



Urban Sustainability Index 2013

2014 June



We measured 185 cities on 23 indicators from 2008 to 2011

Bold = indicator not in USI 2011

Category (weight = 100%)		Components (weight within category = 100%)	Indicators
Society (33%)	Social welfare (33%)	Employment (25%)	Urban employment rate (%)
		Doctor resource (25%)	Number of doctors per capita (per thousand persons)
		Education (25%)	Middle school students in young population (%)
		Pension (13%)	Pension security coverage (%)
		Healthcare (13%)	Health care security coverage (%)
Environment (33%)	Cleanliness (17%)	Air pollution (11%)	Concentration of SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ (mg per cubic meter)
		Industrial pollution (11%)	Industrial SO ₂ discharged per unit GDP (tons per bn RMB)
		Air qualified days (11%)	Days of air qualified equal or above level II¹(%)
		Waste water treatment (11%)	Wastewater treatment rate (%)
		Household waste management (5%)	Domestic waste treated (%)
	Built environment (17%)	Urban density (11%)	Persons per square kilometer of urban area
		Mass transit usage (11%)	Passengers using public transit (per capita)
		Public green space (11%)	Area of public green space (%)
		Public water supply (5%)	Public water supply coverage (%)
		Internet access (11%)	Household access to Internet (%)
Economy (17%)	Economic development (17%)	Income level (33%)	Disposable income per capita
		Reliance on heavy industry (33%)	GDP from service industry (%)
		Capacity investment (33%)	Government investment in R&D (per capita)
Resources (17%)	Resource utilization (17%)	Energy consumption (33%)	Total energy consumption (SCE per unit GDP)
		Power efficiency (33%)	Residential power consumption (kwh per capita)
		Water efficiency² (33%)	Total water consumption (liters per unit GDP)

1 Air qualified days defined as days qualified equal or above Air Pollution Index level II. There are six levels by API. Level II means air quality is general acceptable to public, except for specially sensitive population.

2 Cities are classified by water resource and then are scored within their own group to minimize distortion by natural water resource

SOURCE: McKinsey analysis, UCI

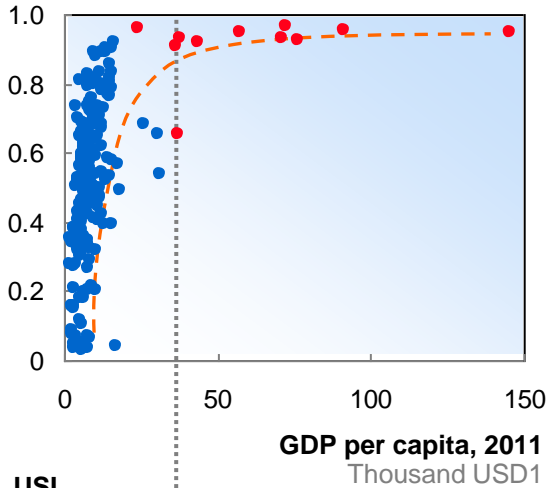
So who are the top cities in sustainability in 2011?

Rank	Overall	Society	Environment	Economy	Resource
1	Zhuhai	Karamay	Shenzhen	Beijing	Ningde
2	Shenzhen	Zhuhai	Zhuhai	Shanghai	Beijing
3	Hangzhou	Yangquan	Xiamen	Shaoxing	Zhangzhou
4	Xiamen	Beijing	Haikou	Shenzhen	Shangluo
5	Guangzhou	Shaoguan	Fuzhou	Hangzhou	Zhongshan
6	Dalian	Zhaoqing	Qingdao	Suzhou	Putian
7	Fuzhou	Guangzhou	Hangzhou	Wuxi	Foshan
8	Beijing	Panzhuhua	Changzhou	Ningbo	Hangzhou
9	Changsha	Daqing	Karamay	Jiaying	Zhanjiang
10	Yantai	Hangzhou	Dalian	Changsha	Nantong

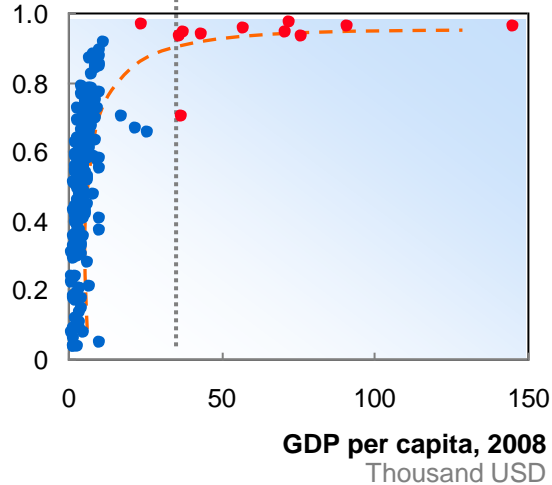
Although sustainability in China is improving there is still a gap to international standards for most cities

● China 2011 ● International 2011 ● China 2008

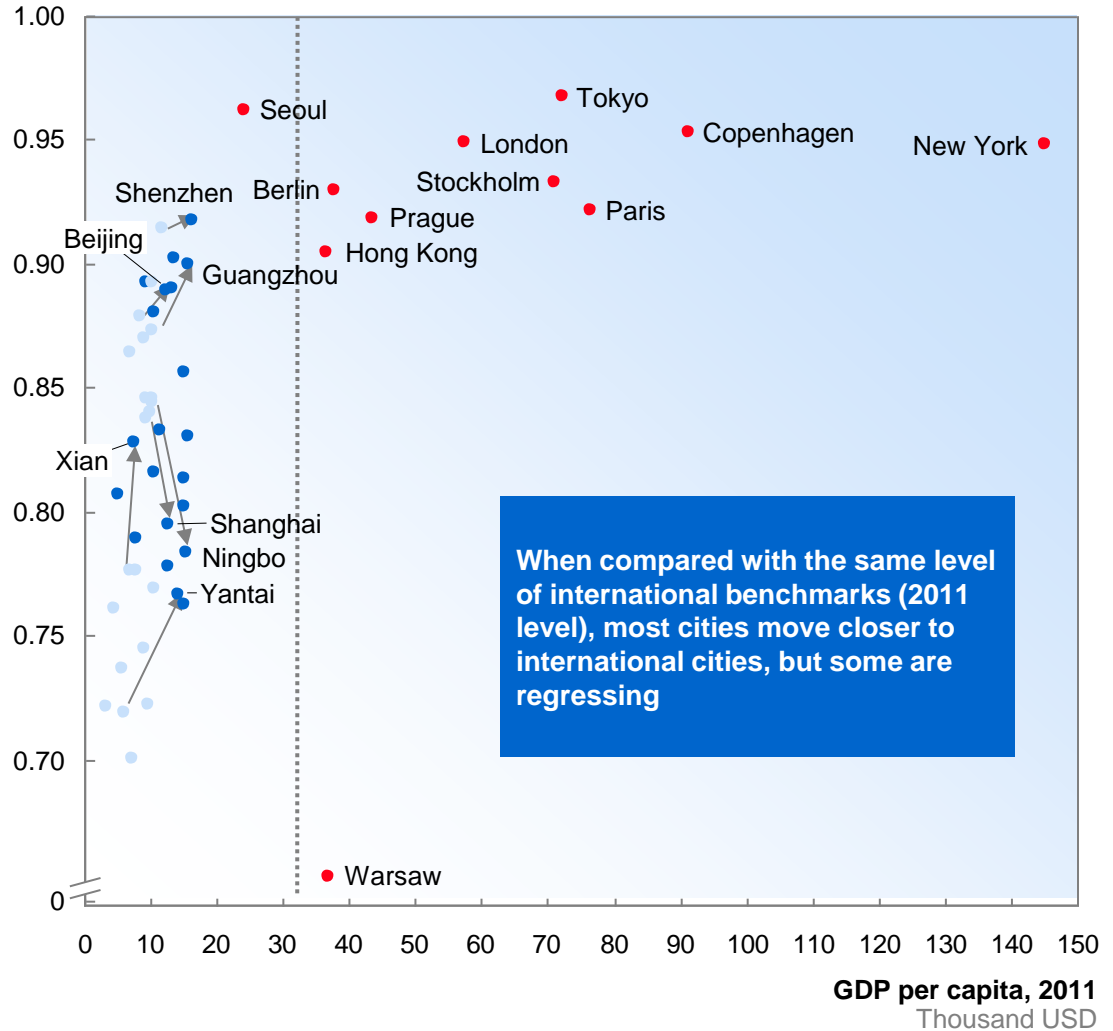
USI Index, 2011
● China ● International



USI Index, 2008

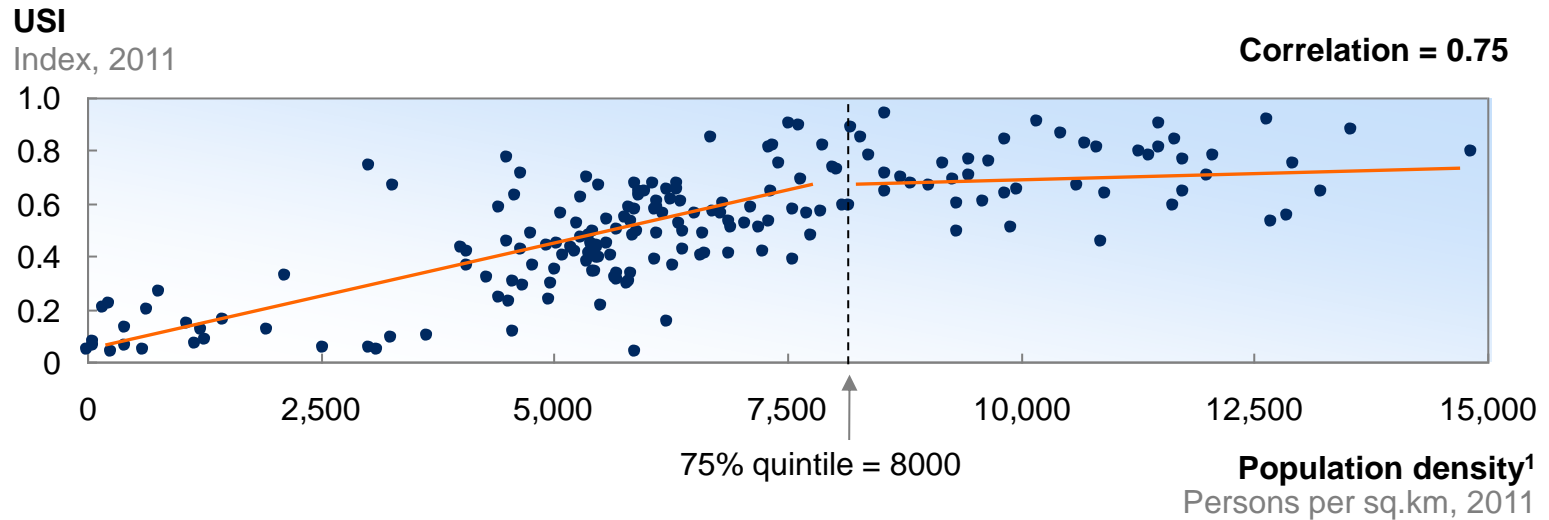
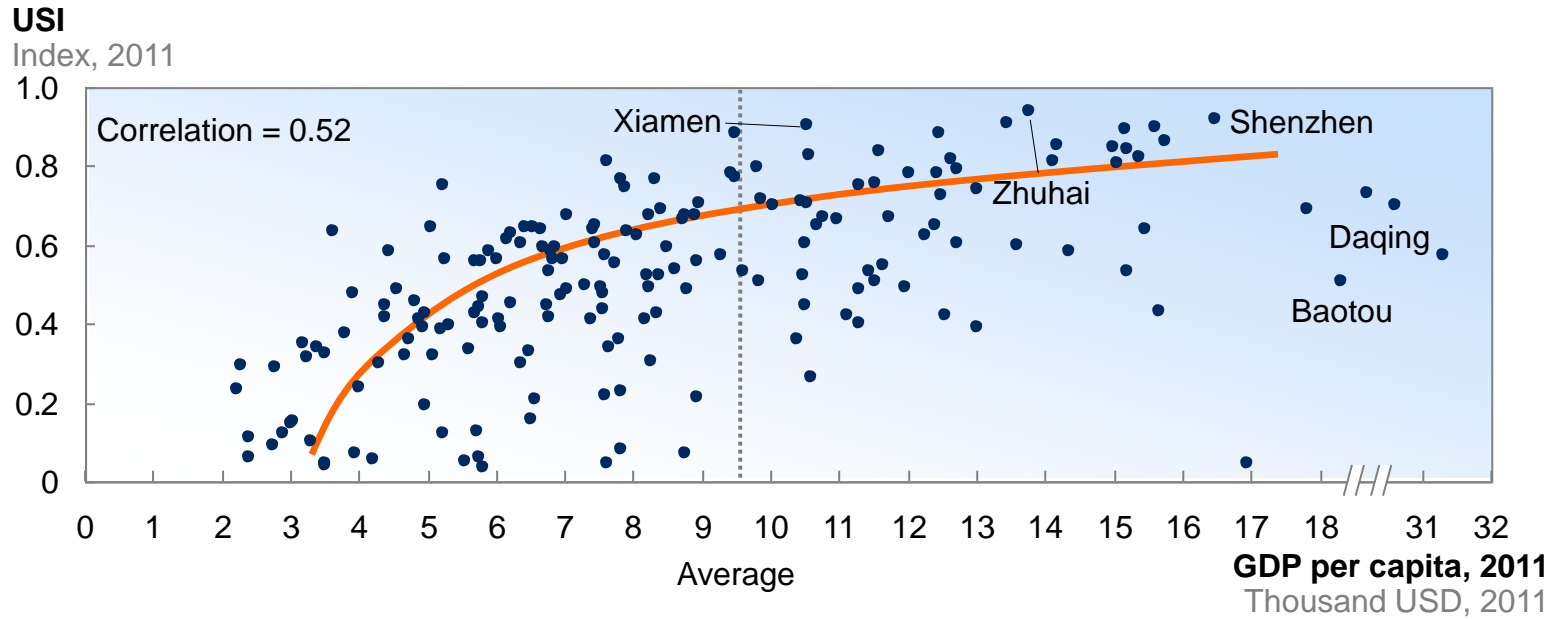


USI Index, 2011



When compared with the same level of international benchmarks (2011 level), most cities move closer to international cities, but some are regressing

The traditional model of urban development faces a discontinuity



Directional recommendations for Chinese cities



Leverage the traditional growth at early stages of development

Once the city matures, define a strategy based on city-specific characteristics

Rebalance from economic to integrated economic, environmental and social thinking

Integrate small and large cities in self-reinforcing clusters