



HOW'S LIFE IN YOUR REGION? MEASURING REGIONAL AND LOCAL WELL-BEING FOR POLICY MAKING

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Agenda

1. Context for an OECD project on measuring regional [sub-national] well-being
2. Framework and results
3. What we have learned
4. Emerging statistical agenda

“How’s life in your region? Measuring regional and local well-being for policy making” (**REPORT 6 OCTOBER 2014**)

Database visualization www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org



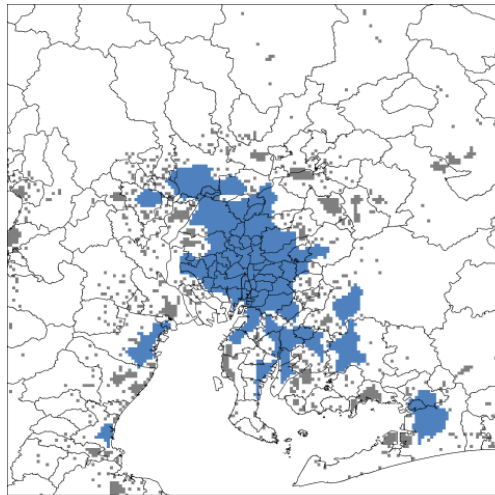
1. Context for measuring regional well-being

1. People's well-being is shaped by both individual and neighbourhood/place characteristics.
2. Inequalities in outcomes are large among regions also in the same country: for example the range of life expectancy across OECD countries is of **9** years, **6** years across US States and **13** years among US Congressional Districts.
3. Outcome indicators to respond to citizens' expectations to better understand the area in which they live to make decisions and voice their interests.
4. Strong demand from state and local governments that have different capacities to promote people's well-being and deliver quality services.

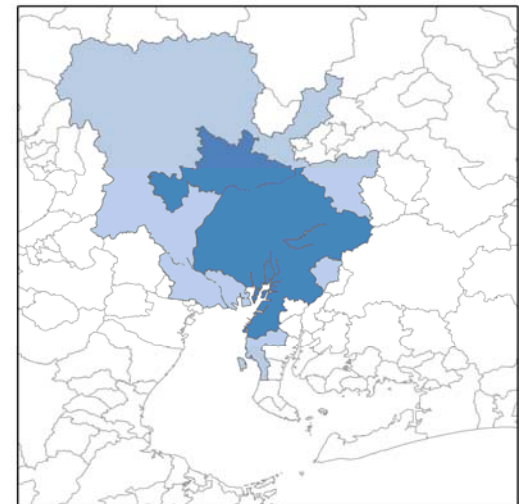
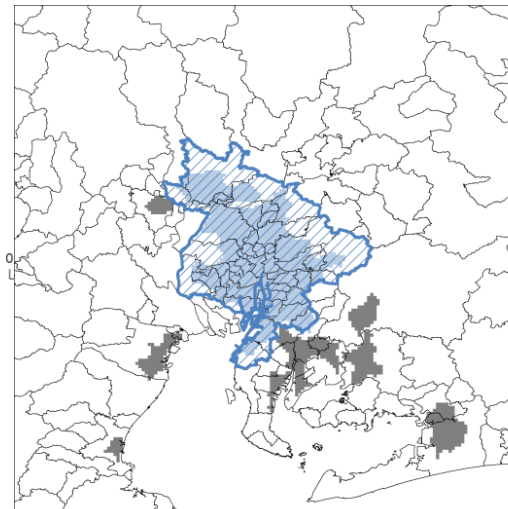


To inform policy data need to capture the scale of people's everyday life [place-based policy]

Different geographies : administrative (362 OECD large regions) and **functional** (metropolitan areas)

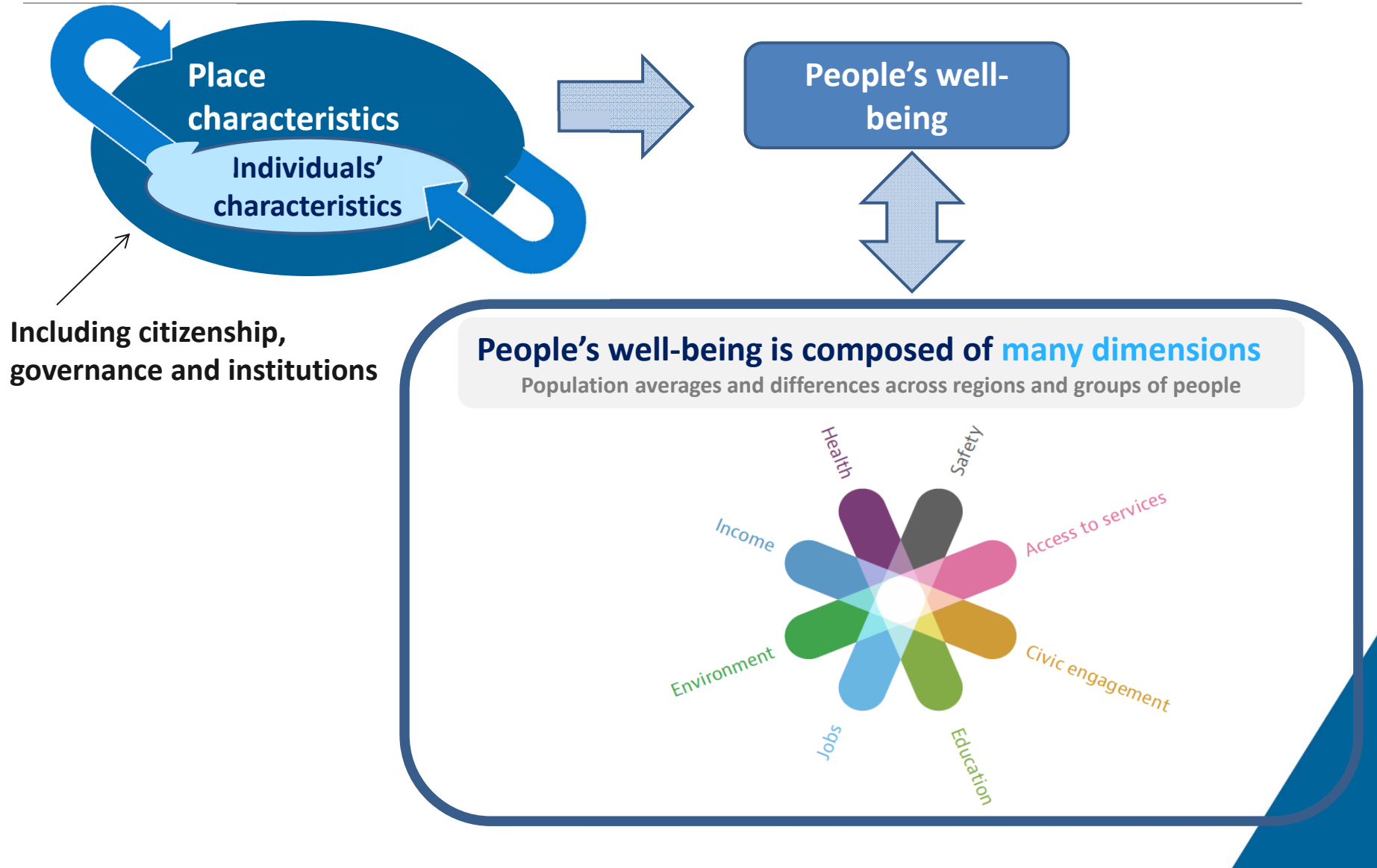


Nagoya (Japan)





2. Framework and results



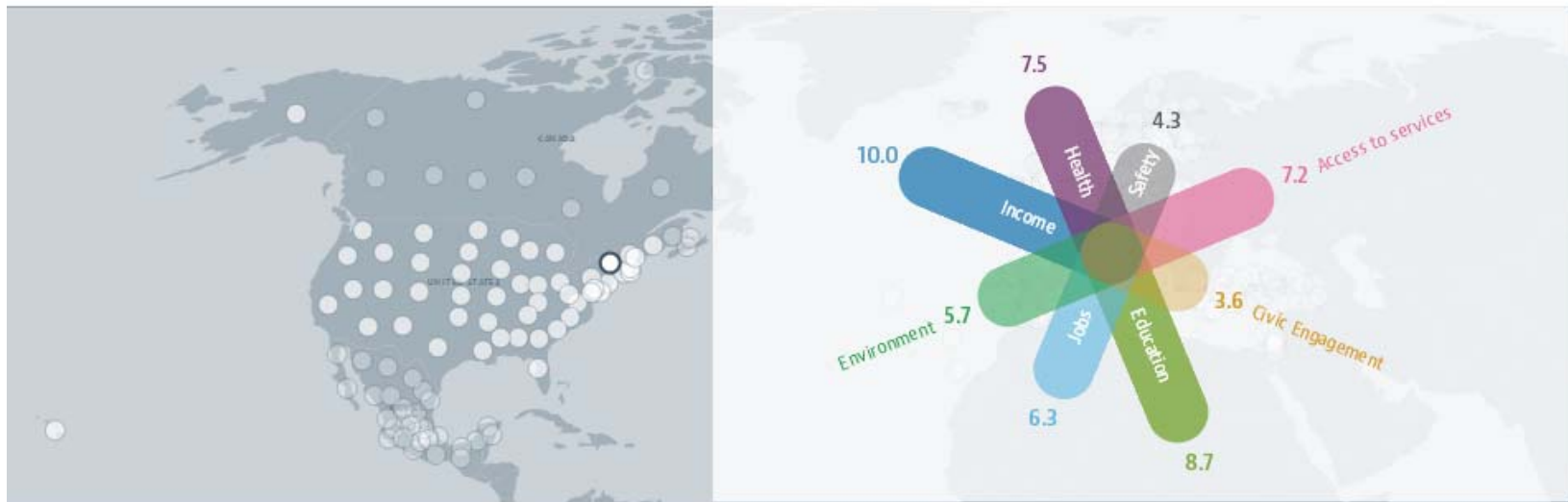


A common set of indicators to compare OECD large regions www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org



OECD countries / United States

New York



Explore the map to find out how life is across OECD regions and discover regions with similar well-being.

Each region is measured in eight topics important for well-being. The values of the indicators are expressed as a score between 0 and 10. A high score indicates better performance relative to the other regions.

[Help](#)

Regions with similar well-being *in other countries*



Canada
Manitoba



United Kingdom
Greater London



Luxembourg
Luxembourg



Germany
Mecklenburg-
Vorpommern

Access to services



New York reaches **7.2** /10 points in **Access to services**.



This puts the region in position **24** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **top 50%** in **Access to services**.



Indicators

Households Broadband access: **68.0** %

[Compare United States to other countries](#)

Civic Engagement



New York reaches **3.6** /10 points in **Civic Engagement**.



This puts the region in position **40** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **bottom 24%** in **Civic Engagement**.



Indicators

Voter turnout: **58.7** %

[Compare United States to other countries](#)

Education



New York reaches **8.7** /10 points in **Education**.



This puts the region in position **36** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **top 31%** in **Education**.



Indicators

Labour force with at least secondary education: **85.3** %

[Compare United States to other countries](#)

Jobs



New York reaches **6.3** /10 points in **Jobs**.



This puts the region in position **37** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **bottom 42%** in **Jobs**.



Indicators

Employment rate: **65.5** %

Unemployment rate: **8.1** %

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Environment



New York reaches **5.7** /10 points in **Environment**.



This puts the region in position **49** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **bottom 50%** in **Environment**.



Indicators

Air pollution: **11.4** level of PM2.5

[Compare United States to other countries](#)

Income



New York reaches **10.0** /10 points in **Income**.



This puts the region in position **6** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **top 4%** in **Income**.



Indicators

Household disposable income: **37 249** USD

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Health



New York reaches **7.5** /10 points in **Health**.



This puts the region in position **5** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **top 36%** in **Health**.



Indicators

Mortality rate: **7.5** deaths per 1 000 people

Life expectancy: **80.5** years

[Compare United States to other countries](#)

Safety



New York reaches **4.3** /10 points in **Safety**.



This puts the region in position **23** /51 regions in United States.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **bottom 19%** in **Safety**.



Indicators

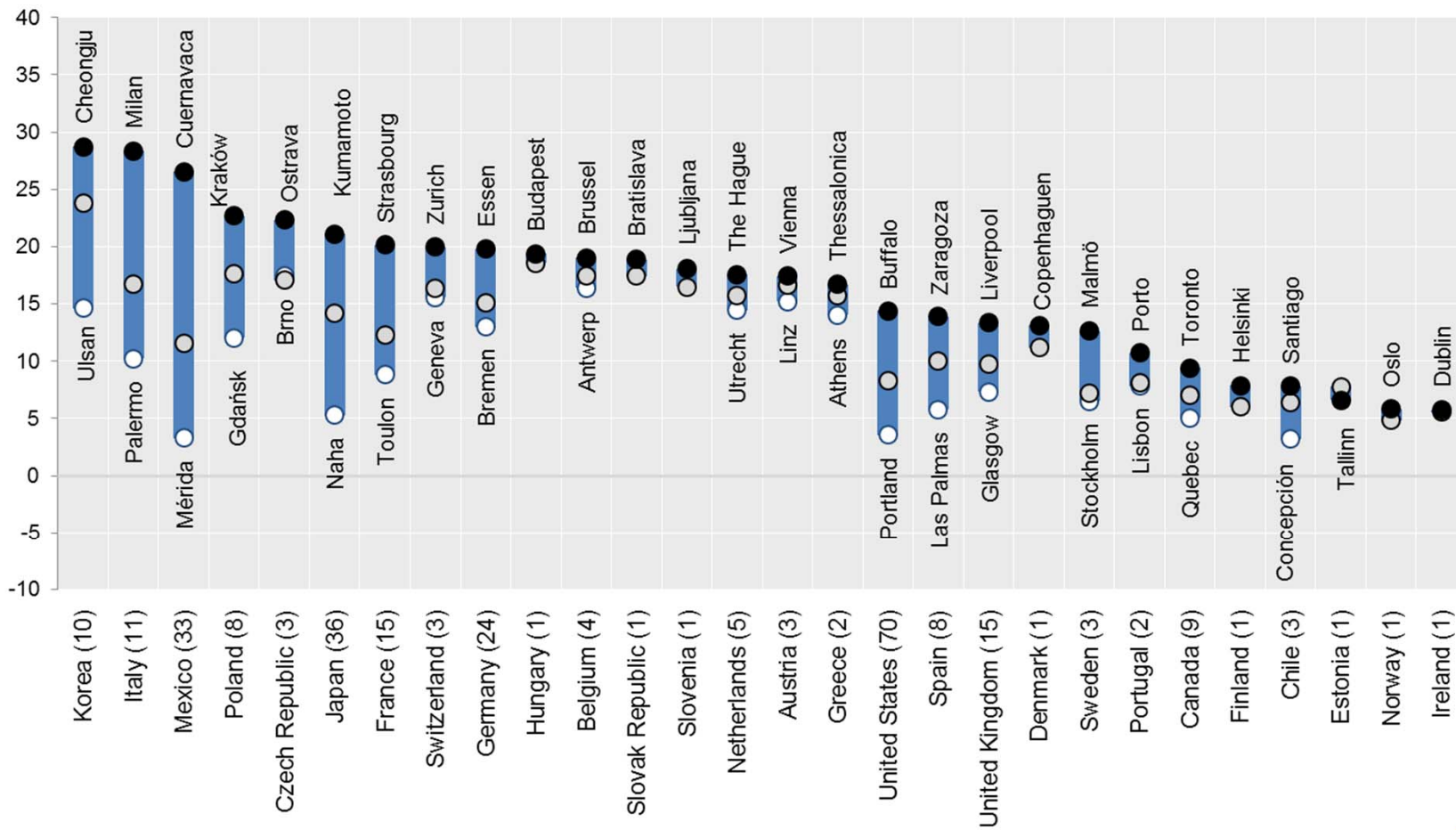
Murder rate: **4.0** murders per 100 000 people

[Compare United States to other countries](#)



Using GIS data to measure environmental performance of cities and regions

Lowest and highest average PM2.5 levels in metropolitan areas, 2010-2012

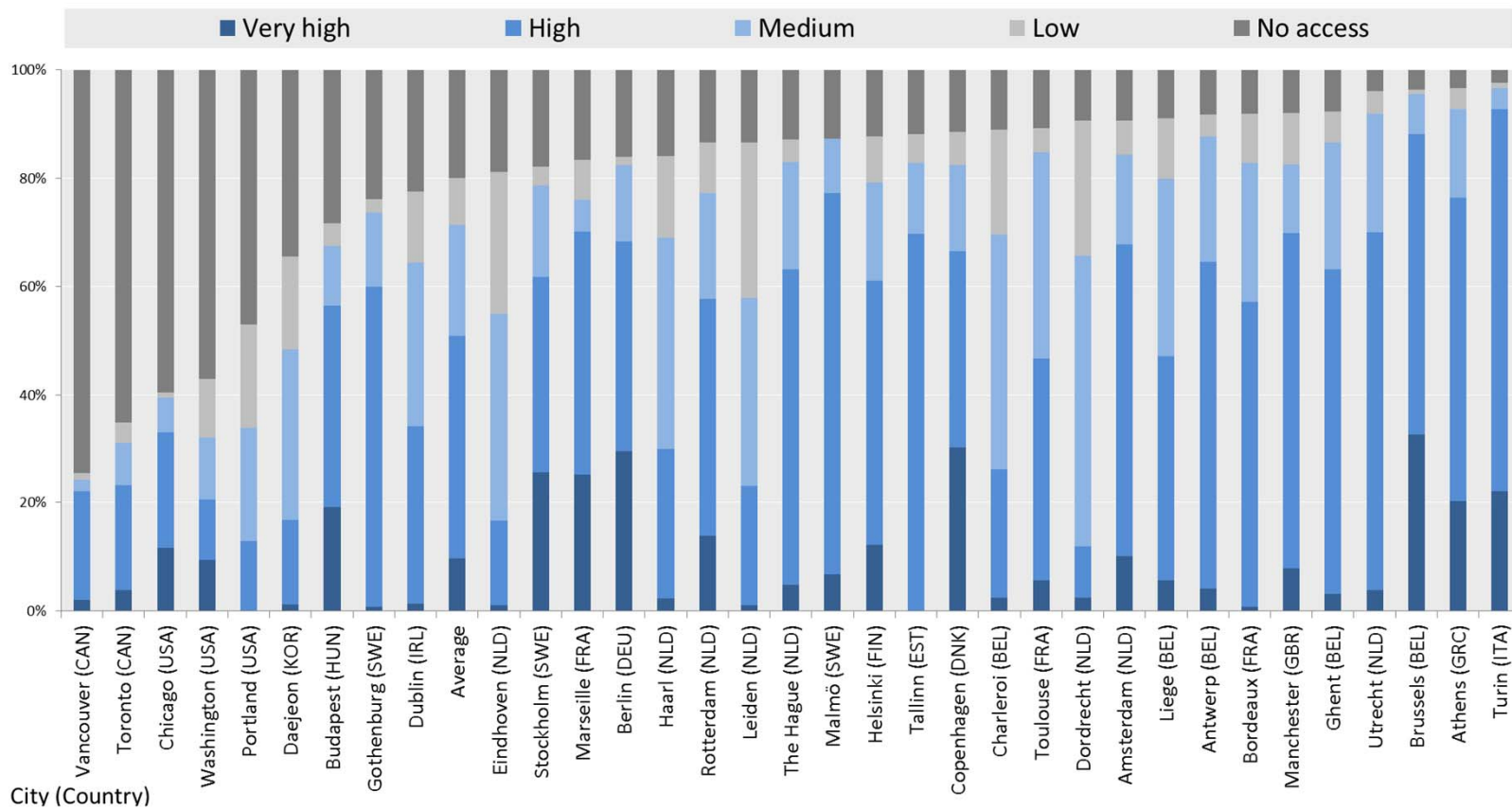




Accessibility to services is a key dimension of measuring regional well-being

Still little information on location of services (examples health and transport)

% of population with access to public transport





Possible developments to measure access to services

- Location of environmental amenities weighted by subjective values (Hotspot monitor – University of Groningen)
- Integrate surveys responses to “unmet medical needs” with data on location and typology of health services
- Transportation flows data and options within cities.



3. What have we learned?

- **Recognise diversity of communities/regions in the choice of well-being indicators.** Make available information accessible and guidance on methods to build the indicators
- **Technical capacity is varied.** Global standards and datasets are useful benchmarks
- **There are many geographies of interest in a country.** The availability of geo-located data is the first step to use different geographical scales beyond the administrative ones.



4. Emerging statistical agenda

1. Make available more geo-located data (infrastructure, services and housing).
2. Bridge the geo-coded information to users information or households' surveys (including their self-assessment and perception) in the well-being agenda.
3. Expand the regional well-being framework to measure well-being in cities and other functional areas.
4. Agree on methods to combine different sources (e.g. household surveys, administrative records, Census data) to increase availability of information at different geographical scales.