

Turkish Case: Well-Being Index for Provinces



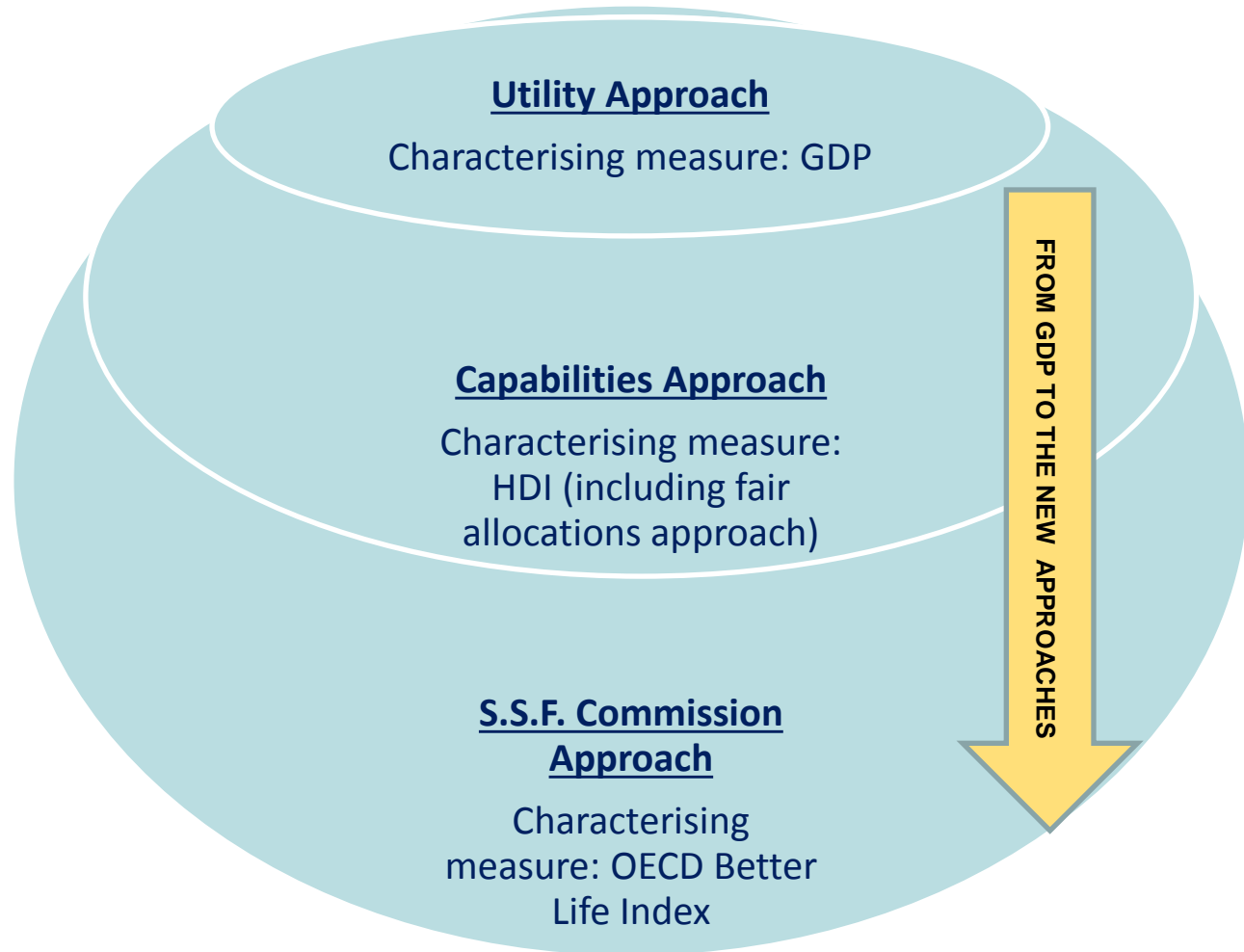
Seminar on Leading, Composite and Sentiment Indicators
Geneva, 6-7 July 2017

Arzu ERATAK
TurkStat

Improvements of Well-Being Studies

differ from:

- Development studies
- Livability studies
- Competitiveness studies
- Welfare studies



Outline

- Purpose and the way of work
- Workflow of the study
- Output and lessons learned

Purpose

Ultimate goal

- ✓ to serve for better regional policies to increase the well-being of people where they live

Purpose of the study

- ✓ to build a system of well-being indicators for Turkish provinces (81)
- ✓ to improve availability of sub-national indicators and capacity to monitor well-being over time

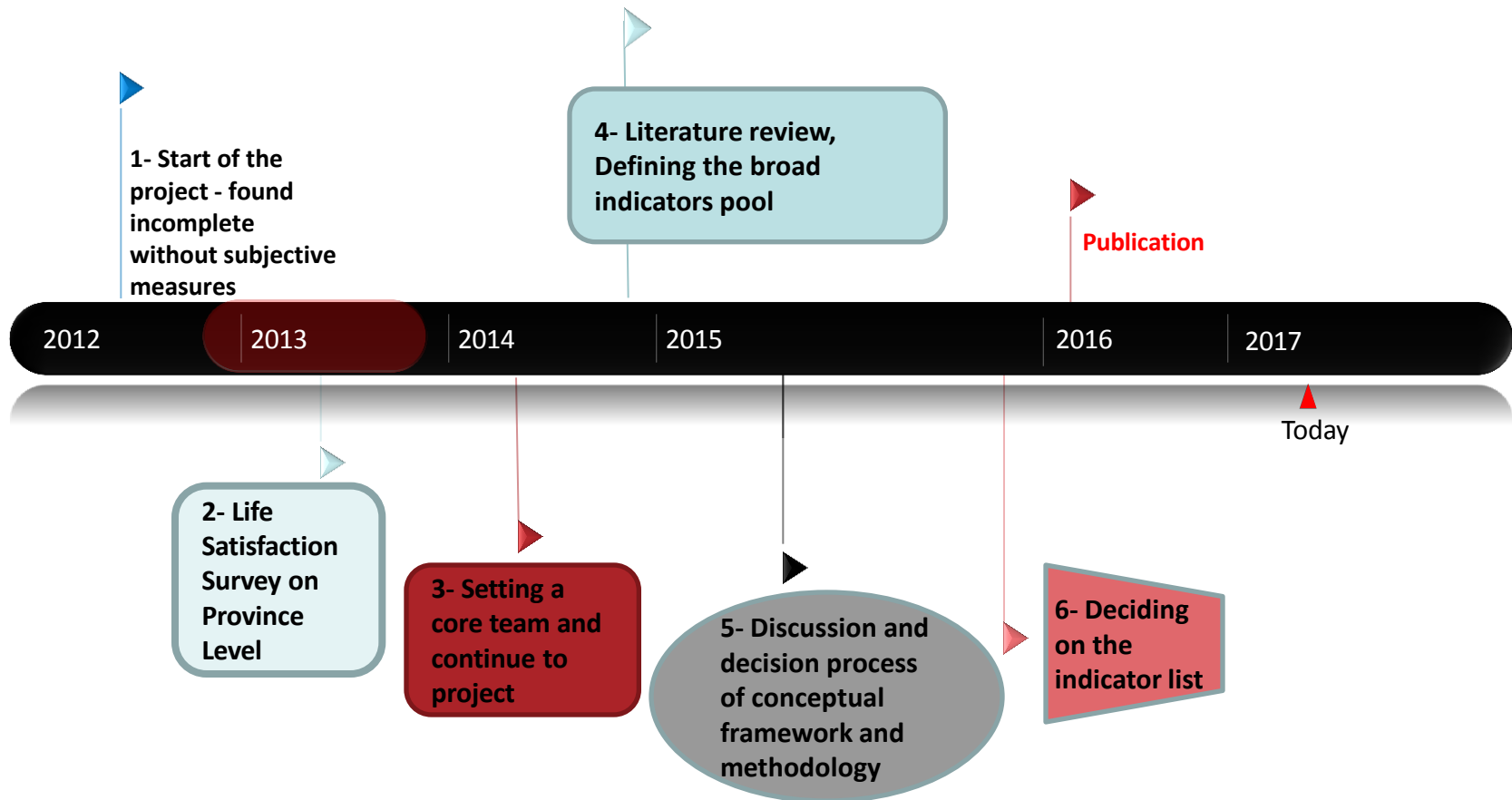
The way of work



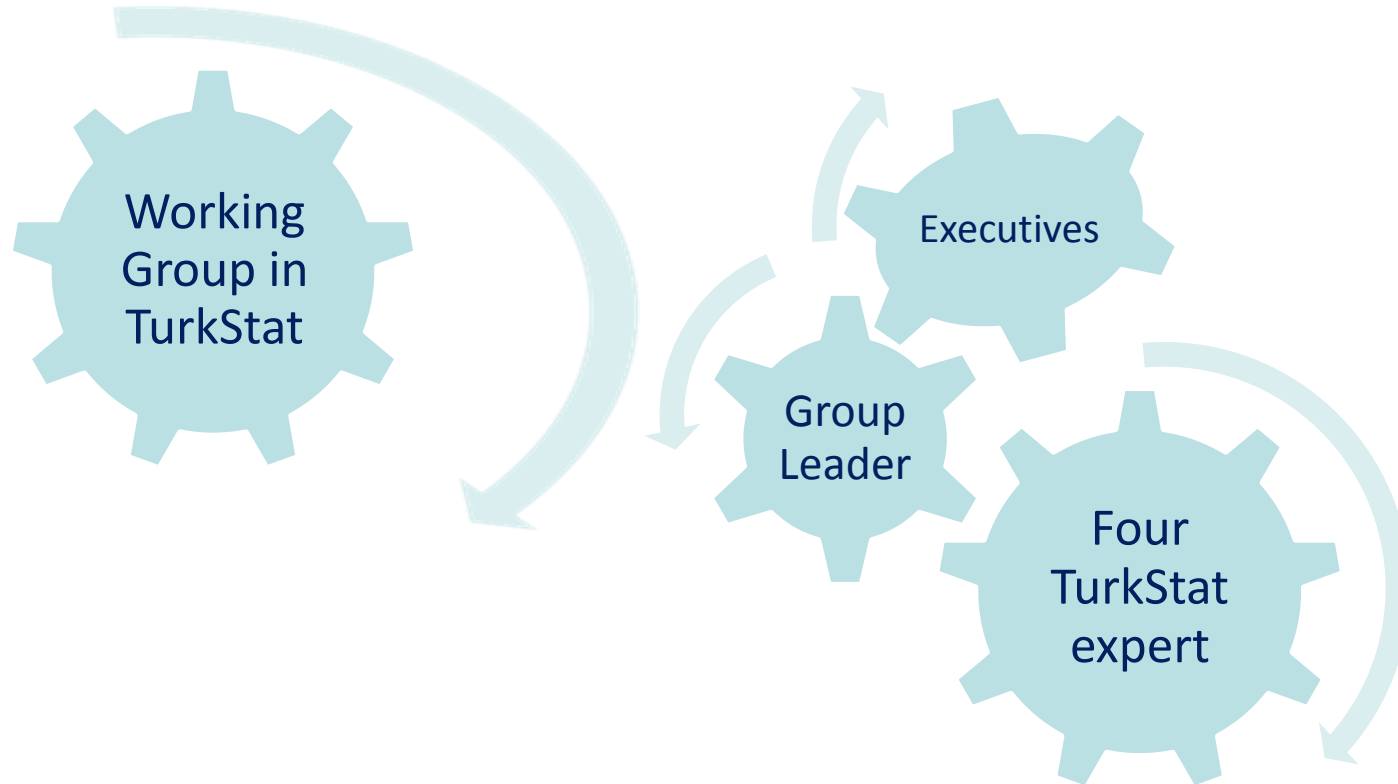
Workflow of the Study



Timeline



TurkStat Working Group and Our Team



Life Satisfaction Survey

Period – Frequency:

Annual survey for whole Turkey since 2003, for a regional well being index, **together with necessary additions** the survey was conducted on province level for the first time in 2013;

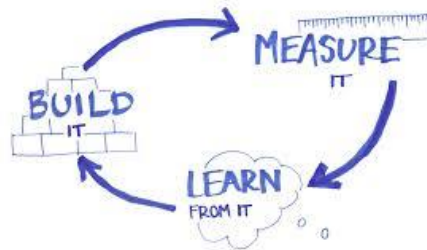
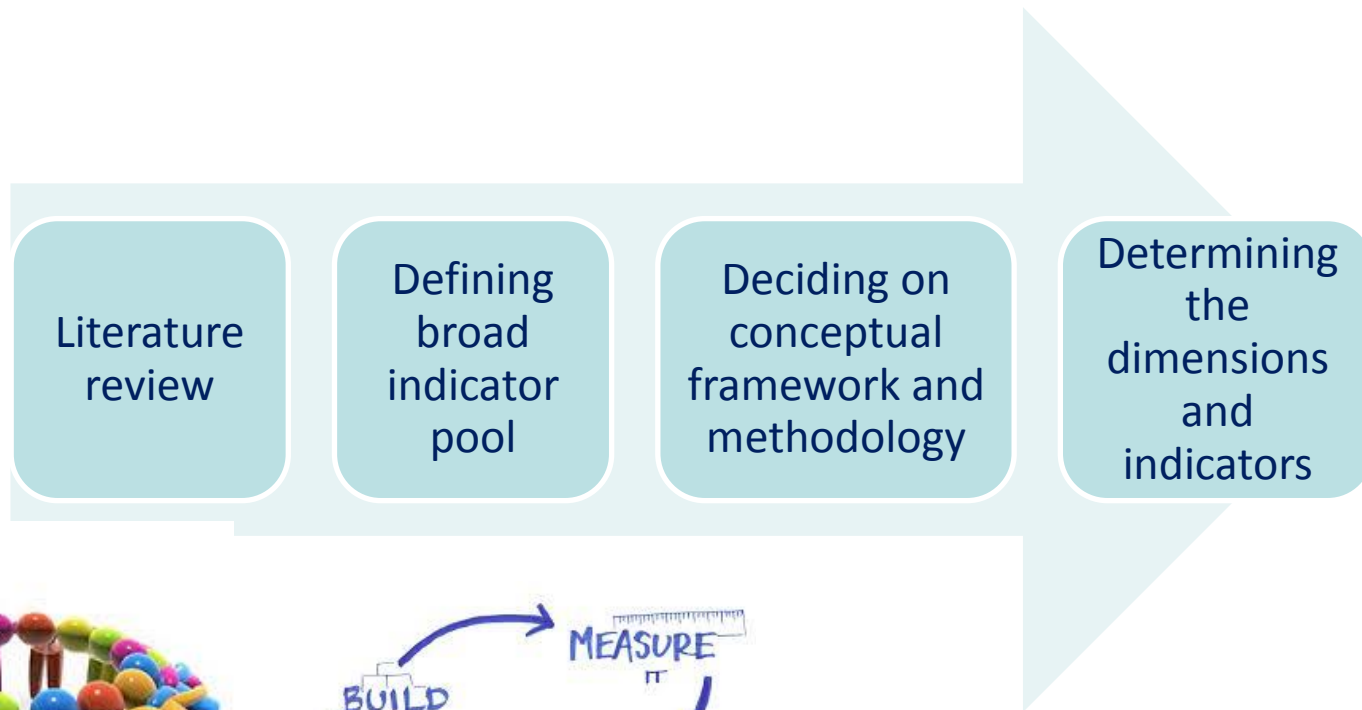
- ✓ 125 720 sample households in 2013,
- ✓ 22 questions for households, 55 for 18+ individuals,
- ✓ province level survey in every three years



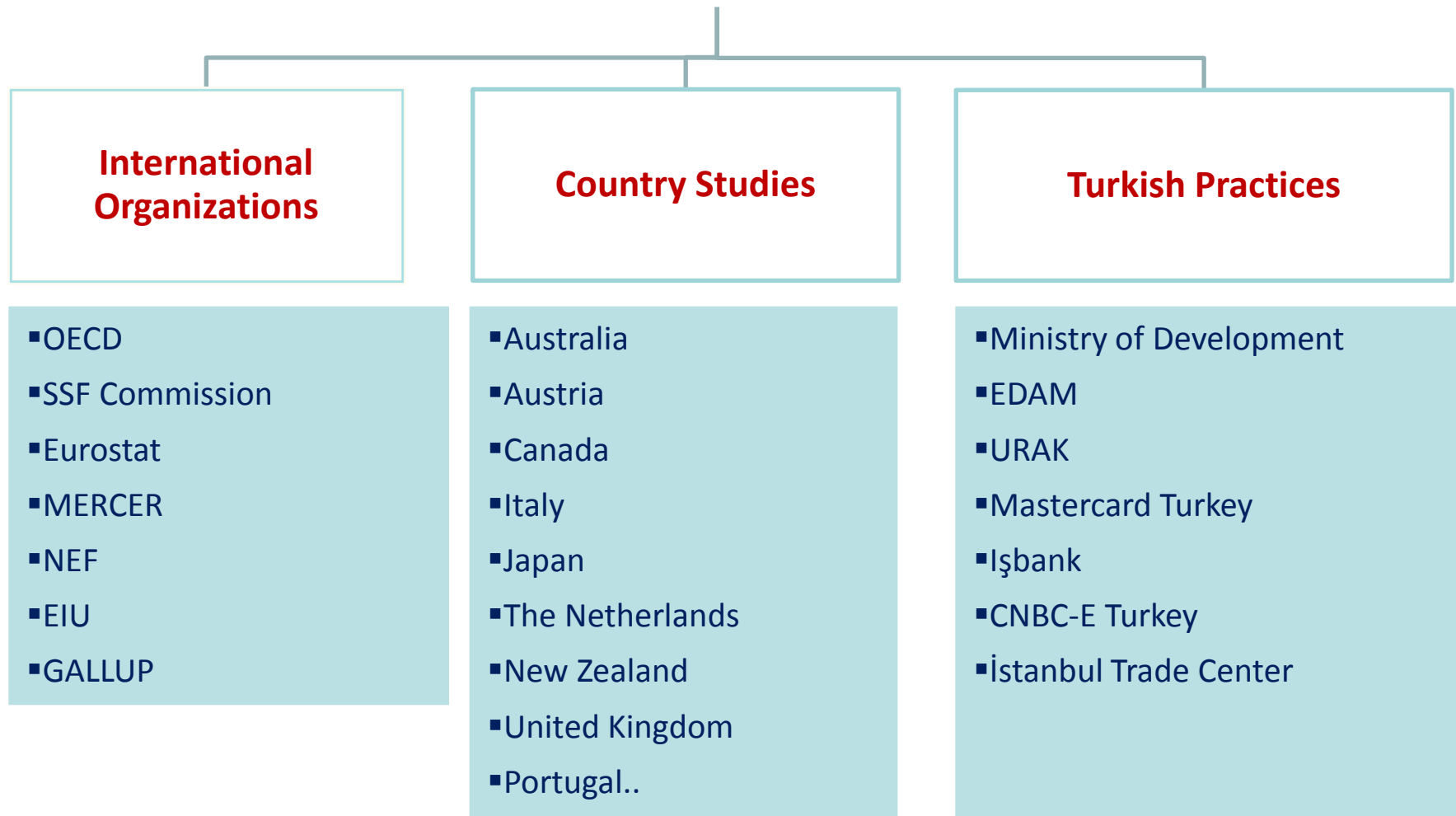
Purpose: to keep track of individuals

- General perception of happiness,
- Social values,
- Satisfaction from the public services and satisfaction in general on fundamental life spaces,
- Tracing the progress of this level of satisfaction through time.

Through a New Study



Literature Search



Creating Broad Objective Indicator Pool

- ✓ Approximately 500 province level indicators under possible life domains
- ✓ Checking quality of indicators
- ✓ Restricting the large pool to a middle size
- ✓ Documenting pros and cons of each indicator
- ✓ Discussing “ideal” indicators through the filter of well-being studies

Developing Subjective Indicators

Using province level Life Satisfaction Survey;

- ✓ Calculating possible indicators for dimensions of well-Being
- ✓ Comparing subjective indicators with objective ones
- ✓ Discussing the balance of objective/subjective indicators

Deciding on methodological details

Comparing composite index vs. scoreboard

- composite index
- scoreboard

Normalization options

- Min-max
- Z scoring
- Ranking

Weighting options

- Equally weighted method
- Hierarchical equally weighted method
- Principal component analysis
- Budget allocation processes

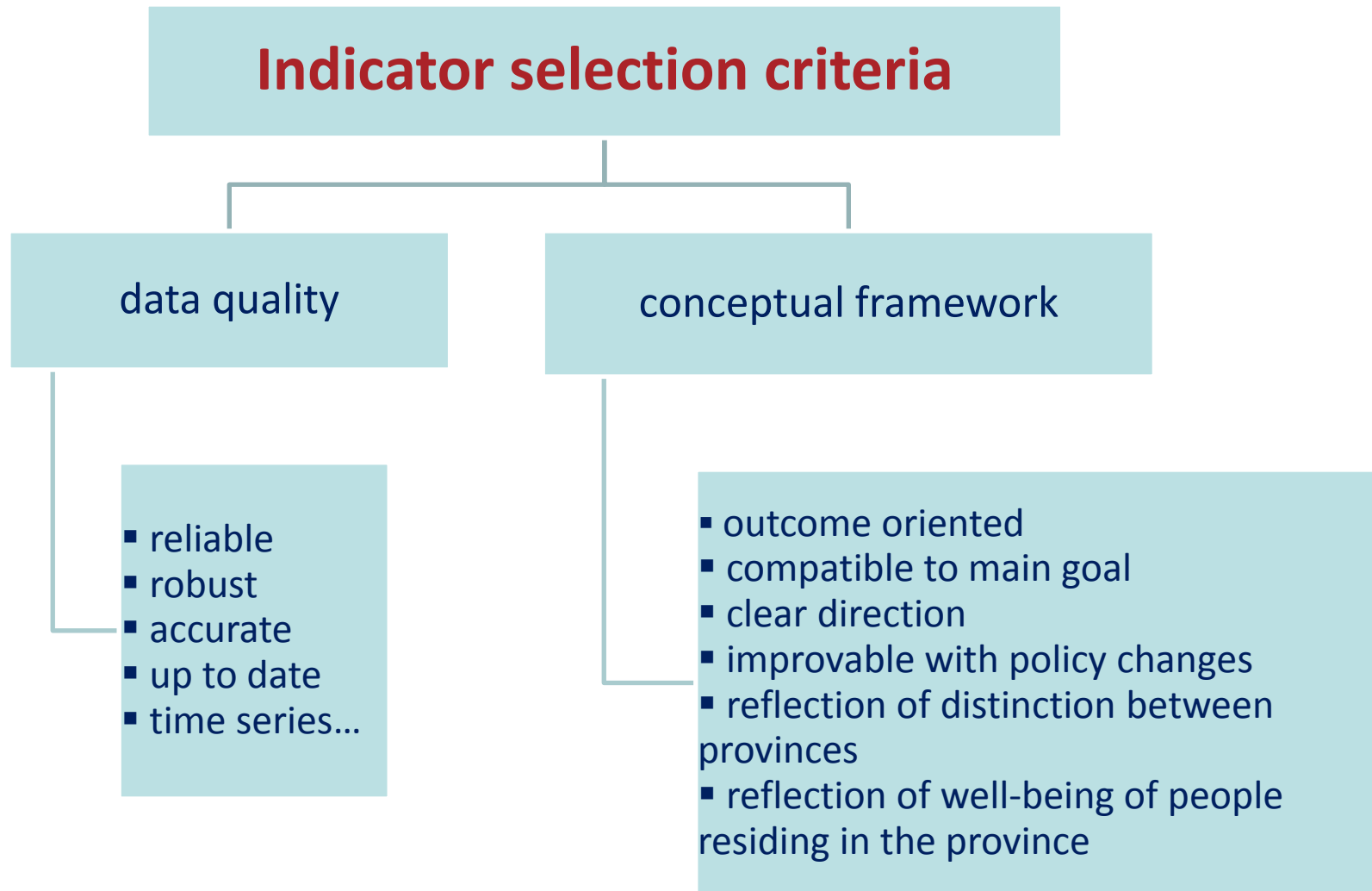
Deciding on Conceptual Framework

Conceptual
framework

- Outcome focused
- Individual / household focused
- Measuring well-being where people experience it
- Combined use of subjective evaluations & objective conditions

Strategic
choices

- Using limited number of indicators per domain
- Considering sub domains of well-being as equivalent



Further Methodological Work

- ➡ Correlation analysis, sensitivity analysis, chi square analysis and regression analysis were used in different steps of indicator selection
- ➡ Due to the challenges faced on the process of obtaining province level indicators, some trade offs became necessary
- ➡ Volatility of indicators and dimension indices were compared
- ➡ Objective and subjective indices were calculated and compared
- ➡ The quality of life for each domain and every province were compared
- ➡ 81 provinces of Turkey according to the index were compared, evaluated and ranked

Output and Lessons Learned



11 Dimensions and 41 Indicators

Dimensions	Total	Objective	Subjective
Housing	3	2	1
Work life	4	3	1
Income and wealth	3	2	1
Health	5	3	2
Education	5	4	1
Environment	5	3	2
Safety	4	2	2
Civic engagement	3	2	1
Access to infrastructure services	4	3	1
Social life	4	2	2
Life satisfaction	1	0	1
Total	41	26	15

Dissemination



**TURKISH
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE**

Press Release

No: 24561

22 January 2016

Hrs: 10:00

Well-Being Index for Provinces, 2015

Studies conducted in recent years on measuring social progress, which is a concept covering other life dimensions besides the economic aspect, has been intensified. In this new measure that brings individuals into focus, objective criteria are used along with individuals' subjective perceptions.

With the first time introduction of well-being index for provinces, Turkish Statistical Institute conducted a study on the province level, aiming to measure, compare and keep track in time of the well-being of individuals and households on distinct life dimensions, using objective and subjective criteria. Purpose of this study is to develop an indicator system to be a basis for monitoring the well-being of people with all aspects in provinces.

Well-being index for provinces covers 11 dimensions of life; housing, work life, income and wealth, health, education, environment, safety, civic engagement, access to infrastructure services, life satisfaction and presents these dimensions which are represented with 41 indicators, in a single composite index. The index value is measured between 0 and 1, and values approximating to 1 state a better level of well-being. Detailed information is included in the annex of this bulletin.

Isparta took the first place in well-being index

Isparta with the index value 0.6745, took the first place in well being index. Provinces following Isparta are Sakarya with 0.6737 and Bolu with 0.6553 respectively. Last province with the lowest well-being index value 0.2765 is Muş. Provinces that follow Muş are Mardin with 0.2936 and Ağrı with 0.2975.

Well-being index for provinces, 2015



Metadata	Close
Analytical Framework, Concepts, Definitions, and Classifications	
Scope of the Data	
Accounting Conventions	
Characteristics of Basic Data Sources	
Compilation Practices	
Revisions	

Dissemination

- ➡ Table-1: Rankings and Index Values
- ➡ Table-2: Indicator Values
- ➡ Table-3: Map
- ➡ Table-4: General Explanations

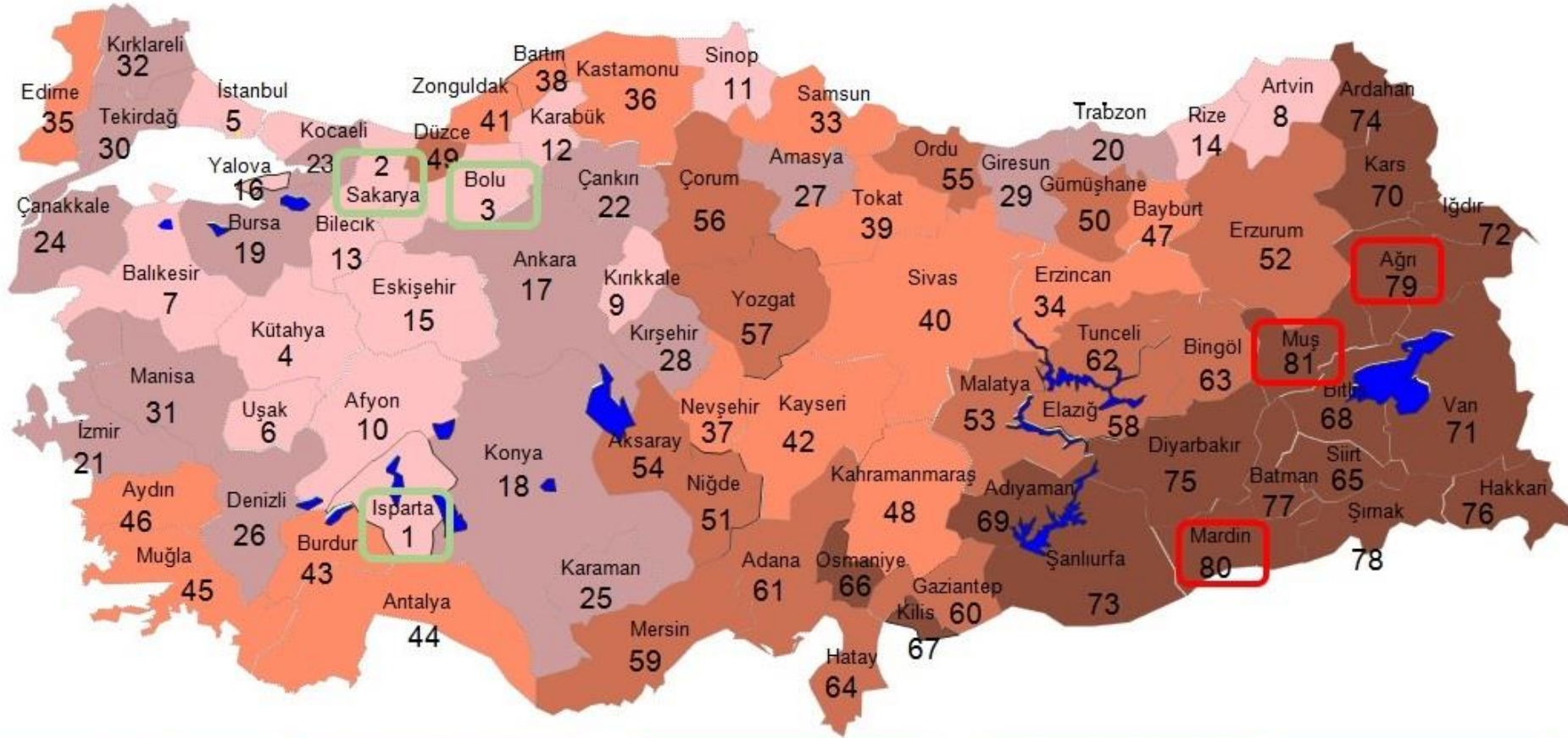
Rankings and index values of well-being index for provinces, 2015

Province	Overall index		Housing		Work life		Income and wealth	
	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index
Isparta	1	0,6745	4	0,9059	13	0,6582	19	0,5267
Sakarya	2	0,6737	1	0,9369	28	0,6181	33	0,4621
Bolu	3	0,6553	3	0,9247	26	0,6240	9	0,5803
Kütahya	4	0,6520	15	0,8474	3	0,7023	16	0,5461
İstanbul	5	0,6494	28	0,8011	33	0,6017	1	0,8788
Uşak	6	0,6485	20	0,8227	4	0,7017	13	0,5599
Balıkesir	7	0,6316	27	0,8087	24	0,6262	36	0,4547
Artvin	8	0,6315	17	0,8432	8	0,6827	24	0,5036
Kırıkkale	9	0,6313	14	0,8518	22	0,6290	45	0,4215
Afyonkarahisar	10	0,6275	33	0,7864	15	0,6568	47	0,4148

Indicator values of well-being index for provinces, 2015

Province	Housing			Work life			
	Number of rooms per person	Toilet presence percentage in dwellings (%)	Percentage of households having problems with quality of dwellings (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Average daily earnings (TRY)	Job satisfaction rate (%)
Adana	1,2	86,3	22,7	43,3	13,2	59,1	73,3
Adıyaman	0,9	77,1	41,1	39,2	9,1	53,2	64,3
Afyonkarahisar	1,4	90,2	12,9	51,1	5,6	53,9	85,3
Ağrı	0,8	64,1	40,5	53,2	6,8	56,1	64,0
Amasya	1,4	95,0	16,9	47,4	6,6	53,8	88,7
Ankara	1,6	98,7	15,8	44,5	10,2	70,1	78,9
Antalya	1,4	96,7	14,9	52,9	7,9	59,5	78,6
Artvin	1,6	94,2	19,7	47,1	7,1	66,5	84,9
Aydın	1,5	78,6	18,0	51,4	6,9	53,9	81,6
Balıkesir	1,6	88,6	16,7	44,4	6,0	56,0	86,9

Dissemination



Winners by Dimensions



- ➔ Different winners for dimensions
- ➔ Isparta with the index value 0.6745, took the first place
- ➔ Kastamonu is first in environment ..
- ➔ İstanbul is first province only in 3 dimensions (income and wealth, social life and access to infrastructure)



Main challenges



- ➡ Deciding on coverage of dimensions
- ➡ Data constraints
- ➡ Developing new indicators
- ➡ Absence of time series data for province level subjective indicators
- ➡ Optimal use of subjective indicators
- ➡ The term “subjective” itself!



Lessons Learned

- ➡ Reflections of data users
 - ➡ Media
 - ➡ Ministries
 - ➡ Local administrations; expectations & perceptions
 - ➡ Negative
 - ➡ Positive
- ➡ Lack of interactive dissemination platform





Thank You