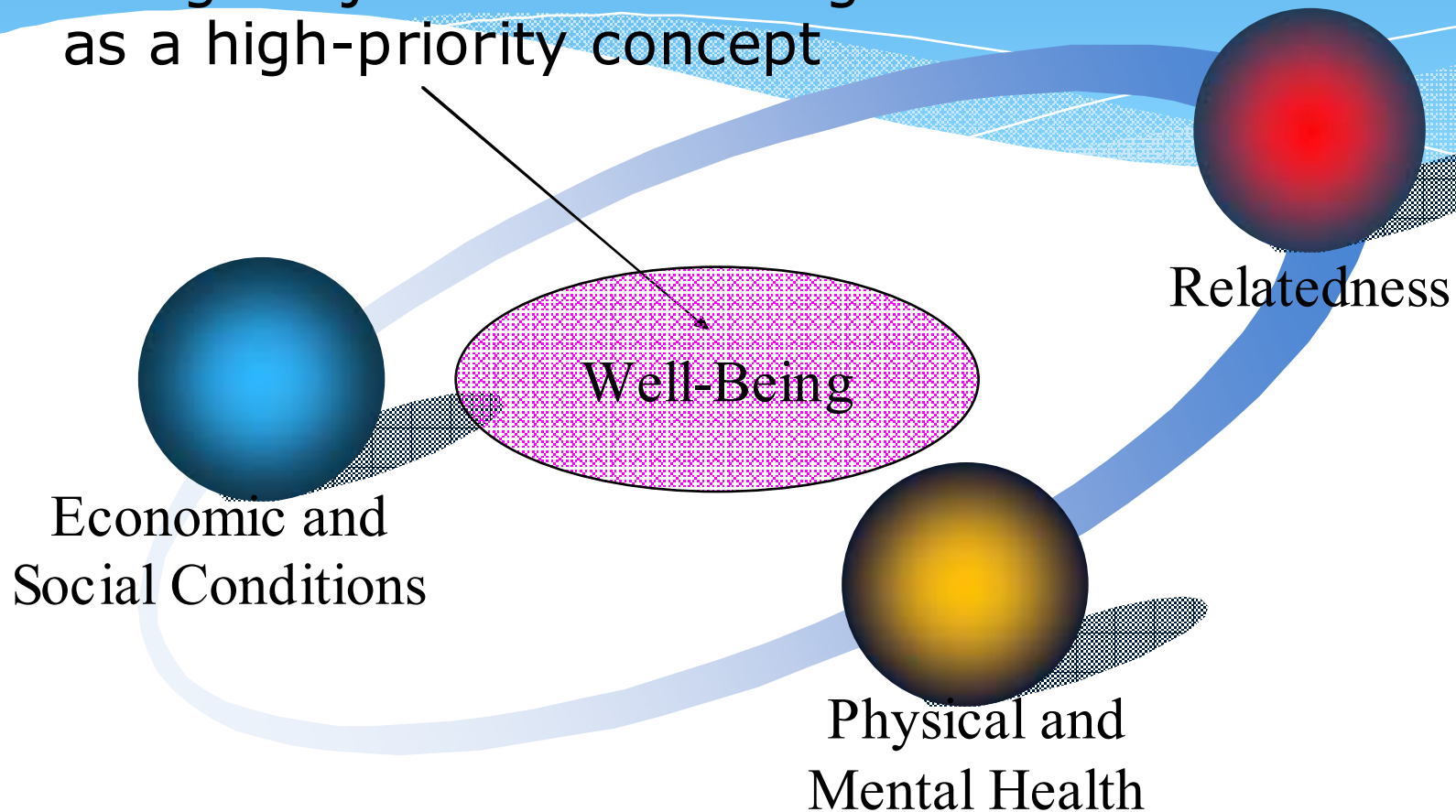


2) The Basic Ideas Behind the Tentative Well-being Indicators

Three Conceptual Pillars

setting subjective well-being
as a high-priority concept



It considers indicators on sustainability separately

Life-stage differences

Children/Youth

Adults

Elderly

Friends

Family, Family
finances

Health

- Important items when judging well-being differ among people according to their respective ages.
- As such, indicators are chosen taking life-stage difference, such as children, young, adults, and elders, into consideration.

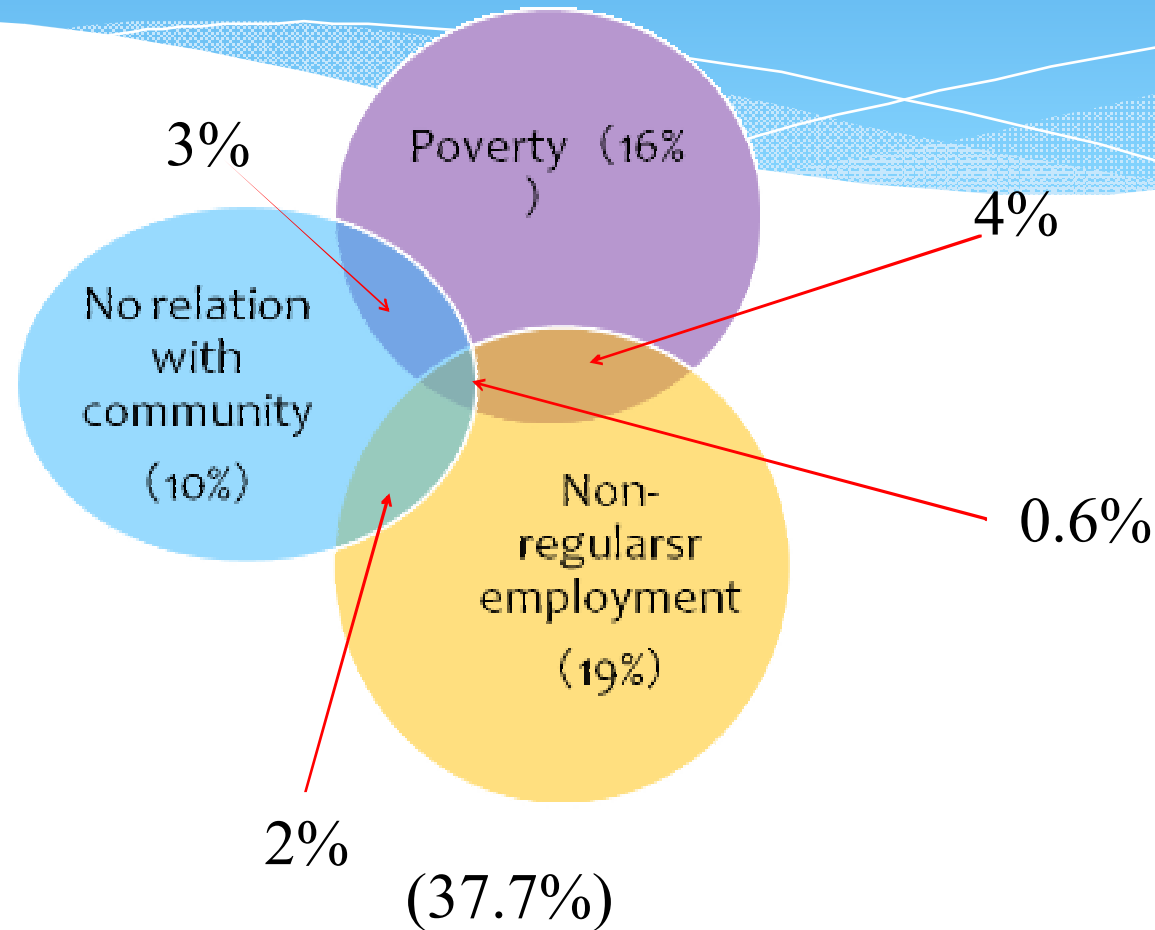
International Comparison

- * Statistical developments overseas are taken into consideration when choosing indicators, to achieve a more international picture.
 - ✓ EU – SILC
 - ✓ European Quality of Life Survey
 - ✓ HARE
 - ✓ National Longitudinal Survey of youth, USA
 - ✓ Gallup World Poll
 - ✓ World Value Survey

Accumulation of risks

- * It is regarded as important to elucidate accumulation of the risks individuals or households face by these well-being indicators.

Accumulation of risks



(N.B.) Based on a online survey conducted on December 2010 by Cabinet Office (sample size =20000)

Comparison with Previous attempts

- ✓ While they share many common features, the following are characteristics of the current initiative:
 - * Indicators are focused on subjective well-being.
 - * Because future data-collecting is important, indicators necessary to measure well-being are proposed even if they are not currently captured by today's statistics.
 - * The importance of studying the cross-over of indicators.
 - * No attempt to construct a single composite indicator of well-being is envisioned.

3) Tentative well-being indicators

Japan's originalities

- * Measurement methods of subjective well-being
- * Three Conceptual Pillars

Subjective Well-Being

Indicators in subjective well-being include;

- ✓ current and future sense of happiness,
- ✓ ideal level of sense of happiness,
- ✓ sense of happiness through being an ordinary person,
- ✓ affect balance, and
- ✓ inequality of sense of happiness within families.



Economic and Social Conditions

- ✓ Basic Needs
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Parenting/
Education
- ✓ Work
- ✓ Institution



Indicators in Economic and Social Conditions

	Basic Needs	Housing	Parenting/ Education	Work	Institution
Individual/ Household/ Community	Poverty rate, +7 indicators	Number of homeless, + 7 indicators	Educational attainment, +2 indicators	Undesirable non- standard employment, + 3 indicators	Trust in institutions (governmen t), +4 indicators
Children/ Youth	Child poverty rate	Number of children who stay at home without adults after school.	School-life satisfaction, +4 indicators	Number of NEET, +3 indicators	
Adult	Personal bankruptcy		Satisfaction in parenting, +5 indicators	Job satisfaction, +5 indicators	
Elderly	Number of self-neglect elderly +3 indicators			Participation rate in social activities	
Number of indicators	14	9	13	15	5

Physical and Mental Health

- ✓ Physical health
- ✓ Mental health



Indicators in Physical and Mental Health

	Physical health	Mental health	Relevant to both
Individual/ Household/ Community	Rate of long-term illness	Suicide rate, +3 indicators	Longevity, +3 indicators
Children/ Youth	Infant, child mortality rate +1 indicator	Number of child abuse +2 indicators	
Adult		Number of Depression	Number of reported cases of Domestic Violence +1 indicator
Elderly	Activity of daily life, +1 indicator	Age-specific incidence of dementia	Self-rated health
Number of indicators	5	9	7

Relatedness

- ✓ Lifestyle
- ✓ Personal Ties
- ✓ Ties with Community
- ✓ Ties with Nature



Indicators in Relatedness

	Lifestyle	Personal Ties	Ties with Community	Ties with Nature
Individual/ Household/ Community	Free time, +3 indicators	Frequency of contacts with family, relatives, and friends +4 indicators	Sense of self – usefulness, +7 indicators	Reverence for nature, + 4 indicators
Children/ Youth	Time allocation among play, school, learning, and cram school	Ratio of children who feel lonely	Number of socially withdrawn, + 3 indicators	
Adult	Actually spent paid leave	Households who do not have relatives, especially parents, nearby	Frequency of participation in activities of NPO, NGO, sports and hobbies	
Elderly	Instrumental Activity of Daily Life(IADL)	Number of single-person households who do not have relatives nearby		
Number of indicators	7	8	13	5

Sustainability

- ✓ Global warming issues
- ✓ Material Cycle
- ✓ Air environment
- ✓ Water environment
- ✓ Chemical substances
- ✓ Biodiversity
- ✓ Environmental capacity u
- ✓ Consumer behavior
- ✓ Disclosure of corporate information



Indicators in Sustainability

- ① Global warming issues: annual total emissions of greenhouse gas (with data on household sector emission)
- ② Material Cycle: resource productivity, cyclical use rate, final disposal amount.
- ③ Air environment: achievement rate of environmental quality standards for air pollution +2 indicators.
- ④ Water environment: achievement rate of environmental quality standards of public water, total import of vertical water, +1 indicator.
- ⑤ Chemical substances: total emission of PRTR substances that have the guideline amount or amount under environmental quality standards + 1 indicator.
- ⑥ Biodiversity: index of biodiversity, + 1 indicator
- ⑦ Environmental capacity used: Ecological footprint.
- ⑧ Consumer behavior: purchase volume of fair trade products, purchase volume eco-label products
- ⑨ Disclosure of corporate information: number of corporations that issue CSR reports.

4) Conclusion

Policy implications

- * One of the implications of making well-being indicators to help the government to pursue evidence-based policy making .
- * Well-being indicators are helpful to set up policy priorities.
- * Proposed indicators include those without nationwide data.
- * To achieve the goals, we need to collect and study panel data sets that cover all parts of the country and all generations.

*

Panel Survey



- * The Cabinet Office should try to collect panel data on the well-being of households for the next few years, starting now, and examine the policy effectiveness of the “tentative well-being indicators.”

Now let's move to the Parallel
Sessions

P l e a s e come back at 17:10

Thank you for your cooperation
in advance.