

## **Quality of Life Index**

Presentation to the Fifteenth Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

21-23 October 2024 | Oslo, Norway



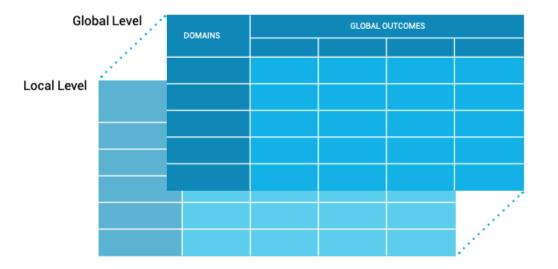
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#### A new Global/Local tool to help communities measure what matters the most to them

- Tracks quality of life at both global and local levels
- A bespoke tool designed to enhance local decision making
- Rooted in the Global Urban Monitoring Framework (endorsed by the Statistical Commission in 2022)



Contributes to accelerate the delivery of the SDGs



#### Designed through a highly consultative process

- The Index is organized around 9 quality of life domains (urban systems)
- The Global Layer consists of 28 + 1 indicators (linked to the SDGs)
- The Local Layer is designed by the community via a theory of change workshop
- Indicators are both objective and subjective
- Leverages conventional and unconventional forms of data





### **Global Layer of Indicators**

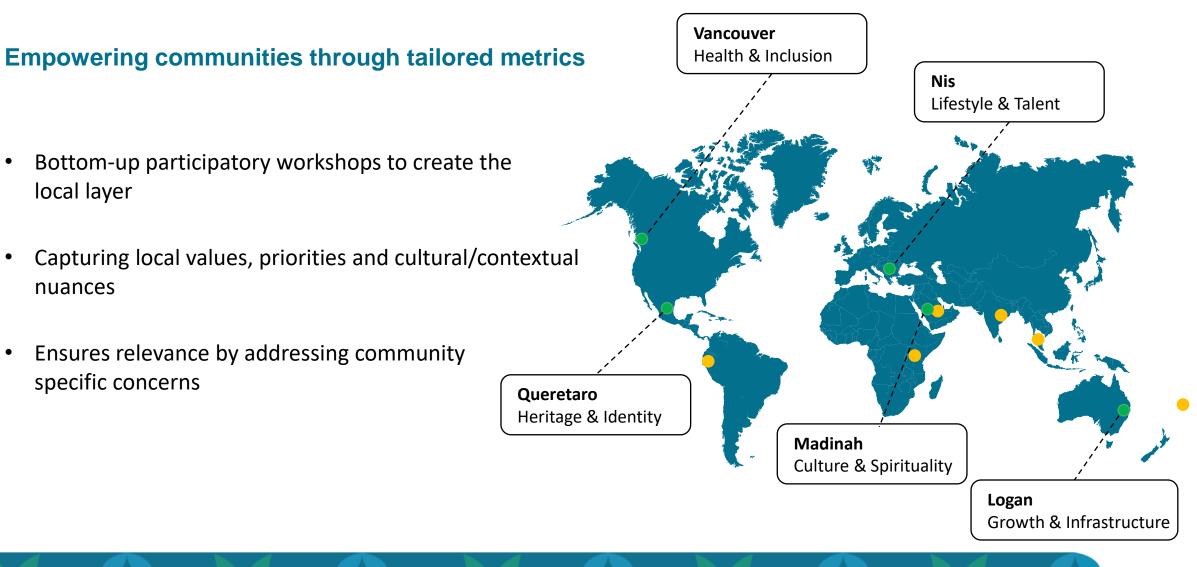
| Domain                       | Indicator                     | Description   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Basic Services &<br>Mobility | Safe walking after dark       | Proportion of people seen in their neighborhood after dark + Proportion of the population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live after dark (SDG 16.1.4) |
|                              | Public transport access       | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (SDG 11.2.1)  |
|                              | Digital connectivity          | Mobile internet penetration, speed and latency  |
|                              | Public transport satisfaction | Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of the public transport in the city   |
| Culture &<br>Recreation      | Cultural diversity            | Median number of visits to cultural sites, sporting or recreation facilities  |
|                              | Cultural dwell                | Median dwell time of people in identified leisure and recreation sites per month  |
|                              | Cultural satisfaction         | Percentage of population satisfied with public sport and cultural facilities provided by the city   |
| Economy                      | Job satisfaction              | Proportion of the working population reporting strongly agree or agree with the statement 'it is easy to find a good job in my city'                                      |
|                              | Unemployment                  | Average annual unemployment rate (by age and gender) (SDG 8.5.2)  |
|                              | Poverty                       | Percentage of population living below the national poverty line (SDG 1.2.1)   |
| Education                    | Completion rate               | Completion rate (elementary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) (SDG 4.1.2)  |
|                              | Education satisfaction        | Percentage of population satisfied with the quality of public schools and educational facilities in the city  |
| Environment                  | Air quality                   | Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population weighted) (SDG 11.6.2)  |
|                              | Tree canopy cover             | Change (from last year) in green space per capita   |
|                              | Climate confidence            | Proportion of population that feels 'somewhat not concerned' or 'not concerned at all' about their cities' future in light of climate change                              |
|                              | Proximity to public space     | Percentage of households living within 15 minutes of public open space (by foot)  |
|                              | Green space satisfaction      | Percentage of population satisfied with the green spaces provided by the city   |



## **Global Layer of Indicators (continued)**

| Domain                | Indicator               | Description   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Governance            | Public satisfaction     | Proportion of population that are happy with the local public administration  |
|                       | Public trust            | Percentage of population that reports having confidence in local law enforcement institutions (i.e., police and courts)                                   |
|                       | Crime & safety          | Intentional homicide rate (SDG 16.1.1)  |
| Health &<br>Wellbeing | Mental health           | Average overall mental health rating  |
|                       | Healthy life expectancy | Healthy life expectancy at birth (HALE)   |
|                       | Health satisfaction     | Percentage of population satisfied with public healthcare facilities provided by the city   |
| Housing               | Housing affordability   | Shelter cost to income ratio  |
|                       | Housing satisfaction    | Proportion of population reporting it is easy to find good housing in my city at a reasonable price   |
| Social Cohesion       | Sense of belonging      | Proportion of population that reports very or somewhat strong sense of attachment to their city   |
|                       | Social support networks | Proportion of the population that reports having people to turn for help (family, friends and neighbors)  |
| Benchmark             | Life satisfaction       | Taking everything in your life into consideration, on a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being very unsatisfied) how satisfied are you with your life these days? |







SDGs are an important guiding framework for cities, but nearly half of the SDGs are off track

- Direct SDG monitoring 7 indicators are taken directly from the SDGs (scale up to 100+ cities)
- A QoL Lens to the SDGs 2 cities are developing QoL focused VLRs enriching the development narrative (Nis, Serbia & Udon Thani, Thailand)
- Harmonizes policy interventions Provides a tool to demonstrate how progress towards the SDGs is tangibly impacting quality of life
- New sources of data Innovative forms of data are helping to provide new insights and plug data gaps (mobile phone data, satellite imagery, social media-based surveys)



# Quality of Life Accelerating SDGs Through Innovation

- Combines traditional and non-traditional data sources (administrative data, mobile pings, satellite imagery, social media)
- Complements objective indicators with subjective indicators (quantity and quality)
- Validates data through triangulation (revealed preferences)
- Paints a fuller picture to advance concrete, integrated and targeted policies





### **Quality of Life Data Visualizations**

Globe Cities - What is QoLi? English

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Explore Impact Map

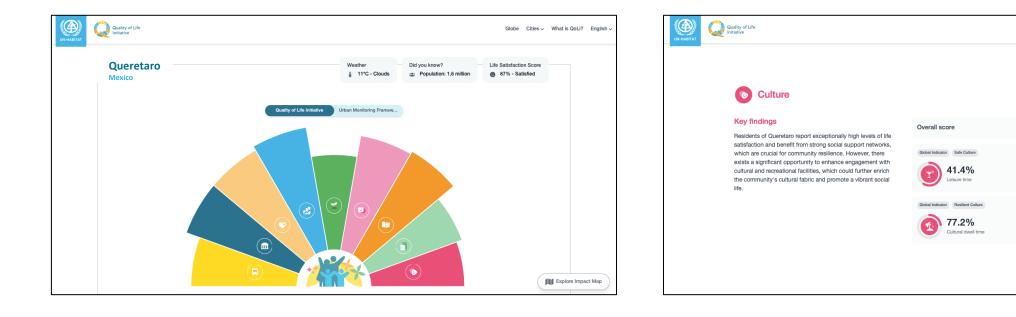
All Global View Local View

Global Indicator Inclusive Culture

68.6%

92%

#### Innovative and interactive QoL Index Platform for data visualization and decision support



Platform to be showcased at World Urban Forum 12

## Thank You



Quality of Life Initiative



