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- 1. Mothodogical approach: Quality of Life
- 2. Measuring "green": Urban Greenness indicator
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusions



Valuing Attractive Landscapes in the Urban Economy

Valuation of green infrastructure at the local and regional level

Project aim:

Demonstrating the economic value of green infrastructure at the city and regional scale - showing how to target green investments best to maximise competitive benefits to communities

What is green infrastructure (GI):

- > A network of multi-functional green spaces
- Local areas for recreation and leisure or urban greenery, which contribute to the city's/ region's quality of life



## Economic Evaluation - "Quality of Life" - Basis

- The approach to measure "Quality of Life" (QoL) is associated in literature with a special theoretical and methodogical concept (ROSEN 1979/ROBACK 1982/BLOMQUIST 1988,2006/GYOURKO ET.AL. 1999/GABRIEL,ROSENTHAL 2004/BÜTTNER,EBERTZ 2009)
- It is assumed that households choose their place of residence depending on utility maximization.
- Regions offer specific sets of amenities, which affect the (residential) decisions of households.
- The differences in urban attractiveness and livability will be represented in local prices to offset incentives to migrate (spatial equilibrium).





### Economic Evaluation - "Quality of Life" - Rationale





### Economic Evaluation - "Quality of Life" - Rationale





### Urban Green as an amenity: Accessibility

- Our research approach focuses on the accessibility of urban green spaces (in terms of "green infrastructure").
- > This is hardly displayed only by the pure amount of green spaces.











## Urban Greenness – Results for the Urban Greenness



Urban Audit Cities - Sample Greenness

- 0,20 0,50
- 0,50 0,75
- 0,75 0,90
- 0,90 1,00



# QoL – Results of the regression setting

Dependent										
Variable	Annual Housing Rent (city-average)									
Ν	141									
	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )						
(Intercept)	1460.700	1649.000	0.886	0.376						
GNP (Nuts-3)	0.191	0.026	7.438	0.000	*** L					
Population density	0.325	0.158	2.058	0.040	* N					
Urban Greenness	46.960	16.858	2.786	0.005	** II					
Settlement										
structure	-139.680	83.692	-1.669	0.095	• 4					
Coastline (Nuts-3)	1226.500	540.110	2.271	0.023	* p					
:										
Country Dummies	:	:	:	:	:					
:										
Signif.	codes:	0.000 '***' 0.001 '**'		0.01 '*'						
				0.05'.'						
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> :		0.7363								
F-statistic:	31.29 on	13 and 128	DF	p-value:	0.00000					

Urban Greenness has a significant impact on urban housing prices! 46.96 € per percentage point of Greenness

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13

- Urban greenness has a significant and positive impact on urban Quality of Life.
- People value green open spaces as an urban amenity and they are willing to pay for it.
- It became also evident, that the pure amount of urban green is not a sufficient measure of peoples' perception of green infrastructure.



- People are primarily willing to pay for a good overall accessibility of urban green.
- A "green city" should rather focus on building networks of green infrastructure throughout the urban fabric instead of investing in just a few main green places (that are on average less available to the citizens).



#### Thank you for your attention !



	Income	Greenness	Green_Relation	RentYear	GNP	Density	Settlement structure
Income	1.000						
Greenness	0.093	1.000					
Green_Relation	0.046	0.568	1.000				
RentYear	0.661	0.059	-0.062	1.000			
GNP	0.729	0.119	0.164	0.711	1.000		
Density	0.039	-0.362	-0.249	0.214	0.007	1.000	
Settlement structure	-0.227	-0.055	0.041	-0.141	-0.205	-0.175	1.000

