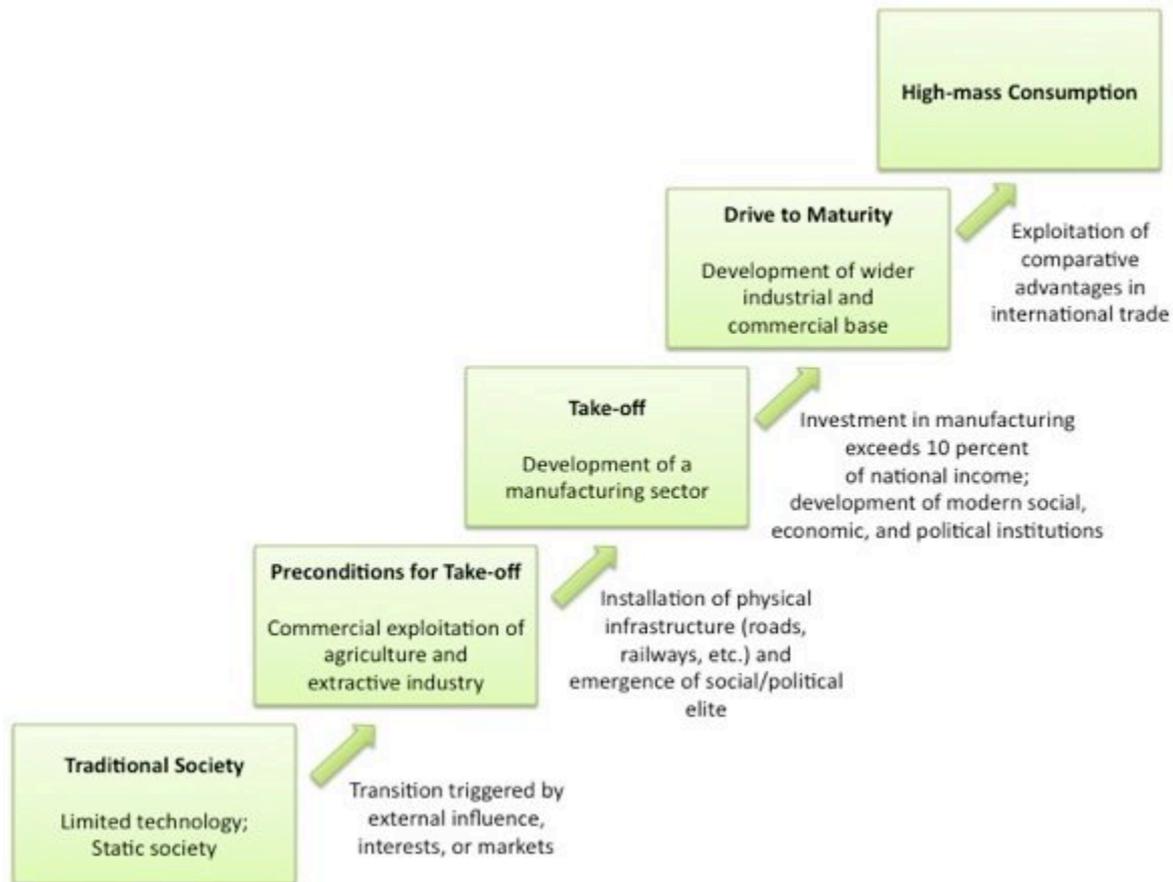


L5 Rethinking Development

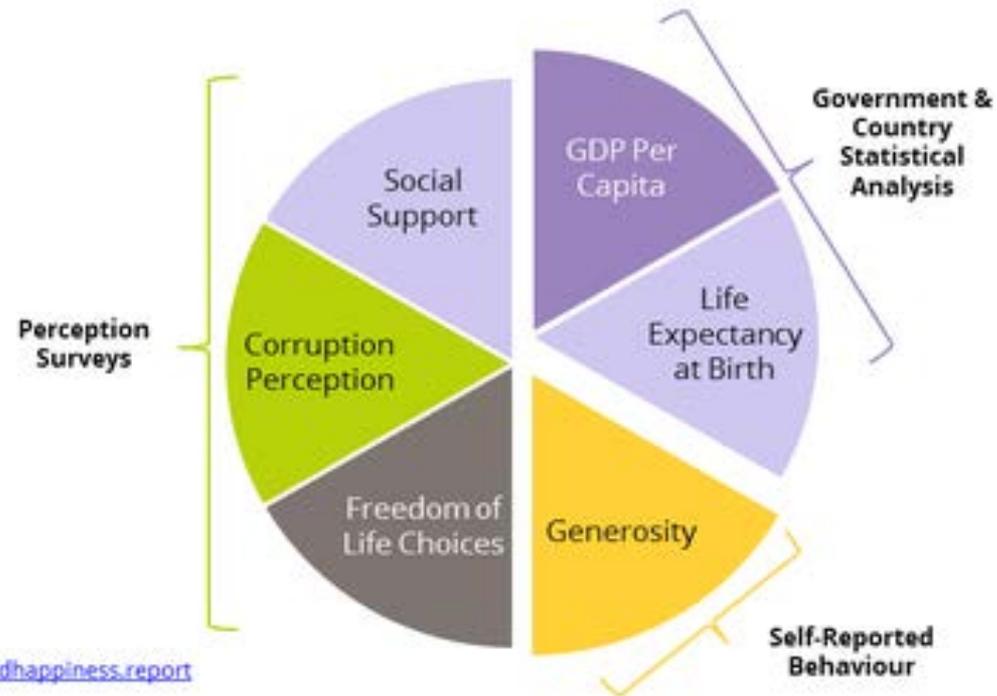
Community Economies: Surviving
Well

Measuring the 'Good Life'



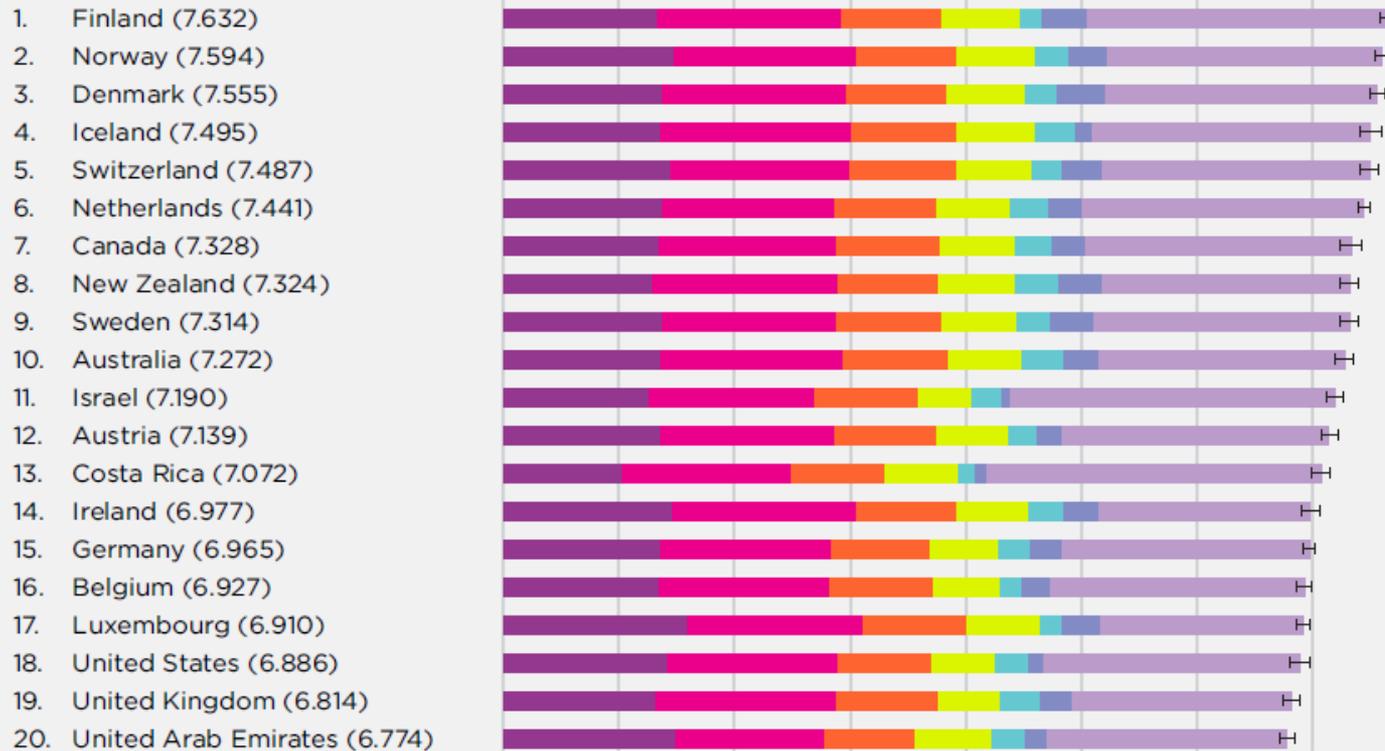
Measuring the 'Good Life'

World Happiness Index



Measuring the 'Good Life'

Figure 2.2: Ranking of Happiness 2015-2017 (Part 1)



Measuring the 'Good Life'

Global antidepressant drug consumption visualised

Defined daily dose, per 1,000 people per day in 2013



@StatistaCharts Source: OECD

i100

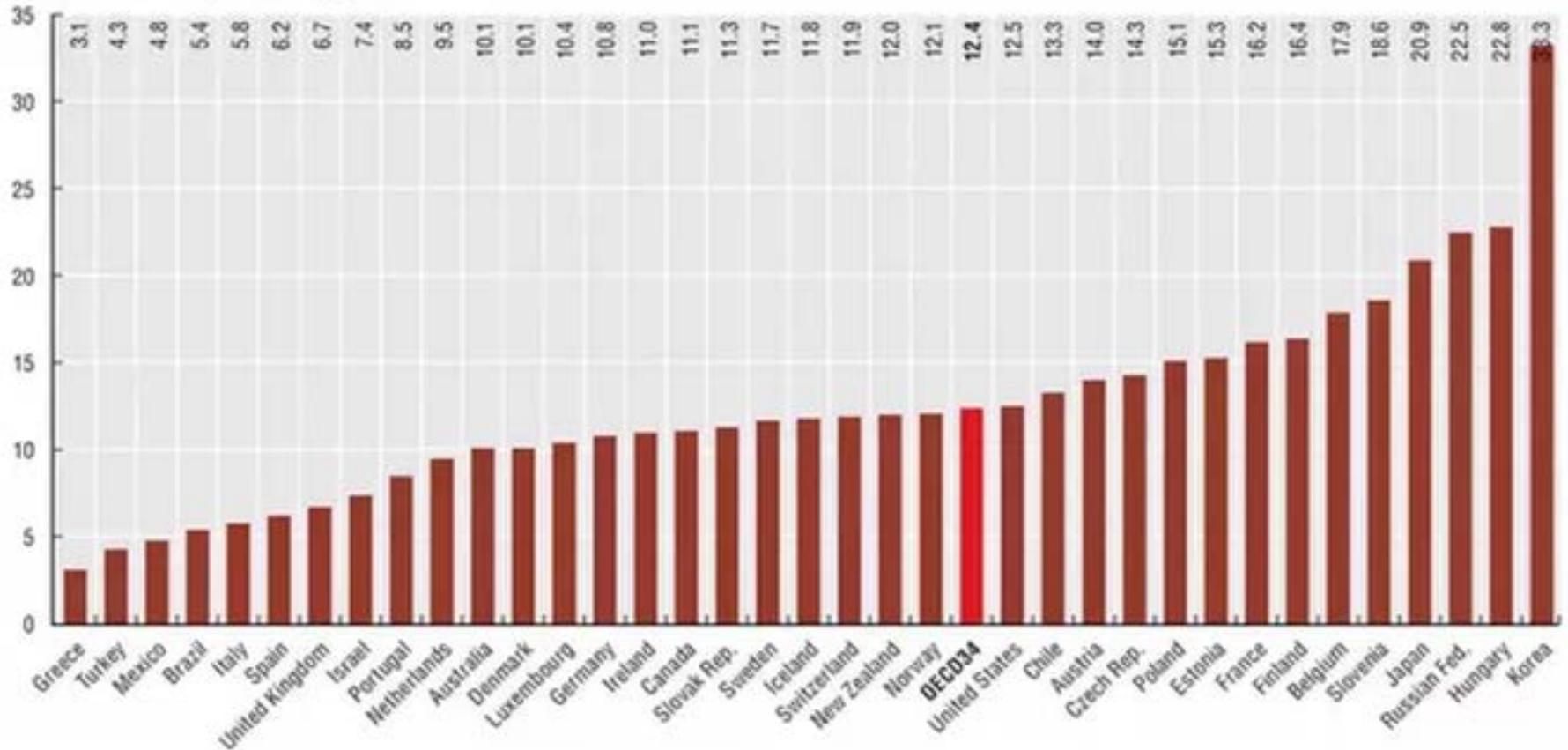
The INDEPENDENT

statista

Measuring the 'Good Life'

Figure 1.6.1 Suicide mortality rates, 2011 (or nearest year)

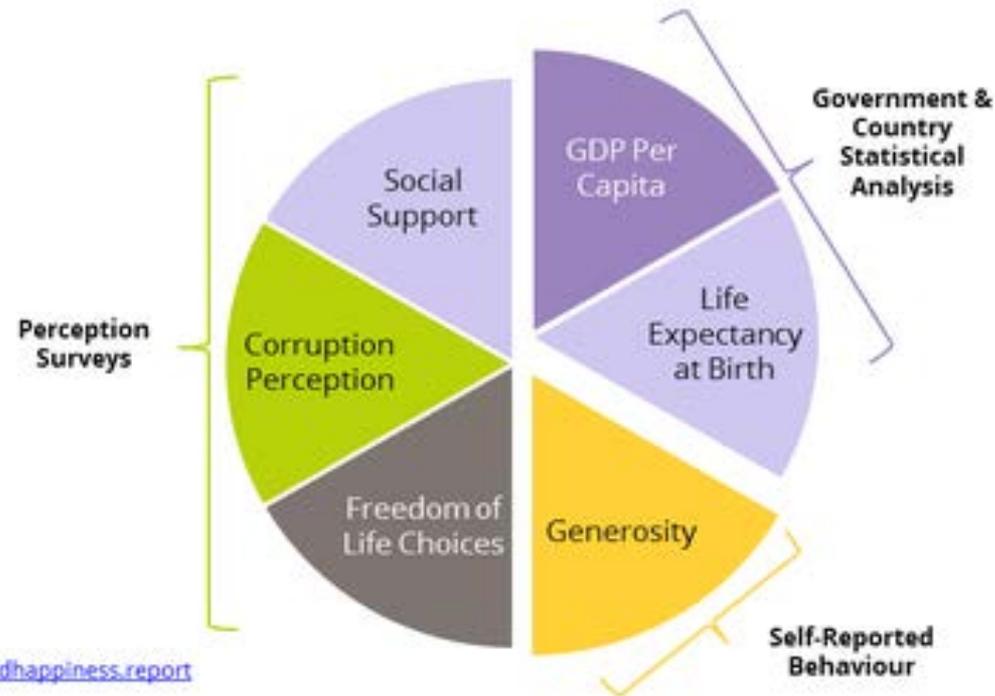
Age-standardised rates per 100 000 population



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>

Measuring the 'Good Life'

World Happiness Index



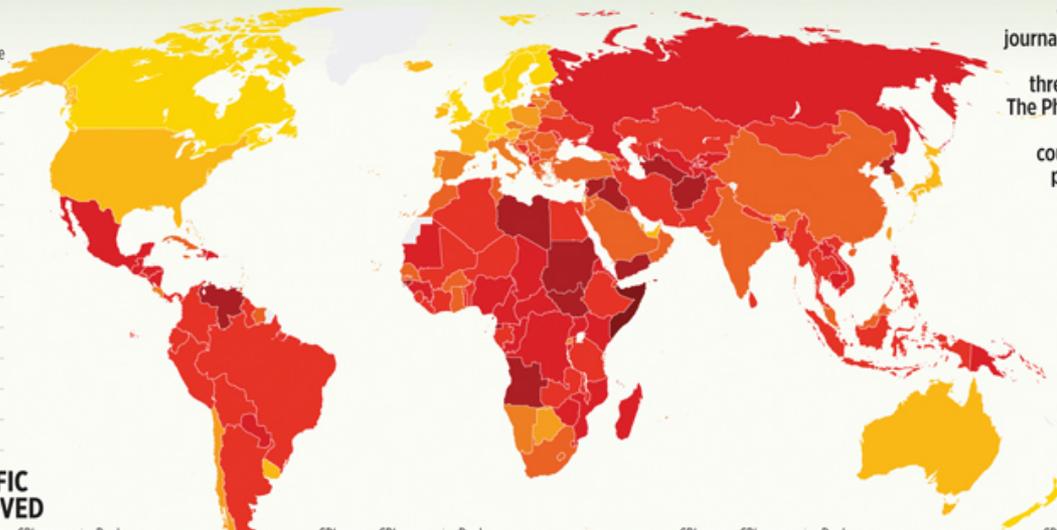
CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2017 BW

Perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 economies



Economies perceived as "Very Clean"

Rank		CPI score 2017
1	New Zealand	89
2	Denmark	88
3	Finland	85
3	Norway	85
3	Switzerland	85
6	Singapore	84
6	Sweden	84
8	Canada	82
8	Luxembourg	82
8	Netherlands	82
8	United Kingdom	82
12	Germany	81



"In some economies across Asia and the Pacific, journalists, activists, opposition leaders and even staff of law enforcement or watchdog agencies are threatened, and in the worst cases, even murdered. The Philippines, India and the Maldives are among the worst regional offenders in this respect. These countries score high for corruption and have fewer press freedoms and higher numbers of journalist deaths." — *Corruption Perceptions Index 2017*

HOW SELECT ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIES ARE PERCEIVED

Rank 2017		CPI score 2016	CPI score 2017
1	New Zealand	90	89
6	Singapore	84	84
13	Australia	79	77
13	Hong Kong	77	77
20	Japan	72	73
26	Bhutan	65	67
29	Taiwan	61	63
32	Brunei	58	62

Rank 2017		CPI score 2016	CPI score 2017
51	South Korea	53	54
62	Malaysia	49	47
71	Vanuatu	-	43
77	China	40	41
81	India	40	40
85	Solomon Islands	42	39
91	Sri Lanka	36	38
91	Timor-Leste	35	38

Rank 2017		CPI score 2016	CPI score 2017
96	Indonesia	37	37
96	Thailand	35	37
103	Mongolia	38	36
107	Vietnam	33	35
111	Philippines	35	34
112	Maldives	36	33
117	Pakistan	32	32
122	Nepal	29	31

Rank 2017		CPI score 2016	CPI score 2017
130	Myanmar	28	30
135	Laos	30	29
135	Papua New Guinea	28	29
143	Bangladesh	26	28
161	Cambodia	21	21
171	North Korea	12	17
177	Afghanistan	15	15

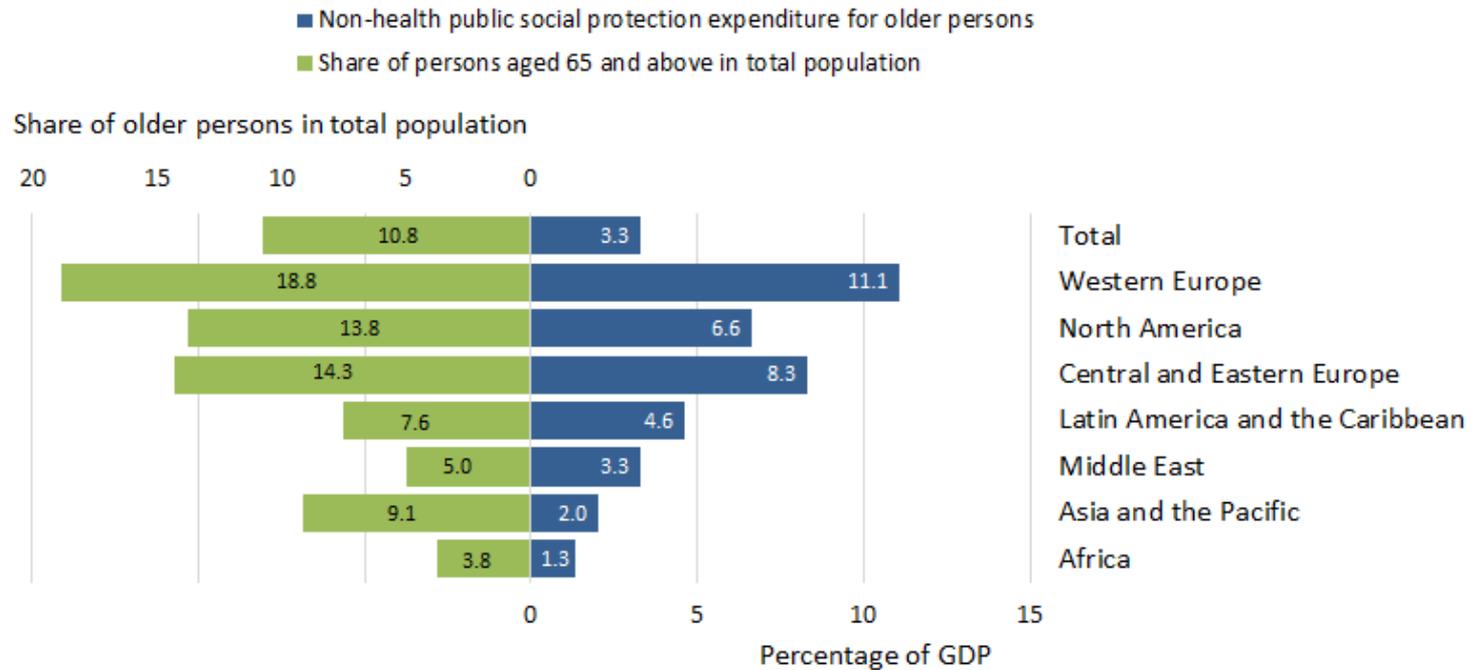
Economies perceived as "Highly Corrupt"

Rank		CPI score 2017
167	Angola	19
167	Turkmenistan	19
169	Iraq	18
169	Venezuela	18
171	North Korea	17
171	Equatorial Guinea	17
171	Guinea Bissau	17
171	Libya	17
175	Sudan	16
175	Yemen	16
177	Afghanistan	15
178	Syria	14
179	South Sudan	12
180	Somalia	9

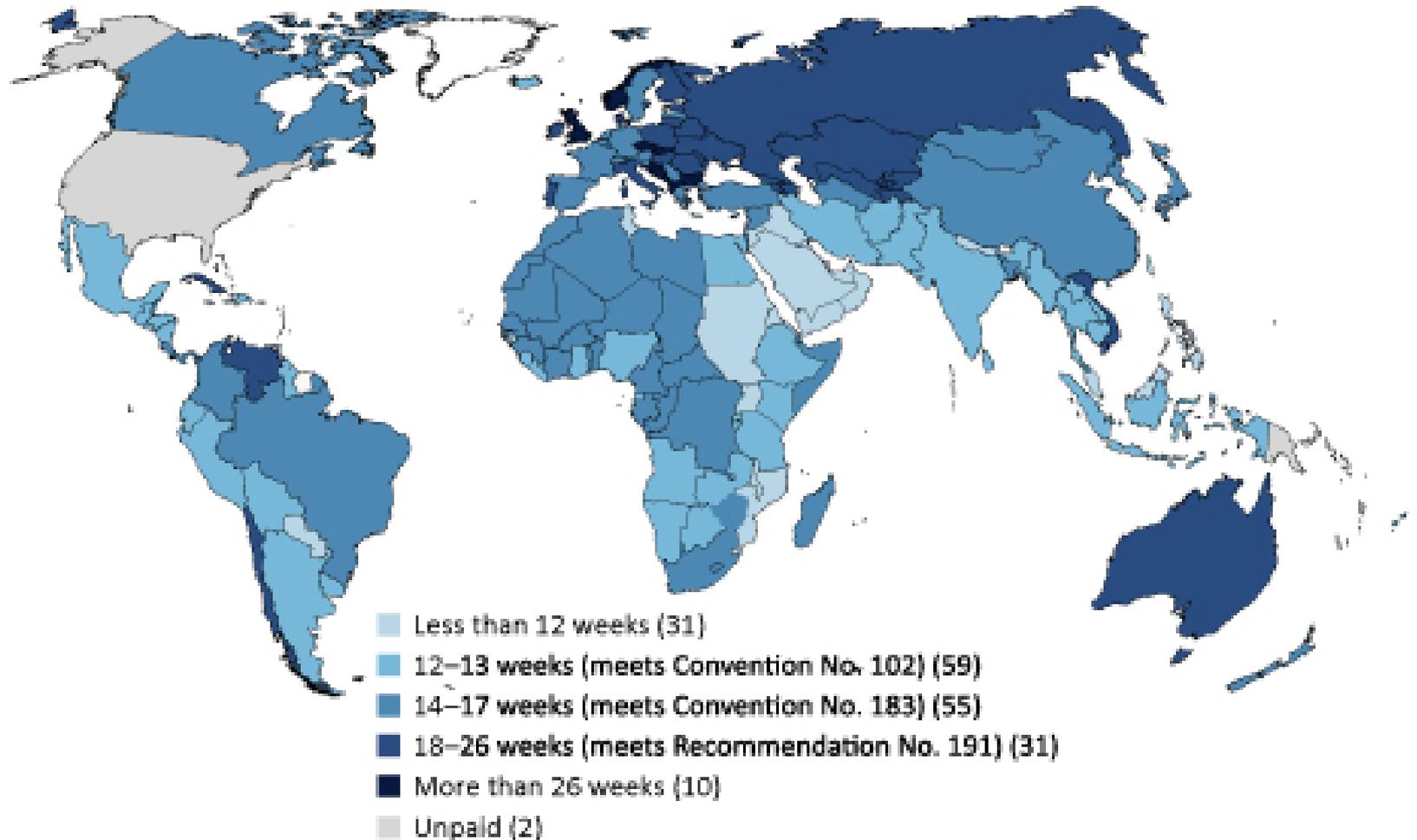
Expenditure on pensions

Public non-health social protection expenditure on benefits for older persons, 2010/2011

Public non-health social protection expenditure on benefits for older persons, 2010/2011



Global Maternity Leave (2014)



Problems with measuring the 'good life' globally

- Bias in what indicators are chosen to represent a good life
- Ignoring inter-country factors that create these issues, for example
 - Debt regimes that demand austerity and the reduction of social protections
 - Provision of social protection services by NGOs
 - Trade relations and tax free zones that undermine government ability to collect tax

Gross National Happiness

The 4 Pillars of GNH

**Sustainable & Equitable
Socio-Economic Development**

**Environmental
Conservation**



**Good
Governance**

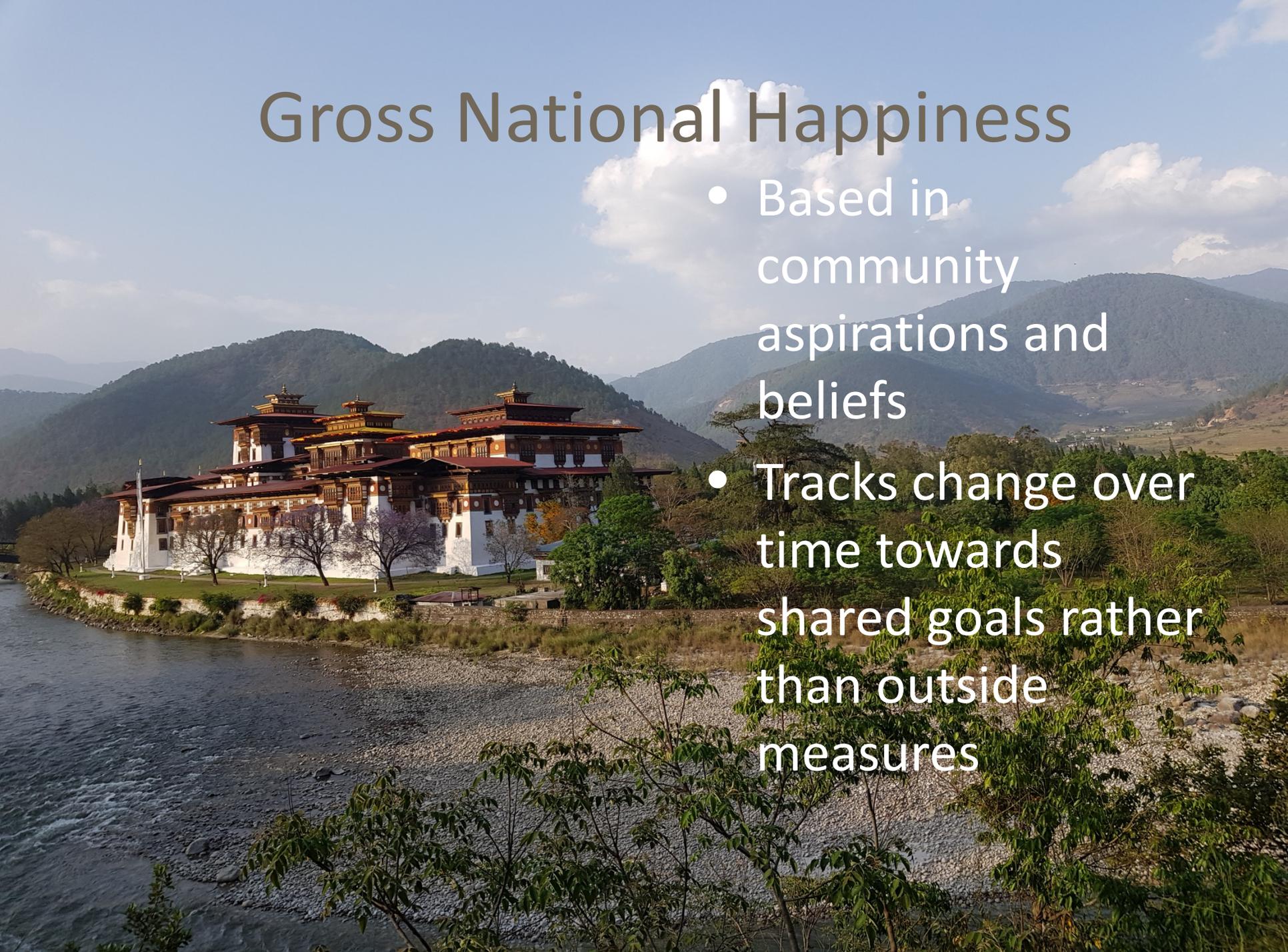
**Preservation & Promotion
Of Culture**

Nine Domains of GNH



Gross National Happiness

- Based in community aspirations and beliefs
- Tracks change over time towards shared goals rather than outside measures



GNH as 'surviving well' together

- Collective or relational happiness rather than individual
- Involves a level of material comfort beyond survival
- But also involves political participation, healthy environment, continuation of valued cultural practices, and should not be at the expense of others
- Non-competitive? More collective?

Relational Metrics

“Surviving well together is a collective endeavour engaging multiple elements – individual happiness and well-being, and the well-being of others and the planet on which we live.” Gibson-Graham, Cameron and Healy 2015: 123

“...we are imagining groups of people engaging in joint reflection on their lives as a prelude to collective actions to more effectively survive well together and in so doing achieve happiness.” Gibson-Graham, Cameron and Healy 2015: 129.

Relational Metrics

- Looking at the handout, examples in the 'Pursuing happiness reading'
- Do a similar analysis of your own day
- To what degree does your wellbeing rely on others?
- To what degree do others rely on you for their wellbeing?
- To what degree is your wellbeing interdependent with planetary and social wellbeing?

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this week, you should be able to:

- Name a number of different requirements for life, and the five different aspects of wellbeing we need to consider in assessing quality of life.
- Assess the different types of wellbeing against a real life case study.
- Give examples of different types of material culture/ways of living.
- Articulate the relationship between your own values, lifestyle and material culture with your wellbeing, and reflect on some differences between your way of life and others'.

Key Concerns

Key concerns

- How do we survive well?
- How do we distribute surplus?
- How do we encounter others as we survive well?
- What do we consume?
- How do we care for our commons?
- How do we invest for the future?

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- How do we invest for the future?

Elements of the economy

- Labour (Work)
- Enterprise (Business)
- Transactions (Market & Consumption)
- Property (Land)
- Investment (Finance)

Readings this week

Gibson-Graham, J. K., Cameron, J., & Healy, S. (2013). *Take Back the Economy: An ethical guide for transforming our communities*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Gibson-Graham, JK, Cameron, J & Healy, S 2015, 'Pursuing happiness: the politics of surviving well together', in D Pike, C Nelson & G Ledvinka (eds), *On happiness: new ideas for the twenty-first century*, University of Western Australia Press, Perth, pp 117-131.

Williams, G., Meth, P., & Willis, K. (2014). 'Ways of living' *Geographies of Developing Areas: The Global South in a Changing World*. Abingdon: Routledge. pp 232-259.

References

Gibson-Graham, J. K., Cameron, J., & Healy, S. (2013). *Take Back the Economy: An ethical guide for transforming our communities*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Gibson-Graham, JK, Cameron, J & Healy, S 2015, 'Pursuing happiness: the politics of surviving well together', in D Pike, C Nelson & G Ledvinka (eds), *On happiness: new ideas for the twenty-first century*, University of Western Australia Press, Perth, pp 117-131.

Ratuva, Steven. 2014. "'Failed' or resilient subaltern communities?: Pacific indigenous social protection systems in a neoliberal world." *Pacific Journalism Review* 20 (2):40.

Williams, G., Meth, P., & Willis, K. (2014). *Geographies of Developing Areas: The Global South in a Changing World*. Abingdon: Routledge.