

Ⓞ Sweden is an advanced country as a democratic society.

☆ Since the 1500s, the Swedish parliament has existed consisting of 4 social groups (aristocrats, priests, common people and farmers) and the 4 classes were equal.

(In the 1400s–1500s, Japan was in the Muromachi period (1392–1573). Feudal lords conquered each other, and there was no room for democratic debate as in the case of Sweden)

☆ In the 1800s, Sweden democracy was established.

- In 1809, The Instrument of Government that was oldest constitution in Europe was enacted.
- Political parties came into existence from 1866.
- In 1889 the Social Democratic Party was established.

☆ In 1928, the leader of the Social Democratic party P. A. Hansson became the prime minister, and described the future image of the country as “The people’s home” (folkhemmet).

☆ This ideology is the foundation for the building of the Swedish welfare state based on fairness, justice and the equality of democracy.

⑧ In Japan, real democracy was introduced in 1945 after World War II by GHQ.

Small democratic movements also occurred:

- Jiyu Minken Undo (1874–1883)
- Taisho Democracy (1905–1925)
- Shyo Nippon Shugi by Tanzan Ishibashi (1910–1920)

☆ The Voting rate of Japan, Sweden and Bhutan

Japan		Sweden		Bhutan	
2005 House of Representatives	67.51%	2002	80.11%	2008 Lower House	79.9%
2007 House of Councilors	58.64%	2006	81.99%		
2009 House of Representatives	69.28%	2010	84.63%		
2010 House of Councilors	57.92%				

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[4] Many Sustainable Happiness Indicators are now in progress. One of them is HSM (Human Satisfaction Measure)

i) HSM* is a sustainable welfare indicator adopting the Triple Bottom Line (Society, Environment and Economy)

The Components of HSM:

Table 1: The components of HSM (Triple Bottom Line and 7 categories)

Triple Bottom Line	
Society	1. Labor category: unemployment rate 2. Health category: infant mortality rate 3. Education category: primary school enrollment rate 4. Gender category: female advancement rate to 4-year university 5. Democracy: democracy, anocracy or autocracy (From Ver. 6, included)
Environment	6. Environment category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ver.1 popularization rate of water supply Ver. 2-1 CO₂ emission Ver. 2-2 ecological footprint Ver. 3-1 CO₂ emission Ver. 3-2 ecological footprint Ver. 4 ecological footprint Ver. 5 ecological footprint
Economy	7. Income category: Gini coefficient

*HSM (Human Satisfaction Measure) was proposed by Terue Ohashi in 2000. Through collaboration with Dr. Hong x. Nguyen Ver. 1 to Ver. 3-(2) (2006) were developed, and through collaboration with Professor Nobuyuki Kimata Ver. 4 and Ver. 5 were developed (2007, 2008).

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ii) Social indicators from the perspective of sustainability

(Consisting Triple Bottom Line or not)

	GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	SEEA (Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated System of Environmental and Economic Accounting)	NNW (Net National Welfare)	ISEW (Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare) GPI (Genuine Progress Indicator)	HDI (Human Development Index)	GNH (Gross National Happiness)	HSM (Human Satisfaction Measure)	HPI (The Happy Planet Index)	The OECD Better Life Initiative
Economy (Income)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	○
Society									
Labor	×	×	△	○	×	△	○	×	○
Health	×	×	△	△	○	○	○	○	○
Education	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	×	○
Gender	×	×	△	△	Additionally GDI/GEM	×	○	×	×
Other	-	-	○ Consumer durables service	○ Costs on traffic accidents	-	○ Good governance	-	○ Satisfaction	○ Civic Engagement And Governance
Environment	×	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○
Sustainability	×	△	△	○	△	○	○	△	○
International comparison	○	Produce by country	×	△	○	Not known	○	○	○

Note: Whether “society” “environment” and “economy” are included:

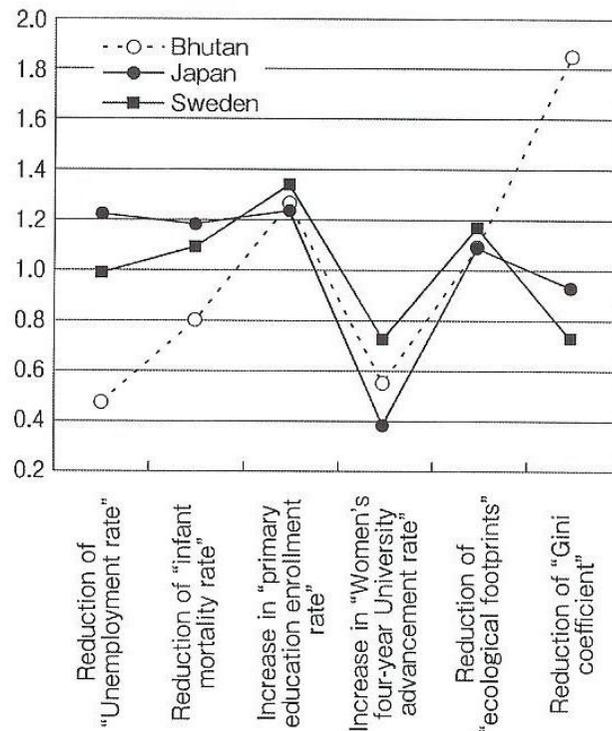
○: included; △: partly included; ×: not included

International comparison: ○: possible; △: partly possible; ×: impossible

iii) As one of the early steps of developing HSM, weighting coefficients of the six categories were calculated using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method.

Weighting Coefficients of Japan, Sweden, and Bhutan

(Note: Bhutan's case, being based on only five responses, is only for reference)



$$HSM = \sum_i \frac{1}{P_i^0} \times \frac{P_i}{P_i^0} \times C \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

P_i^0 is policy objective value; P_i is present value

$1/P_i^0$ is a standardization to show relative effect of each category within HSM, and demonstrates focuses of policy makers

P_i/P_i^0 shows assessment of the realization of policy objective value

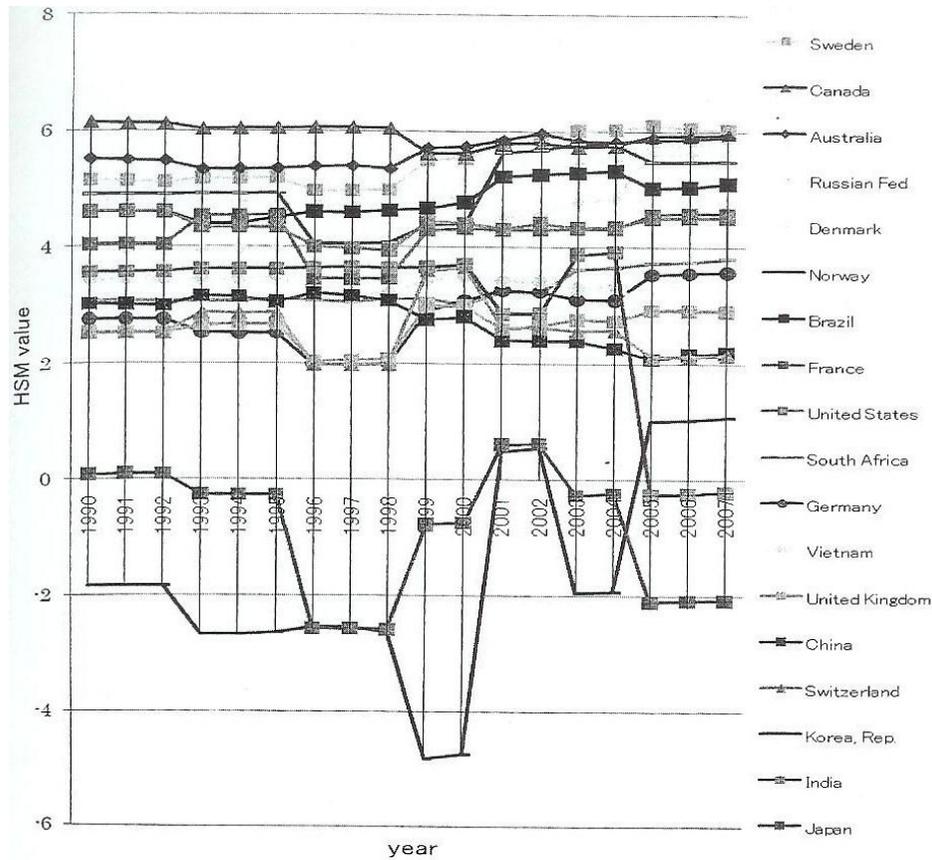
C is constant

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iv) HSM Ver. 6 (including “democracy” as the No. 5 indicator)

HSM Ver. 6 for 18 countries from 1990–2007



* Environment variable is defined by $1 - (\text{ecological footprint}) / (\text{each country's biocapacity})$