



DS Ranking

WORLD RANKING OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES 2024



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Northern European cities remain at the top of the world ranking for quality of life.

185 out of the 200 cities in the ranking have improved their quality of life compared to 2023.

The world's major economic centres lose positions compared to the previous year.

The growing importance of cities globally as economic and innovation centres and the competition to attract capital, investment and talent has led to the emergence of a number of rankings that assess the most important areas of cities.

One of these, undoubtedly the most complex to assess, is the quality of life, for which socio-economic, environmental and endowment aspects offered by cities must be considered.

MWCC and DS Ranking present the second edition of the World Ranking of Quality of Life in Cities, based on data from NUMBEO, the world's largest collaborative database on countries and cities.

The ranking consists of 200 cities of which ten have less than 250,000 inhabitants; 26 between 250,001 and 500,000; 50 between 500,001 and one million; 62 between one and three million; 13 between three and five million; 21 between five and ten million; 13 between ten and twenty million; and three more than 20 million (Beijing, Shanghai and Delhi).

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For the second consecutive year, we publish the 'World Ranking of Quality of Life in Cities'. A report that is undoubtedly part of our genesis, an origin linked to cities.

We understand the Quality of Urban Life as the degree to which a society makes it possible to satisfy the needs of its members, which are multiple and complex. With this concept we intend to build a common denominator of Quality of Life within the reach of the whole society, in order to satisfy its main needs, in accordance with the available resources.

In our opinion, in order to assess this concept we must focus on key indicators such as: housing, environment, mobility, economy, employment, health, safety, education, leisure and sport, social relations, local government and citizen participation.

Within this web of data, figures and positions, we must expose the key role of Madrid, as a city that enjoys an excellent rating in many of the above indicators. Madrid is one of the major European capitals with the best relationship between cost and quality of life.

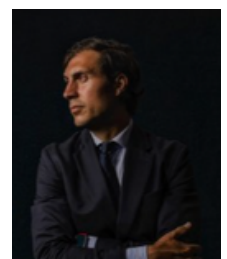
Leisure, sport, culture, art, gastronomy, security and free, high quality public services make the Region of Madrid an optimal destination to live, study, start a business or develop different personal projects.

Madrid is one of the safest capitals in Europe, with a very low crime rate. It has free and high quality public services (bilingual education in more than 600 public schools and institutes; availability of a wide variety of private international schools; Madrid's health system is universal and highly developed; more than 80 public and private hospitals, with one of the highest quality standards in Europe). Madrid offers excellent value for money. It has one of the most affordable living costs of any major European capital city: year after year, consultants specialising in cost of living analysis for expatriate workers confirm that Madrid is one of the most affordable western capitals with the highest quality of life.

Madrid has one of the best preserved historic city centres in Europe, with large pedestrian areas, complemented by an extensive tourist and restaurant offer. The great variety and quality of Madrid's commercial fabric, together with a liberalising policy in terms of opening hours and discounts, make Madrid a real shopping hub in Europe.

In short, we are working from MWCC and among the entire public-private business ecosystem generated, so that Madrid continues to lead the main international rankings of urban quality of life, thus responding to our *raison d'être*: Madrid and its citizens.

David García Núñez
Presidente MWCC



EVOLUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CITIES

According to World Bank data, in 2008 for the first time the urban population exceeded the rural population globally. By 2022 it accounted for 56%, with a forecast that by 2050 it will reach 66%. In the case of the European Union, the urban population accounts for 75% of the total.

Cities act as centres of attraction for population, investment and business. Various studies have established a positive correlation between population density and economic growth.

This is because population agglomerations increase productivity due to different factors such as the proximity of companies, a wide labour supply adapted to the needs of demand, markets with greater depth or the concentration of services.

Moreover, urban agglomerations allow the provision of a greater number of public services with decreasing marginal costs.

But we might ask whether, this being the case, large metropolises are the best places to live for the majority of the population.

If we look at quality of life factors, the answer seems to be no. These large metropolises offer more services with decreasing marginal costs. These large metropolises offer more job and business opportunities, but they also generate problems that are difficult to solve.

It is true that, in economic terms, there is a positive correlation between productivity and growth, but this is not infinite and once the maximum is reached, yields begin to fall, affecting the income received by the population.

Furthermore, excessive agglomeration causes diseconomies that affect the quality of life of its inhabitants, such as higher housing prices, longer commuting times, higher pollution levels, as well as competition for access to a large part of public goods and services, the clearest example being congestion of infrastructures or transport services.

These problems tend to lead to increased socio-economic inequalities in the population, resulting in higher poverty and crime rates and a fall in levels of happiness and security.

All these elements, together with the emergence of new technologies and the increasingly widespread possibility of teleworking, are factors that economists consider when analysing the current situation of cities and how it will evolve.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

A number of complex indicators can be used to assess cities and their capacity to grow and attract investment and talent. The most common ones are aimed at assessing aspects such as the economy, transport infrastructure and mobility, the knowledge society and quality of life.

Within this last group referring to quality of life, there are a multitude of criteria on which variables should or should not be included. While it is difficult to reach a consensus on them, it is much more difficult to agree on the weight that each one should have.

With this, we want to clarify that these indicators that estimate quality of life try to make the assessment as objective as possible, which does not mean that it should coincide with the assessment made by other entities or, even, with the opinion that each person may have.

One of these indicators to measure the quality of life is the one developed by Numbeo, through the use of opinion surveys in which the population values essential aspects of the city, combined with other variables such as income capacity.

This indicator can be used not only to find out in which cities people live better, but also to analyse the correlation between different variables, such as population density and quality of life, level of safety, traffic, etc.

WORLD RANKING OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES

The Hague, for the second year in a row, with 229 points, is the city with the highest quality of life in the world out of the 200 cities evaluated in this ranking, ahead of Luxembourg (209.9 points), Rotterdam (210 points), Copenhagen (204.2 points), Geneva (203.2 points) and Amsterdam (202.9 points).

At the bottom of the table are Lagos (15.9 points), Manila (60.2 points) and Tehran (61.4 points). The difference between the quality of life in Lagos and that of the other cities is very significant, mainly due to its low purchasing power and the difficulty of access to housing for its population.

Europe occupies the first eight of the top ten positions in the ranking, including a Spanish city, Valencia (10th). The other two are Australian cities Brisbane (7) and Adelaide (9).

The first American city is Raleigh (11), Abu Dhabi (16) in Asia and Cape Town (94) in Africa. Thus, among the top twenty cities, four are Australian, three are American, one is from the United Arab Emirates and the rest are European.

The difference between The Hague (first) and Lagos (last) is 168.8 points. The average difference between one city and the next is 1.2 and is reduced to 0.7 without taking into account the first three and last three. This means that small variations in a city can mean significant changes in its position, as has happened if we compare the data with those of the previous edition's ranking.

Thus, it is worth noting an average increase of 13.8 points in the quality of life index for cities in 2024 compared to 2023. Of the 200 cities surveyed, 185 have improved their value and only fifteen have worsened with respect to the previous edition, highlighting the falls of Split (down 2.6 points, dropping 53 positions and placing 75th in the ranking), Porto (-3.8 points, -51 positions, 64th in the ranking), Malaga (-6 points; -42 positions; 50th in the ranking), Madrid (-2 points; -36 positions; 46th in the ranking) and New York (-2.6 points; -24 positions; 139th in the ranking).

In terms of improvements, all Australian cities have risen sharply; Brisbane from 56th to seventh, Adelaide from 59th to ninth, Perth from 61st to 15th, Melbourne from 58th to 18th, Canberra from 70th to 21st and Sydney from 63rd to 34th. All of them have benefited from strong growth in purchasing power over the past year.

In terms of the relationship between population size and quality of life, of the top 50 cities, five have populations of less than 250,000 (Luxembourg and Geneva); 30 cities have populations of less than one million; ten cities have populations of between one and two million; five cities (Brisbane, Madrid, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney) have populations of between two and five million.

The top six cities have between 500,000 and one million inhabitants, with the exception of Luxembourg, which has less than 200,000; the next city is Brisbane (7th) with 2.3 million, followed by Helsinki, Adelaide and Valencia. To find a city with more than three million, you have to go to position 18, occupied by Melbourne, whose population exceeds 4.5 million.

By population strata, the cities with the highest quality of life between one and three million inhabitants are headed by three Australian cities: Brisbane (7), Adelaide (9) and Perth (15).

Between three million and five million inhabitants would be Melbourne (18) followed by Sydney (34) and Madrid (46).

For those with more than five million and less than ten million inhabitants, Riyadh (79) is first, followed by Pune (85) and Singapore (106).

Finally, the largest urban concentrations, those with more than 10 million inhabitants, are led by Tokyo (14 million and 72 in the ranking) followed by Bangalore (12.3 million and 129 in the ranking), Chennai (10.3 million and 130 in the ranking) and Moscow (13 million and 143 in the ranking).

Among the metropolises, considering as such those with more than two million inhabitants, Brisbane (7) would be the city with the highest quality of life in the world, followed by Perth (15), Melbourne (17) and Madrid (8).

Based on these data, if we draw a trend line relating population and quality of life, we can see an inverse relationship between these two variables, i.e., as the number of inhabitants increases, the quality of life deteriorates, with certain exceptions that we will see later on.

Generally speaking, the cities with the highest quality of life are those with a population of between 500,000 and one million inhabitants; a size that allows them to offer a wide variety of services whose quality is not diminished by excess demand.

If we were to describe the cities with the highest quality of life in the world, they would be those with less than one million inhabitants, with a democratic political system, western, European and preferably located in the north-west of Europe.



ANALYSIS BY CATEGORY

This indicator is obtained as a synthesis of six other indicators:

- Purchasing power and cost of living.
- Accessibility to housing.
- Environment.
- Safety and security.
- Health.
- Traffic.

PURCHASING POWER AND COST OF LIVING

The United States and Switzerland are the countries with the highest purchasing power.

The purchasing power and cost of living index assesses the average income of each population and its relationship to the cost of more than fifty goods and services. Seattle, Atlanta and Luxembourg are ranked in that order as the cities with the highest purchasing power. Of the top ten, six are American and two Swiss (along with Luxembourg (3) and Abu Dhabi (6)). Lagos, Caracas and Colombo are the cities with the lowest purchasing power.

In terms of cost of living, the most affordable cities are in developing countries - Karachi, followed by Lahore and Cairo. At the other extreme would be the same three as in 2023 - Zurich, Geneva and, at a distance, New York.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

US cities lead the way in housing affordability.

If housing affordability is analysed, which takes into account the average income of the city for both buying and renting, Pretoria, Pittsburgh and Atlanta would be the cities with the most affordable prices; it should be noted that eleven of the top thirteen cities are American and two are South African. In contrast, Lagos, Colombo and Beijing have the least affordable housing for the population.

SECURITY

Four of the five safest cities are in the Middle East

Safety is one of the indicators most closely related to social inequality and, to a large extent, to development. This indicator is compiled by taking into account up to twelve different types of items, assessing not only personal perception but also the number of crimes committed. It is noteworthy that three of the four most insecure cities in the world are in the same country, South Africa, namely Pretoria, Durban, and Johannesburg, along with Caracas. In contrast, the cities perceived as the safest by their inhabitants are Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates), Doha (Qatar) and Taipei (Taiwan), Dubai (United Arab Emirates) and Muscat (Oman), all of which have non-democratic regimes. The Hague (Netherlands), Munich (Germany) and Zagreb (Croatia) would be the safest among Western democracies.

HEALTH SERVICE

The Netherlands and Spain, the countries with the best health care services

Health is a key factor in the analysis of quality of life. This indicator assesses factors such as the knowledge and skills of the medical services, the accuracy of diagnoses, the friendliness of healthcare staff, as well as the equipment of the facilities, patient satisfaction and the cost of the service.

Taipei, Seoul, and The Hague repeated as the cities with the best care and health services, followed by Rotterdam, Vienna, Valencia, Helsinki, Madrid, Guadalajara (Mexico) and Porto. In contrast, Caracas, Dhaka, Cairo and Rio de Janeiro are again the cities with the worst healthcare.

CLIMATE

One variable that is becoming increasingly important in quality of life rankings is climate. In many of the international rankings, northern European cities appear in the top positions, but if variables such as self-inflicted injuries, alcoholism or drug addiction are analysed, their rates are much higher than those of countries with lower levels of development, aspects that are largely related to climatic factors that condition social behaviour. Beyond individual preferences, there are common criteria for assessing climate, including moderate temperature throughout the year, more hours of sunshine and a low rainfall index, among the factors that allow a classification to be made. Auckland (New Zealand), Caracas (Venezuela), Medellín (Colombia), Nairobi (Kenya) and Curitiba (Brazil) are the cities that, according to these criteria, would have the best climate. In Europe they would be Lisbon (11), Malaga (23) and Porto (24). The cities with the worst climate are very cold Novosibirsk and Yekaterinburg, both in Russia, or desert-like Kuwait City.

Travel time to work or school, as well as the means of transport used, is another indicator of people's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their city. Small and medium-sized cities score best on the traffic index - Split (Croatia, 160,000 inhabitants, 41% walking and 41% private vehicle transport), Novi Sad (130, Serbia, 380,000 inhabitants) and Muscat (Oman, 1.4 million inhabitants, but with 92% private vehicle transport). The cities with the longest travel times are found in less developed countries such as

Lagos (Nigeria, 15 million inhabitants), San José (Costa Rica, 356,056 inhabitants, 65% private car transport); Dhaka (194, Bangladesh, 16.5 million inhabitants) and Colombo (188, Sri Lanka, 750,000 inhabitants, 45% private car transport). It is striking that San José and Colombo, with a population of less than one million inhabitants, are the second and fourth worst cities on this indicator, although their metropolitan areas have 3.3 and 5.6 million inhabitants respectively, which seems to highlight the importance of a minimum provision of infrastructure and public transport to facilitate mobility.

ENVIRONMENT

Finally, the environment index measures air and water quality, cleanliness, noise, green spaces and the enjoyment of the city by its population. This indicator does not include data on recycling, use of renewable energy and self-consumption, electric vehicles, bicycle lanes or other factors that are increasingly taken into account when assessing a city's environment. Once again, medium-sized and small cities are the best performers, with Helsinki (Finland, 665,000 inhabitants) in first place, followed by Reykjavik (Iceland, 140,000 inhabitants) and Vienna (Austria, 1.95 million inhabitants). The most polluted cities are generally large agglomerations located in developing countries, Dhaka (194, Pakistan; 16.8 million inhabitants), Beirut (Lebanon; 2.4 million inhabitants) and Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam; 10.4 million inhabitants).

WHICH CITIES STAND OUT IN THE RANKING?

First of all, mention the Australian cities that have significantly improved their position in the ranking, mainly thanks to a change in their purchasing power. All five cities are in the top 35, two of them in the top ten.

Similarly, of the 30 US cities in the ranking, all of them, except New York, increase their rating, although only 16 of them improve their position because other cities improve to a greater extent. Raleigh, Seattle and Austin stand out.

Other cities that stand out are Madrid as the first large European city in the ranking (46th), which stands out for the quality of its health services and safety; in addition, despite its size, commuting times are shorter than in smaller cities, as are environmental problems.

Tokyo (72) is the first city with more than five million inhabitants; despite being a large metropolis, it has managed to control the problems that an agglomeration of fourteen million people generates. Like Madrid, it stands out for its health service and safety, although it falls down in terms of travel time and environmental quality.

WHERE DO CITIES SUCH AS BARCELONA, BERLIN, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME AND WASHINGTON DC RANK?

With regard to the most important economic centres in Europe and others located outside Europe, Barcelona, with 1.6 million people, is 114th (down four places from 2023). Berlin, with a population of 3.6 million, is 69th (down 21 places from 2023). Brussels, with 1.2 million, is 104th (down 5 places from 2023). London, with 8.8 million, is 135th (-7 compared to 2023). New York, with just over 8.8 million, is 139th (-24 compared to 2023). Paris, a city of 2.2 million, is ranked 128th (up seven places from 2023). Rome, with 2.7 million, is 118th (up 20 places from 2023). Washington DC, with a population of close to 700,000 people, is 66th (down 4 places from 2023).



Rank 2024	Rank 2023	City	Population	Quality of Life Index	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Care Index	Cost of Living Index	Property Price to Income Ratio	Traffic Commute Time Index	Pollution Index	Climate Index
1	1	The Hague	548.320	229,0	21	6	3	78	163	4	4	53
2	3	Luxembourg City	132.780	219,9	3	43	24	36	125	30	9	96
3	2	Rotterdam	664.311	210,0	53	41	3	60	154	8	15	67
4	9	Copenhagen	644.431	204,2	55	29	22	24	131	32	8	90
5	20	Geneva	201.818	203,2	5	51	66	2	97	69	20	96
6	5	Amsterdam	921.468	202,9	56	41	12	31	109	11	19	69
7	56	Brisbane	2.360.241	201,2	26	74	33	81	134	136	34	15
8	6	Helsinki	664.921	200,9	68	20	7	46	104	16	1	164
9	59	Adelaide	1.387.290	200,8	49	60	37	60	144	96	18	36
10	4	Valencia	792.492	200,4	94	64	5	119	153	9	23	40
11	32	Raleigh	467.665	199,0	14	85	91	28	171	92	42	88
12	16	Gothenburg	604.616	198,6	37	109	81	85	139	11	7	119
13	15	Zürich	443.037	198,5	7	16	77	1	57	121	23	104
14	46	Seattle	737.015	198,2	1	148	61	10	172	159	52	48
15	61	Perth	2.141.834	197,9	32	94	53	75	161	141	29	28
16	28	Abu Dhabi	1.483.000	197,1	6	1	52	89	156	45	86	192
17	7	Vienna	1.973.403	196,8	80	49	5	64	52	7	3	102
18	58	Melbourne	4.529.500	196,6	23	102	43	66	142	153	30	38
19	24	Frankfurt	764.474	195,7	33	111	16	56	126	9	49	80
20	34	Austin, Texas	961.855	195,6	4	96	94	58	188	103	82	99
21	70	Canberra	381.488	195,3	64	33	51	34	126	92	12	95
22	14	Edinburgh	488.050	195,2	59	53	28	40	139	52	33	85
23	29	Tampa, Florida	384.959	193,2	19	109	105	26	188	109	47	80
24	11	Reykjavík	139.875	193,0	101	17	88	7	133	5	2	147
25	21	Muscat	1.421.409	192,9	75	5	133	122	174	3	61	151
26	44	Portland	652.503	192,8	20	164	60	25	180	70	44	58
27	53	Kansas City	508.090	192,3	16	166	50	47	195	31	46	128
28	23	Glasgow	635.640	191,2	46	108	12	67	169	65	54	79
29	64	Wellington	215.100	191,2	62	62	127	72	109	128	14	17
30	19	Stuttgart	626.275	191,1	38	70	23	69	129	39	71	105
31	12	Munich	1.487.708	190,7	67	7	19	37	50	52	25	124
32	54	San Diego	1.386.932	189,9	31	89	96	12	150	88	73	20
33	39	San Antonio	1.434.625	189,6	12	123	91	76	176	62	83	108
34	63	Sydney	4.840.600	188,6	44	66	31	32	77	164	36	20
35	26	Hamburg	1.853.935	187,6	45	97	30	48	109	73	37	94
36	33	Charlotte	879.709	187,3	36	114	79	27	179	100	59	85
37	35	Dallas	1.304.379	187,0	13	135	110	38	191	92	75	101
38	30	Orlando, Florida	307.573	186,6	30	129	150	41	191	106	58	70
39	18	Oslo	711.300	186,3	68	65	17	17	109	33	10	170
40	45	Minneapolis	429.954	185,5	9	160	58	33	188	97	38	186
41	40	Columbus, Ohio	905.748	185,4	43	129	63	34	176	57	39	139
42	47	Atlanta	498.715	184,7	2	183	103	22	197	148	85	57
43	68	Auckland	1.470.100	184,5	42	131	79	73	107	118	43	1
44	50	Tucson, Arizona	542.629	184,3	41	151	147	48	181	26	32	135
45	49	Pittsburgh	302.971	184,2	27	80	46	29	197	115	91	136
46	10	Madrid	3.280.782	183,6	96	36	8	95	95	28	68	75
47	17	Tallinn	453.864	182,6	125	12	33	88	91	15	6	160
48	25	Cork	222.333	182,5	83	73	174	48	156	83	28	56
49	37	Stockholm	978.770	180,1	59	111	114	56	94	86	5	144
50	8	Malaga	586.384	179,9	117	46	62	116	79	18	55	23



Rank 2024	Rank 2023	City	Population	Quality of Life Index	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Care Index	Cost of Living Index	Property Price to Income Ratio	Traffic Commute Time Index	Pollution Index	Climate Index
51	60	Calgary	1.306.784	179,7	65	82	42	65	168	40	16	194
52	69	Salt Lake City	199.723	179,7	10	69	90	54	185	83	137	154
53	38	Sacramento	524.943	179,2	47	128	97	16	172	24	90	53
54	43	Doha	1.186.023	178,7	21	2	43	97	158	40	126	193
55	41	Boston	675.647	178,7	48	89	49	7	148	169	41	137
56	91	Jeddah	4.697.000	178,5	16	27	150	118	186	46	148	155
57	67	Ottawa	1.017.449	177,8	71	54	88	74	137	81	20	190
58	75	Zagreb	767.131	177,4	111	8	127	110	99	44	55	98
59	42	Vilnius	581.475	177,4	118	34	27	109	68	19	26	153
60	36	Ljubljana	284.293	177,2	129	9	106	96	62	21	13	123
61	57	Vancouver	662.248	177,0	90	98	55	52	80	112	27	52
62	78	Albuquerque	564.559	176,5	25	193	141	70	187	22	57	152
63	27	Dubai	3.564.931	176,0	51	3	73	80	155	106	94	185
64	13	Porto	237.591	174,8	143	62	10	113	50	14	22	25
65	74	San Jose, California	1.013.240	174,0	34	120	107	6	132	123	96	32
66	62	Washington, D.C.	689.545	174,0	24	171	65	11	164	147	78	103
67	52	Denver	715.522	173,3	28	122	81	23	174	97	84	180
68	65	Edmonton	1.010.899	172,6	72	117	20	78	169	35	35	195
69	48	Berlin	3.677.472	172,9	63	105	99	71	100	79	69	93
70	51	Mississauga	721.599	172,2	70	101	71	82	91	117	16	173
71	73	Brno	396.101	172,0	116	23	24	115	56	20	74	116
72	31	Tokyo	14.264.798	171,5	87	20	11	92	41	162	79	77
73	79	Prague	1.357.326	171,5	115	19	32	104	34	63	51	106
74	66	Victoria, British Col	80.032	171,3	121	93	115	44	73	73	11	46
75	22	Split	160.577	170,4	139	52	67	101	25	1	31	26
76	72	Quebec City	549.459	170,4	74	13	81	84	95	76	64	188
77	84	Houston	2.304.580	169,6	15	180	74	68	196	149	115	75
78	97	San Francisco	873.965	168,8	7	174	130	4	147	177	98	19
79	95	Riyadh	7.009.100	167,4	39	22	119	102	181	68	140	191
80	89	Phoenix, Arizona	1.608.139	167,2	11	143	104	44	176	71	119	182
81	71	Bursa	2.994.521	166,8	142	43	15	156	150	81	86	43
82	83	Timișoara	250.849	166,0	126	25	59	145	129	13	112	100
83	87	Birmingham	1.137.100	166,0	54	182	54	83	150	75	97	68
84	77	Honolulu	350.964	165,7	92	126	47	5	115	149	65	34
85	109	Pune	5.945.000	164,3	18	92	118	187	158	168	165	131
86	81	Cluj-Napoca	286.598	164,1	127	11	115	137	80	43	81	131
87	102	Las Vegas	641.903	163,9	29	157	181	42	181	28	101	178
88	76	Montreal	1.762.949	163,8	78	60	145	77	116	133	52	184
89	55	Halifax, Nova Scotia	439.819	163,3	81	35	39	43	102	36	165	42
90	85	Miami	449.514	161,5	86	141	137	21	158	161	72	73
91	92	Manchester	547.627	161,3	66	158	36	60	148	129	108	71
92	90	Tel Aviv	467.875	160,9	97	31	41	15	16	97	88	39
93	96	Toronto	2.794.356	160,4	73	100	38	63	82	170	67	158
94	94	Cape Town	433.688	160,2	100	194	84	157	164	159	69	14
95	88	Taipei	2.603.150	159,8	110	3	1	97	11	95	93	82
96	105	Limassol	235.056	159,6	102	84	186	87	118	6	125	28
97	86	Philadelphia	1.603.797	159,6	57	186	67	18	184	138	91	118
98	98	Riga	605.802	158,1	131	80	153	107	126	55	66	129
99	113	Pretoria	741.651	157,9	40	199	108	157	199	171	113	27
100	100	Bratislava	475.503	157,5	130	49	175	108	48	46	63	106



Rank 2024	Rank 2023	City	Population	Quality of Life Index	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Care Index	Cost of Living Index	Property Price to Income Ratio	Traffic Commute Time Index	Pollution Index	Climate Index
101	93	Chicago	2.746.388	157,2	35	185	123	20	194	152	100	156
102	104	Poznań	546.859	155,6	107	36	170	132	123	61	123	120
103	114	Dublin	592.713	154,2	78	146	186	39	122	140	76	72
104	99	Brussels	1.218.255	153,1	76	152	40	54	142	113	135	89
105	82	Lisbon	545.923	152,9	153	54	47	104	20	88	60	11
106	80	Singapore	5.453.566	152,9	105	15	55	9	17	139	48	177
107	129	Hyderabad	9.305.000	152,3	52	99	119	192	164	158	174	134
108	103	Gdańsk	486.022	151,8	108	59	189	124	82	49	103	127
109	101	Nizhny Novgorod	1.252.236	150,7	152	40	33	189	48	24	49	189
110	124	Winnipeg	753.700	150,5	77	172	91	86	161	57	62	196
111	119	Kraków Old Town		150,1	93	24	159	120	89	60	161	133
112	106	Warsaw	1.860.281	149,5	105	25	163	111	69	91	126	130
113	112	Durban	595.061	149,0	104	196	160	165	167	17	105	31
114	110	Barcelona	1.636.193	147,6	120	137	24	94	87	46	141	28
115	127	Seoul	9.668.465	146,5	84	17	2	48	14	156	118	148
116	108	Varna, Bulgaria	348.594	146,2	136	70	135	141	114	40	124	78
117	111	Wrocław	672.929	146,0	124	32	168	126	82	85	133	114
118	138	Rome	2.872.800	144,8	122	127	136	93	64	114	104	41
119	125	Turin	870.952	143,8	114	139	113	91	134	34	156	73
120	134	Sofia	1.276.956	142,7	113	88	161	131	118	52	155	124
121	117	Los Angeles	3.898.747	142,4	58	147	147	14	144	193	152	33
122	121	İzmir	4.367.251	142,0	160	58	45	144	109	133	130	24
123	126	Johannesburg	4.434.827	141,8	82	197	154	150	191	142	133	50
124	107	Curitiba	1.963.726	140,7	169	174	102	181	38	76	45	5
125	140	Kuwait City	2.989.000	139,4	49	45	162	116	108	87	164	198
126	133	Budapest	1.706.851	139,3	132	66	184	132	66	127	106	114
127	131	Novi Sad	380.000	138,3	145	82	190	137	45	2	109	85
128	136	Paris	2.145.906	138,0	91	165	18	30	38	145	142	62
129	123	Bangalore	12.327.000	137,7	61	150	124	186	146	191	186	59
130	146	Chennai	10.265.000	137,6	84	89	74	194	134	175	172	183
131	130	Ankara	5.747.325	136,9	156	87	71	143	124	104	143	49
132	120	Montevideo	1.319.108	136,6	146	161	87	100	77	143	89	16
133	144	Kuala Lumpur	1.982.100	135,2	88	172	84	149	137	149	145	179
134	139	Minsk	1.995.471	135,0	137	134	192	178	101	56	80	159
135	128	London	8.799.728	134,9	95	153	74	12	26	172	120	64
136	118	Islamabad	1.014.825	134,3	187	57	139	195	40	109	76	121
137	132	Lviv	717.273	134,2	158	78	149	183	59	65	94	145
138	163	Hong Kong	7.413.100	134,0	98	9	110	19	7	153	149	91
139	115	New York City	8.804.190	133,7	99	133	138	3	62	165	121	111
140	143	Bucharest	1.716.961	132,6	128	39	176	134	116	145	173	126
141	122	Brasília	3.094.325	130,8	181	167	185	171	21	51	40	7
142	153	Thessaloniki	309.617	130,4	149	140	165	103	69	37	114	62
143	145	Moscow	13.010.112	129,9	123	72	100	159	32	180	110	181
144	152	Gurgaon	876.824	128,3	119	47	101	142	9	104	159	110
145	135	Sarajevo	275.524	128,2	140	105	150	151	45	23	147	116
146	154	Milan	1.366.180	128,1	133	138	63	53	41	102	150	66
147	148	Athens	643.452	126,2	146	155	165	97	55	119	111	35
148	116	Hamilton, Ontario	569.353	125,4	89	159	29	59	13	101	129	166
149	149	Ahmedabad	7.645.000	124,8	141	56	97	193	118	124	169	187
150	147	Amman	4.007.526	123,6	161	76	124	128	141	136	175	60



Rank 2024	Rank 2023	City	Population	Quality of Life Index	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Care Index	Cost of Living Index	Property Price to Income Ratio	Traffic Commute Time Index	Pollution Index	Climate Index
151	141	Guadalajara	1.460.148	122,9	164	176	9	148	52	153	122	45
152	180	Shanghai	24.870.895	122,1	103	36	124	130	4	174	162	91
153	161	Belo Horizonte	2.530.701	121,3	180	170	131	176	69	165	106	12
154	151	Medellín	2.529.403	120,7	183	145	14	169	28	125	139	3
155	137	Monterrey	1.135.512	120,7	154	125	84	121	54	67	167	109
156	157	Quito	2.011.388	120,5	161	178	69	151	89	135	145	7
157	160	Saint Petersburg	5.384.342	120,4	135	79	146	179	43	176	131	169
158	158	Porto Alegre	1.492.530	120,2	174	192	132	173	59	57	116	10
159	155	Panama City	880.691	119,6	164	121	157	106	105	71	132	149
160	156	Tbilisi	1.241.700	118,9	178	27	177	153	64	132	168	83
161	162	Belgrade	1.378.682	118,1	148	77	183	128	28	108	157	84
162	166	Istanbul	15.462.452	117,6	157	124	69	127	59	183	154	44
163	142	San Jose, Costa Rica	356.056	117,1	168	156	143	90	88	198	99	6
164	168	Kharkiv	1.421.125	115,0	170	119	193	184	91	122	116	157
165	150	Yerevan	1.092.800	114,7	189	13	158	123	19	50	135	162
166	159	Baku	2.300.500	114,6	176	48	194	160	45	120	171	50
167	171	Skopje	526.502	112,5	144	113	178	155	66	26	187	122
168	164	Odesa	1.010.537	111,4	171	153	188	182	69	111	138	112
169	167	Beijing	21.893.095	110,3	109	30	77	140	3	165	176	176
170	165	Kyiv	2.952.301	110,1	167	107	164	164	44	163	144	143
171	169	Buenos Aires	3.120.612	110,0	182	179	94	125	23	178	102	13
172	173	Santiago	6.257.516	107,7	159	181	119	136	30	115	163	55
173	175	Kolkata	4.496.694	105,2	138	115	156	196	118	195	178	167
174	179	Delhi	26.495.000	102,2	112	168	109	190	102	194	195	172
175	170	Lahore	11.126.285	102,0	193	75	133	199	34	88	179	150
176	181	Almaty	2.135.365	99,2	155	144	190	168	105	131	180	175
177	177	Yekaterinburg	1.468.833	99,1	151	104	179	187	73	125	158	197
178	176	Dnipro	968.502	98,3	179	148	179	175	82	78	184	146
179	172	Hanoi	8.330.800	97,9	174	66	173	171	15	37	192	112
180	183	Novosibirsk	1.625.631	97,6	150	115	171	191	76	143	153	199
181	185	Mumbai	15.414.288	94,5	134	103	122	180	11	192	187	138
182	184	Bangkok	5.676.648	93,2	166	86	20	139	9	173	177	174
183	174	Nairobi	5.545.000	92,7	188	169	139	160	37	188	182	3
184	178	Bogota	7.743.955	91,4	190	187	115	174	18	186	160	20
185	195	Beirut	2.421.354	91,0	191	118	127	112	24	130	198	37
186	189	Sao Paulo	12.396.372	90,7	172	190	155	162	31	181	181	7
187	191	Jakarta	10.562.088	90,0	161	141	169	167	97	190	189	161
188	182	Mexico City	9.209.944	89,4	173	188	110	135	32	188	185	47
189	188	Lima	9.943.800	85,3	186	191	167	154	57	182	189	17
190	186	Karachi	14.910.352	83,9	194	162	172	198	82	156	193	139
191	192	Rio de Janeiro	6.775.561	78,6	192	195	196	169	22	185	151	65
192	187	Cairo	9.606.916	76,9	196	132	197	196	34	179	196	61
193	193	Caracas	2.245.744	75,1	198	198	199	113	26	80	170	1
194	190	Colombo	752.993	74,6	197	95	55	146	2	196	128	171
195	194	Ho Chi Minh City	10.380.000	72,6	177	135	144	166	4	64	197	162
196	196	Dhaka	16.800.000	64,6	183	176	198	185	73	197	199	139
197	197	Tehran	8.693.706	61,4	195	163	182	176	6	187	183	142
198	199	Manila	1.846.513	60,2	183	184	142	146	8	183	194	165
199	198	Lagos	15.070.000	15,9	199	189	195	162	1	199	191	168



DS Ranking

WORLD RANKING OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES 2024



**January
2024**

David Solla Navarro

**Alexandra García-
Valdecasas Blanco**