

Reflections of Socio-Economic Structure on Life Satisfaction: An Application of Tr-41 Bursa Sub-Region (Including Bursa-Bilecik-Eskişehir)

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Abstract

Today, almost all societies in the world have the same main objective of achieving a more developed socio-economic structure and a further increased life satisfaction level since the development level of any country or any region directly affects the life satisfaction level of that country or region. Life satisfaction, also explained generally as how much of an enjoyment a person gets from his or her life, is shaped by the socio-economic development level of the country or region. The purpose of this study is to investigate the socio-economic structure and find out the level of life satisfaction in TR41 Bursa-Sub region including Bursa, Bilecik and Eskişehir, which is of major importance for Turkey. This study aims to emphasize the fact that life satisfaction is not only about individual characteristics, but is also about the development level of the country or the region the individual lived in.

Keywords: Development, Socio-Economic Development, Life satisfaction

1. The Relation between Socio-Economic Development level and Life Satisfaction in Relevant Literature

Following a period from the past till modern day, socio-economic advancement or development of societies has existed as the major area of concern of mankind throughout history. It has recently been a popular notion that Socio-Economic Development Level, reported to be an indicator of the development stage of a country or region, could possibly have an effect on the happiness and life satisfaction levels of individuals. Accordingly this notion set itself an arena of discussion in not only social sciences such as medicine, psychology and sociology but also within economics likewise. In modern age happiness has become the most significant tool in humans' lives (Gilman et al., 2000: 135). As is the case in happiness, the factors impinging upon an individual's life satisfaction level may vary among different individuals. Furthermore also among dissimilar countries and societies bearing different geographical regions or values, there are different factors that determine the level of life satisfaction (Şeker, 2009: 117). The concept of life satisfaction denoted as "An overall positive assessment of the life one leads" could only be discussed in social sciences (psychology, sociology and economics) as well as medicine just with the onset of 20th century (TÜİK-TSI, Life Satisfaction Survey, 2014: III). In the rest of the world, studies focusing on life satisfaction dated back to post Second World War period. Two studies conducted in the USA and the European Union are recognized as the pillars of this field of researches. These studies are respectively "General Social Survey" conducted in the USA and "Euro-Barometer" survey implemented in European Member states. Another global study on life satisfactions "Life Quality Index" issued by OECD (Kutlar, Işık and Torun, 2013: 146). In relevant literature the earliest study on life satisfaction dated back to 1925 by Fluegel who, in his research, measured psychological lives of men based on the reactions that they gave to the events they encountered in daily life. In the aftermath of Second World War Fluegel analyzed the relations between life satisfaction and happiness levels of humans ("Diener et al., 2009" quot. In Korkmaz et al., 2015: 80). Another global study on life satisfaction was implemented in New Zealand. In this particular study, 56 Life Satisfaction or Quality Indicators were designated to

measure life satisfaction level and within the context of these indicators a report was issued upon analyzing eight metropolitan cities. In this report the results of the analysis on country-specific information on household, knowledge and talent, economic life standard, economic development, housing, health, natural environment, landscaping, security, social commitment and civil and political rights (http://www.Qualitylifeproject.govt.nz/pdfs/Quality_of_Life_2003.pdf, 2015: 7-10) were disseminated.

In Turkey on the other hand studies dwelling on life satisfaction correspond to year 2003. In 2003, Turkish Statistical Institute survey alongside with Household Labor force Surveys started to be conducted as an independent study with the arrival of 2004. Life Satisfaction Survey that has been applied in Turkey since 2003 aims to monitor subjective perception of happiness among Turkish citizens and level of satisfaction on formal education, work life, income, personal security, justice, transportation services, personal development, health, social security and similar key life domains as well as the changes witnessed in the course of time (TÜİK, 2014: III). In Turkey the scope of Life Satisfaction Survey is formed of an entire range of households within all residential regions in the territory of Turkey, but the population included in this scope is limited with non-institutional population alone. Life Satisfaction Survey implemented by TÜİK-TSI is composed of three parts in sum. In the first part of this survey, satisfaction and happiness level on the basis of household and individuals is questioned and particular emphasis is rendered on satisfaction from public services as well as personal hopes and expectations. The second part of this survey demonstrates time-series graphics and tables. In the last part it is possible to come across city-based Life Satisfaction Survey, which we largely employed in our research as well. In relevant literature there is a wide range of studies focusing on the effects of socio-economic factors on life satisfaction. In particular studies, factors effective on life satisfaction are mostly analyzed individually and it is attempted to analyze their reflections on life satisfaction whilst in other studies life satisfaction is associated with “happiness” and it is aimed to analyze the effect of socio-economic factors on the happiness level of individuals. There is a myriad of potential factors impacting the welfare of humans, yet still present day, income has arisen as the most evident factor in researches about the economics of happiness. A vast number of empirical studies evidence that there is a significant correlation amongst happiness, life satisfaction and income (Stutzer and Frey, 2012: 2-9). In the study of Schyns (2002) which could reasonably be categorized as among first-group studies, the relation between life satisfaction and income level has been explored and the analysis conducted over 42 countries revealed that the correlation between income level and life satisfaction is robust in poor countries (Schyns, 2002: 30-34). None the less Kahneman et al. (2006) in their study dwelling on the relation between life satisfaction and income has concluded that there was only a temporary correlation (Kahneman et al., 2006: 1908-1910). In another study focusing on the factors affecting life satisfaction level of women, Kousha and Moheen (2004) reported that an opposite relation existed between life satisfaction and women's activities. Irrespective of that it has been reported that life satisfaction levels of single women were affected by their leisure-time activities and educational levels. (Jan and Masood, 2008: 33-34). In a study that could be classified as second-group research Easterlin (1974) reported that a society's Socio-Economic Development Level had no correlation with its level of happiness (Easterlin, 1974: 118-120). Stevenson and Wolfers (2008) reassessed Easterlin's study and conducted an analysis for a wider range of countries. In this study they manifested that within a large part of analyzed countries, any increase in personal welfare and GDP (Gross Domestic Product), or economic improvement in another saying, positively affected level of happiness. However no evidence could be found in the same study regarding the effect of economic development on the level of happiness in rich countries (Stevenson and Wolfers, 2008: 1). In Turkey however there is a limited range of studies in relevant literature focusing on the effect of Socio-Economic Development Level on Life Satisfaction. Çimen et al. (2006) in their study particularly focusing on city of Ağrı demonstrated that there existed no direct relation between Socio-Economic Development Level and life and satisfaction. Regardless of the prevalence of education, health, social structure, income level, and family structure problems within city of Ağrı the researchers found out high level of life satisfaction among respondents (Çimen et al., 2006: 67).

2. Generic Geographical and Socio-Economic Status of Tr41 Bursa-Sub region in Turkey

In order to fit the regional statistics and enable the implementation of socio-economic analyses European Union issued, a classification termed NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) of which Turkish equivalent was named as Classification of Statistical Regional Units has been used. As a candidate state of the European Union, Turkey has adapted this classification into its own statistics compilation. Abbreviated as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) this classification was co-prepared by-then-named State Statistics Institute (Turkish Statistical Institute) and by-then-named State Planning Organization (Ministry of Development) in 2001 and was

enacted on 22 September 2002 by cabinet decision (BEBKA, 2013:1). In Turkish NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) regions and cities have been classified under three levels. In Level 1 there are 12 regions (İstanbul, Western Marmara, Aegean, Eastern Marmara, Western Anatolia, Mediterranean, Central Anatolia, Western Black Sea, Eastern Black Sea, North-East Anatolia, Central Eastern Anatolia and South-East Anatolia); in Level 2 on the other hand a total of 26 regions are placed. TR41 Bursa-Sub region constituting the scope of present study belongs to TR4 Eastern Marmara Region. Level 3 entails 81 cities. Accordingly, the focal region of this study encompasses cities of Bursa-Eskişehir-Bilecik. TR41 sub region sets a linkage with the developed regions of Turkey. (See Map 1). In this region there are 39 districts in sum 17 of which are located in city of Bursa; 14 in city of Eskişehir and 8 in city of Bilecik (BEBKA, 2013: 2). In this region city of Eskişehir's located in Central Anatolia; city of Bursa in Marmara and city of Bilecik is in the junction point of Marmara, Black Sea, Central Anatolia and Aegean areas. Bilecik is the sole Turkish city bearing this geographical position (BEBKA, 2013: 2).

The region holds 3,71% total surface area of Turkey. In terms of population density this city ranks the fifth following İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Adana-Mersin. As seen in year-2014 data city of Bursa situated in this regions among the cities with highest population density (267). As for Eskişehir population density equals to 59; for Bilecik it equals to 44. TÜİK-TSI data pertaining to the period of 2013-2014 demonstrate that TR41 Bursa-Sub region ranked the 7th with respect to net rate of domestic migration within its own classification and ranked the 6th with respect to the net quantity of domestic net migration. Year-2013 regional statistics of TÜİK-TSI manifested that among 26 regions within the scope of Level 2, the region ranks the 9th (94,8%) with respect to literacy rate among the population aged 6 and above in the whole region. With respect to gender this region ranks 11th with a ratio of 96,7% literacy; women population ranks 9th with a ratio of 92,8%.

With respect to higher two-year (college), four-year (faculty) and post graduate (master's and doctorate) education this region, in terms of college and faculty prevalence, ranks the 5th (10,6%); and ranks the 4th and 5th for master's (0,73%) and doctorate (0,23%) education respectively. In terms of overall Turkey 5,38% of college-faculty graduates; 9,75% of master graduates and 12,76% of doctorate graduates are from TR 41 Bursa-Sub region. According to labor force market data likewise this region has a distinguished position compared to other regions. In terms of age 15-64 which is termed as population in working age, this region ranks the 4th but it is infeasible to assert that within the region the level of participation to the labor force is equally satisfactory. As manifested by year-2014 TÜİK-TSI labor force data, the region ranks 16th (49,3%). with respect to labor force participation ratio. When analyzed specifically for each city it surfaces according to year-2013 city-based labor force statistics that city of Bursa ranks the 37th with respect to labor force participation ratio (51,5%); Eskişehir ranks the 62nd (46,9%) and city of Bilecik ranks the 34th (51,6%). To obtain a better insight on the socio-economic structure of the region it is essential to analyze the ratios of employment and unemployment, which are the among the other labor force indicators on region-basis. With respect to employment ratio the region ranks the 15th (46,3%) among other regions. On a city basis, employment ratio in city of Bursa is 0,8% (ranking 61st); 1,7 % in city of Eskişehir (ranking 16th) and 1,1% in city of Bilecik (ranking 39th). With respect to unemployment ratio the region ranks 19th (6,2% unemployment ratio). On a city basis, city of Bursa has 6,6% of unemployment ratio (ranking 57th); Eskişehir city has 8,5% of unemployment ratio (ranking 29) and Bilecik has 6,5% of unemployment ratio (ranking 62nd).

In terms of sectoral distribution of regional employment the region ranks 7th with employment ratios in agriculture (40,1%), in industry (31,7%) and in service sector (51,1%). In terms of sector and gender-based distribution on the other hand majority of employees in agriculture and service sectors are women (15,5% and 50,0%) respectively whilst the majority of employees in industry sector are men (46,1%). Added value generated in this region significantly contributes to Turkish economy. As revealed by year-2011 TÜİK-TSI Regional Gross Added Value data this region, with respect to creating per-person gross added value, ranks the 4th.

In 2011, per-person gross added value equaled to 20.332 Turkish Liras. In terms of sector-based gross added value the region ranks the first in industry sector. Industry sectors that make this region a leader are automotive, textile, ready-wear, machinery, nutrition, electrics, and ceramics and food sectors. Industry has a gross added value of 42,3%; agriculture and service sectors have respective gross added values of 8,2% and 49,9%. The region ranks 22nd in agriculture sector; and 24th in service sector. In agriculture sector the region predominantly takes the stage in growing fruits, vegetables and grains.

Bursa, Eskişehir and Bilecik cities within the region outweigh the rest in terms of importation and exportation figures. As demonstrated by TÜİK-TSI April-2015 exportation figures, city of Bursa situated in this region ranks 2nd right after İstanbul. Eskişehir ranks 18th and Bilecik ranks 46th. Importation figures of the same period reveal

that Bursa ranks 7th; Eskişehir ranks 20th and Bilecik ranks 33rd. Another factor that deserves emphasis in Socio-Economic Development Ranking is marriage rate, marriage age and in connection with these factors the number of children in a house. It is argued that women population in particular is one crucial factor in life satisfaction. According to year-2014 statistics of marriage the mean ratio in the region is 7,44 per thousand which brings the region to rank 19 among others. It is safe to argue that low rate of marriage in the region is related to the marriage age. Mean age of marriage in the region is 28 which brings the region to the 19th rank among others. Highness in marriage age accounts for the lowness in marriage rate. With respect to gender however mean age of marriage among men is 30 and 26 among women. It is also witnessed that fertility rate is lower. As manifested by year-2014 data, fertility rate is 62,5%. This rate brings the region to 17th rank among the rest. According to mean rate of fertility of 2014, the rate is roughly 15% (14,6%). This rate brings the region to the 10th rank among the rest. Mean rate of divorce is 1,92%. With a significantly low (8,8%) level of baby mortality rate, the region takes up 21 strank among others.

3. Socio-Economic Development level of Tr41 Bursa-Sub region

Socio-Economic development has direct effect on a country's welfare and life satisfaction of its citizens. A country's advancement in economic, social and cultural domains; empowerment in institutional capacity; elevation in human resources' quality; betterment in environmental awareness and enhancement in subjective welfare are collectively explained by the concept of development. Development or advancement in another saying is not a phenomenon that can merely be associated with economic development; it is rather a wide scope concept that also encompasses income distribution, education level, health services, women's position within society and feeding as well as several other factors. In the globe and in Turkey development levels of countries and regions have lately been measured and contrasted via "Socio-Economic Development Indexes". In Turkey a foundational study related to this domain is Socio-Economic Development Ranking of Cities (SEGE) Survey. SEGE Survey identifies development level of the cities & regions and provides effectual analyses to ensure development on the basis of region or city.

In Turkey the very first SEGE research dated back to 1996 by State Planning Organization. In this particular research Socio-Economic Development ranking of 76 cities was performed via Principal Components Analysis Method¹. These cities were separated into five levels in line with their respective development level. In this study a sum of 58 indicators including demography, education, health, employment, substructure and welfare have been utilized. Social and Economic Development Index Survey was repeated in 2003 and Socio-Economic Development rankings of 81 cities were obtained. In 2004 the same survey was applied on district level. 32 variables were employed and by using principal components analysis method relative development levels of 872 districts were determined (Kalkınma Bakanlığı, 2013: 1). SEGE Survey was reiterated in year 2011 upon the affiliation of State Planning Organization to the Ministry of Development. The survey was compiled on the basis of economic and social development indicators of 2009-2010 and address-based population registration system. In terms of being the most recent survey entailing Socio-Economic Development Ranking on region and city basis, SEGE-2011 Survey results were harnessed in the study.

In SEGE-2011 Survey demographic indicators, employment indicators, education indicators, health indicators, competitive and innovative capacity indicators, financial indicators, accessibility indicators and life-quality indicators were among the 61 variables listed under 8 main headings (See Table1) SEGE-2011 survey categorized cities under six groups with respect to each one's Socio-Economic Development Level.

In the first-level group of developed cities 8 cities are placed all of which are metropolitan cities namely Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, Eskişehir, İstanbul, İzmir, Kocaeli and Muğla. There are a total of 13 cities in second group. These cities are Tekirdağ, Denizli, Bolu, Edirne, Yalova, Çanakkale, Kırklareli, Adana, Kayseri, Sakarya, Aydın, Konya and Isparta. In the third group there are 12 cities as Balıkesir, Manisa, Mersin, Uşak, Burdur, Bilecik, Karabük, Zonguldak, Gaziantep, Trabzon, Karaman and Samsun. Year-2011 data revealed that in fourth group there are 17 developed cities as Rize, Düzce, Nevşehir, Amasya, Kütahya, Elazığ, Kırşehir, Kırıkkale, Malatya, Afyonkarahisar, Artvin, Erzincan, Hatay, Kastamonu, Bartın, Sivas and Çorum. In the fifth-level developed cities group there are 16 cities as Sinop, Giresun, Osmaniye, Çankırı, Aksaray, Niğde, Tokat, Tunceli, Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş, Ordu, Gümüşhane, Kilis, Bayburt, Yozgat and Adıyaman. In SEGE-2011 survey the sixth and last category of developed

¹ Principal Components Analysis is a multivariate statistical method that attempts to explain variance-covariance structure a set of variables via linear integrations of these variables so as to enable dimensional reduction and interpretation.

cities are 15 cities named as Diyarbakır, Kars, Iğdır, Batman, Ardahan, Bingöl, Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Van, Bitlis, Siirt, Şırnak, Ağrı, Hakkari and Muş (Kalkınma Bakanlığı, 2013: 53-70).

As indicated by SEGE-2011 Survey, cities of Bursa and Eskişehir constituting the scope of present study are listed under first-level developed cities group whereas city of Bilecik is within third-level developed cities group. SEGE-2011 survey initially conducted a ranking of regions with respect to Socio-Economic Development Level but in 2002, so as to fit in European Union regional development policies, NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) was enacted nationwide by cabinet decision. In this classification cities are ranked under Level-3 classification; in Level 1 and 2 regions are classified. As per this classification Bursa, Eskişehir and Bilecik cities constituting the scope of present study are situated in TR41-Bursa-Subregion. According to SEGE-2011 survey of the region, Socio-Economic Development index value of the region is 1,2667 and the region ranks the 4th in development ranking. In Level-3 classification respective socio-economic development ranking in the region is respectively 6 for city of Bursa, 7 for city of Eskişehir and 27 for city of Bilecik.

City of Bursa within the land of this region constitutes a major place in Turkish exportation. As indicated by TÜİK-TSI 2015 exportation figures, city of Bursa meets 6% of total exportation ratio of all Turkey. The reason accounting for placing Eskişehir in first-level developed cities classification, just as Bursa, is that the city is developed in the domain of education. In this city there are two modern universities and there is high ratio of literacy, which allows the ranking of Eskişehir in second level according to Development Level index. The status of Bilecik as a junction point amidst four regions points to the significance of the city within the region.

In previous section of this research, socio-economic status of the region was briefly mentioned. Nevertheless in order to associate the topic with life satisfaction, factors determining economic and social development level require to be treated on a wider scale on the basis of city and region. Concordantly the next step is to monitor the development of region and cities forming the region on the economic basis first and social indicators next.

3.1. Development Analysis of the Region on the basis of Certain Economic Indicators

In analyzing economic development level of the region, economy-based variables utilized in detecting regional development level in SEGE-2011 survey shall constitute the key point. Within that context initially provincial (city based) and regional GDP and per person GDP levels shall be examined. Next, gross value added, labor force market indicators and industry and commerce indicators will be examined alternately on the scale of cities and regions.

3.1.1. Gross Domestic Product (City-Region Level and per person)

The foremost indicator in determining a region's development level is gross domestic product. Within that scope, gross domestic products and per person domestic products of TR41 Bursa-Sub region and cities within this region are as displayed in the table hereinafter (See Table 2).

Since data of city and region-based gross domestic product were recorded till year 2001 only in TÜİK-TSI national accounts database, data from 1999-2001 period are also tabulated in order to make a comparison with previous periods as well in this study. Accordingly the region constitutes 6% of national GDP. This figure indicates that regional cities have significantly high production value and economic activities in the region are remarkably advanced. City of Bursa located in TR41 sub region, thanks to the GDP it creates, is more advanced than the other cities. The developed industry in this city bears a significant share in this prominence. According to year-2001 data the share of Bursa city in Turkish GDP is 4,2%; Eskişehir has a share of 1,4 % and Bilecik has a share of 0,4%. Per person GDP is one other factor affecting the development level of the region and cities (See Table 3). As also indicated in the table, per person GDP of the region is significantly high above the generic ratios in Turkey.

According to year-2001 data per person GDP in Turkey was 2.600 TL whereas on regional basis, per person GDP was much higher (3.070 TL). As we examine on city basis the city with highest per person GDP is Bilecik. Within that framework per person mean GDP of the region is much high above Turkey average. According to year-2001 data per person GDP of the region is approximately 118% above Turkey.

3.1.2. Gross Added-value

TÜİK-TSI regional data not only provide information on regional and per person GDP but also disseminate information on regional and per person gross added-value. As TÜİK-TSI regional database is examined it surfaces that data on regional gross added-value are detailed with respect to their sectoral distributions.

According to Table 4 it can be asserted that in terms of gross added-value created in TR41 Sub region, service sector and industry sectors hold significant place. Indeed, industry sector bears a share high above the overall percentage

in Turkey. Compared to other sectors, gross added-value of agriculture sector in the region is lower; however it still constitutes 62% of Turkey's gross added-value.

Analysis on the basis of each person reveals that per person gross added-value is 15.500 TL in overall Turkey whereas in TR41 sub region per person gross added-value is 20.332 TL which is significantly above Turkey average. Thanks to this ratio the region ranks 4th among other regions within Level 2 classification.

In line with above-given tables and data it can be argued that in terms of GDP and gross added-value created in the region, this land holds significant place in Turkish economy. The region meets a remarkable share in Turkey's industry and service production.

3.1.3. Labor force Market Indicators

The indicators that will specifically be analyzed in this part as labor force market indicators are labor force participation ratio, employment ratio and unemployment ratio on a regional base. Such key indicators shall be respectively examined on the basis of sector and gender. As regional employment data are probed into it can be argued that the region holds a median rank among others with respect to employment ratios. As stated above as well, in terms of employment ratio, the region ranks 15th among the rest. With respect to key labor force indicators, current status of the region and cities within the region can be further examined in Table 5.

In TÜİK-TSI official web site it is feasible to access year-2014 data for Turkey and TR41 sub region but on a city basis it is possible to access year-2013 data. This difference is presented as parenthetical information in the table. Thus for year 2014 in TR41 sub region labor force participation ratio is approximate to Turkey average. In Turkey, labor force participation ratio for the population aged 15 and above is 50,5% and in this particular region this ratio is 49,3%. In terms of unemployment and employment ratios however, in this region not only employment ratio is high above Turkey average but unemployment ratio is also below Turkey average. In TR41 sub region unemployment ratio is 6,2% whereas employment ratio is 46,3%. As labor force market is examined on a city basis it appears that in Bilecik labor force participation ratio is higher than other cities. According to year-2013 data labor force participation ratio in Bilecik is 51,6%; in Eskişehir labor force participation ratio is 46,9% and in Bursa the same finding corresponds to 51,4%. With respect to unemployment and employment ratios however the city with highest level of unemployment is Eskişehir, which also has an employment ratio lower than other cities.

Gender –based labor force indicators in the region manifest that men have higher labor force participation ratio than women in overall Turkey and also within the region. According to year-2014 data, (Table 6) labor force participation ratio of men aged 15 and above is 71,3% in overall Turkey while in this region the same ratio equals to 70%. Among women however this ratio is respectively 30,3% and 28,89%. Unemployment ratio, within overall Turkey as well as the region in particular, is much higher among women compared to men. Another result manifested in this table is that employment ratio is much higher among men than women (See Table 6). Sectoral distribution of employment in the region is identical to Turkey in general and service sector holds a wider share of employment compared to the other sectors. In TR 41 subregion 45,9% of total employment belongs to service sector; in agriculture sector employment ratio is 10,7%; and in industry sector the share is 43,3% (See Table 7).

As seen from the table, with respect to age groups, labor force participation of men is much higher than women in overall Turkey and in the region. The tables below illustrate men's and women's labor force participation ratios with respect to age groups. As seen in Table 8 and Table 9, in TR41 sub region, with respect to all age groups, labor force participation among women is comparatively lower than men as is valid in overall Turkey.

25-34 age group is the range in which men and women in the region exhibited the highest ratio of labor force participation. In this group labor force participation ratio of women is 42,4% and labor force participation ratio of men is 94,1%. Within the region labor force participation among men is significantly higher than Turkey average. It can reasonably be argued that labor force participation among women is on average level. With respect to unemployment according to age groups data of 2014 reveal that in all age groups unemployment ratio among both men and women is significantly below Turkey average.

3.1.4. Indicators of the Industry in the Sub region

Another significant indicator that can reflect economic state of any country is sectoral distribution of workplaces. As seen in Table 10 as well a vast majority of workplaces in the region (45.445) are trade businesses. In TR 41 subregion 17.945 of workplaces are active in manufacturing sector; 16.057 in transportation, storage and communication sector and 10.363 are operational in hotel, restaurant and coffee shop sectors. In this region the sector with minimum quantities of workplace is electricity, gas and water sector. Distribution of employment among

sectors is as demonstrated in Table 11. Accordingly in manufacturing industry, employment density is much higher than other sectors. The second sector with high density is wholesale and retail trade. In the domains of health works and social services employment density is significantly lower.

3.1.5. Indicators of External Trade in the Region

External trade development of the region can be assessed via exportation and importation figures of the region. Accordingly it becomes feasible to view the region's position in Turkey's exportation and importation as well as importation and exportation share of these cities within the region. Table 12 displays exportation data. As seen, between 2010-2013, exportation size in Turkey expanded but it is not feasible to witness the same progress within the region. In terms of exportation size the region decreased in subsequent years. In 2010 the region had 10% share in overall Turkey, but in 2013 the number fell to 6,5%. On a city basis, for the period between 2010-2013, city of Bursa had a significantly high ratio of exportation in the whole region. In 2013 90% of regional exportation was organized in city of Bursa but in 2010 the ratio was 94%. In year 2013 the share of Bilecik and Eskişehir cities within total ratio of exportation were respectively 0,8% and 8,4%. But in the course of time Bilecik expanded its exportation figures.

As external trade potential of the region is examined with respect to importation, it becomes possible to draw the table below. As seen in Table13, although increased in terms of analyzed period, regional importation value significantly decreased after 2012. In 2010 the share of the region within Turkey's total importation ratio was 5,7% but in 2013 there was a significant fall by 3,5%. In 2013 the share of cities among regional importation was such; the share of Bursa city within regional importation value was 90%, the share of Eskişehir was 8% and the share of Bilecik city was around 1% level. Within that context Bursa, thanks to both exportation and importation values, stands out as the locomotive force within the region.

3.2. Developmental Analysis of the Region with respect to Certain Demographic and Social Indicators

Development Level of any region is not only determined by economic indicators but by demographic and social indicators a like. Accordingly education, health and population factors play critical role on regional development level. Regional demographic level for year 2012 and 2014 is as seen in table14 and table 15.

As displayed in the table regional population which was, in 2012, 3.682.037 showed a slight increase in 2014 and reached to 3.804.784. Almost the entire population (98,9%) in the region were located in the city and district centers. 1,2% of the population lives in sub districts and villages. With respect to population density in overall region and cities specifically however, during the period between 2010-2014, per person number or population per km² increased in region-wide. In 2010 population density in the region was 126 while in 2014 the density jumped to 133 (See Table15) As seen in 2014 data, 21,1% of the population in this region consisted of age 0-14 population whilst population between ages 15-64 formed 70,3% of regional population. Population aged 65 and above had a share of 8,7%. In the region total age dependency ratio is below Turkey average. In 2014 total age dependency ratio in Turkey was measured as 47,6% while in this region particularly age dependency ratio was 42,4%. Although in this region youth dependency ratio (30,0%) is below Turkey average, old dependency ratio is above (12,4%) Turkey average. (See, Table16).

Another indicator that designates a country's Socio-Economic Development Level is average size of the household. According to year-2014 data average size of the household in Turkey was 3,6; in this region household size was 3,1. On a city basis, concerning the same year, the city with the lowest household size was Eskişehir (2,8) and the one with the highest household size was Bursa (3,4). As the region is analyzed in terms of education indicators it is detected that for 2014 elementary schooling ratio was above Turkey average. In Turkey elementary schooling ratio is around 98,7% while in this region it amounts to 99,1%. In secondary schooling level on the other hand net schooling ratio is roughly 79% overall Turkey while in overall region it amounts to circa 86% which is significantly above Turkey average.

As seen in Table 17 education level of the region is comparatively higher than Turkey average. A considerable portion of educated population consists of high school or equivalent graduates.

Health is one other indicator that sets a region's Socio-Economic Development Level. Providing health services to all citizens within the region has direct effect on the satisfaction of residents. Scarcity or density of health staff per person has immediate effect on satisfaction. In Table 18 the number of health staff overall Turkey and in the region are listed with respect to their employment fields.

As displayed in health statistics of TÜİK-TSI 2013, this region bears around 5% of the health staff overall Turkey; thus number of health staff per person is high above Turkey average. As noted earlier, thanks to its geographical position, the region receives frequent domestic migration thus another factor determining the Socio-Economic Development Level of this region is migration or in a different saying, the amount of received and given emigrants. Cities situated in TR 41 sub-region offer employment by means of their developed industry and also higher education opportunities by virtue of their accomplished universities. These are the causes that attract domestic emigrants to the region. Internal migration mobility within the region and regional cities is as detailed in Table 19. As manifested in year-2014 TÜİK-TSI migration statistics, net migration rate is significantly low in the region. In the region the level of received migration is high above given migration. Within the region, given migration is above the opposite direction in Bilecik city only; hence net migration rate is in negative value, but this situation has no effect on overall region .

4. Life satisfaction level of TR 41 Sub region

While examining Life Satisfaction Level in TR 41 sub-region specifically and its cities, a brief insight will be shared on general satisfaction level in Turkey. Next household satisfaction level in this region and cities will be manifested.

As illustrated by TÜİK-TSI Life Satisfaction 2014 data, 56,2% of aged 18 and above male and female population is extremely happy and happy in Turkey. The respondents claiming to be extremely unhappy and unhappy are 11,8% of the population aged 18 and above. In the designation of happiness level on city and region basis, year-2013 data were retrieved from TÜİK-TSI official web site so the evaluation will basically focus on year 2013. Accordingly (table 21), 62,6% of the population aged 18 and above report to be extremely happy and happy in Eskişehir. The ones reporting to be unhappy and extremely unhappy constitute 9,3% of the population. Once an identical evaluation is repeated for cities of Bursa and Bilecik it surfaces that in Bursa 61,08 % of the population aged 18 and above report to be extremely happy and happy whereas 9,4% report to be extremely unhappy and unhappy. As for Bilecik these ratios are respectively 63,5% (extremely happy and happy) and 5,8% (unhappy and extremely unhappy). A general assessment of the region indicates that among age 18 and above age group in the region, 62,4% report to be extremely happy or happy while 8,2% of the population reported to be unhappy or extremely unhappy.

As level of happiness in Turkey is measured in terms of year-2014 data as per age groups it surfaces that the majority of extremely happy population is composed of individuals aged 18-24 overall Turkey; the ones reporting to be happy are the opposite age group corresponding to age 65 and above. The ones between 45-54 age group report to be unhappy or extremely unhappy. In determining happiness level among the cities with respect to age groups TÜİK-TSI categorized its year-2013 data as happy, average and unhappy. It can thus be claimed that in city of Bursa a good portion of happy ones, similar to Turkey in general, belong to age 18-24 group (72,7%) and individuals from age 65 and above. Unhappy population is between age 55-64 (13,9%). In city of Bilecik population with highest level of happiness is aged 65 and above; population with highest level of unhappiness is 55-64 age group (11,8%). As for Eskişehir city the happiest age group is age 65 and above (68,6%) the unhappiest age group is 55-64 (11,3%). In overall region, happiness level of the age 65 and above population is higher than the other age groups (69,9%). The age group with highest level of unhappiness is 55-64 age group (12,3%).

As was noted in the beginning of our paper when life satisfaction is analyzed on region and city basis satisfaction level on health, social security, formal education, work life, income, personal security, justice, transportation services, personal development and similar basic life domains will be underlined. The foremost factor that considerably affects individuals' life satisfaction level is income. According to table 22 presenting the extent a household income meets personal needs, 73% of respondents report that their income fail to meet their needs in overall Turkey and in the region specifically.

However as income satisfaction on individual level is examined it surfaces that half of the respondents report to feel satisfied with their income while the remaining individuals report to be satisfied in average level or not satisfied at all (table 23). As income satisfaction is examined with respect to income groups, as seen in table 24, similar to overall Turkey in the region likewise once the level of income increased the ratio of the ones reporting their satisfaction with personal income also climbed. In the region the ones with 0-1080 TL income reported to be happy with their income (58%) while the ratio climbed to 70,2% among the ones with 3181 TL and higher income level.

Although marital status and gender act as the key determinants for a number of statistical indicators (education, employment, unemployment etc.) they play no differentiating role in Life Satisfaction Survey. As seen in Table 25 happiness level is considerably high among married men and women and single women and men. In this region

61,4% of married men report to be happy; among married women this figure rises to 68,3%. 55,4% of single men and 58,4% of single women claim to be happy. Education level is one other factor that determines individuals' life satisfaction levels. In overall Turkey there is a corresponding rise in the number of happy people as the level of education increases. But in this region particularly a similar finding cannot be obtained. In this region the percentage of the ones reporting to be happy despite their weak educational background (66,5%) is almost identical to the percentage of college, faculty, master's and doctorate graduates (65,2%). Although happiness remains the same, unhappiness decreases as the level of education increases. Among the ones with no educational background 10% of the respondents report to be unhappy whereas among college, faculty, master's and doctorate graduates the ratio of the ones reporting to be unhappy is 5,6% (table 26).

Although no direct relationship exists between educational background and state of happiness, satisfaction level from received education varies with respect to educational background. In Turkey 56% of the population with elementary level education claim to be satisfied with the education they received while among the ones with higher education background this ratio increases to 73%. On a region basis, only half of the population with elementary education reported to be satisfied with their educational background; 75% of the population with higher education background reported to be satisfied with their educational background (Table 27). In this region 63,4% of the ones registered to social security institute report to be happy which indeed is a ratio over Turkey average; 49,3% of unregistered ones report to be happy. Nonetheless among the ones not registered to social security institute the ratio of unhappy population is significantly higher than the registered ones (Table 28).

The finding that those registered to social security institute are happier in overall Turkey and on the basis of region alike brings a question. Are the registered ones satisfied from the services provided? Table 29 demonstrates that approximately 70% of the population overall Turkey feel extremely satisfied and satisfied from provided services. Merely 2% of the population reported not to be satisfied at all from provided services. On the basis of particular region, similar to Turkey average, 68% of the population feel extremely satisfied and satisfied from provided services; merely 2% of the population reported not to be satisfied at all from provided services.

Other indicators that affect individuals' satisfaction level concerning social security services are satisfaction received from health services and assistance provided to the sick and poor ones. In overall Turkey and in this region specifically, a majority of population report to be satisfied from health services and assistance provided to the sick and poor ones. As seen in Table 30 and table 31, circa 78% of regional population report to be extremely satisfied and satisfied from health services; the ratio of the ones satisfied from assistance provided to the sick and poor ones is around 58%.

Another major indicator pertaining to satisfaction level from work life (employment) is satisfaction level that individuals gain from their work. Table 32 displays that in overall Turkey around 80% of working population is extremely satisfied and satisfied from their work. In the region particularly the ratio of satisfied work force is above Turkey average and in TR 41 sub-region about 83% of population report to be extremely satisfied and satisfied from their work. In the region the ratio of the ones reporting to be not satisfied from their work is around 8%, which is lower than Turkey average.

A considerable portion of working population report to be satisfied from their work but still some employees define a number of issues as problems. In overall Turkey and in the region specifically, the issues defined as problems by employees are wage amounts and wage gaps (Table 33). Circa 52% of working population define wage phenomenon as a problem on the basis of amount and gap. Other problems defined as problem by employees in the region are working conditions (20%) and administrative issues (13%) respectively, late and missing payments are the problems in the last ranks. The findings obtained so far reveal that a significant portion of regional population reported to be happy. In addition to all the information provided it should be noted that main happiness resource of humans is their families as is the case in overall Turkey in this region likewise. In the families the share of children on happiness level is much higher than the others (Table 34).

As we examine happiness resources with respect to possessed values more than half of the population (69,9%) reported that being healthy is the greatest resource of happiness which is then followed by love, success, money and work as the values that provide happiness (Table 35). Accordantly a majority of regional population is, as seen in table 36, unhopeful about the future (72,5%). The ones feeling extremely unhopeful about the future are in this region 5,9% which is a ratio below Turkey average.

As the age progresses the level of future-related hopelessness decreases. For instance in overall Turkey about 84% of aged 18-24 population are unhopeful about the future; but among the group aged 65 and above, unhopeful

population falls to 74%. Concerning this region it is feasible to come across an identical finding. In the region about 83% of the aged 18-24 population report to be unhopeful about the future, whereas 78% of the population (elderly population) aged 65 and above report to be unhopeful (Table 37). The environment in which people live in and justice services they receive are also effective factors on life satisfaction. Within that context it can be argued that both Turkey and the region managed to pass the criteria in terms of both variables. As seen in Table38 and table39, about 67% of the regional population reported that their environment is extremely safe and secure; 52% of the regional population reported that they are extremely satisfied and satisfied by the services provided by justice system.

Upon detecting that within Turkey and region, in terms of Life Satisfaction, all factors were defined as satisfactory and pleasing by the populations, it would be feasible to explain the prioritized issues that are defined as problems by the population so as to shape prospective policies. According to Life Satisfaction Survey that was compiled by TÜİK-TSI on the basis of year-2013 data, a majority of Turkish citizens report that terrorism is one of the foremost problems. In this region particularly, the ratio of the population viewing terrorism as the main problem is high above Turkey average. In overall Turkey as well as in the region, firstly-prioritized problems by the respondents are unemployment, education, high-cost of living, health and economy depending on their respective intensity. In our region, for each separate problem domain, the percentages are respectively 20% for unemployment; 9% for education; 14% for high cost of living, 11% for health and 9% for economy.

5. Conclusion

The foremost factor that directly affects any country's development level and life satisfaction levels of its citizens is the Socio-Economic Development Level of that particular country and region. On the other hand Development Level of the regions is determined not by economic indicators alone but by demographic and social indicators collectively. Accordantly a number of key factors viz. health, social security, and formal education, work life, income, personal security, justice, transportation services and personal development are also utilized as the principal constituents in Life Satisfaction Analyses. Within that context to measure the effect of Socio-Economic structure of TR41 Bursa-Sub region constituting the focal point of present study on the level of Life Satisfaction, the first attempt has been to examine region-based GDP and created added-value. It was then concluded that this region's GDP is above Turkey average and particular cities in the region enable quite high levels of added value creation. This finding evidences that this region, by means of created added-value, renders tremendous contribution to Turkish economy. According to year-2011 TÜİK-TSI Regional Gross Added-Value data, this region ranks the 4th among others in terms of per person gross added-value generation. The region is, with respect to generated gross added-value and per person gross added-value, high above Turkey average. According to SEGE-2011 analysis of the region it bears 1,2667 Socio-Economic Development index value and it ranks the 4th in regional development ranking. With respect to Level-3 classification, socio-economic development ranking of the cities in this region are alternately 6 for city of Bursa, 7 for city of Eskişehir and 27 for city of Bilecik. The fact that this region ranks among the first in Development Level of Turkey positively affects individuals' satisfaction from their incomes.

By the same token, parallel to the rise in income level the ratio of respondents reporting their satisfaction with received income also elevates in this region as is the case in overall Turkey. Bursa city located in the region holds a significant share in Turkish exportation rate and according to year- 2015 exportation data, 6% of total exportation ratio of Turkey is performed in Bursa, which in effect positively affects generated added-value and employment ratio in the region. Additionally the position of Eskişehir city, similar to Bursa, among first-level developed cities is inextricably intertwined with the advancement of this city in the field of education. As employment data pertaining to the region are examined it can be asserted that this region, compared to other regions, holds a median rank in terms of employment ratios. With respect to employment ratio, this region ranks the 15th among others. In the region employment ratio is high above Turkey average; unemployment ratio is below Turkey average. Similar to overall Turkey in TR41 Sub region as well women from all age groups have lower level of labor force participation than men. Of both men and women within the region the highest age group in labor force participation is 25-34 age group. Such promising picture in labor force market indicators in this region is also reflected in labor force market or happiness indicators related to employment. In the region 63,4% of citizens registered to Social Security Institute (SGK) report to be happy and this ratio is high above Turkey average. In addition 68% of the population in this region reported that they feel extremely satisfied and satisfied with provided services. This correlation directly leaves a positive effect on satisfaction level received from work life and 83% of the working population in the region report to be extremely satisfied and satisfied from their work.

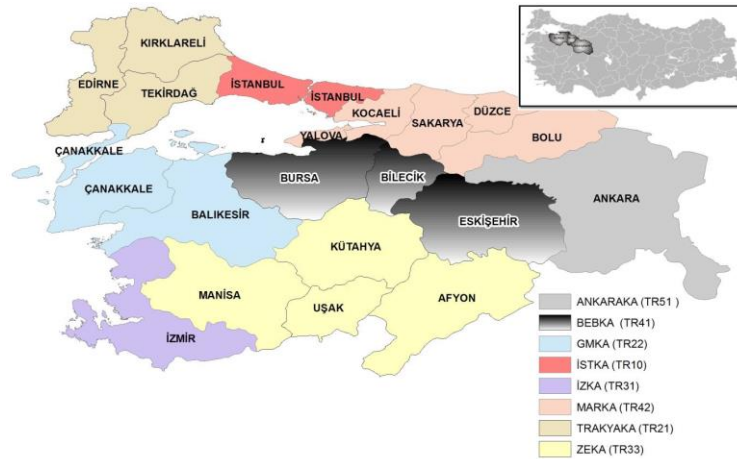
As the region is analyzed with respect to education indicators it surfaces that the region high educational level significantly high above Turkey average. As for year 2014 the ratio of elementary schooling is higher than Turkey average. It is detected that a large segment of educated population is high school or equivalent graduates. Although overall Turkey there is a direct correlation between education level and life satisfaction the same argument seems to be void for the region analyzed hereby. In parallel with the increase in educational level a corresponding rise is witnessed in the frequency of happy individuals Turkey-wide. Nonetheless in this region (66,5%) of people report to be happy despite being non-graduates, and (65,2%) of people with college, faculty, master's and doctorate degrees also report to be happy. As seen the percentages are almost the same. Despite that, unhappiness goes down as education level goes up though the same argument is not valid for happiness. Among non-graduates the ratio of reportedly unhappy ones is 10%; among people with college, faculty, master's and doctorate degrees the ratio of reportedly unhappy ones is 5,6%. Overall Turkey, respondents with elementary level education report to be satisfied with the education received; but in the region the ratio of satisfied people is halved. Still it can be argued that in Turkey as well as the region there is significantly high level of satisfaction among higher -education diploma holders. This correlation is substantially connected to the existence of top- ranking Turkish universities within Bursa and Eskişehir cities situated in the region. Health is one other indicator that sets a region's Socio-Economic Development Level. Providing health services to all citizens within the region has direct effect on the satisfaction of residents in the region. Scarcity or density of health staff per person has immediate effect on satisfaction. It is safe to assert that this region bears around 5% of the health staff overall Turkey; thus number of health staff per person is high above Turkey average. In the region high development level in health domain has direct effect on the happiness of the population in the region. In overall region, a majority of population report to be satisfied from health services and assistance provided to the sick and poor ones. Circa 78% of regional population report to be extremely satisfied and satisfied from health services; the ratio of the ones satisfied from assistance provided to the sick and poor ones is around 58%. It is feasible to link high happiness levels among aged 65 and above citizens in the region with the development in health domain. Another indicator proving that regional population paid heed to health services and relevant developments is that more than half of the population (69,9%) reported that being healthy is the greatest resource of happiness which is then followed by love, success, money and work as the values that provide happiness. Although in this region youth dependency ratio is below Turkey average, old dependency ratio is high above Turkey average. Discrepancy in age dependency ratios in the region also affects future-relevant expectations of individuals. In the region about 83% of the aged 18-24 population report to be unhopeful about the future, yet this ratio is lower among aged 65 and above group also termed as *elderly* population. Consequently according to net migration rate which is one other Socio-Economic Development indicator, cities situated in TR 41 sub-region, by means of their developed industry, offer employment opportunities and educational means with their modern universities. Hence the region receives intense domestic migration. Accordantly as a consequence of positive developments an intense flux of domestic migration is received which also leads about 67% of the regional population to believe that their environment is extremely safe and secure.

In the light of all such findings it can reasonably be asserted that high Socio-Economic Development Level in any region has a positive effect on the Life Satisfaction that regional population receives. Yet associating or limiting life satisfaction of the regional population with regional development level alone would be misleading for overall Turkey. Nation-wide Socio-Economic Development level and national security are also effective on the satisfaction among regional population. For instance as manifested in Life Satisfaction Survey as well, the ratio of the population viewing terrorism as the main problem is high above Turkey average. In overall Turkey as well as in this region, firstly-prioritized problems of the populations are unemployment, education, high-cost of living, health and economy depending on their respective intensity.

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Map 1: Location of TR 41 Bursa-Subregion

Source: BEBKA, 2013: 1

Table 1: The List of Indicators and Variables Employed in SEGE-2011 Survey

INDICATORS	VARIABLES
Demographic Indicators	Population Density Age Specific Fertility Rate (15-49 age) Young dependant population rate (0-14age) Net Migration Rate Urbanization Ratio
Employment Indicators	Unemployment Ratio Laborforce Participation Ratio Ratio of Working age population (15-64 age) by total population ratio Ratio of Manufacturing Industry Employment by Insured Employment Ratio Ratio of Active Workers insured by Social Security by total population ratio Average daily income Average daily income-women Employment Ratio
Education indicators	Literate Population's Ratio Ratio of Literate women population total women population ratio General Secondary Education Net Schooling Ratio Vocational and Technical High Schools YGS Average Success Ratio of the City Ratio of college or faculty graduate population by 22+ age population's ratio
Health indicators	Hospital bed number per one hundred-thousand people Physician number per ten thousand people Dentist number per ten thousand people Drugstore number per ten thousand people Ratio of green card holders by city population
Competitive and Innovative Capacity Indicators	Share of city exportation by overall Turkey Exportation figure per person Share of manufacturing industry workplaces within Turkey Manufacturing Industry registered workplace ratio Manufacturing Industry per person electricity consumption Share of organized industry zone manufacturing site parcels within Turkey Share of small industry site workplace numbers within Turkey Number of Foreign Capital firms per ten thousand people Brand Patent application per one hundred thousand people Brand Patent application number per one hundred thousand people Ratio of master and doctorate population by age 30+ population Agricultural production value per rural population Turkey share of tourism investment-management and municipality certified bed number Turkey share of incentive certified amounts
Financial Indicators	Turkey share of bank credits in the city Turkey share of savings deposit in the city Bank deposit ratio per person Active personal customer number Active Corporate customer number in Internet banking per thousand people Budget incomes per person Turkey share of city tax revenues
Accessibility Indicators	Countryside asphalt-concrete village road ratio City's distance to the nearest airport Wideband membership number per household GSM membership number per person City's load-km values as per highways and state ways Surface Ratio of total railway line
Life Quality	Mall gross rentable site Ratio per one thousand people Ratio of municipality population that is served by sewage network by total ratio of municipality House Electricity consumption per person Number of private autos per ten thousand people Average sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) value Average particular material value (smoke) Ratio of non insured population by total population Number of inmates admitted to Penal Institution per one hundred thousand people Number of suicides per one hundred thousand people

Source: Ministry of Development, SEGE-2011, 2013, Ankara, 21-23.

Table 2: TR41 Sub region GDP Indicators, 1999-2001 (Current Prices from 1987)

YEAR	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik	TR41/Turkey
1999	110.645.883	6.506.073	4.603.113	1.331.760	571.200	5,89
2000	118.789.113	7.013.695	5.015.684	1.424.621	573.390	5,9
2001	109.885.336	6.638.934	4.601.273	1.512.280	525.281	6,04

Source: TSI Official Website, Labor force Statistics Database, National Accounts Database

Table 3: Per Person GDP Indicators in TR41 Sub region, 1999-2001 (Current Prices from 1987)

YEAR	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik	TR41/Türkiye
1999	1.203.124.428	1.436.282.144	1.381.862.648	1.431.121.456	1.495.862.329	119,38
2000	1.846.747.873	2.173.135.320	2.192.464.441	2.115.951.500	2.210.990.018	117,67
2001	2.600.082.172	3.070.415.188	3.037.058.089	3.043.596.777	3.130.590.698	118,09

Source: TSI Official Website, Labor force Statistics Database, National Accounts Database

Table 4: Sectoral Distribution of TR41 Sub region's Gross Added-value (%)

Sectors	Turkey	TR 41	Share of the region within Turkey
Agriculture	9,0	5,6	62,2
Industry	27,5	41,1	149,5
Services	63,5	53,4	84,1

Source: TSI Official Website, National Accounts Database

Table 5: The Region and Cities with respect to Labor force Indicators (2013-2014)

	Laborforce Participation Ratio	Unemployment Ratio	Employment Ratio
Turkey (2014)	50,5	9,9	45,5
TR41 (2014)	49,3	6,2	46,3
Bursa (2013)	51,4	6,6	48,0
Eskişehir (2013)	46,9	8,5	42,9
Bilecik (2013)	51,6	6,5	48,2

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 6: Progress of Labor force Participation, Employment and Unemployment Ratios in Turkey and in TR41 sub region with respect to gender (2014-%)

	Gender	Laborforce Participation Ratio	Unemployment Ratio	Employment Ratio
Turkey	Male	71,3	9,0	64,8
	Female	30,3	11,9	26,7
TR41	Male	70,0	5,0	66,5
	Female	28,9	9,0	26,3

Source: TSI Official Website, Labor force Statistics Database.

Table 7: Sectoral Distribution of Employment in TR41 Sub region and in Turkey

Sector	Turkey	TR41
Total (.000)	25.433	1.333
Agriculture (.000)	54.570	143
Industry. (.000)	7.227	577
Service (.000)	13.235	612
Agriculture (%)	21,1	10,7
Industry (%)	27,9	43,3
Service (%)	51,0	45,9

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 8: Labor force Participation Ratio in TR41 Sub region and in Turkey with respect to Age Groups (2014)

	Total	Total Women	15-24	25-34	35-54	55+
Turkey	50,5	30,3	27,7	42,6	36,4	11,5
TR41	49,3	28,9	31,4	42,4	33,0	6,8

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 9: Labor force Participation Ratio TR41 sub region and in Turkey with respect to Age Groups (2014)

	Total	Total Women	15-24	25-34	35-54	55+
Turkey	50,5	71,3	54,0	92,7	88,0	35,7
TR41	49,3	70,0	51,0	94,1	86,1	28,2

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 10: Local Unit Number with respect to Economic Activity Parts in Turkey and in the Region (2002)

Sectors	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Bilecik	Eskişehir
Mining and Quarrying	2.410	215	68	106	41
Manufacturing	272.482	17.945	14.787	2.570	588
Electricity, Gas and Water	4.206	152	81	46	25
Construction	35.749	1.761	1.302	417	42
Wholesale and retail trade	867.890	45.445	33.277	10.384	1.784
Hotel restaurant and coffeeshop	174.199	10.363	7.627	2.152	584
Transportation, Storing and Communication	270.517	16.057	11.010	3.796	1.251
Activities of financial mediators	14.303	675	481	148	46
Real estate rental and business activities	95.971	5.154	3.783	1.214	157
Education	6.695	409	296	99	14
Health works and social services	33.383	1.712	1.221	432	59
Miscellaneous social, communal and personal service activities	80.386	4.345	3.169	978	198

Source: TSI Official Website, Industry Statistics Database

Table 11: Employment with respect to Economic Activity Sectors in Turkey and in the Region (2002)

Sectors	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Bilecik	Eskişehir
Mining and Quarrying	77.027	4.636	1.231	2.886	519
Manufacturing	2.183.286	211.607	170.867	30.182	10.558
Electricity, Gas and Water	96.430	4.717	3.388	1.083	246
Construction	224.874	6.980	5.313	1.505	162
Wholesale and retail trade	1.876.525	97.953	72.770	21.492	3.691
Hotel restaurant and coffeeshop	545.167	26.598	20.001	5.293	1.304
Transportation, Storing and Communication	612.814	29.821	20.361	7.262	2.198
Activities of financial mediators	183.169	5.614	4.023	1.313	278
Real estate rental and business activities	339.502	15.772	12.396	2.908	468
Education	79.129	4.919	3.728	1.067	124
Health works and social services	101.193	4.484	3.062	1.304	118
activities	177.924	9.215	6.691	2.090	434

Source: TSI Official Website, Industry Statistics Database

Table 12: Development of Exportation in the Region (2010-2013) (1000 US Dollars)

Years	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik
2013	151.802.637	9.837.333	8.927.814	829.423	80.095
2012	152.461.737	12.140.330	11.123.307	924.830	92.193
2011	134.906.869	12.514.514	11.692.298	766.925	55.290
2010	113.883.219	11.357.185	10.676.160	633.981	47.044

Source: TSI Official Website, Foreign Trade Statistics Database

Table 13: Development of Importation in the Region (2010-2013) (1000 US Dollars)

Years	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik
2013	251.661.250	8.841.827	7.975.064	739.408	127.355
2012	236.545.141	11.110.357	10.316.105	645.143	149.110
2011	240.841.676	12.707.262	11.913.636	627.502	166.124
2010	185.544.332	10.598.012	9.850.882	615.408	131.722

Source: TSI Official Website, Foreign Trade Statistics Database

Table 14: Population of the Region with respect to Location (2012-2014)

Region	Years	Gender	Total	City and District center	Subdistrict/Village
Turkey	2012	Total	76.667.864	70.034.413	6.633.451
		Male	38.473.360	35.135.795	3.337.565
		Female	38.194.504	34.898.618	3.295.886
	2014	Total	77.695.904	71.286.182	6.407.722
		Male	38.984.302	35.755.990	3.228.312
		Female	38.711.602	35.530.192	3.181.410
TR41- Bursa Sub region	2012	Total	3.682.037	3.267.264	414.243
		Male	1.843.043	1.637.127	205.916
		Female	1.838.994	1.630.667	208.327
	2014	Total	3.804.784	3.763.368	46.416
		Male	1.908.648	1.885.597	23.051
		Female	1.901.136	1.877.771	23.365
Bursa	2012	Total	2.740.970	2.740.950	:
		Male	1.371.914	1.351.914	:
		Female	1.369.056	1.369.056	:
	2014	Total	2.787.539	2.587.539	:
		Male	1.394.715	1.394.715	:
		Female	1.392.824	1.392.824	:
Eskişehir	2012	Total	799.724	799.724	:
		Male	399.189	399.189	:
		Female	400.525	400.525	:
	2014	Total	812.320	812.320	:
		Male	405.253	405.253	:
		Female	407.067	407.067	:
Bilecik	2012	Total	208.888	160.798	48.090
		Male	108.793	85.000	23.793
		Female	100.095	75.798	24.297
	2014	Total	209.925	85.629	49.416
		Male	108.680	77.880	23.051
		Female	101.245	49.416	23.365

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 15: Population Density with respect to the Region and Cities (2010-2014)

Years	Turkey	TR41	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik
2014	101	133	267	59	49
2013	100	131	263	58	49
2012	98	129	258	57	47
2011	97	127	254	56	47
2010	96	126	250	55	52

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 16: Age Dependency Ratio in the Region (2014)

Region	0-14 age	15-65 age	65 + age	Total Age Dependency Ratio	Old Dependency Ratio	Young Dependency Ratio
Turkey	18.862.430	52.640.512	6.192.962	47,6	11,8	35,8
TR41	802.073	2.676.288	331.423	42,4	12,4	30,0
Bursa	615.921	1.945.824	225.794	43,3	11,6	31,7
Eskişehir	146.187	5.882.837	83.296	39,4	14,3	25,0
Bilecik	39.965	147.627	22.333	42,2	15,1	27,0

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 17: Education Level of Regional Population (2013)

Education Level	Türkiye	TR41- Bursa Alt Bölgesi
Illiterate	3,94	3,02
Illiterate and non graduates	6,67	3,67
Elementary school or school or equivalent	20,82	19,79
Secondary school or equivalent graduates	4,92	6,02
High school or equivalent graduates	21,68	24,42
College or Faculty graduates	12,03	12,65

Source: TSI Official Regional Statistics Website

Table 18: Number of Health Staff with respect to their Employment Fields (2013)

NAME OF THE REGION	Specialist	General Participationer	Assistant Physician	Total Number of Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Health Officers	Nurses	Midwives
Turkey	73886	38572	21317	133775	22295	27012	134488	139544	53427
TR 41-Bursa, Eskişehir,	3512	1854	756	6122	1043	1347	6370	7654	2792

Source: TSI Official Website, Health Statistics Database

Table 19: Migration Mobility of Regions and Cities (2013-2014 Period)

Name of the region	Total population	Received migration	Given migration	Net migration	Net migration rate
Turkey	77.695.904	2.681.275	2.681.275	0	0,0
TR 41	3.809.784	118.511	94.895	23.616	6,2
Bursa	2.787.539	80.717	65.027	15.690	5,6
Eskişehir	812.320	35.927	28.329	7.650	9,8
Bilecik	209.925	10.090	10.114	-24	-0,1

Source: TSI Official Website, Migration Statistics Database

Table 20: Life Satisfaction with respect to General Happiness Level in Turkey (2014)

Level of happiness	Extremely happy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Extremely unhappy
Total	8,1	48,1	32,1	8,9	2,8
Female	8,5	51,9	29,2	7,6	2,8
Male	7,6	44,4	34,9	10,2	2,9

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 21: Happiness Level with respect to Region and Cities (2013)

Level of happiness	Extremely happy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Extremely unhappy
TR 41	9,0	53,4	29,6	6,8	1,4
Bursa	11,7	49,4	30,0	7,5	1,9
Eskişehir	7,4	55,2	30,7	7,5	1,8
Bilecik	7,9	55,6	28,0	5,3	0,5

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 22: Meeting of Household Income the Individuals' Needs

	Very Easy	Easy	Average	Hard	Very Hard
Turkey	1,8	12,2	37,1	31,8	17,1
TR 41	1,9	14,4	39,9	33,0	10,8
Bursa	1,2	12,4	39,7	33,1	13,5
Eskişehir	2,5	14,3	39,0	33,3	10,9
Bilecik	1,9	16,6	41,1	32,5	8,0

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 23: Individuals' Satisfaction Level from their Household Income

	Very Easy	Easy	Average	Hard	Very Hard
Turkey	1,9	42,0	20,1	29,0	7,0
TR 41	1,5	44,9	23,1	26,8	3,7
Bursa	2,0	44,4	22,0	26,9	4,8
Eskişehir	1,6	41,2	26,7	26,6	3,8
Bilecik	0,9	49,2	20,6	26,8	2,5

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database.

Table 24: General Happiness Level of Individuals with Respect Household Income Groups

	0-1080TL			1081-1550 TL			1551-2170 TL			2171-3180 TL			3181 TL +		
	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy
Turkey	54,8	30,0	15,3	58,4	31,5	10,1	60,1	31,3	8,6	62,1	30,8	7,1	67,4	26,8	5,8
TR 41	58,0	30,7	11,3	63,4	28,8	7,9	61,0	31,4	7,6	66,9	28,0	5,1	70,2	25,8	4,0
Bursa	57,5	29,8	12,7	59,5	31,9	8,7	62,9	29,6	7,5	62,8	31,4	5,8	70,1	24,6	5,3
Eskişehir	56,6	29,9	13,5	67,7	23,2	9,1	57,8	31,9	10,3	65,8	28,8	5,4	73,8	23,4	2,8
Bilecik	59,8	32,5	7,7	63,0	31,2	5,8	62,4	32,7	4,9	72,1	23,8	4,1	66,8	29,5	3,8

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database.

Table 25: General Happiness Level with respect to Marital Status and Gender

	Male (married)			Male (single)			Female (married)			Female (single)		
	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy
Turkey	57,6	31,0	11,1	52,1	34,3	13,7	64,4	27,7	7,9	55,2	30,6	14,2
TR 41	61,4	30,1	8,6	55,4	34,2	10,4	68,3	26,0	5,8	58,4	32,3	9,4
Bursa	61,5	29,0	9,5	54,2	35,9	9,9	64,1	28,6	7,4	58,9	30,2	10,9
Eskişehir	63,1	28,3	8,6	52,5	33,2	14,3	70,9	23,1	6,0	55,4	32,0	12,6
Bilecik	59,6	32,9	7,6	59,4	33,4	7,1	69,8	26,3	4,0	60,8	34,6	4,6

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 26: General Happiness Level of Individuals with respect to Educational Level

	Non-Graduates			Elementary School			Elementary/Secondary Education or Vocational Secondary School			High School/Vocational end Technical High School			College Faculty, University, Master, Doctorate		
	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy
Turkey	59,8	24,4	15,8	57,3	31,9	10,8	58,4	21,9	9,7	59,8	31,2	9,0	62,5	29,5	8,0
TR 41	66,5	23,5	10,0	62,3	28,8	8,8	58,8	31,9	9,2	61,4	32,1	6,4	65,2	29,3	5,6
Bursa	64,7	21,9	13,4	58,2	31,6	10,2	62,7	29,8	7,4	61,4	31,9	6,7	63,9	29,3	6,8
Eskişehir	67,5	22,1	10,4	65,0	25,5	9,4	57,8	28,1	14,1	61,7	30,5	7,8	60,6	31,9	7,6
Bilecik	67,3	26,4	6,2	63,8	29,3	6,9	56,0	37,7	6,2	61,2	34,0	4,8	71,1	26,6	2,3

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 27: With respect to Educational Level the Satisfaction Level Individuals' Received

	Elementary School			Elementary/Secondary or Vocational Secondary School			High School/Vocational and Technical High School			College Faculty University Master, Doctorate		
	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy
Turkey	56,2	13,1	30,7	60,3	13,8	25,9	64,8	13,9	21,3	73,4	12,4	14,3
TR 41	49,6	18,0	32,4	60,1	16,1	23,7	66,4	15,5	18,1	75,0	11,5	13,5
Bursa	53,5	11,6	34,9	65,2	11,4	23,4	66,2	11,6	22,1	75,5	10,8	13,6
Eskişehir	34,4	27,6	38	46,7	26,5	26,7	59,3	21,6	19,1	71,9	14,2	13,9
Bilecik	60,9	14,7	24,4	68,5	10,4	21,1	73,6	13,3	13,1	77,5	9,6	12,9

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 28: General Happiness Level of the Individuals with respect to Registration to Social Security Institute

	SGK Registered			Not Registered		
	Happy	Average	Unhappy	Happy	Average	Unhappy
Turkey	60,8	30,3	8,9	50,9	30,1	19,1
TR 41	63,4	29,2	7,4	49,3	34,7	15,9
Bursa	62,2	29,8	8,0	51,6	31,3	17,1
Eskişehir	63,5	27,7	8,7	47,3	32,1	20,5
Bilecik	64,5	30,0	5,5	49,1	40,8	10,1

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 29: Satisfaction Level Gained from Provided Services by Social Security Institute

	Extremely satisfied	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	Not satisfied at all	No Comment
Turkey	3,8	65,8	8,3	7,7	1,9	12,5
TR 41	2,0	66,3	6,5	6,4	1,6	17,3
Bursa	3,9	72,6	6,5	8,2	2,0	6,8
Eskişehir	1,0	49,2	7,7	6,0	1,6	34,5
Bilecik	1,0	77,1	5,3	4,9	1,1	10,6

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 30: Satisfaction Level received from Health Services

	Extremely Satisfied	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
Türkiye	5,9	68,8	10,6	12,2	2,5
TR 41	4,8	73,3	9,2	11,2	1,5
Bursa	6,6	70,7	9,2	11,7	1,9
Eskişehir	3,8	71,7	9,8	13,2	1,5
Bilecik	3,9	77,6	8,7	8,7	1,1

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table31: Satisfaction Level received from Assistance Service provided to the Sick and Poor Ones

	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	No Comment	No Service
Turkey	53,3	7,8	15,6	20,9	2,4
TR 41	57,7	6,8	12,2	22,2	1,1
Bursa	62,5	6,1	13,1	17,4	1
Eskişehir	45,8	7,3	11,1	34,4	1,4
Bilecik	64,8	7,1	12,3	14,9	0,9

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 32: Satisfaction level people gain from their Work

	Extremely Satisfied	Satisfied	Average	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at All
Turkey	6	72,8	10,1	9,6	1,5
TR 41	4,2	78,4	8,8	7,7	0,7
Bursa	3,4	79,4	7,8	8,2	1,2
Eskişehir	6,6	73,4	9,6	9,4	1
Bilecik	2,7	82,5	9,1	5,6	:

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 33: Issues defined as Problems by Employees

	Admin Issues	Wage Differences	Wage Amounts	Work Conitions	Timely Payment	Missing Payments
Turkey	12,4	21,7	26,8	19,7	8,6	5,9
TR 41	12,6	21,9	29,8	19,9	7,5	4,3
Bursa	11,3	21,0	28,3	17,8	7,9	5,2
Eskişehir	13,4	16,9	27,5	23,0	8,2	4,2
Bursa	13,0	27,7	33,7	18,9	6,4	3,4

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 34: Distribution of Individuals as Happiness Resources

	All Family	Self	Kids	Mom/Dad	Relatives	Grand children	Spouse	Others
Turkey	73,0	2,5	12,9	2,9	0,8	1,7	5,2	1,1
TR 41	73,2	1,8	13,4	2,9	1,1	1,9	5,0	0,7
Bursa	71,8	2,0	13,4	2,9	0,8	2,2	6,0	0,9
Eskişehir	74,0	2,2	12,6	2,0	1,3	1,9	5,0	1,0
Bilecik	73,9	1,2	14,3	3,7	1,2	1,5	3,9	0,3

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 35: Values as Happiness Resources

	Success	Work	Health	Love	Money	Other
Turkey	8,6	2,3	68,0	15,2	4,1	1,8
TR 41	9,6	1,7	69,9	14,1	4,1	0,7
Bursa	10,0	1,9	67,6	15,8	3,7	1,0
Eskişehir	9,9	1,7	69,2	13,4	5,3	0,6
Bilecik	8,8	1,5	73,0	13,0	3,3	0,4

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 36: Hope Level for the Future

	Extremely Hopeful	Hopeful	Unhopeful	Not Hopefull at All
Turkey	6,5	70,5	16,7	6,3
TR 41	5,9	72,5	17,2	4,4
Bursa	8,2	70,6	15,8	2,6
Eskişehir	4,6	67,9	22,3	5,5
Bilecik	5,0	78,9	13,5	5,2

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 37: With respect to age Hope Levels from the Future

	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	Hopeful	Unhopeful	Hopeful	Unhopeful	Hopeful	Unhopeful	Hopeful	Unhopeful	Hopeful	Unhopeful	Hopeful	Unhopeful
Turkey	83,9	16,1	77,3	22,7	74,5	25,5	75,9	24,1	76,6	23,4	74,1	25,9
TR 41	83,8	16,2	77,4	22,6	75,5	24,5	79,0	21,0	78,4	21,6	77,9	22,1
Bursa	88,7	11,3	77	23	77,4	22,6	76,7	23,3	78,2	21,8	77,3	22,7
Eskişehir	77,5	22,5	71,2	28,8	69,3	30,7	76,3	23,7	73,3	26,7	68,1	31,9
Bilecik	85,1	14,9	83,9	16,1	79,7	20,3	83,9	16,1	83,6	16,4	88,4	11,6

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 38: Security Perception related to the Surrounding Environment

	Extremely Secure	Secure	Average	Insecure	Extremely Insecure
Turkey	8,6	51,3	14,5	18,5	7,1
TR 41	9,6	56,7	14,4	16,6	9,9
Bursa	11,5	50,6	13,2	18,0	6,8
Eskişehir	6,8	54,3	18,4	21,1	2,9
Bilecik	10,4	65,2	11,7	10,8	20,0

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 39: Satisfaction-Perception related to the Justice System Services

	Extremely Satisfied	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All	No Comment
Turkey	2,7	50,1	6,5	7,5	2,1	31,2
TR 41	1,3	51,4	4,6	5,4	1,3	36,0
Bursa	2,7	61,5	5,0	6,4	1,6	22,9
Eskişehir	0,3	30,6	3,7	5,9	1,6	57,9
Bilecik	0,9	62,0	5,1	3,9	0,8	27,2

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database

Table 40: Firstly-Prioritized Problems of Turkey and the Region

	Education	Economy	High Cost of Living	Unemployment	Health	Terrorism	Other
Turkey	17,5	7,8	14,1	25,1	3,9	30,4	1,1
TR 41	14,9	8,5	14,2	20,1	11,3	38,2	0,6
Bursa	17,8	8,4	13,0	18,5	3,9	37,8	0,5
Eskişehir	15,1	9,4	14,0	21,8	26,0	36,0	1,1
Bilecik	11,7	7,8	15,7	20,1	3,9	40,7	0,2

Source: TSI Official Website, Life Satisfaction Database