# Capability Theory and Urban Planning

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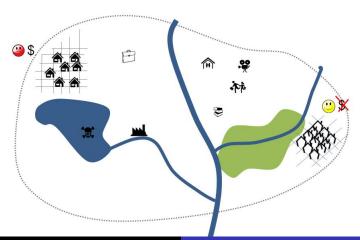
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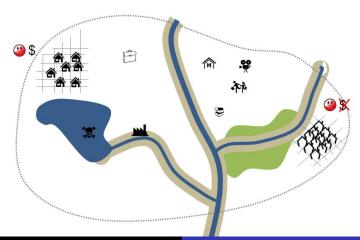
### Outline

- Motivations
- Capability Theory
- Urban Quality
- 4 An Example

### Problems 1



### Problems 2



# Quality and Values

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Can we identify the "happy poor" and the "unhappy rich"?



### What are capabilities?

### From endowments to capabilities

Wealthiness of people is not their endowments (what they own), but what they actually achieve or could achieve, the opportunities they have and can use.

- Commodities
- Functionings
- Capabilities
- Subjective assessment



# What is urban quality?

#### A function of

Geographical Social Social Economic Demographic

 $\mbox{ Distribution of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mbox{population} \\ \mbox{opportunities} \\ \mbox{network} \end{array} \right.$ 

### More formal

- $\Omega$  population clustered in  $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$  clusters
- *L* territory, divisible in  $I_1, \dots, I_m$  areas

Then 
$$UQ(\omega_j) = \langle UQ(I_1, \omega_j), \cdots, UQ(I_m, \omega_j) \rangle$$

## One step deeper

$$UQ_j(I_i) = \mathcal{F}(F_{jA}(I_i), F_{jQ}(I_i))$$

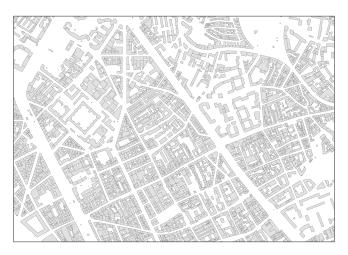
$$F_{jA}(I_i) = \mathcal{H}(q_j(I_i), c_j(I_i), k(I_i))$$

### Even more details

$$q_j(l_i) = \sum_{x \in l_i} u_{ij}(x)$$

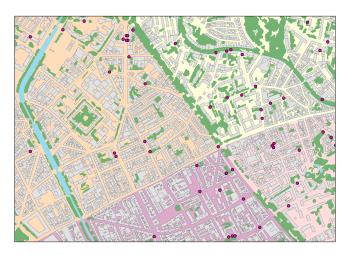
#### where:

- $u_{ij}(x)$  is the utility of cluster i in location j for a "nice" access to facility x;
- to be learned through surveys or examples











### Conclusions

- Availability of data allows to compute detailed measures of values and quality.
- These need to fit an accurate segmentation of space and population.
- They also need to fit subjective utility estimates.
- 4 However, the overall quality not necessary will result in an utility.