# Article information:

Livability for all? Conceptual limits and practical implications - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0143622813002324>

# Article summary:

1. The concept of "livability" is often used in public discourse and planning, but its definition and characteristics are not well-defined or universally applicable.

2. Livability is judged through the lens of the needs and wants of those who live in cities, as well as the physical and biological environment that provides necessary goods and services.

3. Demographic and environmental changes affect livability, making it challenging to provide generally acceptable definitions for planning and policymaking.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Livability for all? Conceptual limits and practical implications" explores the concept of livability in urban planning and policymaking. The authors argue that the notion of livability is often used as a guiding principle for investment and decision-making in cities, but its definition is often static and does not account for the dynamic nature of society and the environment. The article highlights the importance of understanding the underlying geographic and dynamic behaviors of society and its biophysical environment to promote livability.

One potential bias in this article is that it focuses primarily on the challenges associated with maintaining an adequate and reliable supply of goods and services in light of environmental changes triggered by demographic and economic conditions. While this is an important aspect of livability, it may overlook other factors that contribute to a city's livability, such as social cohesion, cultural diversity, and access to public spaces.

Additionally, the article does not provide much evidence or examples to support its claims about the limitations of current conceptualizations of livability. It would be helpful to see more empirical research on how different populations define livability and how these definitions vary across space and time.

Another missing point of consideration is how power dynamics within society can influence perceptions of livability. For example, marginalized communities may have different priorities for what makes a city livable than those in positions of privilege. It would be important to explore these differences in order to ensure that policies promoting livability are equitable.

Overall, while this article provides a useful overview of some key considerations for promoting livability in cities, it could benefit from more nuance and exploration of counterarguments.

# Topics for further research:

* Power dynamics and livability in urban planning
* Social cohesion and livability in cities
* Cultural diversity and livability in urban environments
* Empirical research on livability definitions and variations
* Equitable policies for promoting livability in marginalized communities
* Livability beyond the supply of goods and services

# Report location:

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