ECONOMIST IMPACT

Urban Performance Index

Pilot: key findings report

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Foreword

UN-Habitat: Leading the way in sustainable urban development

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is the lead UN agency for urban development. It is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to work on making cities and human settlements socially and environmentally sustainable. UN-Habitat is responsible for leading the monitoring and implementation of the New Urban Agenda, a key framework document on sustainable urban development adopted at the global Habitat III conference in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016, and urban-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 11 on 'making cities and communities sustainable.'

The relationship between the environment, society, and economy in urban areas is of key importance in all regions of the world. There is a need to better understand these interdependencies and the associated constraints to achieving the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. Limited local data and analysis make it challenging for cities to formulate evidence-based policies and build monitoring systems that are needed to facilitate sustainable urban development. With rapid urbanisation and cities serving as drivers of economic expansion, responsible for over 80 percent of the GDP, the role of effective urban planning and management has become critical.

The bi-annual index, developed by Economist Impact in collaboration with and with funding from UN-Habitat, leverages UN-Habitat's Global Urban Monitoring Framework, which comprises key urban metrics used to evaluate the development progress of cities against global benchmarks. The framework is endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and serves as a monitoring tool for UN programmes, bringing a credible and familiar foundation to the new initiative.

UN-Habitat hopes that the main beneficiaries of this initiative will be the residents of participating cities, whose leaders will have gained a new tool for both monitoring progress and generating insights and investments needed to create a more sustainable urban future.

About this report

Economist Impact, in collaboration with and with funding from UN-Habitat, has developed the Urban Performance Index (UPI), a framework designed to gauge sustainable development in cities globally. With precise and comprehensive metrics, the UPI aims to enhance the monitoring of sustainable urban development and enable informed decision-making by facilitating data collection, disseminating knowledge and identifying best practices.

This report covers the main findings of the UPI's pilot programme, which tested the UPI framework across five cities: Dhaka, Bangladesh; Lisbon, Portugal; Mombasa, Kenya; Tijuana, Mexico; and Toronto, Canada. It highlights the key areas of progress on sustainable urban development and uncovers areas that need additional investment.

We would like to thank the following agencies for their collaboration and contributions to compiling and verifying UPI data in their respective cities:

- Tijuana Metropolitan Planning Institute (IMPLAN Tijuana)
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
- Lisbon Municipality
- City of Toronto
- County Government of Mombasa

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Introduction

Cities have become pivotal drivers of global economic expansion, contributing over 80% of the world's GDP.[1] They serve as hubs for opportunity, prosperity, innovation and social-cultural interaction. Projections indicate that the globe's total urban population will surge from 4.4 billion at present to 6.7 billion by 2050.[2]

As urban populations and footprints expand, cities often find themselves on the frontlines of sustainability challenges. Despite occupying only 3% of the Earth's land, cities account for 60-80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions.[3] Given the scale of cities' contribution to climate change and their rapid growth, municipal leaders must swiftly plan for sustainable urban development to align with economic, social and environmental considerations. However, we can only manage what we measure. Achieving inclusiveness, safety, resilience and sustainability objectives first requires the reliable measurement of cities' progress on critical metrics of sustainable urban development.

In pursuit of these objectives, Economist Impact, in collaboration with and with funding from UN-Habitat, has developed the Urban Performance Index (UPI). The UPI aims to enhance urban monitoring and informed decision-making by facilitating data collection, disseminating knowledge and identifying best practices among cities worldwide. It serves as a tool to assess cities' sustainable development, emphasising environmental friendliness, social inclusiveness, economic viability and resilience. The UPI is tailored for policymakers, private sector actors, academics and city experts to strive for more sustainable and reliable outcomes for municipalities worldwide.

Using UN-Habitat's Global Urban Monitoring Framework[4] as a foundation, the UPI evaluates cities across three domains—Urban society, Urban economy and Urban stewardship. These have been divided into seven sub-domains and 31 indicators, ensuring a holistic examination of sustainable urban development. The Urban society domain focuses on safety, health, inclusiveness and resilience. Urban economy, meanwhile, emphasises a prosperous, equitable and people-oriented economy. The Urban stewardship domain explores how healthy a city's environment is and whether it has fair,

[1] World Bank, "Urban Development Overview", 2023, https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/overview
[2] IUCN, "Cities and Nature", 2023, https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-brief/cities-and-nature
[3] UN Convention to Combat Desertification, "World Cities Day 2020: Better city, better life", 2020, https://www.unccd.int/news-stories/stories/world-cities-day-2020-better-city-better-life
[4] UN-Habitat Urban Monitoring Framework, https://data.unhabitat.org/pages/urban-monitoring-framework

transparent governance. Each domain will be discussed in greater detail in the following sections and a comprehensive framework can be found in Appendix A: Methodology.

This report covers the main findings of the UPI pilot programme, which applied the UPI framework in five cities with varying geographic, economic and social conditions: Dhaka, Bangladesh; Lisbon, Portugal; Mombasa, Kenya; Tijuana, Mexico; and Toronto, Canada. The data collection and compilation process involved active participation from city stakeholders, thereby enhancing collaboration and transparency efforts for the programme as a whole. The UPI does not offer any comparisons, recognising each city's unique characteristics and developmental context. Instead, it offers a nuanced understanding of a city's performance through a comprehensive set of metrics that are crucial for sustainable urban development.

In the subsequent sections, the main strengths and challenges faced by the pilot cities are identified. In doing so, we simultaneously showcase each city's best practices while highlighting any areas requiring further attention and investment for sustainable urban development.

Key findings and highlights from the pilot programme:

Domain 1:

This domain explores how cities ensure a safe, healthy, inclusive and resilient society that offers improved welfare for all.

DOMAIN 1: URBAN SOCIETY		
1.1 Children's wellbeing	**1.2 Health, water and sanitation**	**1.3 Culture, trust and safety**
1.1.1 Under-five mortality rate	1.2.1 Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	1.3.1 Neighbourhood safety
1.1.2 Proportion of vaccinated children	1.2.2 Drinking water services	1.3.2 Cohesion, trust and equality
1.1.3 Children engaged in child labour	1.2.3 Life expectancy at birth	1.3.3 Access to culture
1.1.4 Education completion rate	1.2.4 Food insecurity	1.3.4 Disaster risk reduction strategies
	1.2.5 Adequate housing	

It provides insights into key measures of societal wellbeing that are critical to a city becoming a healthy, vibrant, inclusive and safe place to live. Starting with the most vulnerable members of society, the first subdomain assesses important determinants of children's wellbeing, ensuring that children are safeguarded from harm and have opportunities for development. The second subdomain covers key infrastructural elements of urban development, assessing adequacy of housing, food, health and sanitation systems. Finally, the third focuses on an often-overlooked aspect of urban development: the social fabric of cities. It assesses safety, inclusiveness, cultural adequacy and resilience.

The city of Lisbon's performance is strong in health, water and sanitation, scoring 97.4 out of 100.[5] Lisbon distinguishes itself as an exemplar of best practice with its Wastewater Reuse Plan, incentivising

[5] More details on scoring and normalisation can be found in Appendix A.

the use of reclaimed water. With an investment of €20bn (approximately US$21bn), the city has established a reclaimed water distribution network and plans to utilise over 1 million cubic metres of recycled wastewater by 2030 for irrigating urban parks.[6] Through these efforts, Lisbon intends to 'future-proof' and preserve its water supply, a crucial endeavour given Portugal's recent experiences of prolonged and severe droughts. Additionally, this approach enables Lisbon to expand its green spaces without increasing overall water consumption, thereby enhancing the city's resilience to extreme heat and flooding.[7]

Managing the effects of extreme weather is a priority, with disaster risk management emerging as a notable area of strength within this domain across all pilot cities. Notably, four of the five cities examined have local disaster risk reduction plans. This is pivotal for bolstering cities' economic, social, health and environmental resilience. Specifically, it is imperative for local governments to devise plans tailored to their city's unique circumstances rather than solely relying on national-level strategies.

Dhaka's strides in disaster management and response are particularly noteworthy given the city's unique challenges. The difficulties posed by its location in a highly disaster-prone area, vulnerable to events such as earthquakes and floods, are compounded by rapid urban growth and the proliferation of slums. Key measures taken to improve preparedness for disaster response include establishing a centralised data management system through the Disaster Management Information Centre and fostering collaboration among ministries, agencies and non-government organisations (NGOs) to streamline risk assessment, early warnings and situational analyses.[8] Furthermore, a multi-pronged approach to partnership building for disaster risk reduction has significantly enhanced the government's preparedness and response capabilities. This holistic disaster management strategy involves a hierarchical structure co-ordinating with NGOs, international organisations and community-engaged networks, demonstrating innovative and effective grassroots involvement. It leverages traditional knowledge to minimise the impact of disasters on lives and livelihoods, showcasing Dhaka's commitment to proactive and inclusive preparedness.[9]

Child labour is more closely monitored and reported in low- and middle-income cities and countries compared with high-income ones. Among the pilot cities, for example, no recent estimates of child labour could be found for Lisbon or Toronto. The prevalence of child labour tends to be higher in developing cities due to a variety of socio-economic factors, including poverty, limited access to education and inadequate enforcement of labour laws. Consequently, there is greater awareness and advocacy

[6] C40, "C40-Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards: Safeguarding Lisbon's drinking water to improve water security and circularity", 2022, https://www.c40.org/case-studies/c40-bloomberg-awards-lisbon/
[7] Realdania, "Cities100", 2019, https://realdania.dk/publikationer/faglige-publikationer/cities100-2019-edition
[8] ADPC, "Disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh", 2020, https://www.adpc.net/igo/category/ID1661/doc/2021-nRIu4Y-ADPC-Disaster_Risk_Reduction_in_Bangladesh_Status_Report_2020.pdf
[9] Shammin, M.R., Firoz, R., Hasan, R. (2022). Frameworks, Stories and Learnings from Disaster Management in Bangladesh. In: Haque, A.K.E., Mukhopadhyay, P., Nepal, M., Shammin, M.R. (eds) Climate Change and Community Resilience. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-0680-9_16

surrounding child labour issues in these cities. However, despite significant progress on eliminating child labour in high-income countries, it has not been entirely eradicated: the International Labour Organization estimates that 2 million children in high-income countries are still involved in child labour.[10] Family and community poverty remains a common underlying factor across countries of all income levels. Therefore, efforts to combat child labour should be universal, and all cities must prioritise monitoring and data collection on this critical indicator.

Domain 2:

This domain explores if a city has a prosperous, equitable and people-oriented economy that creates economic opportunities for all.

DOMAIN 2: URBAN ECONOMY	
2.1 Economic access	**2.2 Economic outcomes**
2.1.1 Financial inclusion	2.2.1 Unemployment rate
2.1.2 Informal employment	2.2.2 Median household income
2.1.3 Internet use	2.2.3 Income inequality
2.1.4 Public transport use	2.2.4 Poverty rate
2.1.5 Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	

This domain provides insights into how economic growth is distributed throughout society. Using key economic indicators, it examines the general population's standards of living, access to economic opportunities and long-term viability of development results. Indicators such as income distribution and poverty rates offer insights into how socially equitable urban development is. For urban development to be sustainable, it must create employment opportunities that are environmentally friendly and socially inclusive. Ensuring that economic benefits are shared among different segments of the population is also essential for long-term sustainability. It reduces income inequality and enhances social cohesion, ensuring that all segments of the population can lead fulfilling lives while safeguarding the planet for future generations by promoting more responsible and sustainable ways of working and living.

Tailored strategies to promote poverty reduction and foster inclusive economic growth are imperative for achieving sustainable and equitable urban development. Analysis of poverty rates and income inequality across the five pilot cities revealed a variety of opportunities and challenges. For example, despite low inequality, Mombasa struggles with high poverty. Leveraging its status as a pivotal coastal city and the significant dependence of many of its inhabitants on fishing, Mombasa County has shifted its focus towards diversification in the blue economy to enhance economic prospects.[11] To this end, it has created a specialised unit to integrate the blue economy into the city's governance framework.[12]

[10] International Labour Organization, "Ending child labour by 2025: A review of policies and programmes", 2018, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_653987.pdf
[11] FAO, "Reducing poverty in Kenya's coastal communities", https://www.fao.org/flexible-multipartner-mechanism/success-stories/story-5/ar/
[12] UN Habitat, "City case study: Mombasa", 2021, https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2021/12/blue_economy_case_study_mombasa-final-oct21.pdf

Furthermore, Mombasa has devised a comprehensive strategy for ocean-related investments, spotlighting opportunities in sectors such as water transport, desalination facilities, marine renewable energy, mangrove cultivation, extensive seaweed farming, marine tourism and deep-sea exploration.[13]

In this domain, the low unemployment rate in Tijuana is notable, at just 2.4%, which reflects the expanding post-covid-19 economy in Mexico.[14] However, this data point needs to be considered in the context of the high rate of informal employment in Tijuana, which stands at 37%. Informal jobs are generally lower paying, highly vulnerable to shocks and offer limited protections. For example, in Baja California, the average monthly salary for formal workers in the third quarter of 2023 was 38% higher than for informal workers.[15] While Tijuana's performance in employment generation remains commendable, it is also crucial for the city to promote the formalisation of jobs and improve the overall quality of employment opportunities to ensure a fairer and more sustainable labour market.

Toronto's performance in public transport use stands out as remarkable among North American cities: 15.6% of the labour force in the Toronto metropolitan area uses public transport as their main mode of commuting to work.[16] The city features an extensive and efficient public transport network, including buses, subways and streetcars, which connect the downtown area with suburbs and remote regions. With major lines offering 24-hour service, the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) operates the third-largest public transit system in North America.[17] The city's commitment to green energy is evident in the TTC's eco-friendly bus fleet, aligning with ambitious zero-emission targets.[18] Investments in modernising infrastructure and fostering collaboration between public and private sectors have collectively enhanced the efficiency and accessibility of Toronto's transport system.[19]

[13] Mombasa Investment Corporation, "Blue Economy", https://investmombasa.go.ke/value-addition/
[14] Mexico Business News, "Mexico's Low Unemployment Rate Reveals Labor Challenges", 2023, https://mexicobusiness.news/talent/news/mexicos-low-unemployment-rate-reveals-labor-challenges
[15] Government of Mexico, https://www.economia.gob.mx/datamexico/en/profile/geo/tijuana?peaSelector=peaOption
[16] Statistics Canada, "Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population", https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=toronto&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=4&DGUIDlist=2021S0503535,2021A00053520005,2021A00033520&HEADERlist=49,51,50,48,52
[17] City of Toronto, "Public Transit in Toronto", https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/streets-parking-transportation/transit-in-toronto/
[18] TTC, "TTC Green Initiatives", https://www.ttc.ca/riding-the-ttc/TTC-Green-Initiatives/
[19] Bloomberg, "Why Did America Give Up on Mass Transit? (Don't Blame Cars.)", 2018, https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2018-08-31/why-is-american-mass-transit-so-bad-it-s-a-long-story

Another aspect deserving attention is Mombasa's impressive rate of financial access, with 89.9% of the adult population using at least one formal financial service provider, surpassing Kenya's national rate of 83.7%.[20] A significant contributor to this achievement is the widespread adoption of mobile money, embraced by 88.6% of the city's population. This usage outpaces that of traditional banks (excluding mobile bank accounts), which stands at 51.8%. The key factors driving the high levels of financial inclusion in Mombasa are a supportive regulatory regime, innovative business models and technological advances, particularly in the mobile phone sector.[21] Given that Mombasa's internet usage stands at just 65.5%,[22] there is an opportunity for further enhancing financial access through improved internet access.

Our pilot research revealed a significant data gap in the accessibility of public spaces and transport for disabled individuals across all five of our pilot cities. Collecting data on this indicator is crucial for fostering a more inclusive and equitable society. Accessibility is a shared value not only for persons with disabilities, but also for older people, children, pregnant women and those with temporary injuries, among others. Data on the accessibility for disabled individuals enables cities to identify specific barriers and areas needing improvement. It serves as the groundwork for targeted interventions, policy enhancements and the establishment of environments that empower individuals, irrespective of their abilities.

Domain 3:

This domain examines if a city's environment is healthy, resilient and well managed, and if its governance structures are fair and transparent.

DOMAIN 3: URBAN STEWARDSHIP	
3.1 Urban environment	**3.2 Urban governance**
3.1.1 Solid waste management	3.2.1 Open and representative government
3.1.2 Air quality	3.2.2 Urban planning and authority
3.1.3 Greenhouse gas emissions	3.2.3 Sustainable management of heritage
3.1.4 Open public spaces	3.2.4 Registered births
3.1.5 Sustainable land consumption	

The third domain assesses the environmental impact of urban development and investigates the institutional setup governing urban development processes, including planning, budgeting and oversight. The first subdomain focuses on crucial environmental indicators that directly affect people's quality of life, such as the availability of open public spaces, air quality and waste management. Monitoring these environmental indicators enables governments to evaluate and guide city development plans with a focus on achieving sustainability targets. The second subdomain examines the institutionalisation of sustainable urban development processes and structures, highlighting the importance of public

[20] Finaccess Kenya, "County Level Analysis", https://finaccess.knbs.or.ke/county-level-analysis
[21] USAID, "Better than Cash: Kenya Mobile Money Market Assessment", 2011, https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAC032.pdf
[22] KNBS, "2019 KPHC – Analytical Report on Urbanization Vol. IX", https://www.knbs.or.ke/download/2019-kphc-analytical-report-on-urbanization-vol-ix/

participation mechanisms. This participatory approach ensures that government actions are aligned with the needs and demands of the citizens.

All cities perform strongly on Urban governance, whereas Urban environment presents a more varied picture. Cities demonstrate robust mechanisms for public participation, budget oversight and the provision of digital services, and all five pilot cities benefit from a publicly funded long-term urban development plan. Additionally, the cities excel in sustainable solid waste management, land consumption rates and overall greenhouse gas emissions. However, there is considerable room for improvement in urban air quality and the availability of open public spaces, which are both crucial factors influencing people's quality of life.

Toronto stands out across this domain but particularly in solid waste management, for which it scores 99 out of 100. Launched in 2015, Toronto's Long Term Waste Management Strategy aims to maximise waste diversion from landfills and has set a goal for an impressive 70% residential diversion rate by 2026.[23] This effort is coupled with an intent to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040, one of North America's most ambitious goals.[24] These efforts are part of Toronto's broader strategy to promote a circular economy alongside initiatives like food waste reduction and community recycling programmes, showcasing a holistic approach to urban sustainability.

Another area worth highlighting in this domain is Dhaka's effort to tackle the availability of open public spaces. Although Dhaka still shows significant room for improvement in its share of open public spaces (6.97%), it has been implementing targeted programmes to address this issue. For example, since 2020 Dhaka North[25] has been developing 20 parks and playgrounds through the upgrade, regeneration and greening of urban open spaces, enhancing its overall liveability.[26]

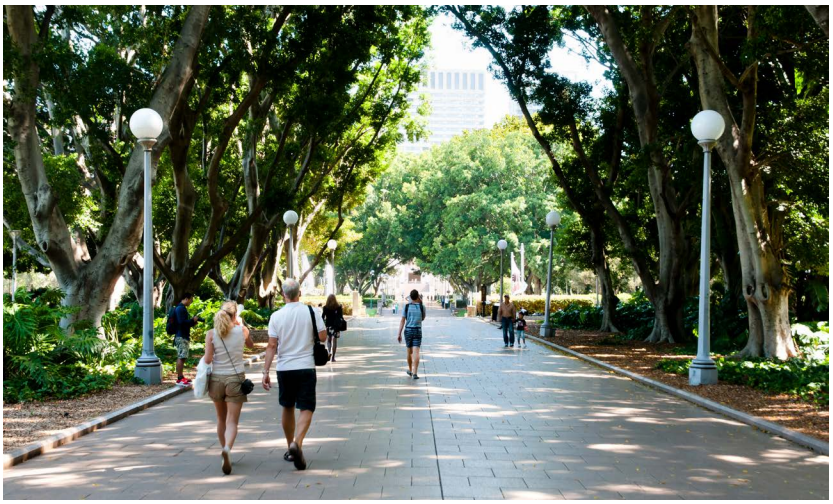
In general, the pilot cities are more actively monitoring indicators for urban stewardship as only a handful of data gaps were observed across the domain. This ongoing effort is crucial for future planning and adaptation to climate change and rapid urbanisation. Ultimately, this ensures the development of resilient and inclusive communities for the future.

[23] City of Toronto, "Waste Strategy Overview", https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/recycling-organics-garbage/long-term-waste-strategy/overview/
[24] City of Toronto, "TransformTO Net Zero Strategy", https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/environmentally-friendly-city-initiatives/transformto/
[25] In 2011 the Government of Bangladesh decided to divide the former Dhaka City Corporation into two corporations for administrative purposes: Dhaka North City Corporation and Dhaka South City Corporation. This division was established to better manage and provide services in the rapidly growing city. Each corporation is responsible for the municipal services in its area, including infrastructure, public health and city management.
[26] C40, "Regeneration of Public Spaces in Dhaka North", 2020, https://www.c40.org/case-studies/dhaka-park-regeneration/

Conclusion

As our world experiences increasing urbanisation, the trajectory of sustainable development in cities becomes a crucial determinant in realising the overarching objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UPI's pilot phase underscores the importance of adopting a holistic approach to assess sustainable urban development. As a multifaceted task, it requires a comprehensive examination of various aspects of urban development and wellbeing.

However, the path to achieving sustainable development is nonlinear. It is imperative to recognise the uniqueness of each city, and assess the progress made within its distinct context. For instance, although all five pilot cities have implemented structures, mechanisms and processes to mitigate the impact of disasters, Dhaka has taken additional steps by establishing community participation systems. This approach addresses the challenges posed by the prevalence of slums and hard-to-reach populations, ensuring timely intervention. This is a fundamental rationale behind the UPI's approach of not comparing cities with one another. By shedding light on both opportunities and challenges, this index facilitates informed decision-making, assisting cities in identifying areas requiring increased investment.



Furthermore, the UPI has drawn attention to aspects of sustainable urban development that currently lack the necessary monitoring, such as the accessibility of public spaces for individuals with disabilities. The systematic collection and analysis of such data empower cities to allocate resources strategically, address specific needs and promote the wellbeing of their residents. The overarching goal is to enable more equitable and inclusive urban development that aligns with the principles of sustainability and contributes to the global pursuit of a better, more resilient future.

Appendix A – Methodology

Introduction

The Urban Performance Index (UPI) is a global benchmarking tool that measures the level of sustainable development in cities. It aims to encourage cities to be not only environmentally friendly but also socially inclusive, economically viable and resilient to future challenges. In doing so, it takes a holistic approach that considers social, economic and environmental aspects to create cities that are liveable, resilient and sustainable. It seeks a balanced and integrated approach to urban development that meets today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to thrive.

The UPI aims to enhance urban monitoring and informed decision-making by facilitating data collection and knowledge dissemination among cities and countries. It will empower city and national leaders to identify best practices and sustainable interventions, quantify policy and infrastructure gaps, and develop pathways for proactive change and efficient resource allocation.

The UPI's connection to the UMF

The UPI is based on UN-Habitat's established and comprehensive Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF)—which was designed to enable city authorities, as well as local and national stakeholders, to monitor the progress of their cities towards sustainable urban development. The UMF was developed via a consultative process led by UN-Habitat, involving 36 partners from the UN system, government, civil society, academia and research organisations, and was endorsed for implementation by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2022.

The UPI is a scaled-down version of the UMF, using its indicators and structure as a starting point while aiming for a more intuitive structure and accessibility to diverse audiences. The UPI's development began with a review of the UMF indicators, evaluating their relevance to sustainable urban development, conceptual clarity, data collection feasibility, and the ability of city leaders to meaningfully influence the indicator. Using these criteria, the number of indicators was reduced, while also aiming to preserve a diverse set of indicators aligning with the UMF's four city objectives: safety and peace, inclusivity, resilience and sustainability. Finally, the selected indicators were organised into a revised structure, aiming to reduce the complexity of the framework and make the UPI easily understandable to a general audience.

Expert consultation

Upon establishing the draft UPI framework, an expert panel was convened in May 2023 to solicit external feedback on its proposed

structure and content. We would like to thank the following experts, who were consulted during its development:

Shlomo (Solly) Angel, professor of city planning, New York University Marron Institute of Urban Management

Pablo Lazo Elizondo, director of urban development, World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities

Cheong Koon Hean, chairman and professor of practice, Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities, Singapore University of Technology and Design

Diana Mitlin, professor of global urbanism, The University of Manchester Global Development Institute

Olamide Udoma-Ejorh, executive director, Lagos Urban Development Initiative

City selection

The pilot UPI evaluates five cities: Dhaka, Bangladesh; Lisbon, Portugal; Mombasa, Kenya; Tijuana, Mexico; and Toronto, Canada. The pilot cities were chosen with the goal of having a diverse group of cities in terms of region, income level and size.

Engagement of city stakeholders

The UPI implementation design emphasises the active participation of city stakeholders in data compilation and assessments, intending to raise awareness about the programme, foster buy-in and enhance collaboration.

Index domains and indicators

The UPI assesses the performance of cities across three domains, further broken down into seven sub-domains and 31 indicators. The three domains—Urban society, Urban economy and Urban stewardship—offer a holistic approach to examining sustainable urban development.

The three domains are defined as follows:

Urban society focuses on ensuring a safe, healthy, inclusive and resilient society that offers improved welfare for all.

Urban economy explores if a city has a prosperous, equitable and people-oriented economy that creates economic opportunities for all.

Urban stewardship examines if a city's environment is healthy, resilient and well managed, and if its governance structures are fair and transparent.

Indicators within each domain cover key input and output measures of cities' level of sustainable development.

Index construction and calculation

The UPI uses standardised metrics to showcase areas where cities are excelling and identify areas requiring additional investment. Its intent is to build a scorecard, or profile, for each city and examine their performance in different domains (but will not compare cities). The UPI provides a framework (or a non-composite index) that scores individual indicators and aggregates within cities at a sub-domain and domain level without producing a common composite score. This approach mitigates some of the traditional criticisms of composite indices,[27] primarily that composite scores are ripe for misinterpretation and often do not accurately reflect the marginal tradeoffs between indicators or their relative prioritisation.

Normalisation

Raw indicator scores are normalised and then aggregated across domain categories to enable a comparison of broader concepts. Normalisation standardises the raw indicator data to a common scale (0-100) and ensures that higher scores represent better outcomes so that each indicator can be aggregated upwards.

This process differs in the UPI in a few ways:

Polarity: most index indicators are formulated such that higher raw scores indicate a better performance. However, lower values in the raw data correspond to a better performance for some indicators. During the normalisation process, all raw scores are adjusted such that higher scores are equal to a better performance. The indicator's polarity, therefore, determines the choice between the normalisation approaches detailed by equations 1 and 2 (these represent general versions, with specific normalising ranges and approaches differing as detailed below):

x = city score

Equation 1: Higher raw score = better performance

$$x_{norm} = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \times 100$$

Equation 2: Lower raw score = better performance

$$x_{norm} = \frac{max(x) - x}{max(x) - min(x)} \times 100$$

Policy indicators: the UPI comprises four indicators that qualitatively evaluate city policies and governance, using an integer scale for scoring. The scoring framework for these indicators includes binary indicators (1 = yes and 0 = no) as well as indicators that award points for

[27] Greco, S., Ishizaka, A., Tasiou, M., & Torrisi, G. (2019). On the methodological framework of composite indices: A review of the issues of weighting, aggregation, and robustness. Social indicators research, 141, 61-94. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-017-1832-9

each criteria met. Raw scores for these indicators are then normalised to a 0 to 100 scale, with 0 as the minimum value and the highest potential amount of points as the maximum value.

Data type: the normalisation approach for most indicators is to use the possible range to set the minimum and maximum for normalisation. Most UPI indicators fall in the 0 to 100 range and do not necessarily require further normalisation. **The intention of the UPI is not to rank cities against each other but rather to analyse each city's strengths and weaknesses against an optimal level of sustainable urban development.** A normalisation approach that only uses the observed minimum and maximum values from the five pilot cities would result in a city's indicator scores only relative to the performance of the other four cities, effectively benchmarking each city's performance against the highest-performing city on each indicator. Instead, we set the normalisation range using a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 100 so that, for the majority of quantitative indicators, scores are easily interpretable and represent cities' progress towards the frontier.

However, there are certain indicators where this is not feasible, either because the minimum value of 0 or maximum value of 100 is not a reasonable or attainable frontier, or because the nature of the indicator's raw data means that it does not fall within a set range like 0 to 100. For the following indicators, an alternative normalisation method was devised:

Number	Indicator name	Alternative normalisation method	Justification
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	If SDG target has been achieved: 100 If SDG target has not been achieved: 100 - [under-5 mortality in city x - 25]	The target for SDG 3.2 is to reduce under-five mortality to as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.[28]
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	If life expectancy > 75 years: 100 If life expectancy < 75 years: normalise by setting min at 50 and max at 75	The 1994 Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development sets a goal of life expectancy greater than 75 years.[29] For the last decade, no country has had a life expectancy at birth of less than 50 years.[30]
2.1.4	Public transport use	If public transport use is > 50%: 100 If public transport use is < 50%: normalise by setting min at 0 and max at 50	Most optimal targets for sustainable transport group public transport, walking and cycling, making it difficult to set an optimal target. However, we have defined 50% as a feasible target for public transport modal share. This represents a stepping stone towards reaching the upper limits of the goal of 40-80%, which is recommended to stay within the 1.5°C target.[31]
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	If the unemployment rate is <5%: 100 If the unemployment rate is >5%: normalise by setting min at 5 and max at 30	Unemployment at less than 5% is generally considered to be full employment and, therefore, a reasonable goal for cities.[32] The maximum of 30% is based on the historical trend of unemployment rates over the last ten years.[33]

[28] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Goal 3 Targets and Indicators. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal3#targets_and_indicators
[29] United Nations. Life Expectancy at Birth Methodology. https://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/health/life_expectancy.pdf
[30] World Bank. Life expectancy at birth, total (years). https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?view=chart
[31] C40 Cities. Why now is exactly the right time to invest public transport. https://www.c40.org/news/why-now-is-exactly-the-right-time-to-invest-public-transport/
[32] Investopedia. Full Employment: Definition, Types, and Examples. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fullemployment.asp#:~:text=Many%20economists%20consider%20an%20unemployment,employment%20is%2095%25%20or%20above.
[33] World Bank. Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate). https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?view=chart

Number	Indicator name	Alternative normalisation method	Justification
2.2.2	Median household income	+1 = the growth of median household income over the last five years has been positive +1 = the average growth of median household income over the last five years is greater than or equal to the average growth rate of the country's GDP per head over the last five years 0 = neither of the above criteria are met	To glean useful information from this indicator, it is important to look at the trend over time rather than just at the level. Cities' scores are determined by whether median household income has grown over the last five years and if growth in household income has kept pace with growth in the country's GDP per head. Rising GDP per head is important for improving living standards and wellbeing for individuals as the country's overall economic situation improves.[34]
3.1.2	Air quality	Less than 5 μg/m^3: 100 Between 5 and 10 μg/m^3: 80 Between 10 and 15 μg/m^3: 60 Between 15 and 25 μg/m^3: 40 Between 25 and 35 μg/m^3: 20 Over 35 μg/m^3: 0	This indicator's scoring criteria are set using the global air quality guidelines as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO),[35] which defines the optimal annual mean concentration of PM2.5 at less than 5 μg/m^3 and four interim targets between 5 and 35 μg/m^3 accordingly. Cities receive points for each interim target they have met, and cities that have achieved the WHO target receive a score of 100.
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	If the city's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are <2.9 tCO2e: 100 If the city's GHG emissions are >2.9 tCO2e: normalise by setting min at 2.9 and max at 25	The target of 2.9 tCO2e is based on an estimate of what cities need to reduce average per-head emissions to in order to stay within the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement.[36] Most, but not all, countries have reduced per-head GHG emissions to less than 25 tCO2e,[37] making it a reasonable bare minimum standard for normalisation.
3.1.4	Open public spaces	If > 50%: 100 If < 50%: normalise by setting min at 0 and max at 50	UN-Habitat defines the target for SDG 11.7.1 on open public spaces at 45-50%.[38]
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	Min: 0 Max: 3	Cities are advised to have urban growth rates that are lower than their population growth rates (ie, a ratio lower than 1). There is no natural maximum threshold for this indicator, but UN-Habitat has advised the desirable range as 0-3.[39]

[34] Nolan, B., Roser, M., & Thewissen, S. (2016). GDP per capita versus median household income: what gives rise to divergence over time? (No. 672). LIS Working Paper Series. https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/169232/1/672.pdf
[35] World Health Organization. WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/345329/9789240034228-eng.pdf
[36] C40 Cities. 1.5°C Climate Action Plans. https://www.c40.org/what-we-do/raising-climate-ambition/1-5c-climate-action-plans/
[37] EDGAR - Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research. GHG emissions of all world countries. https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2023
[38] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report Special Edition 2023. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2023.pdf
[39] UN-Habitat. Measurement of City Prosperity Methodology and Metadata. https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2019/02/CPI-METADATA.2016.pdf

Weighting and aggregation

Once normalised scores are obtained for all indicators for each city, Economist Impact applies a series of neutral (or equal) weightings to each indicator and sub-domain to calculate a composite score for each of the three domains. These weights result in composite scores of 0-100 for each domain for each city, where 100 represents the highest performance and 0 the lowest.

The table below shows an illustrative example. Neutral weighting assigns the same weight to every component (or sub-domain) within the measure at the next-highest level (or domain) and implies equality across components within every level of the UPI. Alternative weighting schemes require making judgments regarding the relative importance of any component.

Table A: Sub-domain weights

Domain 1: Urban society		Domain 2: Urban economy		Domain 3: Urban stewardship	
Sub-domain	Weight	Sub-domain	Weight	Sub-domain	Weight
1.1 Children's wellbeing	33%	2.1 Economic access	50%	3.1 Urban environment	50%
1.2 Health, water and sanitation	33%	2.2 Economic outcomes	50%	3.2 Urban governance	50%
1.3 Culture, trust and safety	33%				

Table B: Indicator weights

Note: table B notes individual indicator weights, assuming that all data are available for each city for each sub-domain. However, in practice, not all data are available. Where data are missing, the weights are adjusted upwards so that each indicator in the sub-domain retains an equal weight.

Domain 1: Urban society

1.1 Children's wellbeing		1.2 Health, water and sanitation		1.3 Culture, trust and safety	
Indicator	Weight	Indicator	Weight	Indicator	Weight
1.1.1 Under-five mortality rate	25%	1.2.1 Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	20%	1.3.1 Neighbourhood safety	25%
1.1.2 Proportion of vaccinated children	25%	1.2.2 Drinking water services	20%	1.3.2 Cohesion, trust and equality	25%
1.1.3 Children engaged in child labour	25%	1.2.3 Life expectancy at birth	20%	1.3.3 Access to culture	25%
1.1.4 Education completion rate	25%	1.2.4 Food insecurity	20%	1.3.4 Disaster risk reduction strategies	25%
		1.2.5 Adequate housing	20%		

Domain 2: Urban economy

2.1 Economic access		2.2 Economic outcomes	
Indicator	**Weight**	**Indicator**	**Weight**
2.1.1 Financial inclusion	20%	2.2.1 Unemployment rate	25%
2.1.2 Informal employment	20%	2.2.2 Median household income	25%
2.1.3 Internet use	20%	2.2.3 Income inequality	25%
2.1.4 Public transport use	20%	2.2.4 Poverty rate	25%
2.1.5 Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	20%		

Domain 3: Urban stewardship

3.1 Urban environment		3.2 Urban governance	
Indicator	**Weight**	**Indicator**	**Weight**
3.1.1 Solid waste management	20%	3.2.1 Open and representative government	25%
3.1.2 Air quality	20%	3.2.2 Urban planning and authority	25%
3.1.3 Greenhouse gas emissions	20%	3.2.3 Sustainable management of heritage	25%
3.1.4 Open public spaces	20%	3.2.4 Registered births	25%
3.1.5 Sustainable land consumption	20%		

Indicator framework

The table below outlines the domains, sub-domains and indicators of the UPI:

Number	Indicator	Indicator description	Polarity	Unit	Origin
1	**URBAN SOCIETY**				
1.1	**Children's wellbeing**				
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births	Lower = better	Rate	SDG 3.2.1
1.1.2	Proportion of vaccinated children	Proportion of children (aged 12-23 months) who received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis containing vaccine	Higher = better	%	SDG 3.8.1
1.1.3	Children engaged in child labour	Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	Lower = better	%	SDG 8.7.1
1.1.4	Education completion rate	Completion rate (upper secondary education): the proportion of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade	Higher = better	%	SDG 4.1.2

Number	Indicator	Indicator description	Polarity	Unit	Origin
1.2	**Health, water and sanitation**				
1.2.1	Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	Proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Higher = better	%	SDG 6.2.1
1.2.2	Drinking water services	Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	Higher = better	%	SDG 6.1.1
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period	Higher = better	Number of years	CPI[a]
1.2.4	Food insecurity	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	Lower = better	%	SDG 2.1.2
1.2.5	Adequate housing	Proportion of the population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Lower = better	%	SDG 11.1.1
1.3	**Culture, trust and safety**				
1.3.1	Neighbourhood safety	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night	Higher = better	%	SDG 16.1.4
1.3.2	Cohesion, trust and equality	The average of the following two sub-indicators: a) Intercultural tolerance: proportion of people who do not object to having a neighbour from another culture b) Interpersonal trust: proportion of people reporting that other people can be trusted	Higher = better	%	C2030[b] 18
1.3.3	Access to culture	Availability of cultural infrastructure in relation to the distribution of the population	Higher = better	%	C2030[b] 20
1.3.4	Disaster risk reduction strategies	If the city or local authority has adopted or implemented a local disaster risk reduction strategy	Higher = better	0 - 1	SDG 11.b.2

Number	Indicator	Indicator description	Polarity	Unit	Origin
2	**URBAN ECONOMY**				
2.1	**Economic access**				
2.1.1	Financial inclusion	Proportion of individuals who have an account at a financial institution, a mobile money account or both	Higher = better	%	SDG 8.10.2
2.1.2	Informal employment	Proportion of informal employment as a share of total employment	Lower = better	%	SDG 8.3.1
2.1.3	Internet use	Proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months	Higher = better	%	SDG 17.8.1
2.1.4	Public transport use	Proportion of trips made in a public transport mode from the total number of motorised trips	Higher = better	%	CPI[a]
2.1.5	Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	Accessibility for persons with disabilities, composed of the following three sub-indicators: a) Proportion of public buildings (including schools) meeting the ISO 21542:2011 standards on accessibility and usability of the built environment b) Proportion of public transport vehicles meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities c) Proportion of public green spaces (parks and recreational facilities) meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities	Higher = better	%	SDGs 11.2 and 11.7
2.2	**Economic outcomes**				
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	Proportion of the labour force that is unemployed, defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity	Lower = better	%	SDG 8.5.2
2.2.2	Median household income	In a household income data set rank ordered by ascending income, the median income is the value earned by the middle household, where half of households earn more and half of households earn less	Higher = better	Local currency	CPI[a]

Number	Indicator	Indicator description	Polarity	Unit	Origin
2.2.3	Income inequality	The city's Gini Coefficient, a measure of the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution	Lower = better	0 - 1	SDG 10.4.2
2.2.4	Poverty rate	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line	Lower = better	%	SDG 1.2.1
3	**URBAN STEWARDSHIP**				
3.1	**Urban environment**				
3.1.1	Solid waste management	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal solid waste generated by cities	Higher = better	%	SDG 11.6.1
3.1.2	Air quality	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in cities	Lower = better	$\mu g/m^3$	SDG 11.6.2
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	Total annual GHG emissions per head	Lower = better	tCO2e	SDG 13.2.2
3.1.4	Open public spaces	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	Higher = better	%	SDG 11.7.1
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Lower = better	Ratio	SDG 11.3.1
3.2	**Urban governance**				
3.2.1	Open and representative government	1) Presence of open city/ municipal budget and planning data access mechanisms 2) If the city/urban authority has urban services provided digitally 3) Presence of an elaborate mechanism for public participation in planning/ decision-making 4) If the city executive and top decision-makers are elected by constituents 5) Right to form a civil association	Higher = better	0-5	CPI[a]

Number	Indicator	Indicator description	Polarity	Unit	Origin
3.2.2	Urban planning and authority	1) Presence of a long-term city/ urban development plan 2) Presence of a public fund oversight mechanism 3) If the city/urban authority has a mandate to develop and implement urban plans 4) If the city/urban authority has the autonomy and mandate to manage major urban functions, including public transport, social services, utilities, and general urban services	Higher = better	0 - 4	CPI[a]
3.2.3	Sustainable management of heritage	1) Does the city have a historical urban area that is recognised and protected? 2) Has the city's historical urban area been mapped? 3) Does the city have a register of sites/buildings of historical importance? 4) Does the city have a management plan for historic areas? 5) Are impact assessments compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas?	Higher = better	0 - 5	C2030[b] 2
3.2.4	Registered births	Proportion of children aged under five years whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Higher = better	%	SDG 16.9.1

[a] CPI: UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index
[b] C2030: UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators

Appendix B – City scorecards

DHAKA

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
1	**URBAN SOCIETY**	**74.7**			
1.1	**Children's wellbeing**	**80.0**			
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	100.0	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.74	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
1.1.2	Proportion of vaccinated children	94.1	Proportion of children (aged 12-23 months) who received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis containing vaccine	94.1%	Bangladesh 2017-18 Demographic and Health Survey
1.1.3	Children engaged in child labour	94.7	Proportion of children (aged 5-17) engaged in child labour	5.3%	Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019
1.1.4	Education completion rate	31.0	Completion rate, upper secondary education	31.0%	Bangladesh MICS 2019
1.2	**Health, water and sanitation**	**74.8**			
1.2.1	Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	87.7	Proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a) 87.2% b) 88.2%	
1.2.2	Drinking water services	41.9	Proportion of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed	41.9%	Bangladesh MICS 2019
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	89.6	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period	72.4[b]	BBS
1.2.4	Food insecurity	80.1	Proportion of the population facing moderate or severe chronic food insecurity	19.9%	BBS
1.2.5	Adequate housing	—			
1.3	**Culture, trust and safety**	**69.4**			
1.3.1	Neighborhood safety	72.9	Proportion of the population who feels very or quite secure in their neighborhood[a]	72.9%	World Values Survey (WVS)
1.3.2	Cohesion, trust and equality	35.3	Proportion of people who (a) do not object to having a neighbour from another culture and (b) report that most people can be trusted	a) 59.1% b) 11.4%	WVS
1.3.3	Access to culture	—			
1.3.4	Disaster risk reduction strategies	100.0	If the city or local authority has adopted or implemented a local disaster risk reduction strategy	Yes[b]	Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
2	**URBAN ECONOMY**	**69.7**			
2.1	**Economic access**	**56.5**			
2.1.1	Financial inclusion	47.2	Proportion of individuals with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile financial service provider	47.2%	BBS
2.1.2	Informal employment	20.4	Informal employment as percent of total employment	79.6%	BBS
2.1.3	Internet use	58.6	Proportion of individuals using the internet	58.6%	BBS
2.1.4	Public transport use	100.0	Proportion of trips taken on public transport out of total trips (including buses and ferries/riverboats)[a]	52%	C40 Knowledge Hub
2.1.5	Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	—			

Dhaka (cont.)

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
2.2	**Economic outcomes**	**83.0**			
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	100.0	Proportion of the labour force that is unemployed	4.19%[b]	BBS
2.2.2	Median household income	100.0	Average nominal monthly household income[a]	42,696 BDT	BBS
2.2.3	Income inequality	46.1	Income Gini coefficient	0.539[b]	BBS
2.2.4	Poverty rate	85.7	Poverty headcount rate at the upper poverty line	14.3%	BBS
3	**URBAN STEWARDSHIP**	**64.2**			
3.1	**Urban environment**	**56.6**			
3.1.1	Solid waste management	80.0	Proportion of the city population served by municipal waste collection[a]	80.0%	UN Statistics Division
3.1.2	Air quality	0.0	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5	102.7 µg/m^3	AirNow US Department of State
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	100.0	Total annual GHG emissions per head	2.52 tCO2e	C40 Knowledge Hub
3.1.4	Open public spaces	13.9	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	6.97%	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	88.8	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0.3346	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.2	**Urban governance**	**71.8**			
3.2.1	Open and representative government	80.0	1) Presence of open city/municipal budget and planning data access mechanisms	No	The budget was not found accessible online in the city administration's website.
			2) If the city/urban authority has urban services provided digitally	Yes	Dhaka North City Corporation
			3) Presence of an elaborate mechanism for public participation in planning/decision-making	Yes	Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
			4) If the city executive and top decision-makers are elected by constituents	Yes	Bangladesh Ministry of Finance
			5) Right to form a civil association	Yes	Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
3.2.2	Urban planning and authority	75.0	1) Presence of a long-term city/urban development plan	Yes	Capital Development Authority (RAJUK)
			2) Presence of a public fund oversight mechanism	No	We found no indication that there are oversight mechanisms for the city's public fund.
			3) If the city/urban authority has a mandate to develop and implement urban plans	Yes	RAJUK
			4) If the city/urban authority has the autonomy and mandate to manage major urban functions, including public transport, social services, utilities and general urban services	Yes	CDP
3.2.3	Sustainable management of heritage	80.0	1) Does the city have a historical urban area that is recognised and protected?	Yes	Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)
			2) Has the city's historical urban area been mapped?	Yes	DSCC
			3) Does the city have a register of sites/buildings of historical importance?	Yes	DSCC
			4) Does the city have a management plan for historic areas?	Yes	DSCC
			5) Are impact assessments compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas?	No	We found no evidence that impact assessments are compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas in Dhaka.
3.2.4	Registered births	52.3	Proportion of children aged under five years whose births have been registered with a civil authority	52.3%	Bangladesh MICS 2019

[a] Indicator definition differs slightly from the standard UPI definition.
[b] National or sub-national data.
Note: For indicators with a — , no data was available and a suitable proxy could not be found.

LISBON

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
1	**URBAN SOCIETY**	**81.0**			
1.1	**Children's wellbeing**	**94.8**			
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	100.0	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	3.6	Statistics Portugal (INE)
1.1.2	Proportion of vaccinated children	95.4	Average proportion of individuals aged two who have received four inoculations of vaccines against diphteria, tetanus and whooping cough/pertussis[a]	95.4%	INE
1.1.3	Children engaged in child labour	—			
1.1.4	Education completion rate	89.0	Completion rate, upper secondary education	89%	UNESCO
1.2	**Health, water and sanitation**	**97.4**			
1.2.1	Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	97.0	Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage[a]	97%	INE
1.2.2	Drinking water services	100.0	Proportion of dwellings served by water supply[a]	100%	INE
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	100.0	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period	80.65	INE
1.2.4	Food insecurity	95.9	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	4.1%[b]	INE
1.2.5	Adequate housing	94.2	Average of severe housing deprivation rate and housing cost overburden rate	a) 5.1% b) 6.6%	INE
1.3	**Culture, trust and safety**	**50.9**			
1.3.1	Neighborhood safety	80.3	Proportion of the population that feels safe walking alone at night in their neighbourhood	80.3%	EuroStat Perceptions Survey
1.3.2	Cohesion, trust and equality	72.5	Proportion of the population who (a) thinks their city is a good place to live for racial and ethnic minorities, gay or lesbian people, and immigrants from other countries and (b) thinks most people in their city can be trusted[a]	a) 84.6% b) 60.4%	EuroStat Perceptions Survey
1.3.3	Access to culture	—			
1.3.4	Disaster risk reduction strategies	0.0	If the city or local authority has adopted or implemented a local disaster risk reduction strategy	No	Assembleia Municipal de Lisboa
2	**URBAN ECONOMY**	**89.9**			
2.1	**Economic access**	**93.0**			
2.1.1	Financial inclusion	92.7	Proportion of the population with an account at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	92.65%[b]	World Bank
2.1.2	Informal employment	94.4	Proportion of non-agricultural employment that is classified as informal employment	5.60%[b]	International Labour Organization
2.1.3	Internet use	91.1	Proportion of persons using the internet	91.1%	INE
2.1.4	Public transport use	94.0	Proportion of trips taken on public transportation (bus, tram, train or metro) as a share of total trips taken[a]	47%	Lisbon Energy and Environment Agency (Lisboa E-Nova)
2.1.5	Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	—			
2.2	**Economic outcomes**	**86.9**			
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	89.2	Proportion of the labour force that is unemployed	7.7%	INE
2.2.2	Median household income	100.0	Median value of annual gross reported income minus personal income tax paid, per tax household	€13,839	INE
2.2.3	Income inequality	68.6	Gini coefficient of net monetary income per equivalent adult	0.314	INE
2.2.4	Poverty rate	89.6	Proportion of the population whose income after social transfers is below the poverty line, defined as 60% of the median income per equivalent adult	10.4%	INE

Lisbon (cont.)

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
3	**URBAN STEWARDSHIP**	**86.3**			
3.1	**Urban environment**	**72.7**			
3.1.1	Solid waste management	100.0	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated	100%[b]	UN SDG Indicator Database
3.1.2	Air quality	80.0	Average PM2.5 concentration over the past two years	7.7 μg/m^3	European Environment Agency
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	97.4	Total annual GHG emissions per head	3.47 tCO2e	Lisboa E-Nova
3.1.4	Open public spaces	52.6	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	26.29%	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	33.3	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	2.0	European Commission Urban Centre Database
3.2	**Urban governance**	**100.0**			
3.2.1	Open and representative government	100.0	1) Presence of open city/municipal budget and planning data access mechanisms	Yes	Câmara Municipal de Lisboa (CML)
			2) If the city/urban authority has urban services provided digitally	Yes	CML
			3) Presence of an elaborate mechanism for public participation in planning/decision-making	Yes	CML
			4) If the city executive and top decision-makers are elected by constituents	Yes	CML
			5) Right to form a civil association	Yes	Attorney General, District of Lisbon (PGDL)
3.2.2	Urban planning and authority	100.0	1) Presence of a long-term city/urban development plan	Yes	Lisbon Municipal Master Plan
			2) Presence of a public fund oversight mechanism	Yes	PGDL
			3) If the city/urban authority has a mandate to develop and implement urban plans	Yes	PGDL
			4) If the city/urban authority has the autonomy and mandate to manage major urban functions, including public transport, social services, utilities and general urban services	Yes	General Directorate of Local Authorities
3.2.3	Sustainable management of heritage	100.0	1) Does the city have a historical urban area that is recognised and protected?	Yes	Cultural Heritage Geoportal
			2) Has the city's historical urban area been mapped?	Yes	Cultural Heritage Geoportal
			3) Does the city have a register of sites/buildings of historical importance?	Yes	Cultural Heritage Geoportal
			4) Does the city have a management plan for historic areas?	Yes	Lisbon Municipal Master Plan
			5) Are impact assessments compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas?	Yes	Portuguese Environment Agency
3.2.4	Registered births	100.0	Proportion of children aged under five years whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100%[b]	UN Statistics Division

[a] Indicator definition differs slightly from the standard UPI definition.
[b] National or sub-national data.
Note: For indicators with a — , no data was available and a suitable proxy could not be found.

MOMBASA

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
1	**URBAN SOCIETY**	**61.6**			
1.1	**Children's wellbeing**	**79.2**			
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	75.0	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	50	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2022
1.1.2	Proportion of vaccinated children	97.4	Proportion of children (aged 12-23 months) who received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis containing vaccine	97.4%	Kenya DHS 2022
1.1.3	Children engaged in child labour	98.0	Proportion of children (aged 5-17) classified as "working" by the census[a]	2.04%	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)
1.1.4	Education completion rate	46.6	Proportion of the population that has completed secondary education[a]	46.6%	Kenya DHS 2022
1.2	**Health, water and sanitation**	**45.5**			
1.2.1	Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	47.2	Proportion of the population using (a) improved sanitation facilities and (b) a basic hand-washing facility[a]	a) 46.5% b) 47.9%	Kenya DHS 2022
1.2.2	Drinking water services	52.4	Proportion of the population with access to drinking water from an improved source[a]	52.4%	Kenya DHS 2022
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	73.6	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period	68.4	KNBS
1.2.4	Food insecurity	—			
1.2.5	Adequate housing	8.9	Proportion of households living in inadequate housing, as defined by the Consolidated Housing Quality Index[a]	91.1%	KNBS
1.3	**Culture, trust and safety**	**60.1**			
1.3.1	Neighborhood safety	26.3	Proportion of respondents who feel safe or very safe walking in their area/neighbourhood after dark	26.3%	UMF Implementation for Mombasa (UN-Habitat Field Survey)
1.3.2	Cohesion, trust and equality	41.0	Proportion of respondents who (a) are comfortable having a neighbour from another culture and (b) agree that most people can be trusted	a) 65% b) 17%	UN-Habitat Field Survey
1.3.3	Access to culture	73.0	Availability of cultural infrastructure in relation to the distribution of the population	73%	UN-Habitat Field Survey
1.3.4	Disaster risk reduction strategies	100.0	If the city or local authority has adopted or implemented a local disaster risk reduction strategy	Yes	County Government of Mombasa (CGM)
2	**URBAN ECONOMY**	**62.4**			
2.1	**Economic access**	**73.5**			
2.1.1	Financial inclusion	89.9	Proportion of the population who are formally included in the financial system[a]	89.9%	KNBS
2.1.2	Informal employment	64.5	Proportion of the urban working population employed in the informal sector	35.5%	KNBS
2.1.3	Internet use	65.5	Proportion of the population that have used the internet	65.5%	KNBS
2.1.4	Public transport use	74.0	Proportion of respondents who used matatus as their most common mode of transportation for their most common daily/weekly trip	37%	UN-Habitat Field Survey
2.1.5	Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	—			
2.2	**Economic outcomes**	**51.4**			
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	15.2	Proportion of the labour force that is unemployed	26.2%	KNBS
2.2.2	Median household income	—			
2.2.3	Income inequality	70.8	Gini coefficient of consumption expenditure[a]	0.292	KNBS
2.2.4	Poverty rate	68.2	Overall poverty headcount rate	31.8%	KNBS

Mombasa (cont.)

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
3	**URBAN STEWARDSHIP**	**73.5**			
3.1	**Urban environment**	**54.3**			
3.1.1	Solid waste management	61.8	Proportion of households with primary mode of solid waste disposal being collected by county government, community association or private company[a]	61.8%	KNBS
3.1.2	Air quality	60.0	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5	11 µg/m^3	WHO Ambient Air Quality Database
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	—			
3.1.4	Open public spaces	20.7	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	10.34%	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	74.7	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0.7576	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.2	**Urban governance**	**92.7**			
3.2.1	Open and representative government	100.0	1) Presence of open city/municipal budget and planning data access mechanisms	Yes	CGM
			2) If the city/urban authority has urban services provided digitally	Yes	Mombasa County eServices Portal
			3) Presence of an elaborate mechanism for public participation in planning/decision-making	Yes	CGM
			4) If the city executive and top decision-makers are elected by constituents	Yes	International Organization for Migration
			5) Right to form a civil association	Yes	International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law
3.2.2	Urban planning and authority	100.0	1) Presence of a long-term city/urban development plan	35.5%	KNBS
			2) Presence of a public fund oversight mechanism	65.5%	KNBS
			3) If the city/urban authority has a mandate to develop and implement urban plans	71%	UN-Habitat Field Survey
			4) If the city/urban authority has the autonomy and mandate to manage major urban functions, including public transport, social services, utilities and general urban services		
3.2.3	Sustainable management of heritage	80.0	1) Does the city have a historical urban area that is recognised and protected?	Yes	Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
			2) Has the city's historical urban area been mapped?	Yes	JICA
			3) Does the city have a register of sites/buildings of historical importance?	Yes	JICA
			4) Does the city have a management plan for historic areas?	Yes	JICA
			5) Are impact assessments compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas?	No	We found no evidence that impact assessments are compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas in Mombasa.
3.2.4	Registered births	90.6	Proportion of de jure children under the age of five whose births are registered with the civil registration authority	90.6%	Kenya DHS 2022

[a] Indicator definition differs slightly from the standard UPI definition.
[b] National or sub-national data.
Note: For indicators with a — , no data was available and a suitable proxy could not be found.

TIJUANA

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
1	**URBAN SOCIETY**	**76.6**			
1.1	**Children's wellbeing**	**79.9**			
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	100.0	Number of deaths of children under five years of age, per 1,000 live births[a]	8.61	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
1.1.2	Proportion of vaccinated children	64.0	Proportion of children (aged 12-23 months) who received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis containing vaccine	64%	Pan American Health Organization
1.1.3	Children engaged in child labour	93.5	Proportion of children (aged 5-17) engaged in child labour	6.46%[b]	INEGI
1.1.4	Education completion rate	62.0	Completion rate, high school education	62.0%	Agenda 2030 México
1.2	**Health, water and sanitation**	**89.5**			
1.2.1	Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	95.8	Proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a) 97.09% b) 94.44%	INEGI; National Institute of Public Health (INSP); WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
1.2.2	Drinking water services	98.5	Proportion of dwellings served by water supply[a]	98.46%	INSP
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	100.0	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period	76.4[b]	INEGI
1.2.4	Food insecurity	86.4	Proportion of the population that lacks access to food[a]	13.6%	National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL)
1.2.5	Adequate housing	67.1	Proportion of homes in backward condition/with housing lag[a]	32.89%	National Housing Commission (CONAVI)
1.3	**Culture, trust and safety**	**60.3**			
1.3.1	Neighborhood safety	34.6	Proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone at night around the area they live	34.6%[b]	Agenda 2030 México
1.3.2	Cohesion, trust and equality	46.2	Proportion of people who (a) do not object to having a neighbour from another culture and (b) report that most people can be trusted	a) 87.7% b) 4.7%	World Values Survey
1.3.3	Access to culture	n/a	Number of people per each unit of cultural infrastructure[a]	12,648.18	INEGI; Cultural Information System México
1.3.4	Disaster risk reduction strategies	100.0	If the city or local authority has adopted or implemented a local disaster risk reduction strategy	Yes	Tijuana City Council
2	**URBAN ECONOMY**	**76.2**			
2.1	**Economic access**	**73.3**			
2.1.1	Financial inclusion	75.7	Proportion of the population with at least one formal financial product[a]	75.7%[b]	INEGI
2.1.2	Informal employment	63.0	Labour informality rate[a]	37.0%	INEGI
2.1.3	Internet use	90.5	Proportion of people who used the internet in the previous 12 months	90.46%	Agenda 2030 México
2.1.4	Public transport use	64.1	Proportion of the population using any of the following as their mode of transportation to work: metro, light rail, suburban train, trolleybus, metrobus, bus, truck, combi, colectivo or taxi[a]	32.06%	INEGI
2.1.5	Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	—			
2.2	**Economic outcomes**	**79.2**			
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	100.0	Proportion of the economically active population that is not working, but is looking for a job	2.38%	INEGI
2.2.2	Median household income	—			
2.2.3	Income inequality	68.0	Income Gini coefficient	0.32	DataMexico; CONEVAL
2.2.4	Poverty rate	69.5	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line	30.5%	Agenda 2030 México

Tijuana (cont.)

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
3	**URBAN STEWARDSHIP**	**81.1**			
3.1	**Urban environment**	**79.8**			
3.1.1	Solid waste management	91.0	Proportion of the population with access to urban solid waste collection service[a]	91%	INEGI
3.1.2	Air quality	40.0	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5	17.9 μg/m^3	AirNow US Department of State
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.0	Total annual GHG emissions per head	4.88 tCO2e	OECD Regional Statistics
3.1.4	Open public spaces	—	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all		n/a
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	97.4	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0.0795	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.2	**Urban governance**	**82.3**			
3.2.1	Open and representative government	100.0	1) Presence of open city/municipal budget and planning data access mechanisms	Yes	City of Tijuana Municipal Treasury
			2) If the city/urban authority has urban services provided digitally	Yes	Tijuana City Council
			3) Presence of an elaborate mechanism for public participation in planning/decision-making	Yes	Tijuana City Council
			4) If the city executive and top decision-makers are elected by constituents	Yes	Congress of the State of Baja California
			5) Right to form a civil association	Yes	Tijuana City Council
3.2.2	Urban planning and authority	75.0	1) Presence of a long-term city/urban development plan	Yes	Tijuana Metropolitan Planning Institute (IMPLAN)
			2) Presence of a public fund oversight mechanism	Yes	City of Tijuana Municipal Treasury
			3) If the city/urban authority has a mandate to develop and implement urban plans	Yes	IMPLAN
			4) If the city/urban authority has the autonomy and mandate to manage major urban functions, including public transport, social services, utilities and general urban services	No	Tijuana City Council
3.2.3	Sustainable management of heritage	60.0	1) Does the city have a historical urban area that is recognised and protected?	Yes	IMPLAN
			2) Has the city's historical urban area been mapped?	Yes	Tijuana City Council
			3) Does the city have a register of sites/buildings of historical importance?	Yes	IMPLAN
			4) Does the city have a management plan for historic areas?	No	We found no evidence of a management plan for historic areas in Tijuana.
			5) Are impact assessments compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas?	No	We found no evidence that impact assessments are compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas in Tijuana.
3.2.4	Registered births	94.3	Proportion of surviving children under five years of age whose birth has been registered with a civil authority	94.3%	Agenda 2030 México

[a] Indicator definition differs slightly from the standard UPI definition.
[b] National or sub-national data.
Note: For indicators with a — , no data was available and a suitable proxy could not be found.

TORONTO

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
1	**URBAN SOCIETY**	**83.5**			
1.1	**Children's wellbeing**	**87.5**			
1.1.1	Under-five mortality rate	100.0	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.94	Ontario Ministry of Health
1.1.2	Proportion of vaccinated children	76.7	Proportion of children who, by two years of age, have received at least four doses of the diptheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine[a]	76.7%[b]	Government of Canada
1.1.3	Children engaged in child labour	—			
1.1.4	Education completion rate	85.8	Five-year graduation rate (secondary school diploma)[a]	85.8%	Ontario Ministry of Education
1.2	**Health, water and sanitation**	**91.3**			
1.2.1	Sanitation services and hand-washing facilities	84.0	Proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a) 84% b) Missing	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
1.2.2	Drinking water services	99.0	Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	99%[b]	WHO/UNICEF JMP
1.2.3	Life expectancy at birth	100.0	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period	83.6	Ontario Ministry of Health
1.2.4	Food insecurity	86.1	Proportion of families living with moderate or severe food insecurity	13.9%[b]	Canadian Indicator Framework for the SDGs Data Hub
1.2.5	Adequate housing	87.6	Proportion of the population in core housing need[a]	12.4%	Statistics Canada (StatCan)
1.3	**Culture, trust and safety**	**71.6**			
1.3.1	Neighborhood safety	44.0	Proportion of city residents that felt very safe when walking alone after dark[a]	44%	StatCan
1.3.2	Cohesion, trust and equality	70.7	Proportion of people who (a) do not object to having a neighbour from another culture and (b) report that most people can be trusted	a) 94.0%[b] b) 47.3%[b]	World Values Survey
1.3.3	Access to culture	n/a	Number of cultural and sporting facilities per 100,000 population[a]	81.5	City of Toronto
1.3.4	Disaster risk reduction strategies	100.0	If the city or local authority has adopted or implemented a local disaster risk reduction strategy	Yes	City of Toronto Emergency Plan
2	**URBAN ECONOMY**	**84.6**			
2.1	**Economic access**	**81.4**			
2.1.1	Financial inclusion	99.6	Proportion of the population with an account at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	99.6%[b]	World Bank
2.1.2	Informal employment	96.6	Informal work measured in full-time equivalents as a share of the labour force[a]	3.4%[b]	Bank of Canada
2.1.3	Internet use	98.0	Proportion of households with home internet access[a]	98%	Toronto Metropolitan University
2.1.4	Public transport use	31.2	Proportion of the labour force whose main mode of commuting to work is public transit[a]	15.6%	StatCan
2.1.5	Accessibility of public spaces and public transport	—			
2.2	**Economic outcomes**	**87.9**			
2.2.1	Unemployment rate	94.4	Average 2023 monthly unemployment rate for the City of Toronto	6.4%	City of Toronto
2.2.2	Median household income	100.0	Median household after-tax income (2020 constant Canadian dollars)	$76,200	Canadian Indicator Framework for the SDGs Data Hub
2.2.3	Income inequality	67.0	Income Gini coefficient	0.33	StatCan
2.2.4	Poverty rate	90.0	Poverty rate, using the 2018-base Market Basket Measure	10.0%	StatCan

Toronto (cont.)

Number	Indicator	Normalised score	City-specific indicator definition	Raw data value	Source
3	**URBAN STEWARDSHIP**	**88.9**			
3.1	**Urban environment**	**77.8**			
3.1.1	Solid waste management	99.0	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated	99%	UN SDG Indicator Database
3.1.2	Air quality	80.0	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5	7.1 μg/m^3	Ontario Data Catalogue
3.1.3	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.0	Total annual GHG emissions per head	4.89 tCO2e	City of Toronto
3.1.4	Open public spaces	42.2	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	21.11%	UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database
3.1.5	Sustainable land consumption	76.7	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0.7	European Commission Urban Centre Database
3.2	**Urban governance**	**100.0**			
3.2.1	Open and representative government	100.0	1) Presence of open city/municipal budget and planning data access mechanisms	Yes	City of Toronto
			2) If the city/urban authority has urban services provided digitally	Yes	City of Toronto
			3) Presence of an elaborate mechanism for public participation in planning/decision-making	Yes	City of Toronto
			4) If the city executive and top decision-makers are elected by constituents	Yes	City of Toronto
			5) Right to form a civil association	Yes	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
3.2.2	Urban planning and authority	100.0	1) Presence of a long-term city/urban development plan	Yes	City of Toronto
			2) Presence of a public fund oversight mechanism	Yes	City of Toronto
			3) If the city/urban authority has a mandate to develop and implement urban plans	Yes	City of Toronto
			4) If the city/urban authority has the autonomy and mandate to manage major urban functions, including public transport, social services, utilities and general urban services	Yes	City of Toronto
3.2.3	Sustainable management of heritage	100.0	1) Does the city have a historical urban area that is recognised and protected?	Yes	City of Toronto
			2) Has the city's historical urban area been mapped?	Yes	City of Toronto
			3) Does the city have a register of sites/buildings of historical importance?	Yes	City of Toronto
			4) Does the city have a management plan for historic areas?	Yes	City of Toronto
			5) Are impact assessments compulsory in infrastructure intervention in historic urban areas?	Yes	City of Toronto
3.2.4	Registered births	100.0	Proportion of children aged under five years whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100%[b]	UN Statistics Division

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Note: For indicators with a — , no data was available and a suitable proxy could not be found.

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