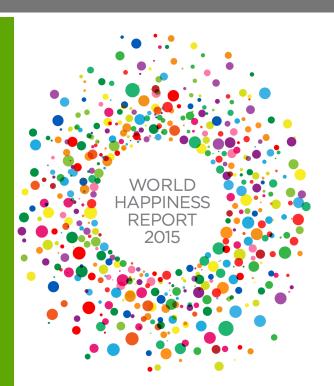


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# Subjective Well-being



Edited by John Helliwell, Richard Layard and Jeffrey Sachs

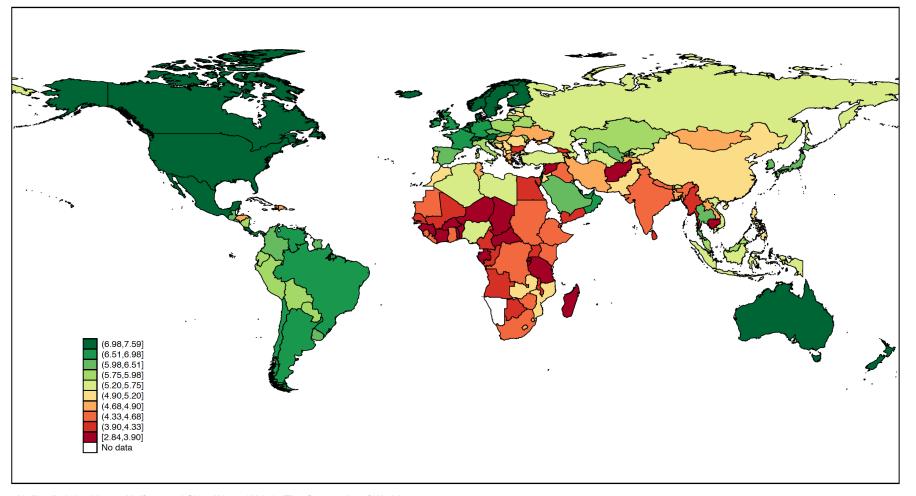
Best possible life



Worst possible life





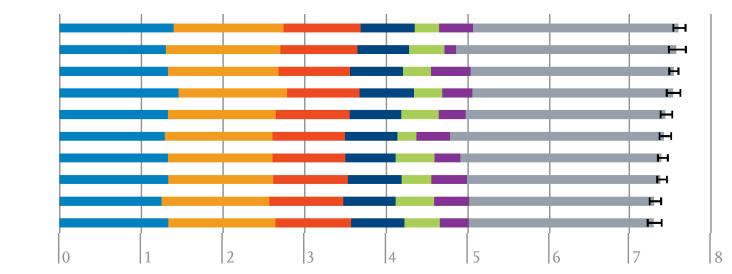






### What explains well-being?

- 1. Switzerland (7.587)
- 2. Iceland (7.561)
- 3. Denmark (7.527)
- 4. Norway (7.522)
- 5. Canada (7.427)
- 6. Finland (7.406)
- 7. Netherlands (7.378)
- 8. Sweden (7.364)
- 9. New Zealand (7.286)
- 10. Australia (7.284)



GDP (log)
Social support

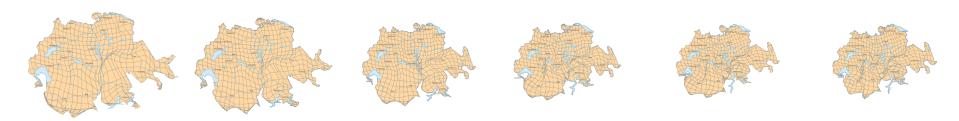
Life expectancy
Freedom to make life choices

Generosity
Perception of corruption
Constant and residual

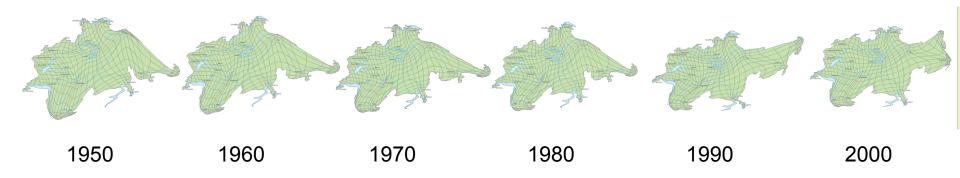


## Shrinking Switzerland

#### Car



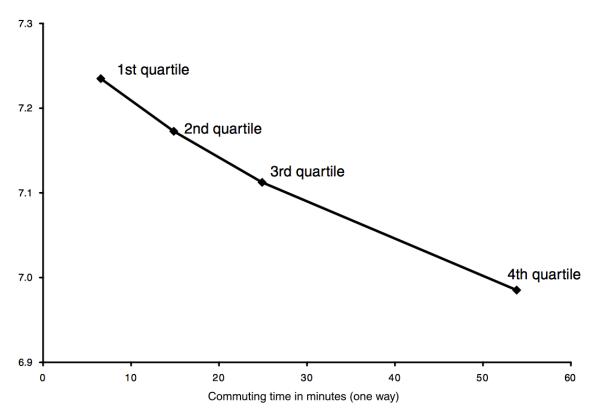
#### Public transport



Axhausen, Kay Werner, C. Dolci, Philipp Fröhlich, Milena Scherer and A. Carosio (2008). 'Constructing Time-Scaled Maps: Switzerland from 1950 to 2000', *Transport Reviews* 28(3): 391–413.

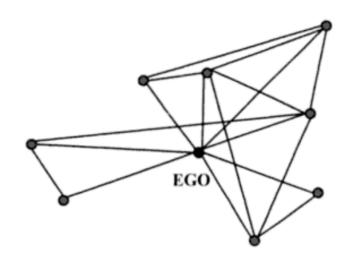


## Happiness of commuters

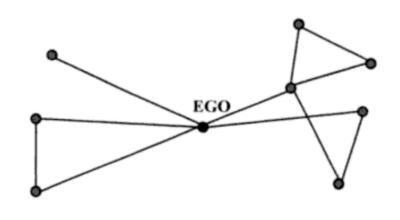




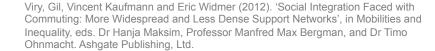
#### Impact of commuting on social networks



Binding social capital: Typical for <u>short</u> distance commuters



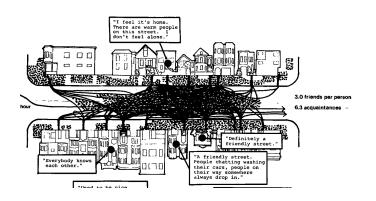
Bridging social capital: Typical for <u>long</u> distance commuters





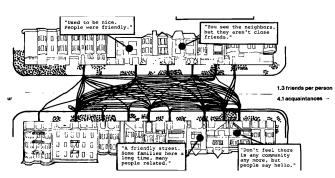
### The environmental quality of city streets

Light traffic 2000 veh/day 20-30 km/h



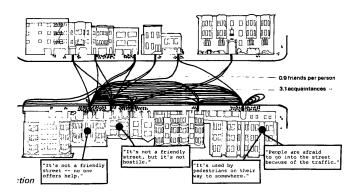
Moderate traffic

8000 veh/day 40 km/h



Heavy traffic

16000 veh/day 60 km/h





## Lethal side of mobility



#### Annual road fatalities<sup>1</sup>

Worldwide: 1.24 Mio Switzerland (2013): 269

#### **Traffic related pollution**

In Switzerland, annually: Pre-mature mortality: 1800 Hospital admissions: 2300

Restricted activity days: 1.5 millions

WHO, ed. (2013). "Global Status Report on Road Safety 2013: supporting a decade of action" (PDF) (official report). Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organisation (WHO)

Kuenzli, Nino, Reinhard Kaiser, Sylvia Medina, M. Studnicka, Olivier Chanel, Paul Filliger, Max Herry, F. Horak, V. Puybonnieux-Texier, Philippe Quénel and others (2000). 'Public-Health Impact of Outdoor and Traffic-Related Air Pollution: A European Assessment', The Lancet 356(9232): 795–801.



## Freedom of life choices



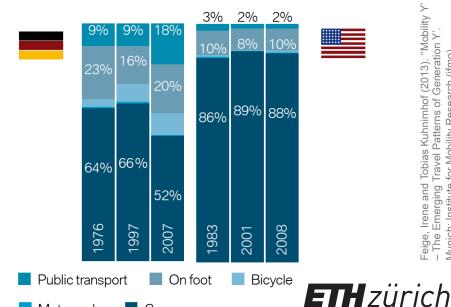
People have heterogeneous preferences

Is the built environment capable of fulfilling them?

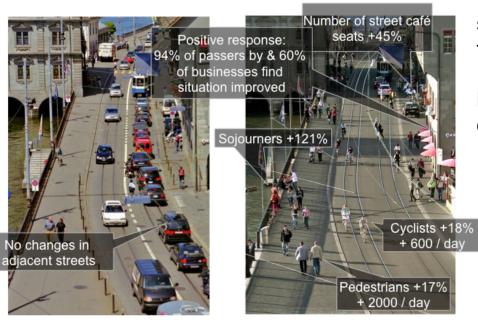
Have we reached peak car?

Motorcycle

Trip mode shares of young adults (20-29)



# Human mobility for livable cities



Cyclists are the happiest commuters

Walking and cycling improve public health

Walking, cycling and public transport are more space efficient and economical than motorised transport

But all those modes impose demands on urban design.



