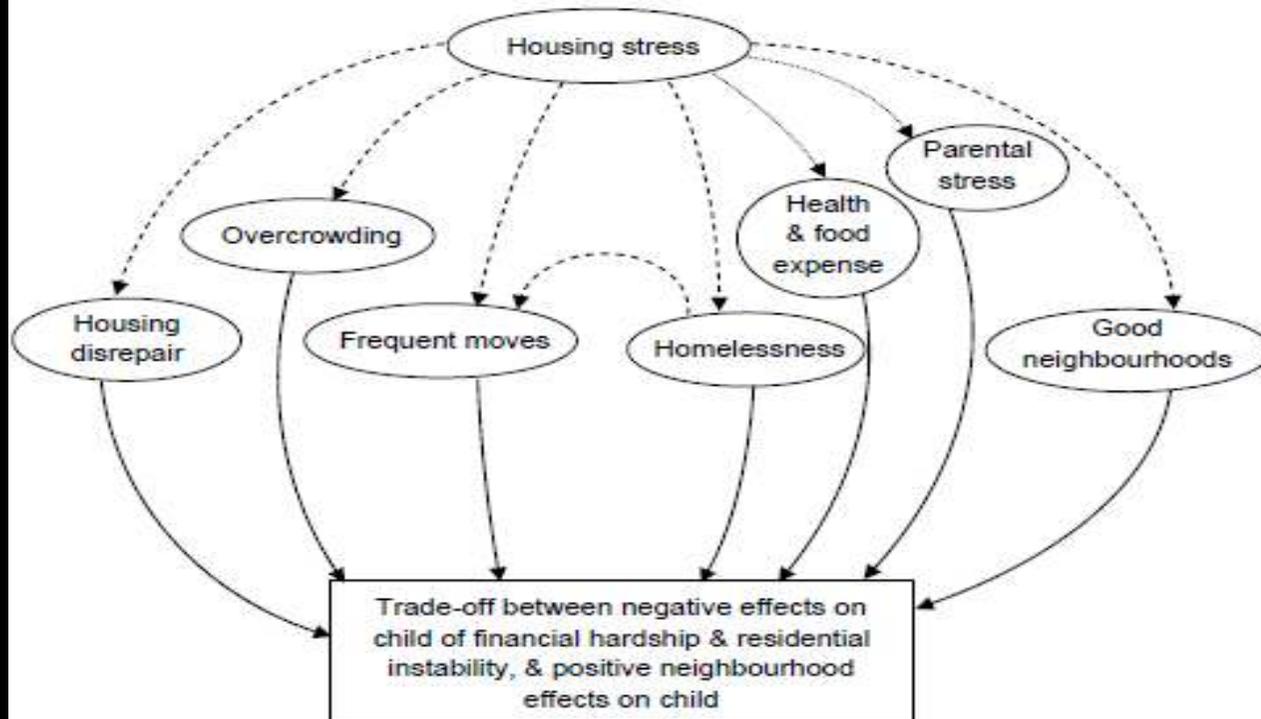


Housing & Children

Figure 3: Interrelationships between housing affordability and other variables



Dockery, A.M. et al. (2010) *Housing and children's development and wellbeing: a scoping study*. AHURI Final Report No. 149. Melbourne: Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute.

Liveable Cities?

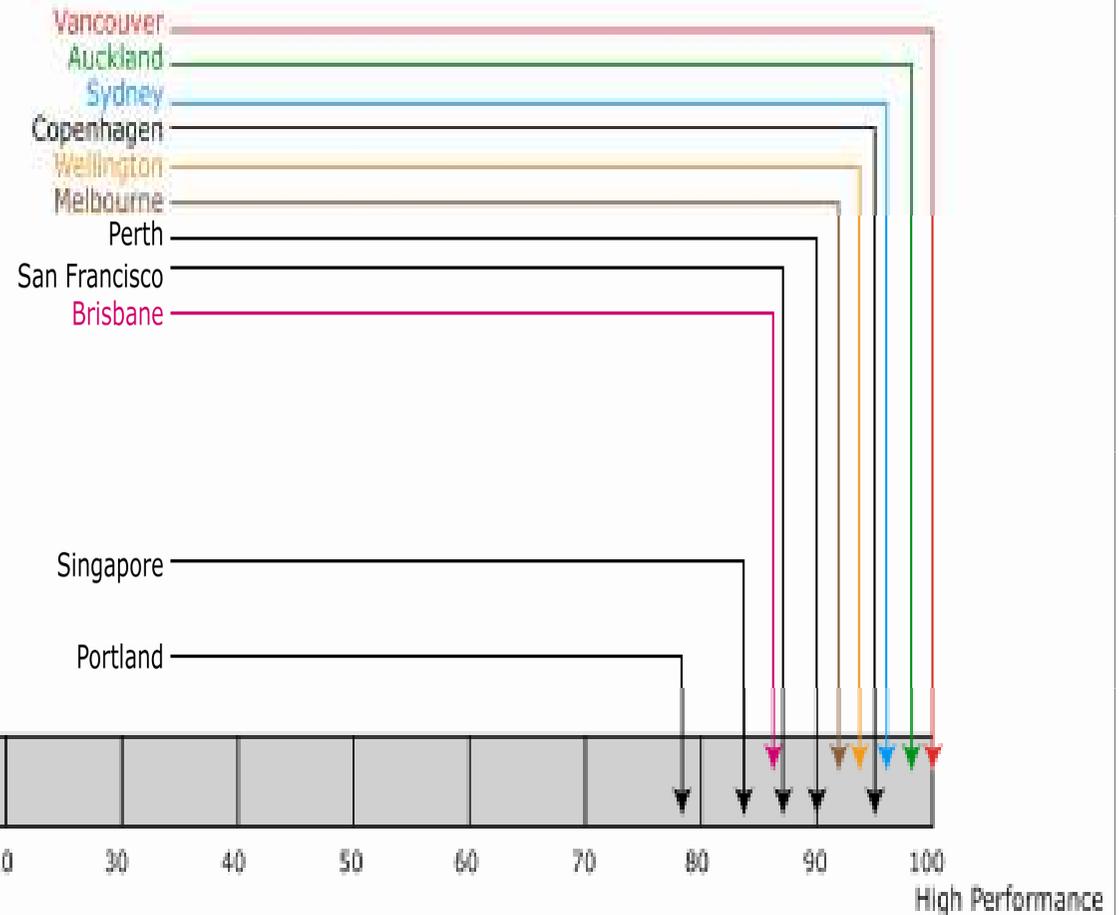
The major international liveability studies:

- Mercer Quality of Living Survey
- Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Quality of Life Index
- Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey
- Jones Lang LaSalle City Governance Index
- Anholt City Brands Index
- GaWC World Cities Index
- Monocle Global Quality of Life Survey



Liveable Cities?

Mercer Quality of Life Index (2007)



Liveable Cities?



Mercer Quality of Life Index (2007)

Dimension	Indicators
Skilled labour force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of population secondary school completion 2. % of population with tertiary qualifications 3. % of employees in advanced producer services
Innovative capacity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of universities per 100,000 persons 2. Patent applications per capita
Liveability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income Inequality 2. Housing affordability (median house price over median income) 3. Violent crimes recorded per 100,000 persons
Connectivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of households with access to internet 2. Airport passenger numbers per year 3. Kilometres of fixed rail per square kilometre 4. Transport mode share for journey to work
Cultural capital	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of employees in cultural services industry 2. Number of international visitor nights stayed 3. % of foreign born persons
Governance (Effectiveness)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council Budget Net Surplus 2006/2007 (\$AUD) 2. Council Rates Revenue 2006/2007 (AUD)
Environmental Performance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid waste to landfill 2. Walking and cycling to work 3. Residential Recycling

Liveable Cities?



Attributes comprising the Australian Cities Liveability Index



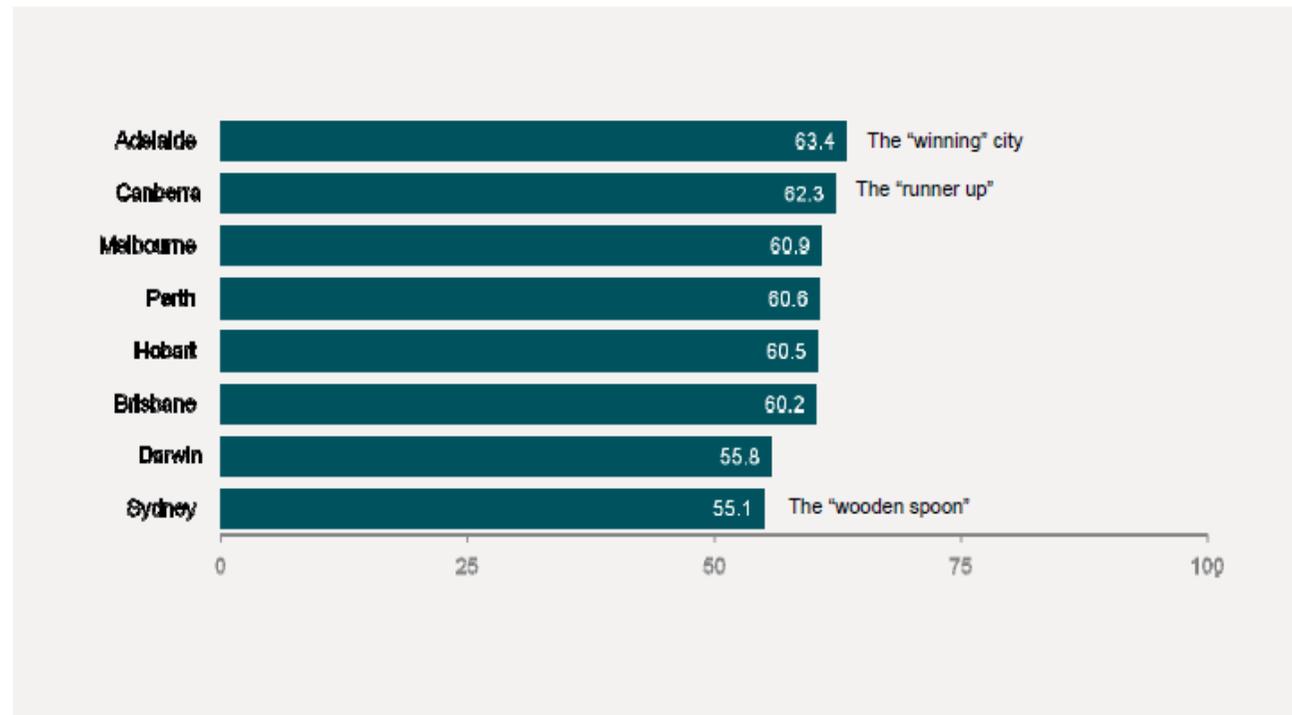
The following outlines the 17 attributes that the Liveability Index uses to define whether a city is a good place in which to live. Respondents were asked to rank the relative importance of each attribute and were also asked whether they agree or disagree that their city exhibits each attribute.

1. The look and design of the city (the buildings, streetscapes and cityscape) is attractive
2. The city is clean, well maintained and unpolluted
3. There is a wide range of recreational outdoor environments (like parks and playgrounds, cycle paths, beaches, countryside etc)
4. There is a wide range of cultural entertainment options (like cafes, restaurants, markets, theatres, nightspots, and sporting events)
5. There is a good public transport service
6. There is a good road network and minimal traffic congestion
7. It is a safe place for people and their property
8. The natural environment is attractive
9. There are good approaches to environmental sustainability and climate change
10. There are good healthcare services
11. There are good schools and other educational facilities
12. There is a good range of quality affordable housing
13. There is a good balance of different housing types (e.g. houses or units)
14. There are good employment and economic opportunities
15. It is an affordable place to have a good standard of living
16. The climate is good
17. There is a diverse range of people who get along well

Liveable Cities?



The liveability score for each Australian capital city

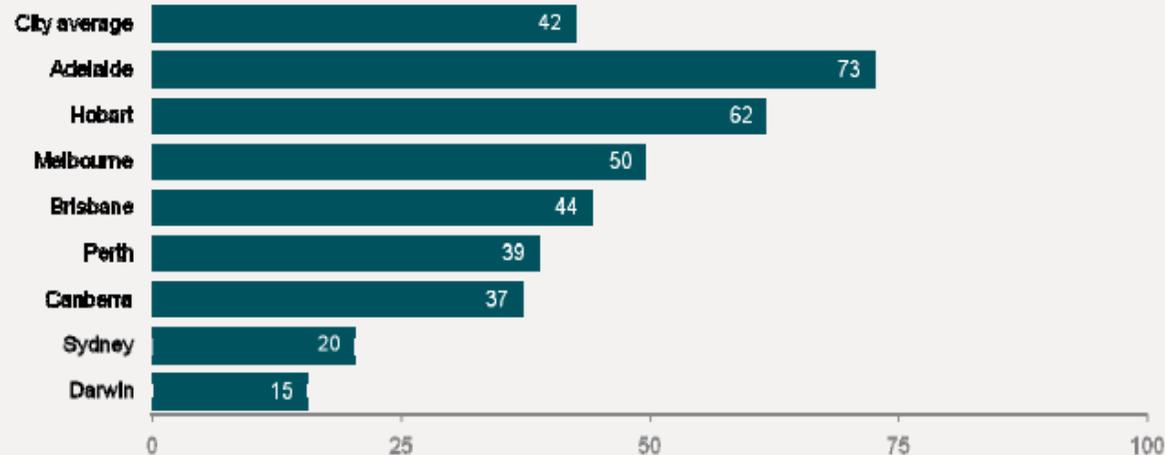


▶ Adelaide has been rated by its residents as Australia's most liveable city, followed by Canberra and Melbourne. There is little separating the liveability of Perth, Hobart and Brisbane, while Darwin and Sydney are significantly less liveable cities in which to live. The following sections outline how each city fared on various aspects; providing an explanation of the factors contributing to their liveability score.

Liveable Cities?



Do residents believe their cities are affordable places to have a good standard of living?



■ % of residents who agree their city is an affordable place to have a good standard of living



On average only 2 out of 5 respondents (42%) agree that their city is an affordable place to have a good standard of living. Results show stark variation in the performance of cities on this attribute with some cities performing far better than others. Almost three quarters of respondents in Adelaide agree their city is affordable while only a small minority of respondents in Sydney or Darwin agree.

Vital Signs



Vancouver Foundation's Vital Signs - Vital Signs research Explorer

Google vital signs vancouver

What has been recorded at last

WILCOFF FOUNDATION'S
Vital Signs
The New Standard

→ People → Economy → Place → Society

Community Conversation Reports

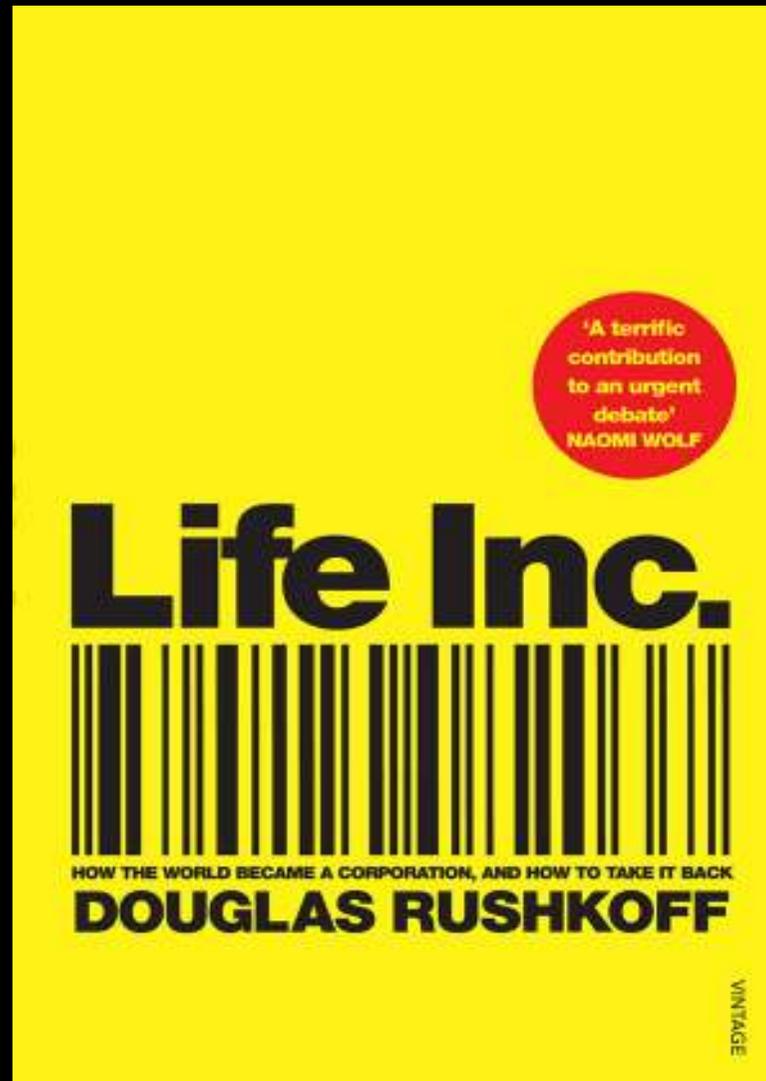
What makes a vibrant community? What kind of services and resources contribute to your quality of life? How do you get to know and connect with your neighbours?

These are the kinds of questions we explored through a series of Community Conversations throughout metro Vancouver in June 2011. The conversations built on Vancouver Foundation's 2010 Vital Signs report. The report discovered that citizens, when they rated the quality of life in their communities, placed the greatest importance on their sense of belonging.

Read what people in your community had to say.



Life Inc



- Alternative / Complementary Currencies
- Fureai Kippu – young people earning credits for looking after elderly people

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ProgBlog

The week in spots
Hello, glad you could join us for the Wikiprogress week in review

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