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[A Happy Life: Beyond the Economic Value]

일본의 웰빙 측정과 지표 제안

Measuring Well-being and Proposed Indicators in Japan

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Debate on Well-being in Japan

- In the World Values Survey, Japan's average score for happiness is at lower-middle level. Comparing with other developed countries, it is low.
- Suicide rates are high and suicide is one of the main causes of death for young and middle-aged adults in Japan. The percentage of fifteen-year-old students answered "I am feeling lonely" is the highest among developed countries. Approximately one in three people in their 20s and 30s answered "I have thought of suicide in the past."
- These issues have increased the demand for measuring wellbeing and new growth as part of the Government's "New Growth Strategy" and led to the establishment of the Commission on Measuring Well-being in the Cabinet Office.
- By casting light on well-being, it is aimed to focus on individuals' status of mind and to discuss and understand what situations the country, society and communities are facing and what they are seeking for.

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Determinants of Well-being According to research, the following are the factors affecting subjective well-being.

- Income: increases happiness (to some extent)
- Employment: Loss of a job lowers happiness
- Family: Marriage increases happiness by having their own family
- Inequality: Greater inequality leads lower level of happiness
- Age: In other countries' surveys, the relationship between age and happiness is U-shaped. As people age, they cannot be as ambitious as they used to be when they are younger, which lowers happiness. As they get older, they try to enjoy the rest of their life and happiness increases.
- However, in Japan, older adults are less happier (Survey conducted by Osaka University). In the White Paper on the National Lifestyle, Japanese people's happiness decreases as they get old while Americans' happiness increases after they reach their 50s.

New Initiative by the New Administration

- In Japan, we have changed the way of thinking to manage our economy and society differently, in the new administration started three years ago.
- We have decided to measure well-being and reflect it as best we can in our national policy.
- The New Growth Strategy, which was decided by the Cabinet two years ago, incorporates a program to promote research on measuring well-being that will contribute to policy making.

Commission on Measuring Well-Being

The Commission on Measuring Well-Being, which consists of experts on the issue and is jointly supported by Director General for Economic, Fiscal and Social Structure and ESRI, was established on December 2010, to promote research on new growth and well-being included in the "New Growth Strategy."

- Can we really understand people's well-being by GDP or other objective indicators?
- Europe, North America, Oceania, and Asia ...now working to produce well-being indicators beyond GDP.
- Japan's subjective well-being remains low, even though income has increased.

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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 (government), +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
					16

	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

	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





	average	standard deviation	no. of
	6.2		respondents
Male	6.3	2.1	3029 3413
Total	6.6	2.1	6442



















Need More Research

- There are too many important factors. What factors indeed formed happiness?
- Which one should be a target for additional policy interventions?
- After the further accumulation of data and research, we will construct richer "well-being indicators".
- It would be important for local governments to conduct well-being research, taking regional differences into account.











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- 세계가치조사(World Values Survey)에서 일본의 평균 행복 점수는 중하위권이었다. 여타의 선진국과 비교했을 때 이는 낮은 수치이다.
- 자살률이 높은데, 실제 자살은 일본의 젊은 층 및 중년층의 주요 사망 원인 중 하나이다. '외롭다'고 답한 15세 학생의 비율이 선진국 중 가장 높고, 20,30대 약 3명 중 1명이 '자살을 생각해 본 적이 있다'고 답했다.
- 이로 인해 Well-being과 신성장을 측정하여 정부의 '신성장전략'에 포함시켜야 한다는 요구가 증대되어 왔으며, 그 결과 각료부에 Wellbeing측정위원회가 신설되었다.
- Well-being에 대한 조명은 결국 개인의 마음 상태에 초점을 맞추어, 국가, 사회, 공동체가 직면하고 있는 상황과 지향하는 바를 함께 논의하고 이해하자는 것이다.

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C	경제 사회적 여건 관련 지표						
K		기본 니즈	주거	육아/교육	일	기관(제도)	
가 기 공 (가	배인/ 가계/ 공동체 지역사회)	빈곤율 +7개 지표	노숙자 수 + 7개 지표	교육 성취도 +2개 지표	바람직하지 않은 비표준 고용 + 3개 지표	기관(정부)에 대한 신뢰도 +4개 지표	
o	바동/청년	아동 빈곤율	방과 후 성인의 보살핌 없이 홀로 지내는 아동의 수	학교 생활 만족도 +4개 지표	NEET(의무교육을 마친 뒤 진학/취직/직업 훈련 중이 아닌 사람) 수 +3개 지표		
성	경인	개인 파산율		육아 만족도 +5개 지표	일자리 만족도 +5개 지표		
Ŀ	르인	자기 방치 노인의 수 +3개 지표			사회 활동 참여율		
지	티표의 수	14	9	13	15	5	
						16	

육체적·정신적 건강 지표					
	육체적 건강	정신적 건강	육체적/정신적 건강		
개인/ 가계/ 공동체 (지역사회)	만성 질환 비율	자살률 +3개 지표	장수 +3개 지표		
아동/청년	영유아 사망률 +1개 지표	아동 학대 건수 +2개 지표			
성인		우울증 건수	가정폭력 보고건수 +1개 지표		
노인	일상 활동 +1개 지표	연령별 치매 발병률	스스로 평가한 건강도		
지표의 수	5	9	7		

연관	난성 지표			
	생활방식	개인적 유대	공동체와의 유대	자연과의 유대
개인/ 가계/ 공동체 (지역사회)	자유시간 +3개 지표	가족/친척/친구와의 연락 빈도 + 4 개 지표	자기유용감 +7 개 지표	자연에 대한 외경 + 4 개 지표
아동/청년	놀이, 학교, 학습, 학원 간의 시간 배분	외로움을 느끼는 아동의 비율	사회적 퇴각(socially withdrawn)자의 수 + 3개 지표	
성인	실제 사용한 유급 휴가	친척, 특히 부모가 인근에 없는 가구	비영리/비정부 단체, 스포츠, 취미 활동에 참여하는 빈도	
노인	도구적 일상 생활 활동 (IADL)	인근에 친척이 없는 1인 가구의 수		
지표의 수	7	8	13	5





국제근판근표 승규는 꽤 승제도 가지를 모아내	국제컨퍼런스	행복한	삶:	경제적	가치를	넘어	
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성별과 행	복		
	평균	표준 편차	응답자 수
남성	6.3	2.1	3,029
여성	6.9	2.0	3,413
합계	6.6	2.1	6,442
	1	· · · ·	2





















