Measuring Public Space:

Linking CPI and SDG’s to maximize indicators in one single tool for data collection, monitoring and reporting

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CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE
USE OF SPATIAL INDICATORS

- Slum areas (11.1)
- Economic agglomeration
- Land-use diversity
- Public transport (11.2)
- Public space (11.7)
- Street connectivity (11.7)
- Urban Sprawl (11.3)
**Indicator**: The average share of the built-up area of the city that is open public space – estimation in 3 steps

1. **Delimit built-up area**
   - Spatial analysis

2. **Open public space**
   - Map and estimate

3. **Area allocated to streets**
   - Map and estimate

Satellite imagery (Google Earth, US Geological Survey NASA, Landsat …..)

Indicator (%)

\[
\frac{2 \text{ (public space)} + 3 \text{ (streets)}}{1 \text{ (built-up area)}}
\]
Prosperous cities innovate in planning for public space and urban mobility:

Leaders and champions for the public goods inspire and bring about changes.
“make a good street and you make a good city”

- Jan Gehl
Improved Streets of Melbourne
Streets = 80% of the city’s public space
Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Going to work in the City of Copenhagen

37% use bicycle
27% drive car
33% use public transit
5% walk

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Major complaint: Serious congestions - on the bicycle lanes

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
New York, 9th Ave. Sep 2008

Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Source: People Oriented City Planning As Strategy, Presentation by Jan Gehl, Copenhagen, 2015.
Curitiba, Brazil, 1982
Streets
Land Use Planning
Density
MOBILITY
Thank You

Obrigado pela sua atenção