



SUSTAINABLE  
CITIES MOBILITY  
INDEX 2017  
**A FOCUS ON  
HONG KONG**

# THE IMPORTANCE OF URBAN MOBILITY

Efficient urban mobility allows people to flow through a city; it connects workers, industries and ideas, and provides a foundation for economic growth. For visitors and locals alike, the transport and mobile infrastructure form fundamental parts of any city. Increasingly, cities face enormous pressures as they seek to meet today's mobility challenges.

The modern city must be proactive around rapid urbanization, climate change, pollution and asset performance while attracting commercial business and financing, and competing with other cities for investment. Today's policymakers must meet those immediate needs, without compromising the needs of tomorrow – their actions will be critical for shaping our urban future.

## THE THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



**People**

Measures social and human implications of mobility systems including quality of life



**Planet**

Captures environmental impacts; "green" factors like energy, pollution and emissions



**Profit**

Assesses the efficiency and reliability of a mobility system to facilitate economic growth

## ASIA REGIONAL PERFORMANCE

<b>#4 SEOUL</b> People 70% Planet 72% Profit 51%	<b>#8 SINGAPORE</b> People 65% Planet 69% Profit 54%	<b>#16 BEIJING</b> People 69% Planet 53% Profit 53%	<b>#20 SHENZHEN</b> People 61% Planet 64% Profit 51%
<b>#27 SHANGHAI</b> People 61% Planet 53% Profit 51%	<b>#30 TAIPEI</b> People 60% Planet 60% Profit 43%	<b>#34 GUANGZHOU</b> People 41% Planet 59% Profit 47%	<b>#95 KUALA LUMPUR</b> People 34% Planet 59% Profit 47%



Overall

1st



People

1st



Planet

53rd



Profit

6th



## #1 HONG KONG

Hong Kong, first in the Index and the People sub-index, has long been famous for its world-class infrastructure. But as one of the planet's most densely populated cities, it faces unique challenges in providing an efficient transportation system to meet the needs of its 7.3 million people. Challenges include limited space, a growing and aging population, rapidly increasing cross-boundary traffic with China and environmental concerns.

Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) is one of the world's best and busiest, with 70.5 million passengers in 2016. HKIA is operating at 99 percent capacity, with a third runway currently undergoing construction and due to open in 2024. The expansion of the airport is intended to aid Hong Kong's role in connecting mainland China with the rest of the world, a key part of the Belt and Road Initiative, Beijing's global trade development strategy.

The controversial Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge is scheduled to open at the end of 2017. The bridge, beset by delays and environmental concerns, is meant to bring closer economic integration between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta. There is no rail on the bridge, leading to concerns among some politicians and civil society groups that the number of vehicles coming from China will compromise Hong Kong's drive for better air quality.

Hong Kong's public transportation system oversees approximately 12.6 million passenger journeys every day and the Mass Transit Railway recognized as one of the most efficient in the world. Public transport is relatively cheap compared to other world cities. Less than one fifth of people in Hong Kong own a car, but pedestrianized areas are few in number. Compared to European cities, commuting by bicycle is rare. This is partly due to Hong Kong's climate and topography, but the city has done little to encourage the uptake of cycling.

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