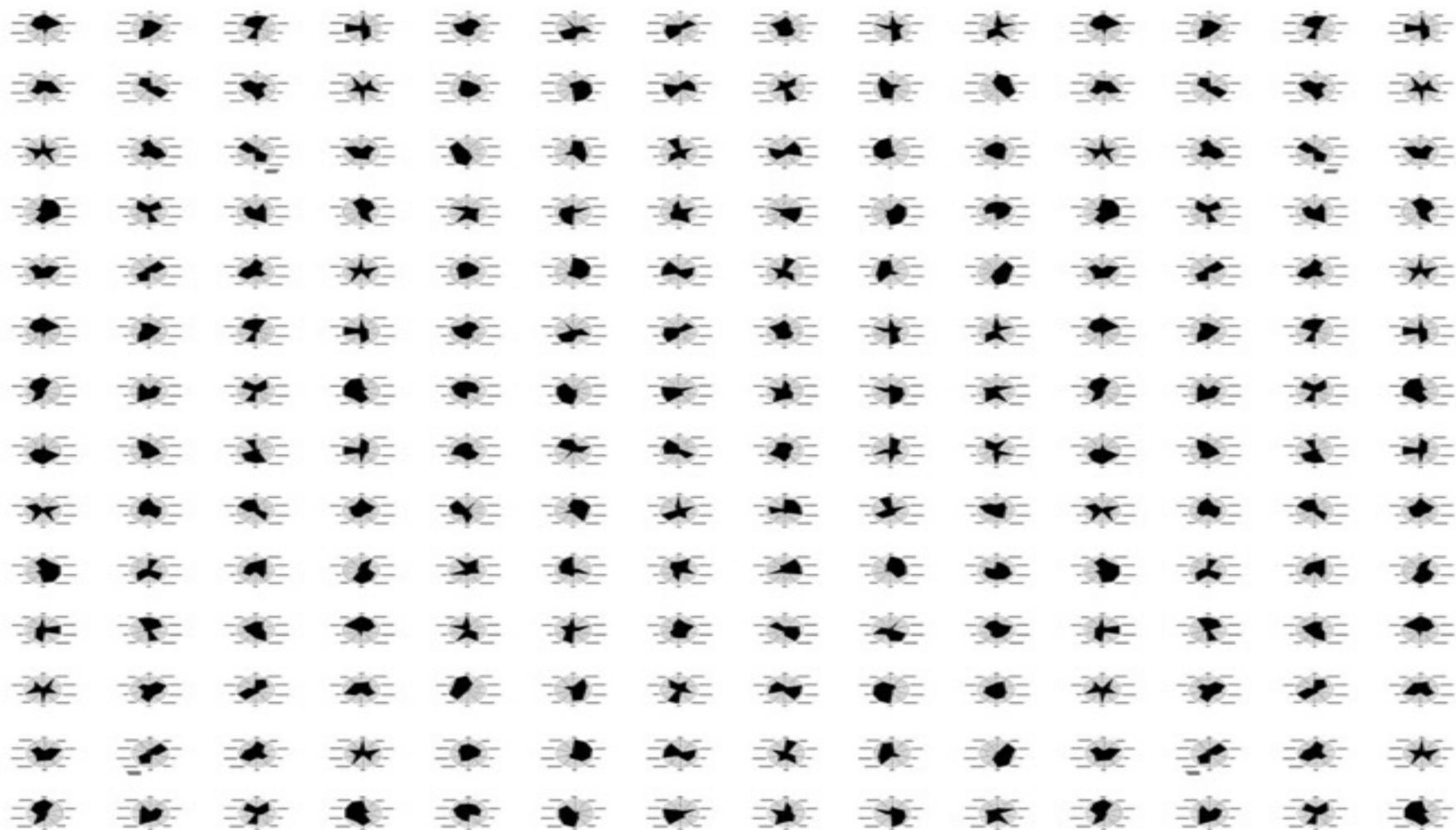
Paradoxes of 'liveability'

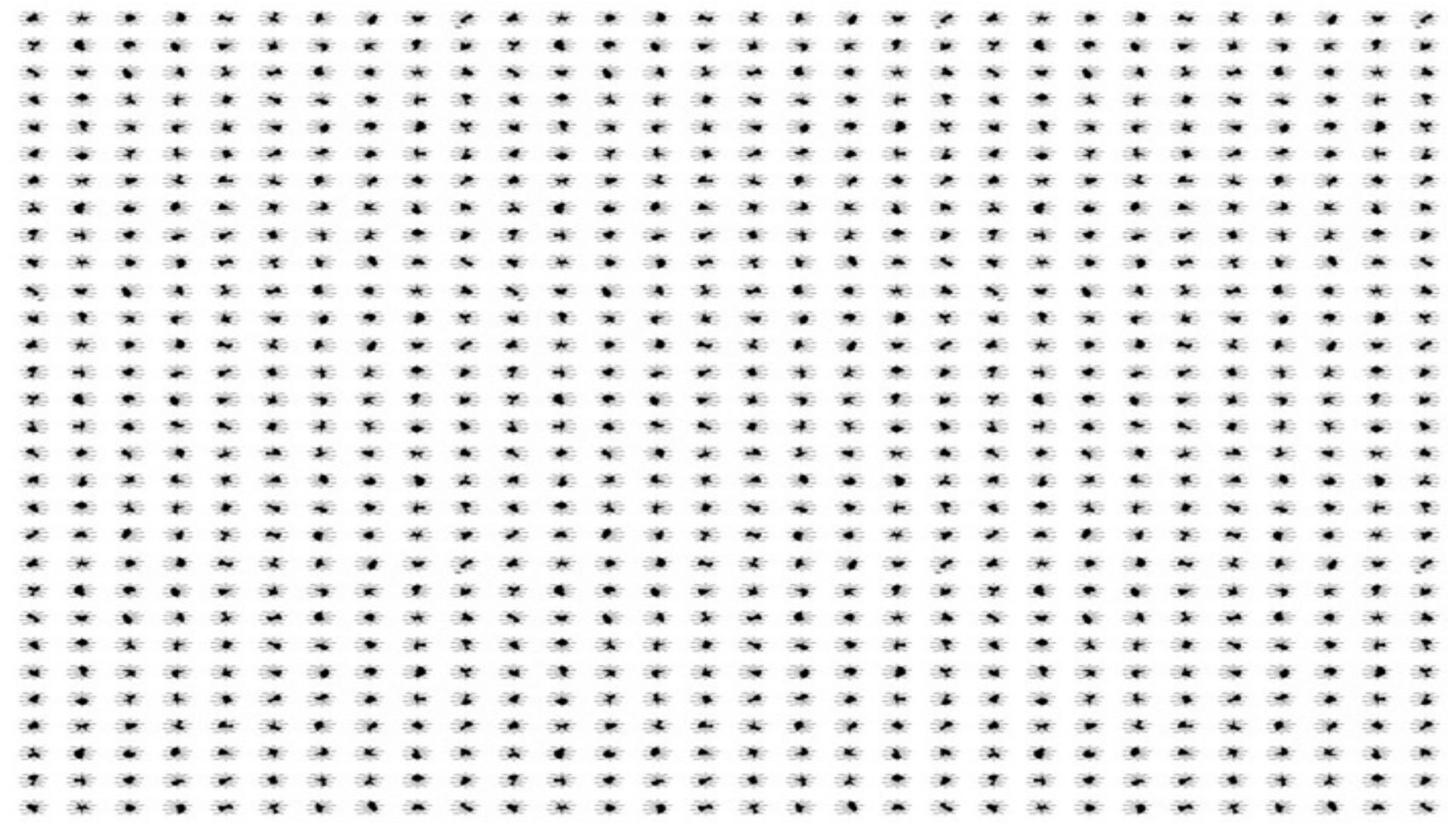
Fragility and danger of universal standards

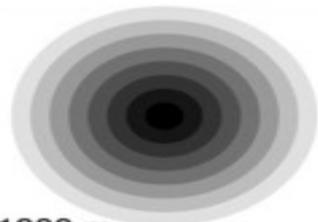
YOUCITY



PRIORITÄT
BEWERTUNG







1000 m
See und Flüsse



300 m
Bildungseinrichtungen



200 m
Gesundheitseinrichtungen



300 m
Kultureinrichtungen



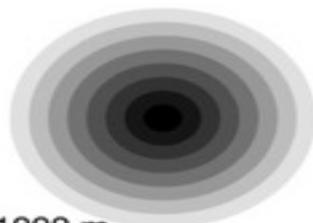
50 m
Vitalität



200 m
Öffentlicher Nahverkehr



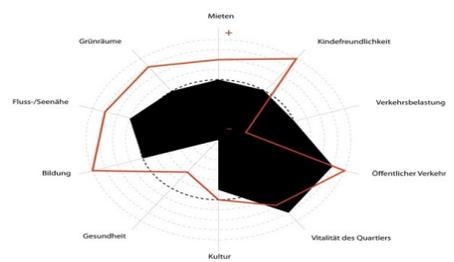
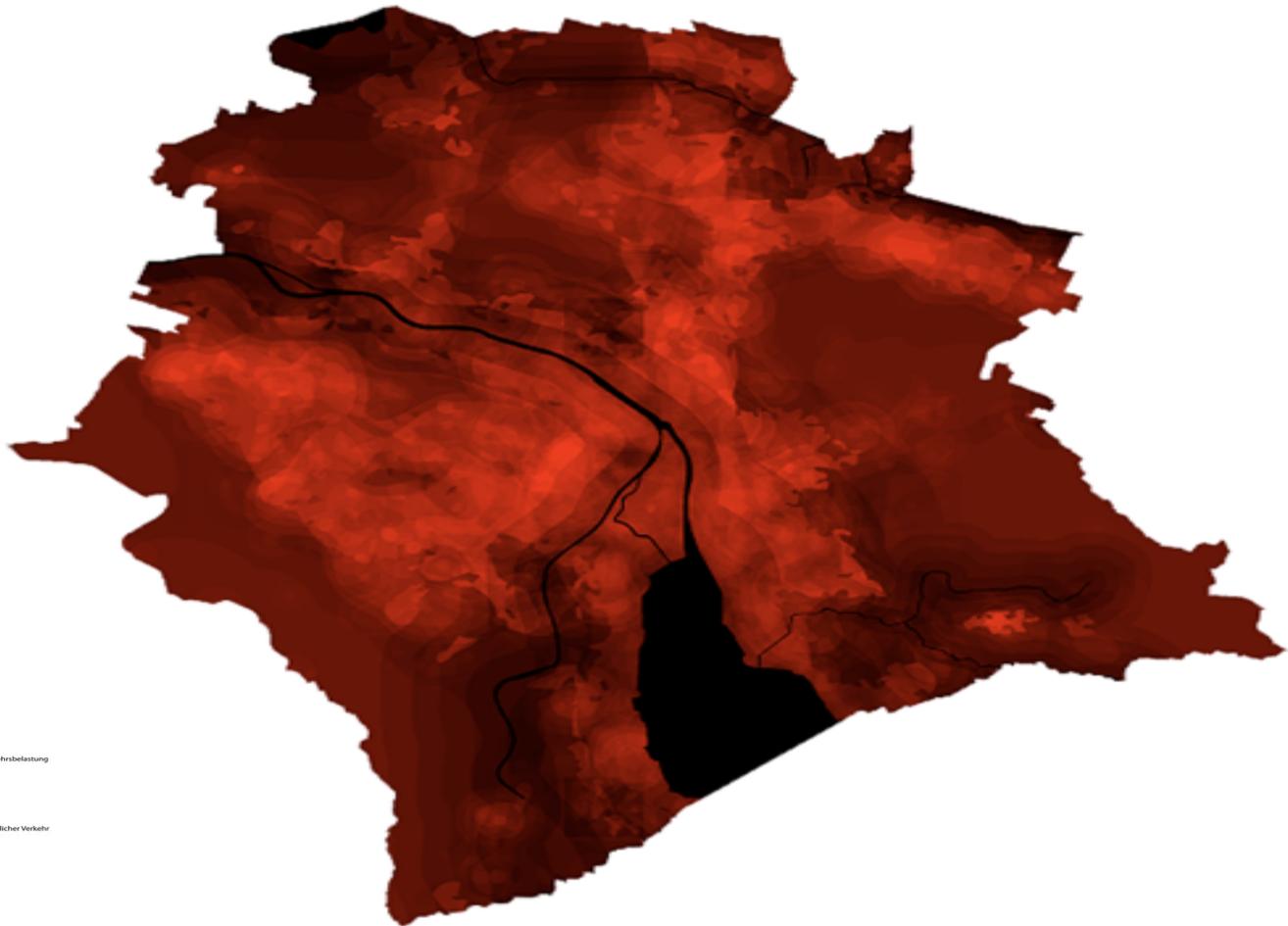
150 m
Kinderfreundlichkeit



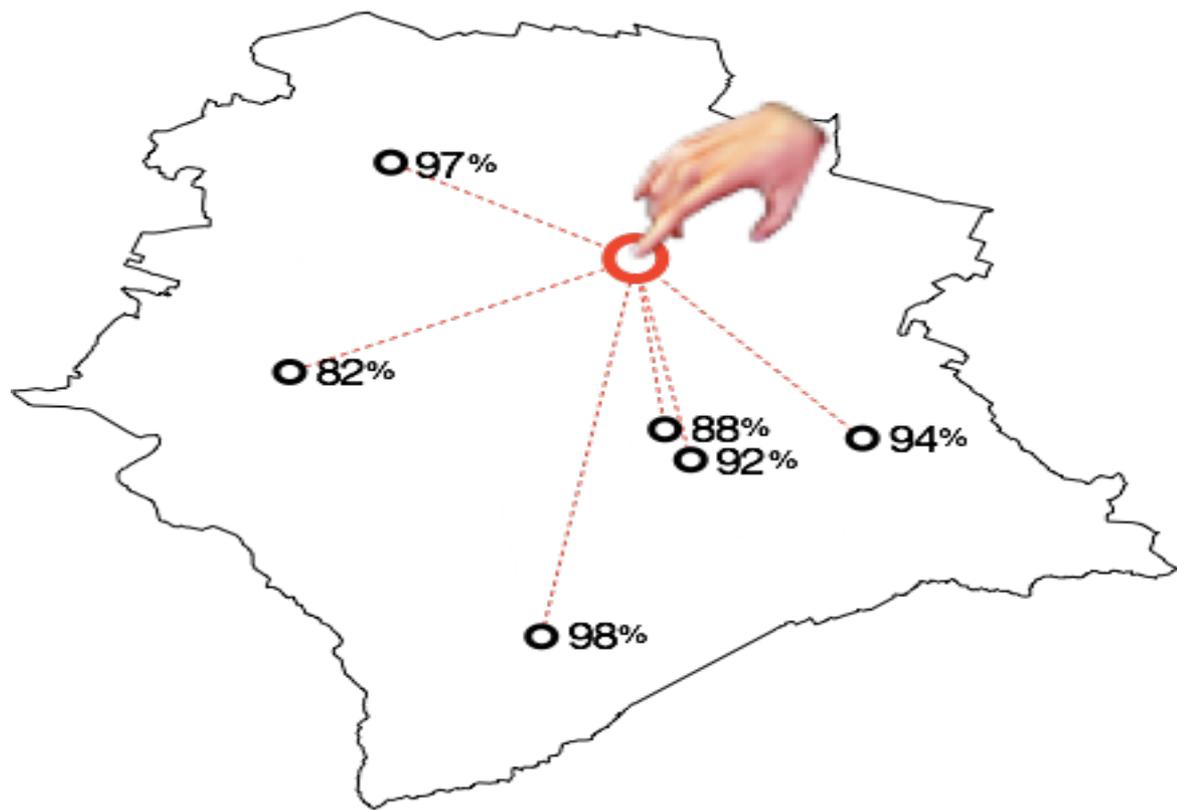
1000 m
Wald und Grünräume

600 - 4000 CHF
Miethöhe

0 - 44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ NO₂
Verkehrsbelastung



PRIORITÄT
BEWERTUNG

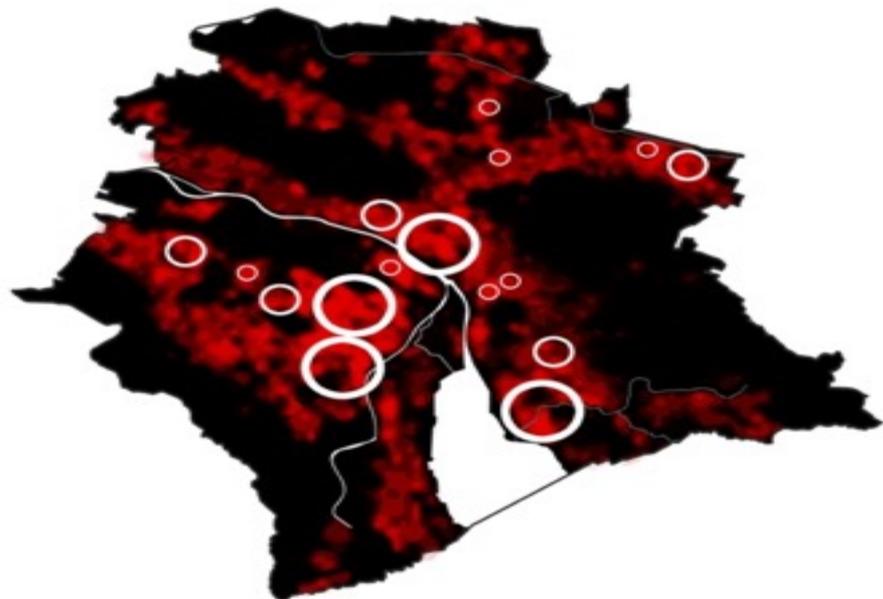


98% *Arbeits-*
 Gesundheit
 Fläch- und Bauelemente
 Bildung
 Gesundheitswesen
 Kultur
 Öffentliche Verwaltung
 Verkehr
 Umwelt
 Wirtschaftswissenschaften

97% *Arbeits-*
 Gesundheit
 Fläch- und Bauelemente
 Bildung
 Gesundheitswesen
 Kultur
 Öffentliche Verwaltung
 Verkehr
 Umwelt
 Wirtschaftswissenschaften

94% *Arbeits-*
 Gesundheit
 Fläch- und Bauelemente
 Bildung
 Gesundheitswesen
 Kultur
 Öffentliche Verwaltung
 Verkehr
 Umwelt
 Wirtschaftswissenschaften

YOU CITY ZÜRISPOTS



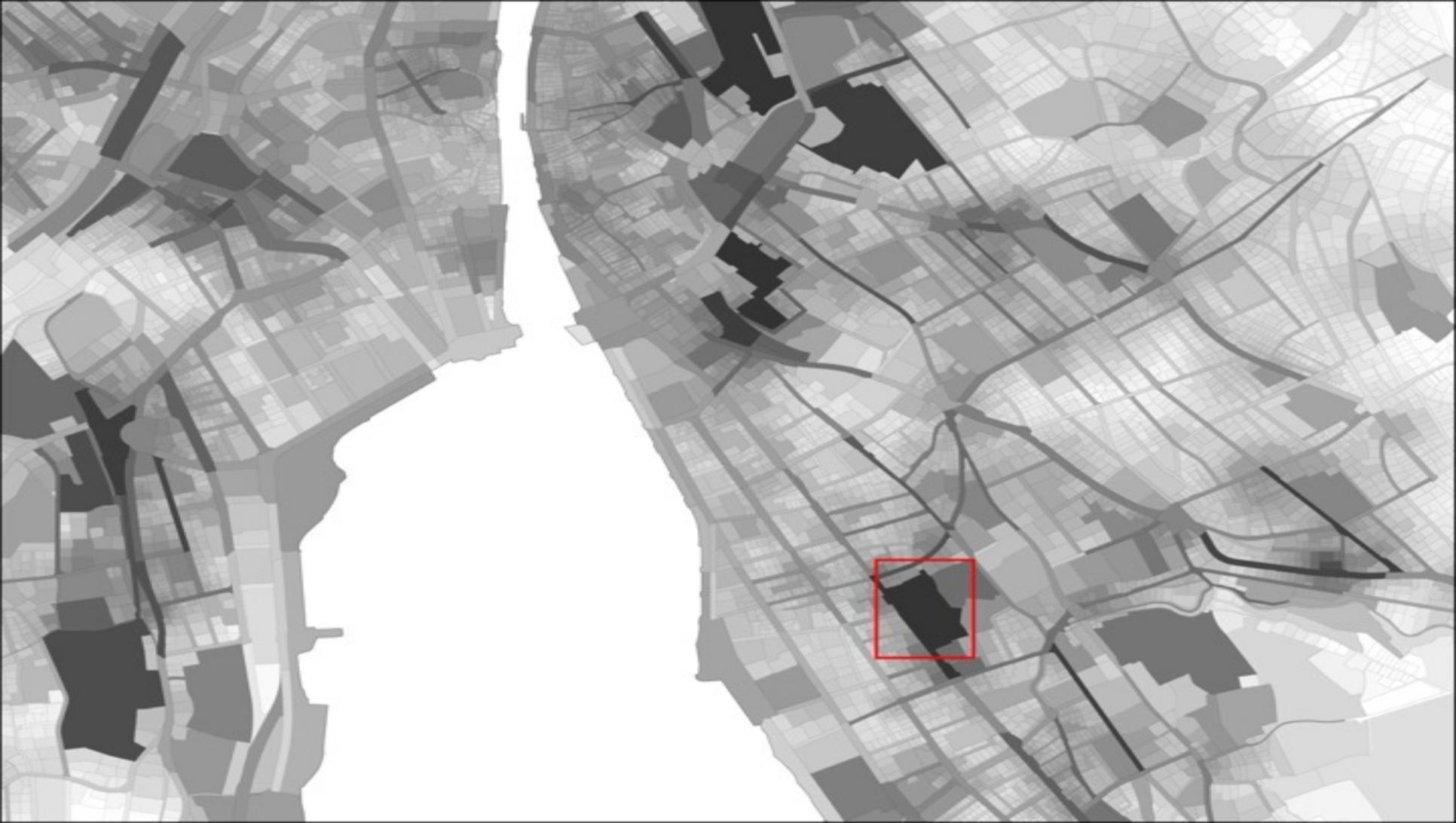
98,7% Escher Wyss

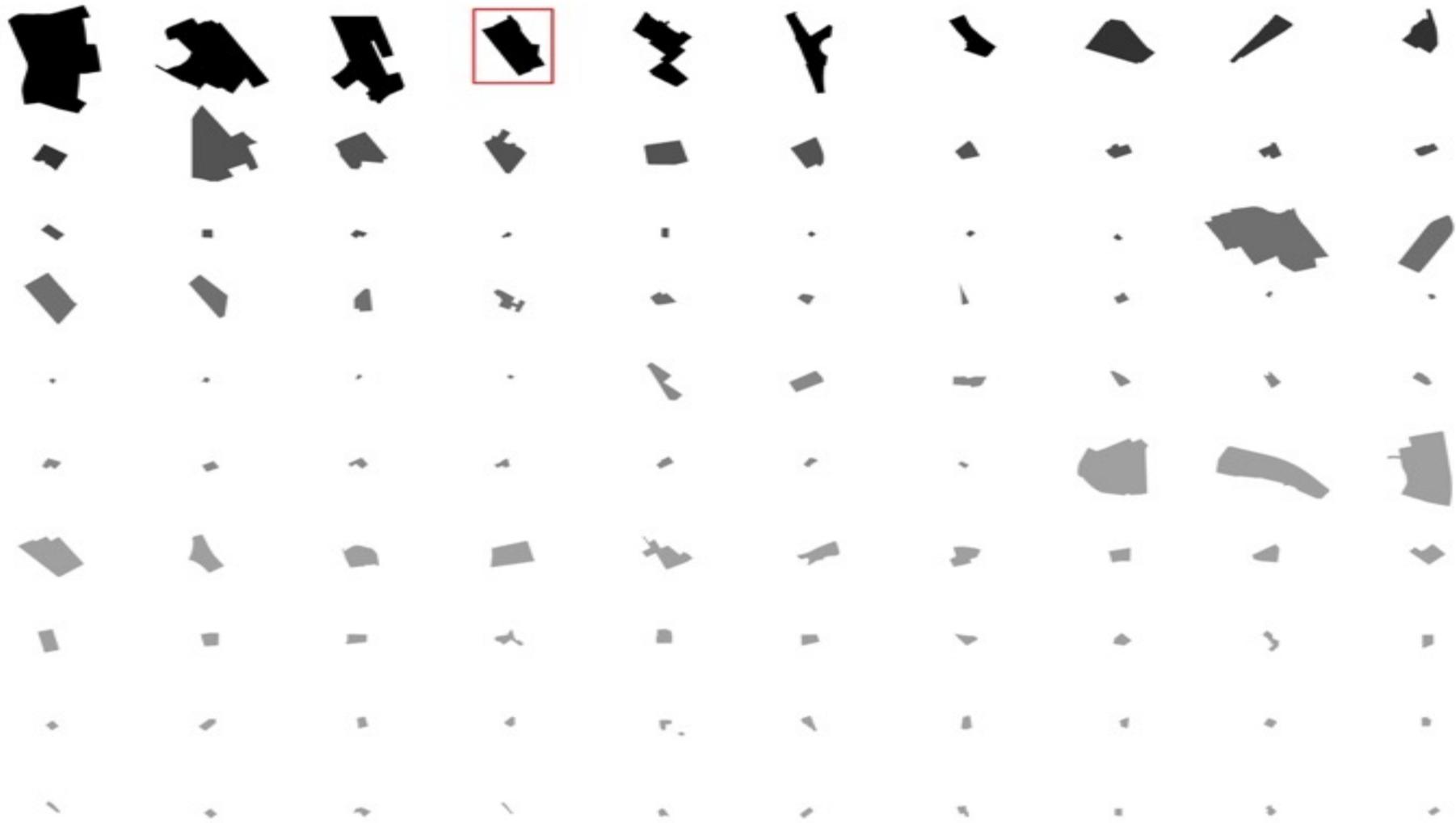


96,3% Hottingen



91,6% Tonhalle Areal





AUFTRAG

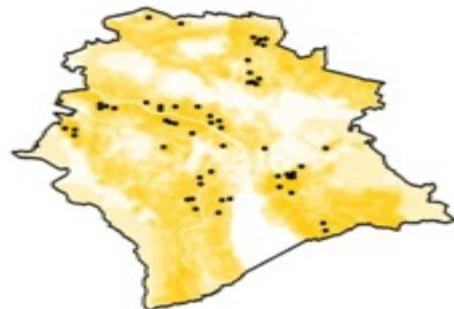
Auftraggeber UBS Real Estate Switzerland AG
Suchprofil Entwicklung hochwertiger Wohnimmobilien

EINGABE

Bauzone	Q1/Q5d	17%
Steuerlast	6,2 %	13%
Einkommensdurchschnitt	> 8000,- CHF	7%
Altersdurchschnitt	45 - 60 Jahre	28%
Grünräume	0 - 300 Meter	9%
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte	11%
Vitalität	mittel	6%

RESULTAT

Identifizierte Objekte **74**
Trefferquote **87%**
274 weitere Treffer im Bereich 70 - 80%



97,2%

Mainaustrasse 34
Seefeld

Bauzone	Q1/Q5d
Steuerlast	6,3 %
Einkommensdurchschnitt	7500,- CHF
Altersdurchschnitt	55 Jahre
Grünräume	290 Meter
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte
Vitalität	mittel



95,2%

Mainaustrasse 34
Seefeld

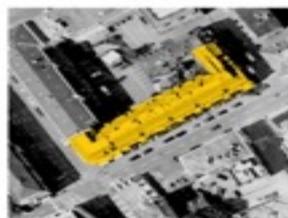
Bauzone	Q1/Q5d
Steuerlast	6,3 %
Einkommensdurchschnitt	7500,- CHF
Altersdurchschnitt	55 Jahre
Grünräume	290 Meter
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte
Vitalität	mittel



94,6%

Mainaustrasse 34
Seefeld

Bauzone	Q1/Q5d
Steuerlast	6,3 %
Einkommensdurchschnitt	7500,- CHF
Altersdurchschnitt	55 Jahre
Grünräume	290 Meter
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte
Vitalität	mittel



92,0%

Mainaustrasse 34
Seefeld

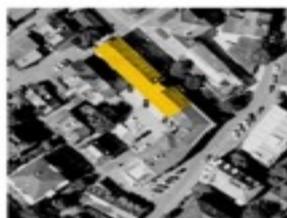
Bauzone	Q1/Q5d
Steuerlast	6,3 %
Einkommensdurchschnitt	7500,- CHF
Altersdurchschnitt	55 Jahre
Grünräume	290 Meter
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte
Vitalität	mittel



89,9%

Mainaustrasse 34
Seefeld

Bauzone	Q1/Q5d
Steuerlast	6,3 %
Einkommensdurchschnitt	7500,- CHF
Altersdurchschnitt	55 Jahre
Grünräume	290 Meter
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte
Vitalität	mittel



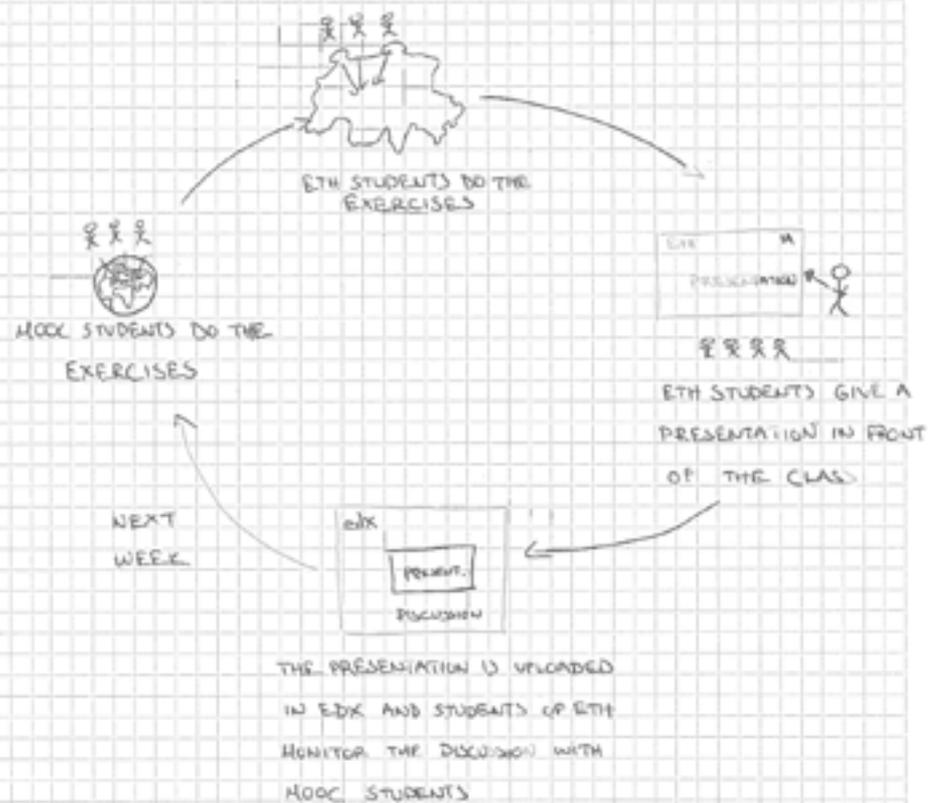
89,7%

Mainaustrasse 34
Seefeld

Bauzone	Q1/Q5d
Steuerlast	6,3 %
Einkommensdurchschnitt	7500,- CHF
Altersdurchschnitt	55 Jahre
Grünräume	290 Meter
Kultureinrichtungen	hohe Dichte
Vitalität	mittel







MOOC discussion panel presentations

Discussion Panel: The MOOC platform offers to participants a space for discussion called the 'Discussion Panel'. This tool enables the integration between participants from around the world in order to share experiences and knowledge.

Aim of presentations: Each week, starting on February 29, 2016, one group of ETH students from this course will present to the whole class a **summary** of the MOOC discussion panel from the previous week. Each ETH Student group has to highlight **3 main contributions** from MOOC participants and give their own opinion. The presentation time is up to 10 minutes followed by a discussion.

Technical discussion

- You inscribed in the course and the MOOC
- You sent the first exercise
- You connected to the MOOC discussion groups
- Suggestions?

Conclusions: Choices for increasing the liveability of cities

- Transform existing cities towards more liveability
- Design and build new livable cities
- Move to best areas of most liveable cities



Transform existing cities towards more liveability

Design and build new livable cities



Move to „best“ areas of most liveable cities, based on Eudaimonia

