

Exploration of subjective well-beings: does people's life assessment matter?

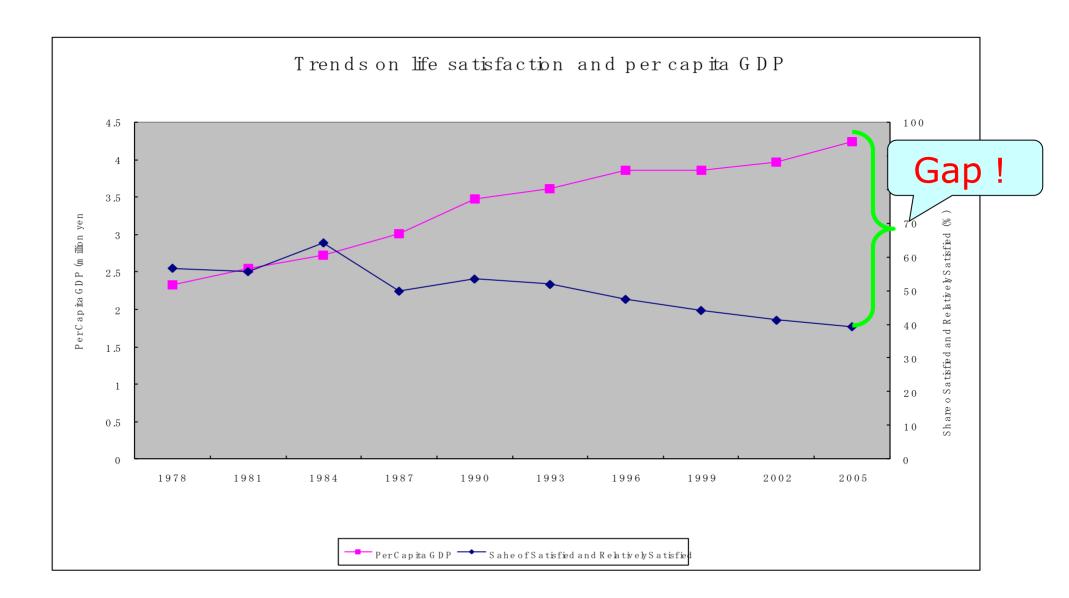
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Panel 3: Happiness Research and Implications: Global Perspectives
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Background

- Development: people's well-beings as its ultimate goal
 - MDGs summit in September 2010: Bhutan's PM (Jigme Thinley) proposed 'Happiness' as the ninth goal.
 - Growing consensus to respect one's happiness rather than mere pursuit of GDP
 - Sen-Stiglitz-Foutossi (2009) infleunce felt in Japan, too.

Happiness Paradox in Japan





Japanese Government conducted a Happiness Survey

- In 2010, the Japanese government conducted a survey on SWBs (happiness/life satisfaction) to start some work on measures of well-beings.
 - On average, the Japanese happiness is 6.47 (n=2895)
 - Women>Men
 - Older less happy...



Why not GDP?

- Important to test if indeed GDP is not really effective to reflect social reality.
 - → To examine if alternative objective measures could be effective enough to capture people's well-beings

GDP-SWB vs. HDI-SWB in Japan

- Correlation tests reveal that:
 - GDP-SWB is much weaker than HDI-SWB.
 - Changes in HDI and those in social and economic indicators such as unemployment, social misery (suicide rates), and TFR (population growth) are correlated (but not for GDP)
 - HDI can be regarded as an indirect measures for assessing societal conditions and may reflect livelihood condition better than GDP.
 - Suggest to use alternative measures to assess social progress.



People's life assessment and life satisfaction

- Another practical issue is how one can incorporate SWBs (happiness/life satisfaction) component into local development plan, policy-choice and action.
 - → To examine how people's life assessment helps to understand life satisfaction.
 - → Let us look into this by focusing on a project in the Hyogo prefecture in Japan.



People's life assessment and life satisfaction

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Hyogo Prefecture

Population: 5.59million

Area: 8,395km²



The Hyogo Prefecture's Vision 21 Project

- Development of the Hyogo Vision project (started 2001):
 - Hyogo's vision formed by the prefectural government through the vision committee members (focus group, etc.)
 - 2030 as the target year
 - 4 key domains: creative civil society, vital work, diversified interactions, environmental priority were identified by the government in 2001.



The Hyogo Prefecture's Vision 21 Project

- Need for indicators to monitor the vision's implementation
 - → Survey on people's life in order to realize "Beautiful Hyogo" (since 2002)
- Can we develop a tool?
 - → Essential to learn how people's life assessment and life satisfaction are related and in what way.



Questionnaire-based sample survey

- People's Life Feeling and Satisfaction Survey data (2002-2010 annually) in the Hyogo prefecture
- Type of questions (in 2008: 71 questions) included are:
 - (1) questions asking one's own behavior, practice and knowledge,
 - (2) questions asking one's perspectives on own community, and
 - (3) questions asking own perception over the society in large.



Creating "Life Assessment Domains"

- Using the data collected by this survey, calculation of scores for the three different groups by factor analysis (varimax rotation, eigenvalue more than 1):
- Personal Life Assessment Domains:
 - 9 domains are identified
- Community Life Assessment Domains:
 - 4 domains are identified
- Societal Life Assessment Domains:
 - 2 domains are identified



15 principal components

 PLAD: Community Action, Environmental consciousness, Modern Culture, Community Pride, Work, Safe Livelihood, Natural Environment, Health, Secure Livelihood

 CLAD: Convenience, Social Inclusion, Safe Clean community, Economic Vitality

SLAD: Hope and Challenging, Justice and Safe

Life Satisfaction and Life Assessment: Ordinal Logit

- Significant factors for life satisfaction (ordinal logit):
 - Controlled individual attributes (age, gender, year of residence, job types, household structure, marital status)
 - Domains affecting life satisfaction include personal, community and society.



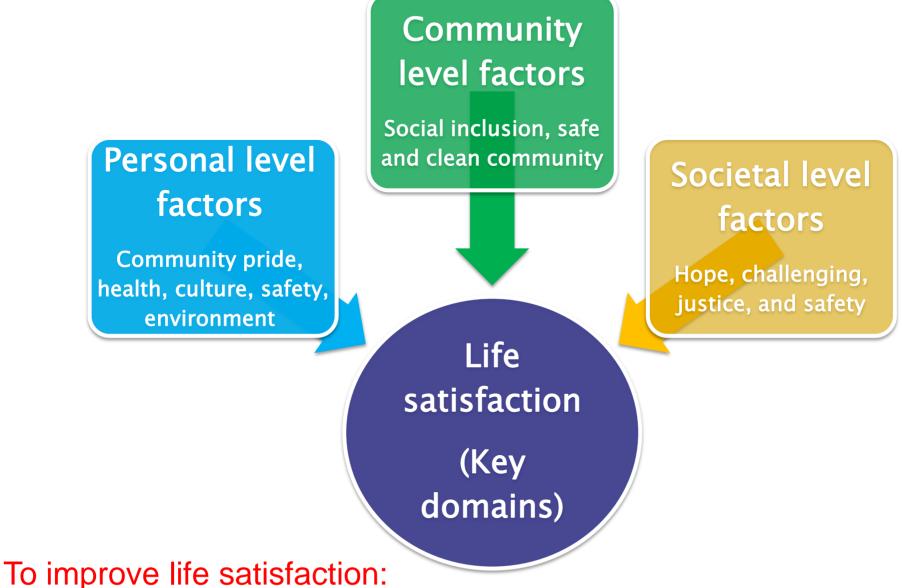
15 principal components: significant factors

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Different levels of life assessment matter to one's life satisfaction



individual-based improvement is not enough!

more research required.



Objective and subjective

Well-being

Objective

Subjective

Various Indicators

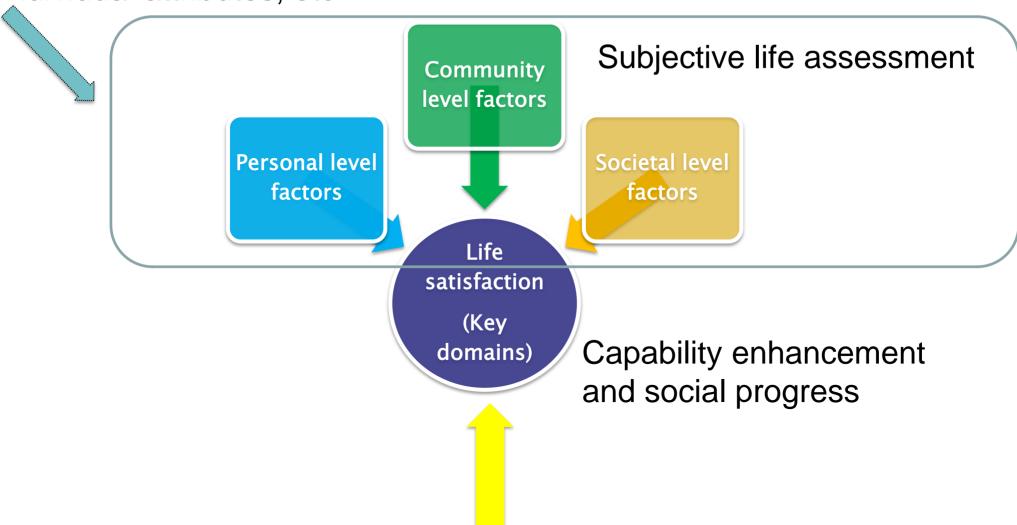
Perceptions by domains

Open-ended Views



Life satisfaction and human development (capability concern)

Individual attributes, etc.



Objective community/societal measures (HDI or Well-being Index, etc.)



Life Assessment and SWBs

- Use of subjective survey regularly would help us to understand how people assess their life.
- Especially, it would be better to cover different levels (personal, community, and societal) and tracing changes in livelihood, which are influenced by the type of lifestyle.
- Needs to have both objective data and subjective assessment data to carefully examine people's well-beings (not enough without each other)
- Local well-being data/index? For whom and for what?
 - Local-based feedback system to people and government, which assist "development process."
- Asking questions own happiness or life satisfaction gives an opportunity to reflect own life)



ขอบคุณ ครับ

Thank you very much ARIGATOU-GOZAIMASHITA

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