METU
Master of City Planning
CP502 | Final Jury

Considering Climate Justice in the Context of Well-Being:

An Evaluation of Neighborhood Scale in Ankara 100. Yıl and Eryaman Neighborhoods

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ODTÜ
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The Concept of Well-Being

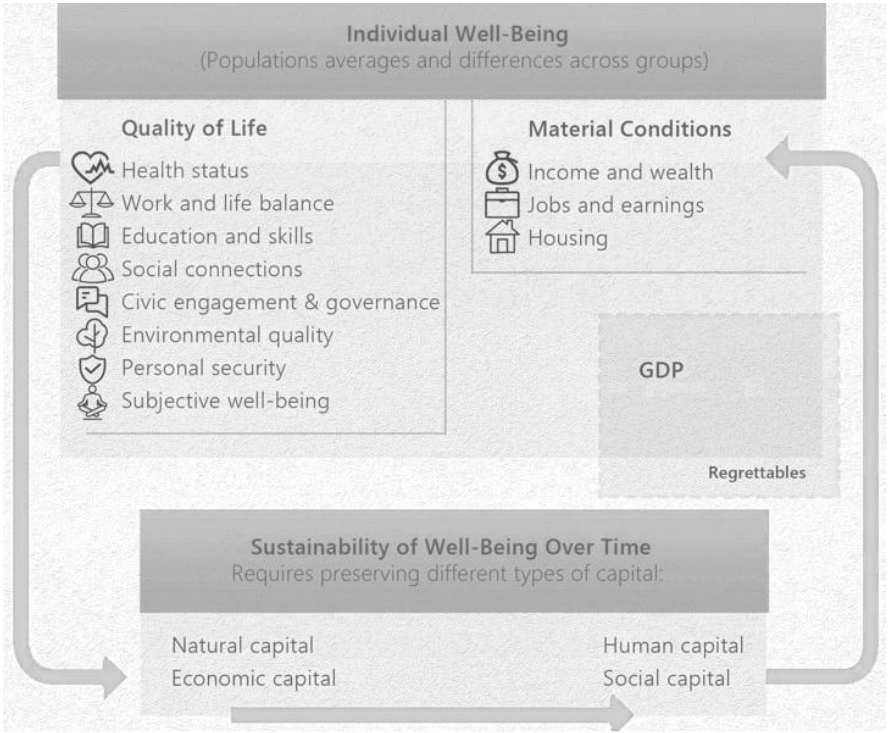
- **Objective**

Environmental	*Economic*	*Social*
Food Housing Safety Pollution Green areas	GDP and GNI Income Level of poverty	Population Education Social networks

- **Subjective**

Life satisfaction (Quality of life)
Happiness and anxiety
Personal relationships (relation within families, friends and so on)

Popova, Y. (2017). Relations between Wellbeing and Transport Infrastructure of the Country. *Procedia Engineering*, 178, 579–588.
OECD (2020). How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-being. *OECD Publishing*, Paris.

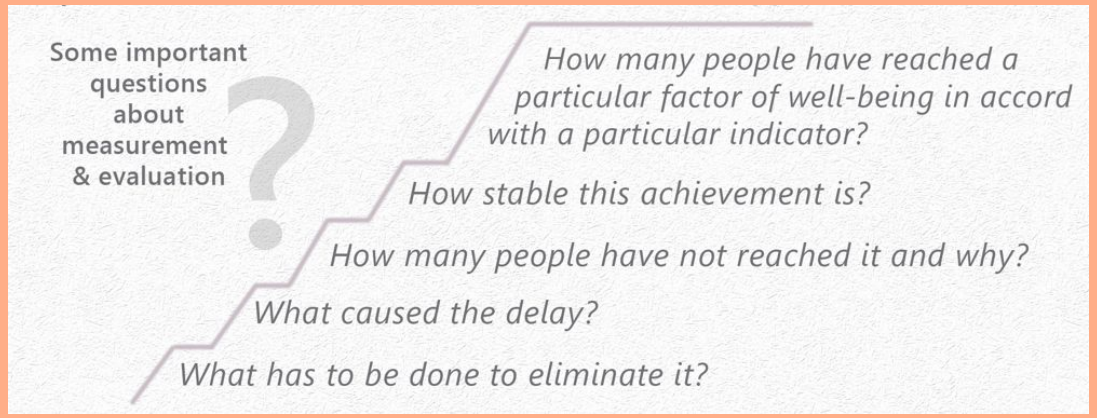


Material Well-Being and *the Quality of Life*

Alatartseva and Barysheva's (2015) ***formula of objective and subjective aspects and six factors that sustain material well-being and quality of life.***

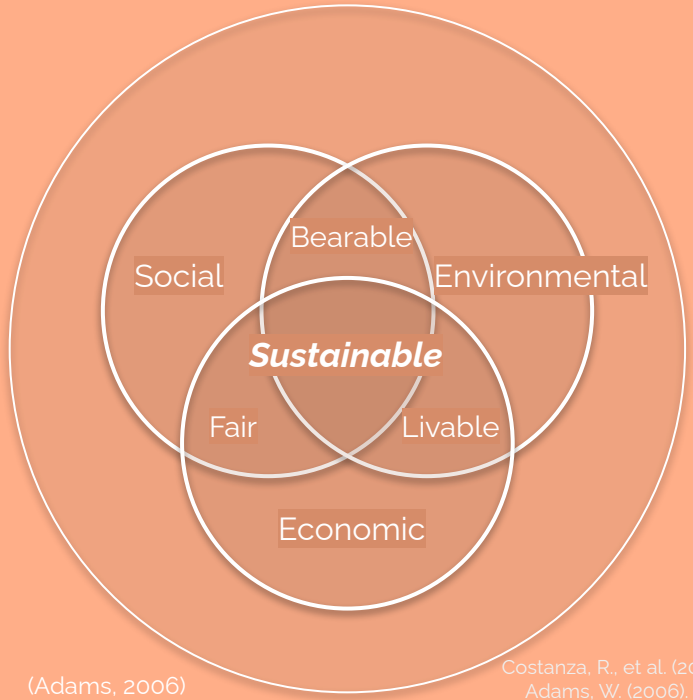
the level and stability of income	the conditions of residence	the opportunity of having education	the quality of the social and natural environment	safety and security	the opportunity to realize social and civil rights

It is crucial to understand how to approach well-being concept.
"Specification, measurement, and evaluation" are crucial steps!



Alatartseva, E., & Barysheva, G. (2015). Well-being: Subjective and Objective Aspects. *Procedia - social and Behavioral Sciences*, 166, 36–42

The Relationship Between *Sustainability* and *Well-Being*



(Adams, 2006)

The first discussions on sustainability were discussed in the Brundtland Report, also known as the ***"Our Common Future"*** Report, prepared by the United Nations in 1987.

"... But the "**environment" is where we all live**; and **"development" is what we all do** in attempting to improve our lot within that abode." (United Nations, 1987).

Well-being economy is **embedded in society and nature.** It must be understood and managed as an **integrated, interdependent system** (Costanza, 2018)**.**

United Nations. (1987). *Report of the world commission on environment and development: Our common future.* https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf
Costanza, R., et al. (2018). Toward a Sustainable Wellbeing Economy. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324648188
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Evaluation of

- the Three Dimensions of *Sustainability*,
- *Climate Justice*, and
- *Adaptation Planning*:

Climate change → Society
- ***Environmental***
- ***Social***
- ***Economic***

→ ***Well-being*** of the individuals and the society

+

Climate Justice → Examines its effects ***in terms of subjects!***
- Environmental
- Sociological

In coastal areas, the built environment is subject to ***storm surge, high tide flooding, and saltwater intrusion.***

Wildfires are on the rise, ***lowering air quality and damaging property in cities*** near the wildland–urban interface.

Cities are already subject to higher surface temperatures because of ***the urban heat island (UHI) effect***, which can also affect regional climate.

➔ **Most cities are subject to more than one climate stressor.**

Maxwell, K., S. Julius, A. Grambsch, A. Kosmal, L. Larson, and N. Sonti, 2018: Built Environment, Urban Systems, and Cities. In Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II [Reidmiller, D.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, K.L.M. Lewis, T.K. Maycock, and B.C. Stewart (eds.)]. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 438–478. doi: 10.7930/NCA4.2018.CH11

Evaluating Climate Justice in the Context of Well-Being

Research Question

*"**On which indicators can we measure and evaluate the exposure of individuals** to climate change in the context of well-being **at the neighborhood scale?"***

Scope of the Study and Determining Indicators for Data Collection

Data collection methods: from ***100. Yıl and Eryaman Neighborhoods***

- Primary literature
- Secondary literature: Experiences of the individuals in their neighborhood

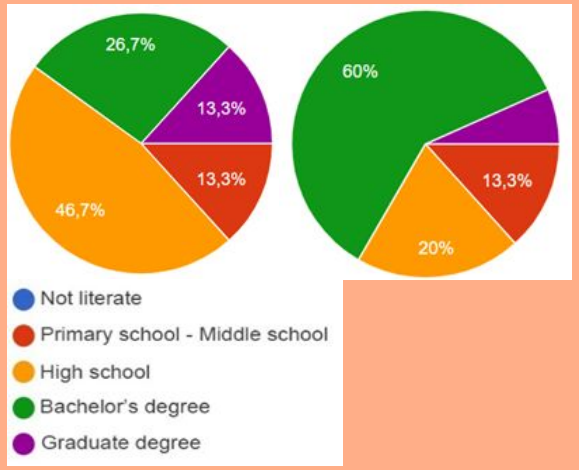
- 15 participants from each study area
- Satisfaction survey about their urban experience
- Multiple choice, open-ended and ticking more than one answer type of questions

Analyzing *General Information* About Participants

Only two questions asked ***to understand the demographic characteristics on their age and education level*** of the participants.

		Name of the Neighborhood			
		100. Yıl		Eryaman	
		Number of the People	Percentage share (%)	Number of the People	Percentage share (%)
Age Range	Below 18	1	6,7	1	6,7
	18-24	3	20	1	6,7
	25-34	3	20	4	26,7
	35-44	2	13,3	3	20
	45-54	2	13,3	2	13,3
	55-64	1	6,7	2	13,3
	65 and above	3	20	2	13,3
	Sum:	15	100	15	100

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



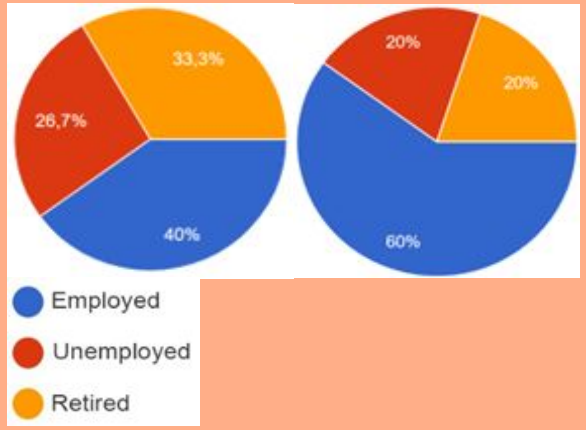
The education level of the surveyed group in Eryaman Neighborhood is higher than the 100. Yıl group.

Measuring *Economic* Indicators

In this part of the study, ***open-ended*** and ***multiple-choice questions*** were asked to each of the participants in order to determine their economic profiles.

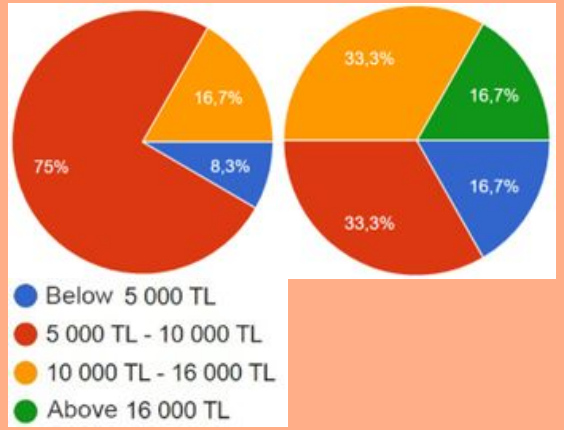
- ***Active employment status***

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



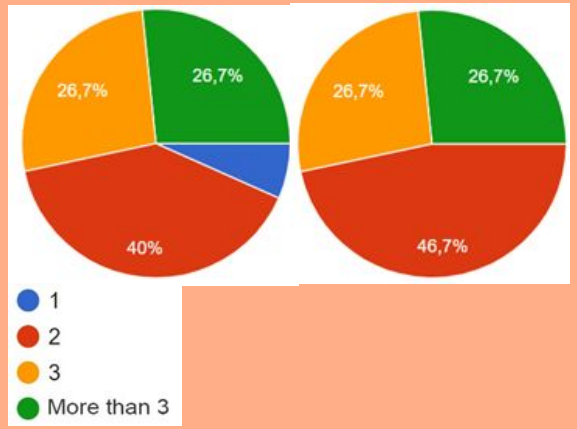
- ***Income ranges of individuals***

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



- ***How many people live with them?***

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.

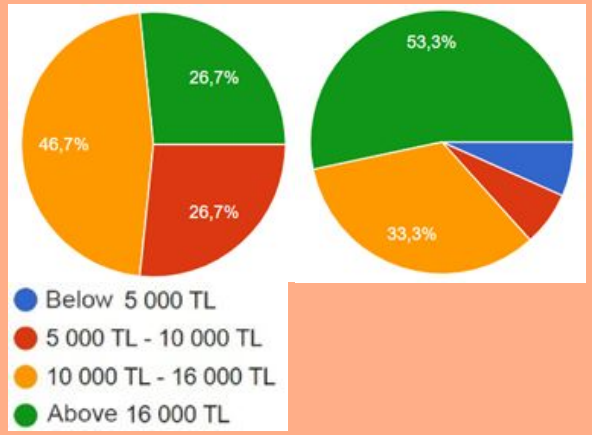


Measuring *Economic* Indicators

In this part of the study, ***open-ended*** and ***multiple-choice questions*** were asked to each of the participants in order to determine their economic profiles.

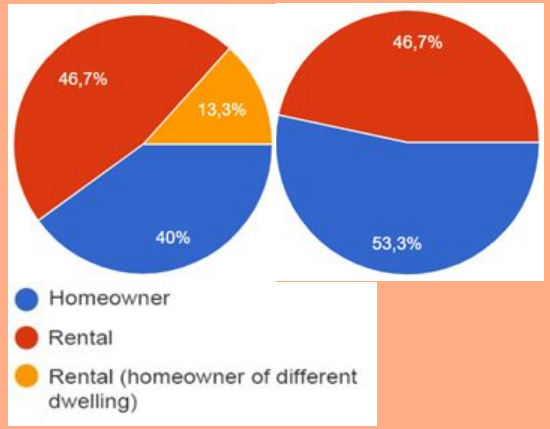
- ***Household income ranges***

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



- ***Ownership status of dwelling***

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



Measuring *Economic* Indicators

In this part of the study, ***open-ended*** and ***multiple-choice questions*** were asked to each of the participants in order to determine their economic profiles.

- ***Years spent in the same dwelling***

100. Yıl N.

Eryaman N.

3 (%20)
2 (%13,3)
2 (%13,3)
1 (%6,7)
1 (%6,7)
1 (%6,7)
1 (%6,7)
1 (%6,7)
1 (%6,7)
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1 (%6,7)
1 (%6,7

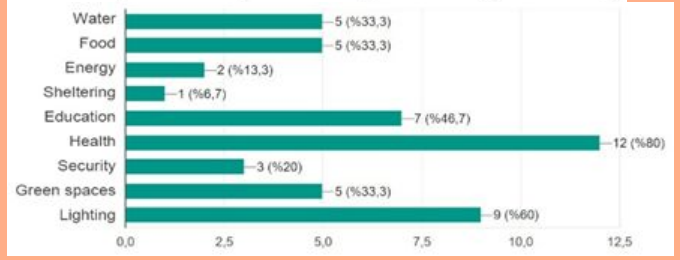
Measuring *Social* Indicators

It is aimed to measure their satisfaction with urban services such as ***infrastructure*** and ***municipal services*** in their neighborhood. Indicators were created based on previous studies in the literature (Çobanyılmaz & Duman Yüksel, 2013; Erdin, 2010)

- ***Insufficient urban services***

100. Yıl N.

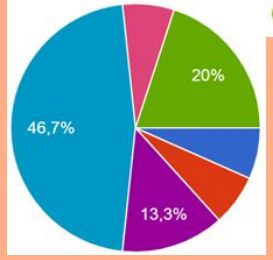
Eryaman N.



- ***Which deficiency should the municipality adress?***

100. Yıl N.

Eryaman N.



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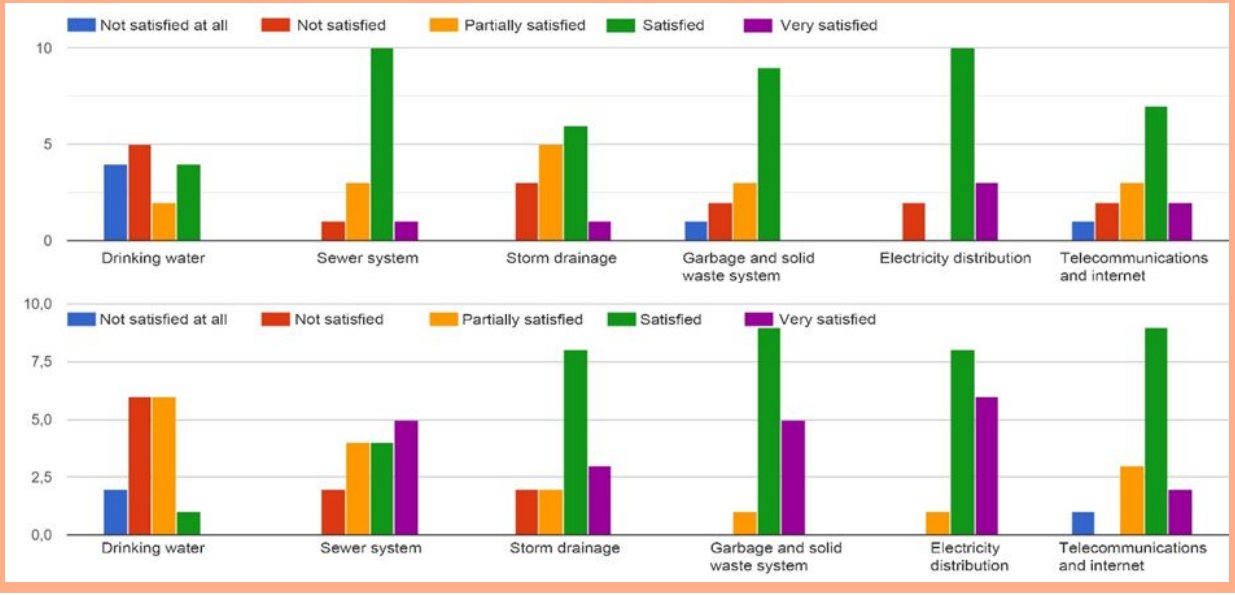
- ***Rating of satisfaction with urban services***

100. Yıl N.

Eryaman N.

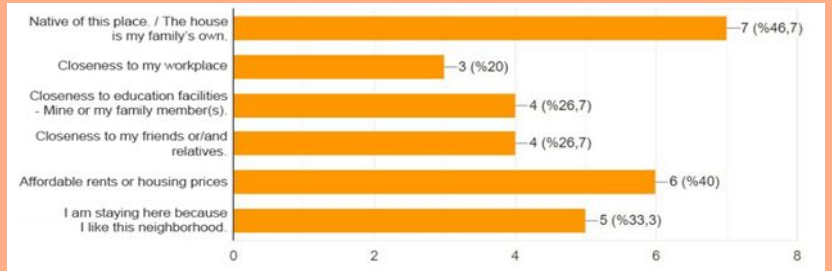


Measuring *Environmental* Indicators

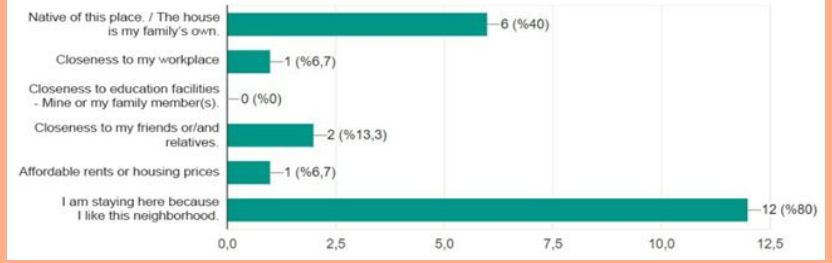
The aim is to understand whether ***the effects of climate change on the environment*** in which the participants lived, and ***changed their urban experiences.*** These questions were inspired by previous studies in the literature (Mouratidis, 2021; Maxwell et al., 2018; Şekeroğlu & Öztop, 2020; Savaş Yavuzçehre & Evinç Torlak, 2006), and are discussed and analyzed below, respectively.

- ***Reasons for living in their neighborhood***

100. Yıl N.



Eryaman N.



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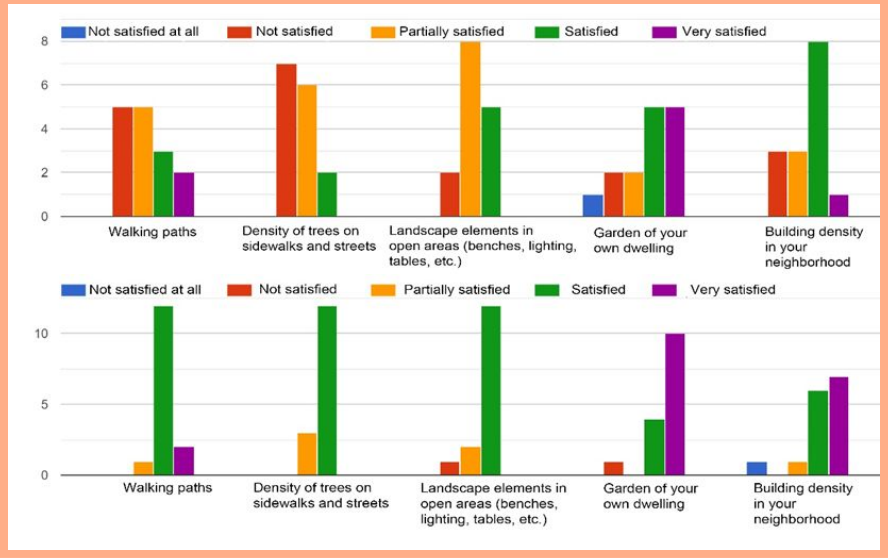
- ***Satisfaction levels from the places and situations***

100. Yıl N.

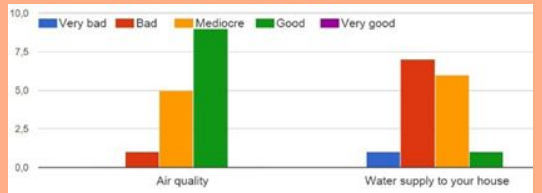


Eryaman N.

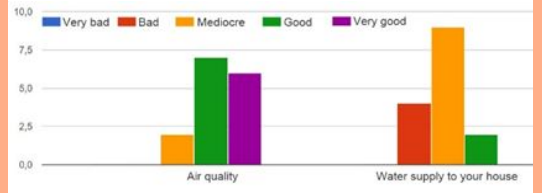
Measuring *Environmental* Indicators

- ***Water and air quality***

100. Yıl



Eryaman

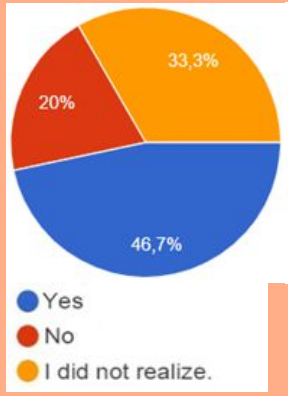


- ***Are green areas inadequate?***

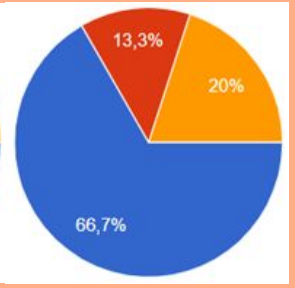
	Name of the neighborhood	
	100. Yıl	Eryaman
Absolutely inadequate	0	0
Inadequate	2	0
Partially inadequate and adequate	4	3
Adequate	8	6
Absolutely adequate	1	6
Sum:	15	15

- ***Measuring UHI* effect***

100. Yıl N.



Eryaman N.



*: Urban Heat Island effect

Measuring *Environmental* Indicators

- ***A Content Analysis: "How would your experience change if there were green areas in this area instead of high-rise buildings?"***

Statement of the Participant	Code
Bilmiyorum.	"I don't know."
Çok güzel olurdu	"Satisfaction"
Daha *ferah* olurdu sanırım.	"Chilly"
Emin değilim.	"I don't know."
Daha *iyi* olurdu.	"Satisfaction"
Daha *serin* ve *yürüyüş açısından keyifli alanlar* oluşurdu.	"Chilly" + "Walking areas"
Gölgelik *yürüyüş alanları* daha fazla olurdu.	"Walking areas"
Bir fikrim yok.	"I don't know."
Parklar fazla olurdu ve *hava sıcaklığı* biraz daha *düşebilirdi*.	"Walking areas" + "Chilly"
Daha *ferah* olurdu.	"Chilly"
Evet	"I don't know."
Daha iyi olurdu	"Satisfaction"
Pek bir *ilişki kuramadım*.	"I don't know."
Havadar olurdu, daha *serin hissedilirdi.*	"Chilly"
Bilmiyorum.	"I don't know."

100. Yıl

Code	Number of the people
"I don't know."	6
"Walking areas"	3
"Satisfaction"	3
"Chilly"	5

Eryaman

Code	Number of the people
"I don't know."	3
"Walking areas"	2
"Satisfaction"	3
"Chilly"	8

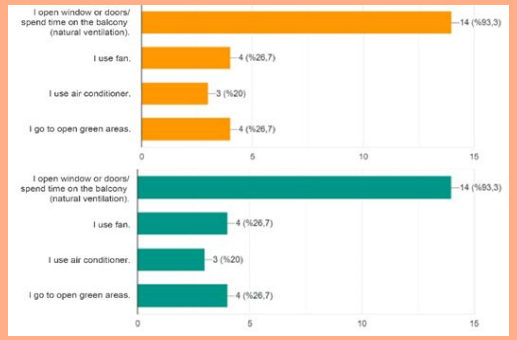
Statement of the Participant	Code
Bilmiyorum.	"I don't know."
Daha *serin* olurdu.	"Chilly"
Yürüyüş alanları daha çok olurdu.	"Walking areas"
Bilemiyorum.	"I don't know."
Sıcaklığı daha az hissederdik diye tahmin ediyorum.	"Chilly"
Serinlik hissederdik.	"Chilly"
Hava akışı daha fazla olurdu bence.	"Chilly"
Serin olurdu, *keyifli yürüyüş alanları* olurdu.	"Chilly" + "Walking areas"
Serin alanlar oluşurdu.	"Chilly"
Daha *memnun* olurdum.	"Satisfaction"
Daha serin olabilirdi sanırım.	"Chilly"
Daha *güzel* olurdu	"Satisfaction"
Serinlik fazla olurdu, yağış daha çok hissedilirdi.	"Chilly"
Bir fikrim yok açıkçası.	"I don't know."
Daha *iyi* olurdu bence.	"Satisfaction"

Measuring *Environmental* Indicators

- ***What to do during heat waves?***

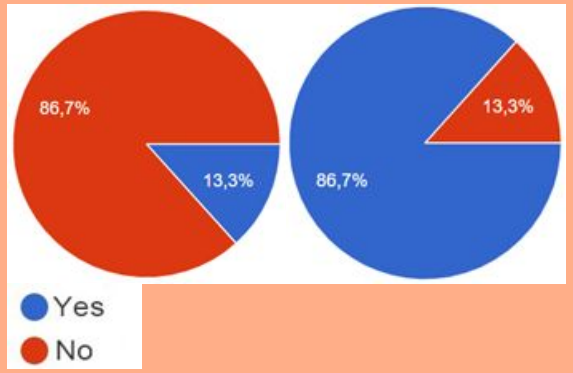
100. Yıl

Eryaman



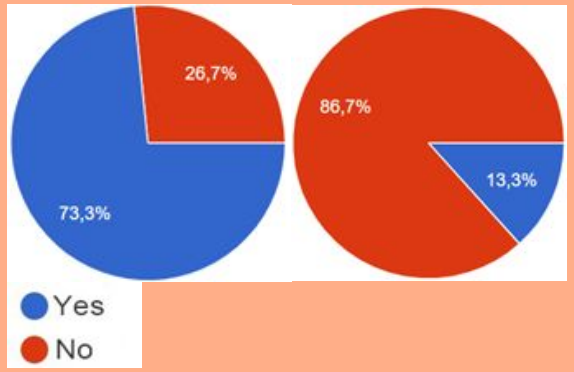
- ***Resistance to the disasters***

100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



- ***Overflow because of excessive rainfall***

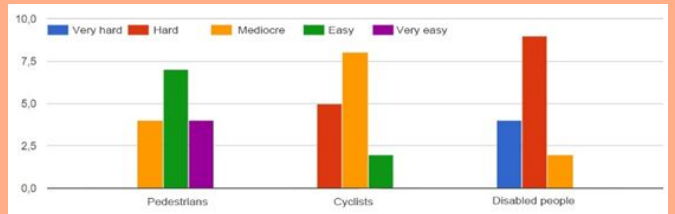
100. Yıl N. Eryaman N.



Measuring *Environmental* Indicators

- ***Difficulties for accessibility***

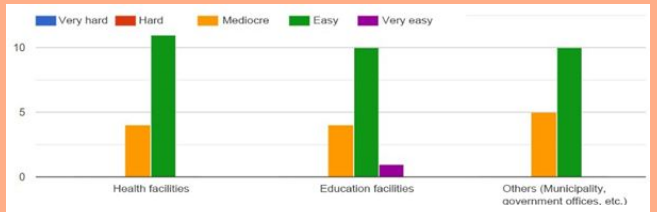
100. Yıl



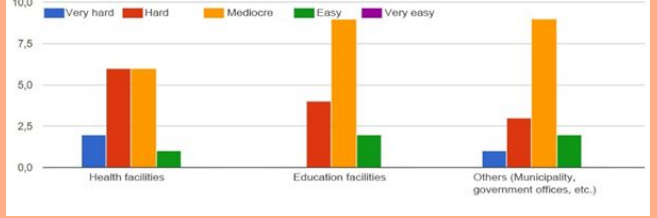
Eryaman

- ***Access to public institutions***

100. Yıl



Eryaman



In *conclusion*,

According to the data obtained from the questionnaires, one of the subjects with ***the greatest difference between the participants is the socio-economic situation between the groups. Educational status, both individual and household income range and vehicle ownership are higher in Eryaman Neighborhood***. The urban services they complain about in their neighborhoods differ. While the residents of 100. Yıl Neighborhood are dissatisfied with water, food supply and education services, there is a ***serious level of dissatisfaction with health services in Eryaman Neighborhood***. At the same time, the reasons why the participants live in the neighborhood they live in are also different from each other. While the residents of 100. Yıl Neighborhood stated that they usually live in this neighborhood because ***they are close to their relatives and friends,*** the residents of Eryaman Neighborhood directly stated that ***they live here because they like the neighborhood.*** Finally, the residents of ***Eryaman Neighborhood have more difficulties in terms of access and transportation*** than the residents of 100. Yıl Neighborhood.

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Thank you
for your attention.