

## Frequently Asked Questions on Measuring Regional Well-Being

- Why do we need to look at well-being on a regional level?
- What does the regional well-being tool tell me about my home region?
- What doesn't the regional well-being tool measure?
- What's new in this release?
- What is a region?
- Are you going to add more regions or countries?
- What are the best and worst ranked regions?
- What makes different regions have similar levels of well-being?
- Where does the data come from?
- Where do I see the indicators used for the well-being topics?
- Are you going to add more indicators?
- How does the regional well-being tool differ from the Better Life Index?
- What's next for the regional well-being?

- **Why do we need to look at well-being on a regional level?**

Where people live matters for their well-being and improving people's lives requires making where they live a better place. Research on regional well-being can thus help policy makers focus their efforts on the determinants of better lives and better target policies.

National averages can mask our actual well-being as experienced where we live and work. The OECD regional well-being tool provides information about where regions stand on eleven topics that matter in people's lives: jobs, income, education, health, civic engagement, safety, access to services, environment, housing, community and life satisfaction.

The OECD regional well-being tool can be used by everyone – in particular, by non-experts and non-statisticians – to build better communities. It can help start the conversation on what matters to people and can provide data to help us better understand in which direction we want our societies to evolve and how we want to shape our future.

- **What does the regional well-being tool tell me about my home region?**

The interactive website is a means to initiate a conversation about well-being based on what people know best: their home region. The web application localises the region where you are and shows how the region fares on the eleven well-being topics. For each topic, a score on a scale from 0 to 10 is given to the region, based on one or more indicators. A higher score indicates better performance

in a topic relative to all the other regions. For example, the Australian Capital Territory scores 10 in **Safety** and above 9 in **health, environment** and **civic engagement**. A region's score is ranked among all the OECD regions. For example, Capital Region in Korea scores 9.4 in **Education**, it ranks first among the Korean regions and in the top 13% among OECD regions.

For each well-being topic, in addition to the score, the actual values of the indicator in the region are shown. Relative to the example above, 88.4% of the population in the state of Louisiana (United States) has at least a secondary degree. Relatively to the values in all the OECD regions, this percentage corresponds to a score of 8.7.

The interactive website also shows whether the region is making progress in each topic relative to the other OECD regions, by showing whether its relative ranking on the topic has increased or decreased since 2000 (2015 for access to services). For example, North region of Portugal scores 7.2 in **Health**, it is ranked first among Portuguese regions, it's in the top 27% OECD regions, and its rank has improved since 2000.

The tool also looks at how much disparity countries have across their own regions by measuring the difference between the top and bottom 20% regional values in a topic compared to OECD countries. For example, regarding **Jobs**, Italy ranks 36<sup>rd</sup> out of 41 countries, and it has the largest regional disparity among OECD countries. For reference, countries are also compared based on their average score in each topic. The country average scores may differ from those obtained through the Better Life Index (BLI) since the underlying set of indicators may be different and national comparisons ought to be done with the BLI that better reflects the national perspective.

- **What doesn't the regional well-being tool measure?**

The tool does not include a composite well-being index. The trade-off between a composite index (which conveys a single unified view, but may dilute information) and a range of indicators (which offers detailed information, but is more difficult to communicate) is widely debated. We do not make a single statement about the overall well-being in a region. Instead, we present the information in such a way that users can consider the relative importance of each topic and bring their own personal evaluations to these issues. The regional well-being tool shows that regions may do relatively well in some topics and relatively less well in others. For example, all Japanese regions rank in the top 10% of OECD regions on **Health**, but all of them rank in the bottom 31% on **Life Satisfaction**.

- **What's new in this release?**

One additional well-being is included in the 'access to services' dimension: download internet speed from fixed devices, expressed in percentage of the OECD average. Internet download speed estimates, measured in Mbps, are based on user-performed tests from Speedtest by Ookla<sup>1</sup>. As such, data may be subject to testing biases (e.g. fast connections being tested more frequently) or to strategic testing by Internet service providers in specific markets. As speed-testing methodologies can vary across test providers (OECD, 2022), indicators at the regional level are presented as deviations from the OECD average (in %).

- **What is a region?**

There are many ways to identify a region within a country: according to its administrative boundaries, whether it represents an electoral district, according to the area within which people

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<sup>1</sup> Speedtest by Ookla Global Fixed and Mobile Network Performance Map Tiles, <https://registry.opendata.aws/speedtest-global-performance/>

commute to work, according to its geographical features or economic functions, etc. For analytical purposes, the OECD classifies regions as the first administrative tier of sub-national government (for example, States in the United States, Provinces in Canada, or Régions in France). This classification is used by National Statistical Offices to collect information and in many countries it represents the framework for implementing regional policies.

Even if the number of regions varies from one country to another, the international comparability is ensured by the fact that these administrative regions are officially established in countries, exception made for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for which lower administrative tier are defined. In total we display 468 OECD regions.

While the regional classification is being extended to non-OECD countries, the regional well-being indicators are currently available for the 38 OECD member countries and the OECD-EU accession countries (Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania). No regions are defined in Luxembourg.

- **Are you going to add more regions or countries?**

Yes, depending on data availability, future developments may include:

- Well-being in cities: based on the 691 metropolitan areas (functional urban areas with more than 250 000 inhabitants) of OECD countries
- Well-being in smaller regions (there are more than 2 400 in OECD countries) or by typology (rural/urban)
- Well-being in regions and cities in non-OECD countries

- **What are the best and worst ranked regions?**

There is no single ranking associated to the regional well-being web tool. Regions are ranked according to their values in each topic. For example, concerning education (% of population with at least upper secondary education), the regions of the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Lithuania rank at the top, while many Costa Rican, Turkish and Mexican regions are found towards the bottom. The US District of Columbia scores 9 in Income, but has a low score in Health (4.5).

Ranking regions according to their level of well-being depends on what users consider important. There can therefore be many rankings according to the criteria the users will choose. Some examples:

- If a user thinks that each topic is equally important, then the top 3 regions would be: Australian Capital Territory, Prince Edward Island (Canada) and Vermont (United States) [average value of the eleven scores].
- If a user values well-being in terms of improvements achieved in a region over time, then the top region would be the Central Bohemian Region (Czechia) which has improved its relative ranking in 7 topics compared to 2000 [region with the highest number of improvements among the seven well-being topics; the dimensions environment, access to services, community and life satisfaction are excluded due to lack of complete time series].

- **What makes different regions have similar levels of well-being?**

The interactive web tool presents regions from other countries that have a similar level of well-being outcomes as the selected region. The calculation to identify similar regions is based on the sum of the absolute differences in the topics scores, the so-called Manhattan distance. If one value in a topic is not available, the difference is set at 5 by default. The top four regions from different countries with the lowest distance to the selected region are displayed.

- **Where does the data come from?**

Data are collected by the OECD in the OECD Regional Database. They all come from official sources, generally from National Statistical Offices. The exceptions are the indicators on:

- The average level of air pollution PM2.5 experienced by the population (in **Environment**): estimated using Plume Labs air pollution exposure grids for fine particulate matters (PM2.5). The OECD obtained this dataset thanks to the Development Data Partnership, a collaboration between international organisations and technology companies, facilitating the efficient and responsible use of third-party data in international development. Average population exposure to air pollution is estimated at the local scale by computing the population-weighted average air pollutant concentration, using the Global Human Settlement Layer population grid (GHS-POP).
- The Internet speed (in **Access to services**) is based on Speedtest by Ookla Global Fixed and Mobile Network Performance Map Tiles.
- The subjective indicators: Perceived social network support, Life satisfaction and Satisfaction with housing affordability (respectively in **Community**, **Life Satisfaction** and **Housing**) which were calculated using microdata from the Gallup World Poll (see Brezzi, M. and M. Díaz Ramírez (2016), "Building subjective well-being indicators at the subnational level: A preliminary assessment in OECD regions", *OECD Regional Development Working Papers*, No. 2016/03, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jm2hhciftvh-en>).

- **Where do I see the indicators used for the well-being topics?**

At the bottom of each regional chart, you will find the indicators used in that topic and the value expressed in its original unit (percentage, dollars, etc.) in the region. The complete dataset of indicators and scores can be downloaded ("[Download the data](#)").

- **How does the regional well-being tool differ from the Better Life Index?**

The regional well-being is part of the OECD Better Life Initiative and it shares with it:

- The notion of well-being as multi-dimensional
- The emphasis put on outcome measures
- The importance given to measuring inequalities alongside averages
- The accent on what matters to people

While the Better Life Index (BLI) is a tool for people to express their preferences on the well-being topics, computing their own well-being index, the regional well-being website is a tool to raise awareness on how well-being outcomes are mapped out in different regions.

The OECD regional well-being tool uses the same topics and similar indicators as the Better Life Index (BLI) whenever data are available in a suitable format (income, jobs, housing, education, health, civic engagement, environment, safety, community and subjective well-being). Regional indicators are currently not available for work-life balance, whereas the regional well-being includes one additional topic **Access to services** that is not included in the BLI.

- **What's next for the regional well-being?**

The "How's Life in Your Region?" work produced by the OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate at the behest of the Regional Development Policy Committee has been recently developed:

In October 2014, the publication OECD (2014) *How's Life in Your Region?* was released, the first analytical report on which the regional well-being tool is based. It provides a common framework for measuring well-being in regions, and guidance to policy makers at all levels on how to use well-being metrics for improving policy results, based on lessons from regions that have been using well-being metrics to improve the impact of policy.

In December 2015, the publication OECD (2015) *Measuring Well-being in Mexican States* was released. The report provides a comprehensive picture on the territorial differences in many well-being dimensions across the 31 Mexican states and the Federal District. It represents a sound base for state and local policy makers, political leaders and citizens to better understand people's living conditions, gauge progress in various aspects of economy and society and use these indicators to improve the design and implementation of policies.

In June 2016, the publication OECD (2016) *Regions at a Glance*, was released, this publication shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth, with a special chapter on well-being of societies. Since then, other reports have been released on this topic: [Well-being in Danish Cities \(2016\)](#), [How's Life in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina? \(2019\)](#).

Future reports will expand on the use of well-being indicators in regions and countries to improve the design and implementation of policies.

Specific developments of the interactive regional well-being tool for the next years to come include:

- Extending the number of well-being topics
- Refining some indicators
- Extending the geographic coverage to non-OECD regions
- Extending the coverage to metropolitan areas

**The forthcoming 2026 edition of Regions and Cities at a Glance** will present a chapter on well-being.