

A Quarterly Review of Social Reports and Research on Social Indicators, Social Trends, and the Quality-of-Life.
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GLOBAL DECLINE IN WELL-BEING

Ron Anderson

(A Portion of this report was presented at the ISQOLS 2015 conference in Phoenix, AZ.)

Despite many globalizing forces, relatively few non-economic global indicators are available across time for evaluating well-being (WB). Exceptions include damage due to global warming and world refugee counts. Examining WB at the global level provides a way to assess human progress without the limitations of collecting data only at the regional or national levels.

Conceptions of well-being (WB), including subjective well-being (SWB), remain scattered and lack uniformity in purpose and content. Nonetheless, consensus seems to have developed that at its essence, well-being has to do with a person or a social entity's health and happiness (Dolan, Layard & Metcalfe 2011). Beyond that, there are hundreds of variations in definitions of WB, many of which focus on happiness.

Despite this diversity of approach, consensus is emerging on how best to structure the types or components of WB. As outlined and graphically displayed by Maggino (2015), WB states vary in specificity, from general to specific; in relevance, from individuals to social aggregates such as nations; and in content domains, sometimes called "life domains," such as family, economics, work, and natural resources. Bradburn (2015) contrasts affective or experienced well-being from mostly cognitive aspects of well-being.

In a lengthy report on measuring well-being, the National Research Council (2013) concentrated upon experienced (ExWB) or hedonic, affective well-being, but acknowledged that another important type of well-being is evaluative well-being. The report classified satisfaction-based measures as evaluative and noted that they tend to measure longer-term states. Experienced well-being measures

were assumed to have a time frame ranging from momentary up to a full day of experience.

It is significant that this National Research Council report acknowledged the importance of including negative emotions and suffering within the domain of experienced well-being. Glatzer (2015) also makes a strong case for studies measuring and analyzing negative well-being.

While health, happiness, and other types of well-being logically have both positive and negative aspects, 95% or more of the applied and theoretical work done on qualities of life, happiness, and other aspects of WB concentrates upon positive rather than negative elements. In part, this may be a consequence of vocabulary limitations, e.g., ill-being or "negative well-being" are rarely used in either everyday conversation or research reporting. While health assessments include measures of poor health, assessments of well-being and quality of life generally do not ask about negative well-being or negative quality of life. Instead many researchers presume that "low" well-being, quality of life, and happiness, capture the essence of the negative end of the continuum.

These negative variations of well-being will not be captured adequately until they are measured more explicitly, e.g., unhappiness instead of just happiness; ill-being instead of just well-being; negative quality of life, rather than just quality of life. Suffering is a case in point. States of suffering are among the many instances of well-being that cannot adequately be subsumed within the rhetoric of happiness or positive well-being. Clearly most suffering can only be fully captured on a negative continuum of happiness or well-being.

Some researchers ignore negative measures of well-being because the con-

ventional wisdom is that negative and positive indicators are highly correlated and hence do not represent different substantive constructs. That assumption is contradicted in this global study by our
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Editor's Note: : This issue leads off with a review essay by Ron Anderson of the University of Minnesota that makes the case that social indicators/quality-of-life/well-being researchers should focus on negative measures of well-being and global trends therein. This is followed by the "Lessons from Arizona" column that ISQOLS member Mahar Mangahas prepared for publication in the Philippine Daily Inquirer after attending the recent ISQOLS Conference in Phoenix, Arizona. ISQOLS President's Message by Rhonda Phillips then reflects on the Phoenix Conference and plans for future meetings. A publication announcement and description of a new book on qualitative studies in quality of life then rounds out this issue.

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finding that the shared variance in the averages of the ten negative indicators and the ten positive indicators was 0.36. This is a relatively low common variance, indicating that the common elements are fewer than the number of divergent elements.

This general problem is discussed in the measurement theory literature as the zero-point issue (cf. Torgerson (1958)). If a concept has a true zero point, that is, a point representing the absence of the construct, and no negative components, then no need exists to measure negative values. However, most concepts in the social sciences do not have natural zero points, because most have meaningful negative states that deserve to be measured distinctly.

Suffering

In both everyday and academic conversation the words “suffering” and “well-being” are used as opposites, indicating the need to define and measure a negative dimension for wellbeing. Suffering equates to negative well-being or “ill-being.” In fact, suffering serves as one of the most predictive indicators of negative well-being. Thus, any rise in global suffering signals a decline in global well-being.

A time-use study of a USA-representative sample of 12,291 adults (Kushlev, Dunn & Lucas 2015) provides confirmation of the importance of measuring negative well-being, and sadness in particular. They used the Day Reconstruction Method (DRM), in which each respondent is asked to recall every episode of the previous day in their own words and give their specific emotional responses during each episode. They discovered that happiness and household income had little correlation after controlling for a large block of demographic and episode activity factors. However, a robust relationship persisted for sadness and lower income even after controlling for demographics, activities, and self-reported stress. This is the first evidence that the emotional advantage of higher income may lie in buffering people against sadness rather than boosting happiness.

Recent work on the concepts of suffering and global suffering can be found in Anderson (2015), where in the first chapter a taxonomy of suffering distinguishes the following types of suffering: physical, mental, interpersonal, social, and existential suffering. Suffering is seen not just as a component of well-being, but as a wide range of experienced states that relate to some aspect of suffering. This investigation utilizes both conceptualizations.

Measurement and Data

Indicators of well-being for this investigation were obtained from the Gallup World Poll portal, Gallup Analytics (2015c), which for this analysis is restricted to the eight years beginning in 2006 and ending in 2013. Economic progress indicators came from the World Bank (2015), specifically the economy and growth section of the online database.

The Gallup World Poll (2015b) not only offers an unusually large number of adults and nations surveyed annually, which together represent more than 98% of the world population, but these nations have been surveyed each year since 2006. Another strength of this database is the large number of questions related to well-being.

Findings Pertaining to Global Well-being and Suffering

For purposes of this analysis, the well-being (WB) indicators have been divided into two types or groups labeled: positive well-being (+WB) and negative well-being (-WB). Tables 1 and 2 list these two groups of survey questions as indicators of these types of well-being (WB).

The trend lines for each type of well-being (WB) indicator (positive or negative) appear in figures 1 and 2 respectively. Ten indicators represent the positive domain and ten the negative. Four types of instruments are included in each of the two domains or subsets of indicators: (1) Emotional Experience, e.g., did you experience feeling X much of the day yesterday? where X includes such affect as sadness and enjoyment; (2) Satisfaction Indexes, which were based upon Gallup-produced indexes of several types of satisfactions with life; (3) Life Domain items, e.g., questions such as: Are you satisfied with the quality of air where you live? Yes/No, and (4) Averages of item subsets, which are simply the arithmetic means of all the indicators in either of the subsets of WB items.

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The Life Domain questions tend to be evaluative or cognitive, present tense, general and individual rather than social. The Emotional Experience items are hedonic or affective, present tense spanning a day’s time, specific and individual in nature. The Satisfaction Indexes tend to be evaluative, present and future tense, positive rather than negative, general and individual. The Life Domain items specify a topic or content area relevant to the principal content of the metric. This demonstrates how the items used from the Gallup World Poll represent a broad spectrum of WB.

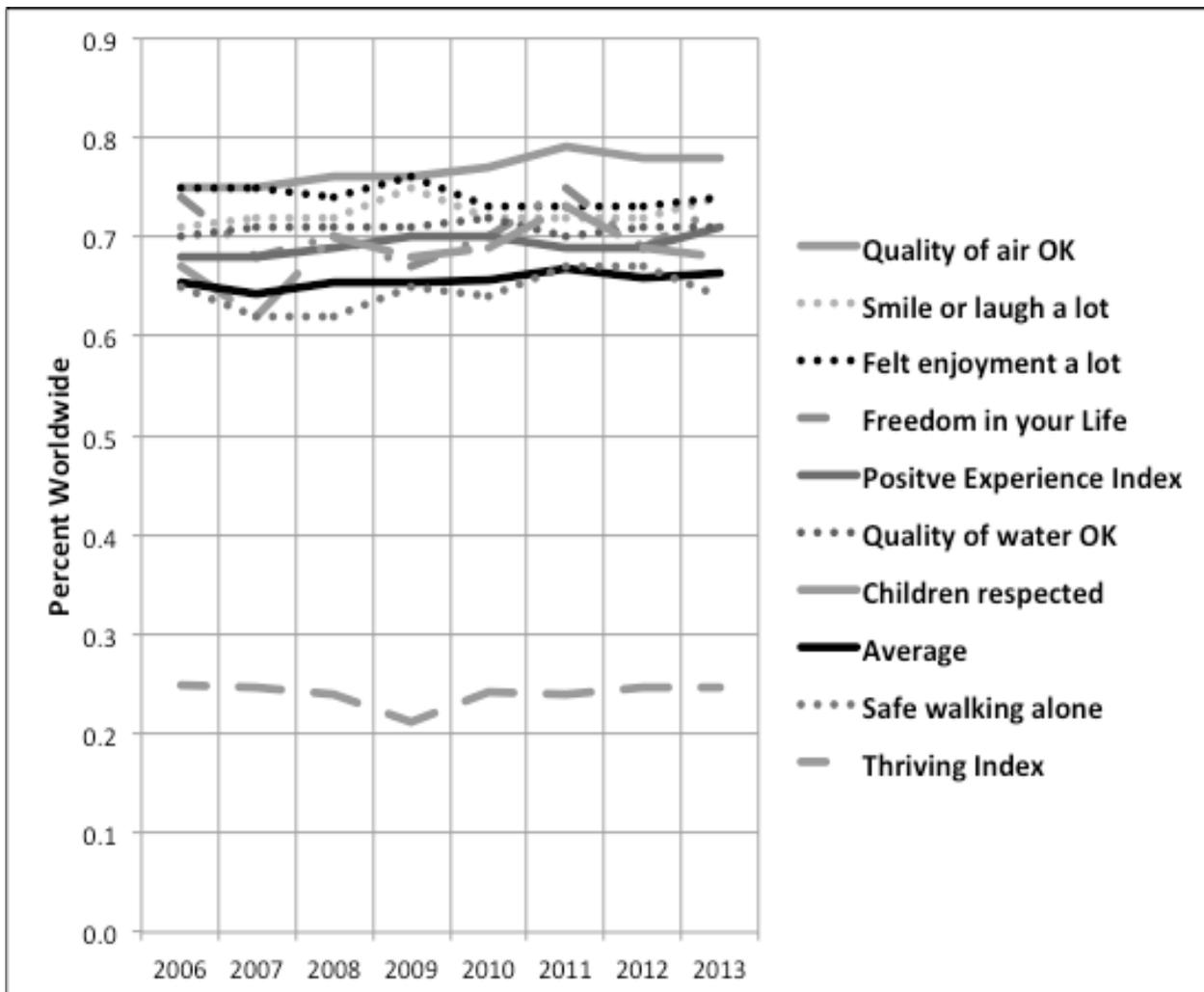
For each of the item subsets, a table immediately follows the figure, giving the questionnaire item or procedure underlying the creation of each item. Note that with each of the tables and figures of these three subsets, the items are listed in the order of the percentage of the last year of each trend line, which makes it easier to read the charts.

Positive Well-being Indicators. The overall trend in Fig. 1 does not stand out because most of the trend lines cluster at the top of the chart. With the exception of the slightly rising “satisfaction with quality of air,” the trend lines are basically flat without a significant rise or fall.

The Emotional Experiences indicators, enjoyment and “smile or laugh a lot of the day,” both have consistently high scores with mostly more than 70% of adults reporting having had these feelings most of yesterday. The Satisfaction Index, Thriving, is low because of its derivation; those with satisfaction scores below ‘7’ (on a scale of 0 to 10) were given the labels of “struggling” or “suffering” instead of “thriving.” The Life Domain indicators included satisfaction with quality of air and water, freedom, agreement that children are respected, and agreeing that it is safe to walk alone. The majority of adults gave positive responses to these items pretty consistently across time.

Thus, despite the actual global economy growing an average of over 2% per year, positive well-being does not change significantly across the eight years beginning with 2006. Neither do the indicators dip significantly during the recession years of 2008-2009, nor do they rise as a group across the eight-year period.

Fig. 1. Positive well-being (+WB) indicators



Note: In each figure the data items are listed in the order of the percentage of the last year of each trend line. This makes the charts easier to read because the order of the trend lines is consistent with the order of legend items.

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Label	Relevant Survey Question or Index
Quality of Air OK	In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of air? (Answer of satisfied)
Smile or Laugh a lot	Now, please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, whom you were with, and how you felt. Did you smile or laugh a lot yesterday? (Answer of yes)
Felt Enjoyment a lot	Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about enjoyment? (Answer of yes)
Freedom in Your Life	In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life? (Answer of satisfied)
Positive Experience Index	The Positive Experience Index is a sum of experienced well-being items during a lot of the day before the survey. The items included enjoyment, laughing or smiling, feeling well-rested, being treated with respect, and learning or doing something interesting.
Quality of Water OK	In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water? (Answer of satisfied)
Children Respected	Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not? (Answer of yes)
Safe Walking Alone	Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live? (Answer of yes)
Thriving Index	The Life Evaluation Index measures general satisfaction with life now and five years in the future. The Thriving Index is based upon selection of a seven through 10 using the classic "ladder" format from 0 to 10.

Felt Worry a Lot	Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about worry? (Answer of yes)
Felt Stress a Lot	Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about stress? (Answer of yes)
Felt Physical Pain a Lot	Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about physical pain? (Answer of yes)
Negative Experience Index	The Negative Experience Index is a measure of experienced negative well-being on the day before the survey. The items included stress, anger, sadness, physical pain, and worry.
Isolated	If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not? (Answer of Not)
Health Problems	Do you have any health problems that prevent you from doing any of the things people your age normally can do? (Answer of yes)
Felt Sadness a Lot	Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about sadness? (Answer of yes)
Not Respected	Now, please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, whom you were with, and how you felt. Were you treated with respect all day yesterday? (Answer of no)
Suffering Index	The Life Evaluation Index measure of suffering based upon respondents' very low satisfaction with their life both now and five years in the future. Very low was defined as a response of zero to 4 on a zero to 10 "ladder" scale.

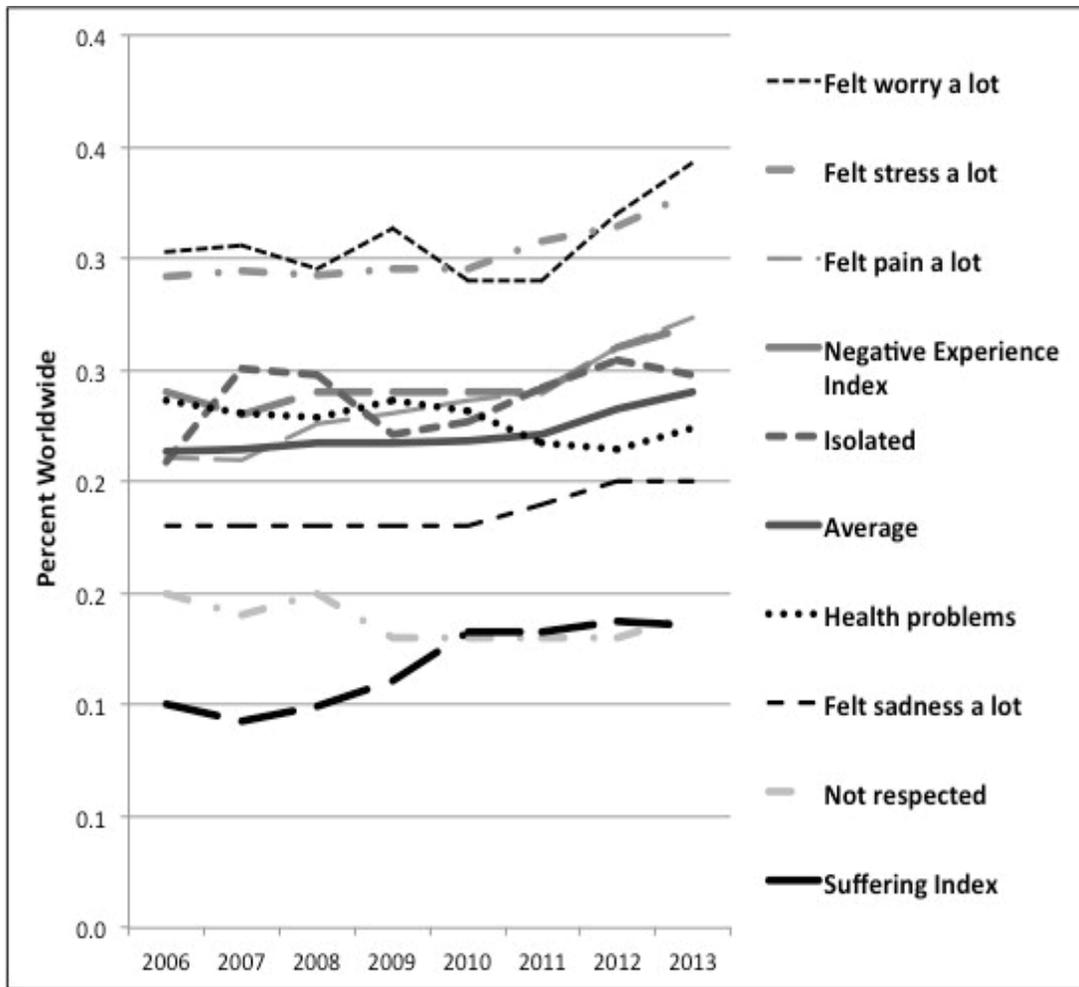
Negative Well-being Indicators. The negative indicators included many emotional experiences including worry, stress, physical pain, and sadness. The Suffering Index is a "satisfaction index," and the remaining indicators are "life domain" indicators, namely "isolated," "health problems," and "not respected." Fig. 2 shows that worry, stress, and pain are common negative experiences, and becoming more widespread. While sadness and lack of respect are less common, with only 15% or less agreeing with these negative experiences, that percentage represents nearly a billion adults. In contrast, about a third of adults worldwide felt worry and stress most of the previous day. Surprisingly, about a quarter of adults worldwide felt isolated, that is, they did not feel they had anyone they could count on when in trouble.

Little is known about negative WB in general compared with positive WB. This decline in global well-being may be as Carol Graham (2011) argues: simply a result of the propensity toward "unhappy growth," or unhappiness with some aspect of growth. Alternatively, it is plausible to attribute these findings to negative social forces such as rising armed conflicts and refugees worldwide.

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Fig. 2. Negative well-being (-WB) indicators



Regional Comparisons

Two of the attributes of global regions that are likely to create inter-regional differences are the size of a region’s population and the magnitude of its GDP. Table 3 offers measures of these two demographic factors: specifically a region’s percent of the world population and percent of world GDP.

Global Region	Percent of World Pop.	Percent of World GDP	No. of Countries
Asia & Pacific	56%	28%	24
Sub-Saharan Africa	14%	4%	45
Europe (UN)	10%	34%	40
Americas (UN)	9%	6%	28

Comparing global regions on the Gallup Thriving Index, Fig. 3 shows a fairly consistent relationship between higher regional wealth and higher perceived “thriving.” A major exception to this pattern is the Americas, where Latin Americans see themselves as thriving much more than do Europeans. Previous studies have found such optimism among those living in Latin American culture. Apparently, Latin American culture boosts satisfaction and happiness. Living in Asia seems to produce an opposite effect. Some Asian cultures dampen emotional expressions such as a sense of satisfaction with life.

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Fig. 4. Gallup Suffering Index by global region

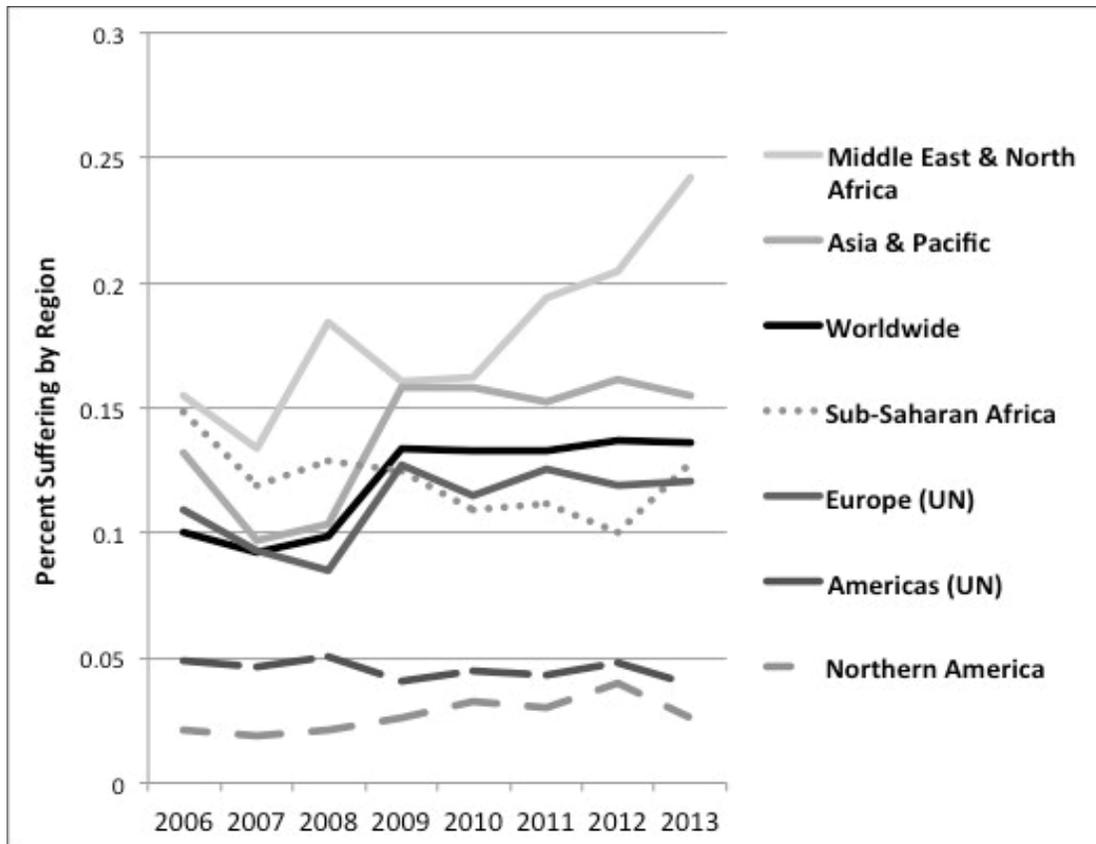
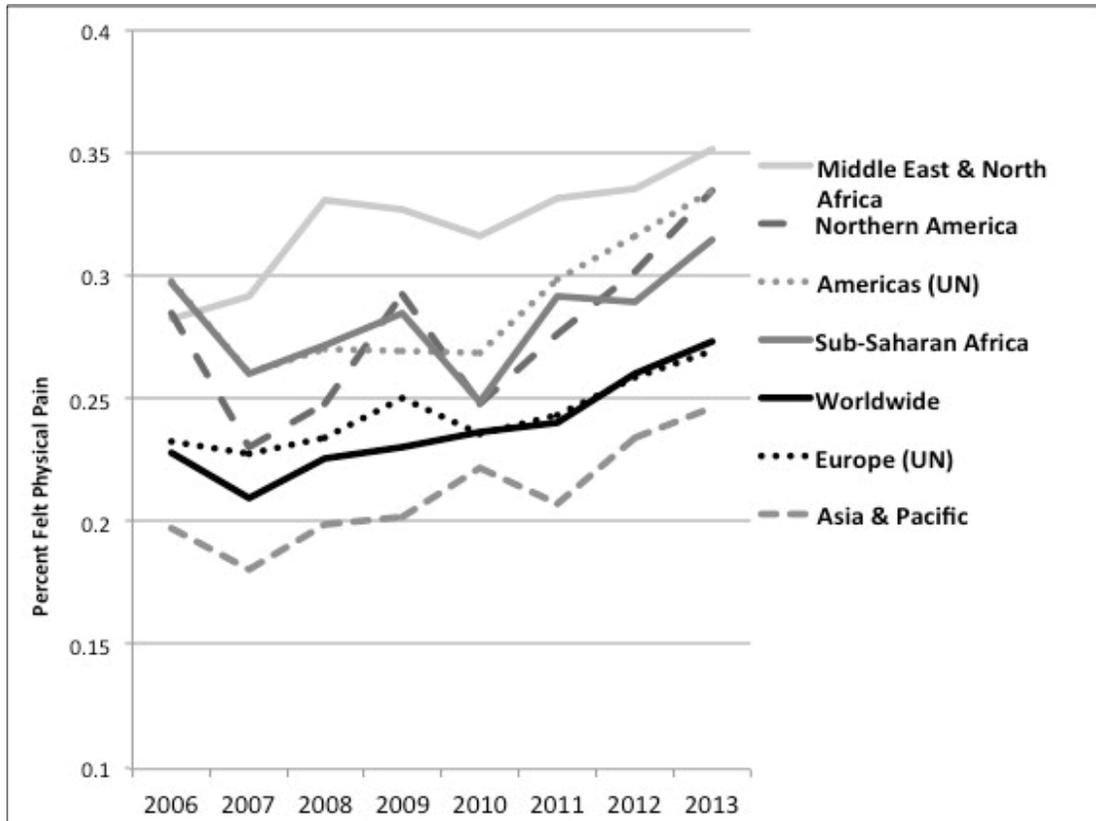


Fig 5. Felt physical pain a lot yesterday by each global region



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Fig. 6. Experienced sadness a lot yesterday for six regions and worldwide

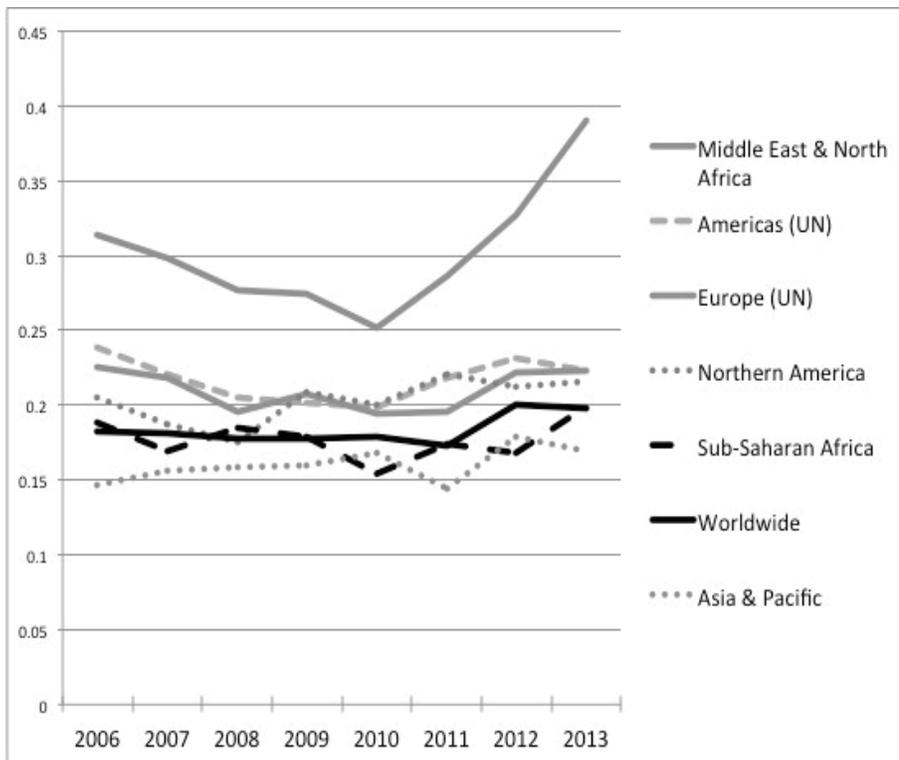


Fig. 7. Percent suffering by poorest vs. richest for each global region

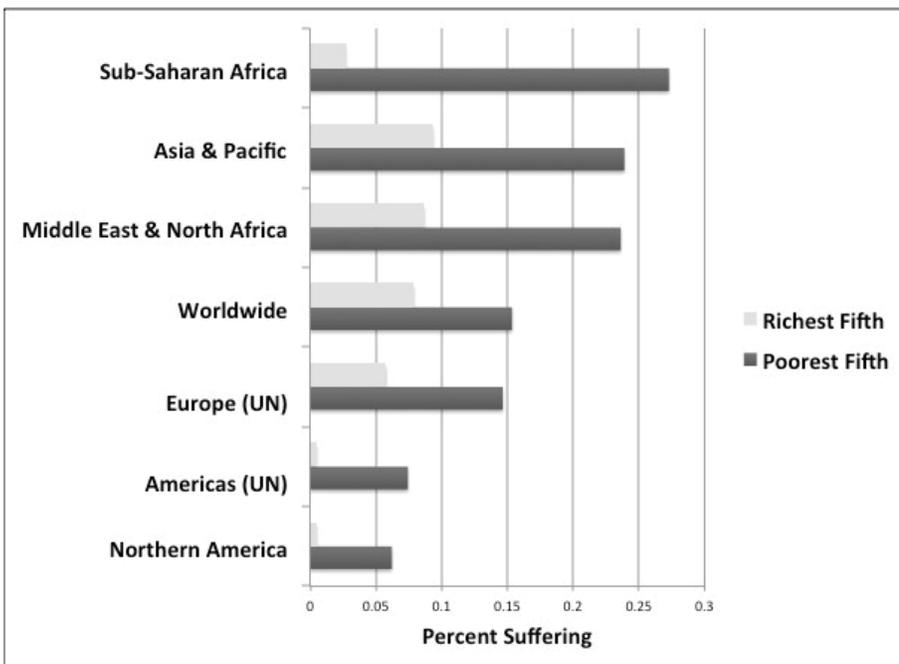


Table 4. Primary WB trends for types of WB and types of indicators

	Emotional Experiences	Satisfaction Indexes	Life Domain Items
Positive (+WB)	Flat	Flat	Mixed
Negative (-WB)	Small Rise	Moderate Rise	Mixed

The percent suffering, as measured by very low life satisfaction scores, are shown by global region in Fig. 4. The rise in the suffering index shown in Fig. 2 is replicated here largely because Asia, which contains over half the world population in this analysis, experienced a rise in suffering, especially between 2007 and 2009. As shown in Fig. 4, even Europe and the Americas had small rises in suffering. The really steep rise in suffering occurred during this period for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Their percent suffering jumped from 14% in 2009 to 24% in 2013. The amount of armed conflict in this region undoubtedly contributed greatly to this tragic rise in suffering.

Figs. 5 and 6 confirm that daily emotions such as feeling pain and sadness do not tend to be influenced by regional culture as much as evaluation indicators like thriving and suffering, which are derived from life satisfaction measures. An important exception can be seen in Fig. 5 with a steady rise in felt physical pain.

Regions differ a lot on satisfaction measures (thriving and suffering), whereas they are relatively uniform on felt emotional experience indicators such as physical pain and sadness. This would suggest that satisfaction-based measures are more subject to local or regional cultural practices than daily emotional experiences. In addition, the words “satisfied” and “satisfaction” may be more subject to local cultural meanings than representations of emotions. While satisfaction measures have few rising or falling trend lines, felt physical pain show a definite rise between 2006 and 2013 (Fig. 5). Felt physical pain is also much more common within regions with very low GDP such as Africa and the Middle East.

Beginning in 2011, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region experienced an extremely sharp rise in sadness, which reflects the hardship and grief arising from the political chaos and terrorism in many of those countries. It also provides face validity for the measures used in this analysis.

The MENA region has had the highest negative well-being of all six world regions. This is especially true of felt sadness (Fig 6), but also it is the highest in terms of pain (Fig. 5) and suffering (Fig. 4). Africa and Asia, as well as the Middle East tend to suffer from negative well-being in general compared to other regions.

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Fig. 5 reveals a definite upward climb globally in daily physical pain over the 2006 to 2013 period. In general, daily emotion indicators do not reveal patterns so vividly as do life satisfaction measures of well-being. Feeling “physical pain a lot” on the previous day, functions as an exception, and this can be seen dramatically by the rise in self-reported physical pain in all global regions (Fig. 5). Physical pain rises steadily upward for all regions. While suffering and sadness rise to some extent, the rise in felt pain suggests a unique emerging global phenomena. Perhaps the growth in pain can be explained by increases in life expectancy or by exposure to modern, western medicine, which encourages greater awareness and treatment of numerous types of pain.

Another pattern decipherable with the physical pain indicator is the rise in pain during the global recession era of 2008 to 2010. This temporary rise in pain quite plausibly is based on the unemployment, hunger, and less access to health care that were by-products of this modern recession era.

The Role of Income in Negative Well-being

This section explores the role of income inequality in suffering by global region as well as worldwide. Studies of the distribution of income and wealth show growing inequality globally. In fact, recent reports found that only 1% of the world population owns half of the world’s wealth (Credit Suisse Research Institute 2014). And such wealth disparity continues to grow.

To explore the role of inequality in the production of suffering, we compared the percent suffering in the bottom 20% of incomes with the top 20% of incomes worldwide and by global regions. (Unfortunately, other measures of economic assets are not available at the regional level in the Gallup Analytics database.) Fig. 7 gives the percent that were suffering by the poorest 20% versus the richest 20% for each global region as well as for the world. These statistics were estimated for the year 2013 only.

As shown for the world, the poorest fifth was about twice as likely to suffer as the richest fifth. In contrast, in the Americas, the North American and the sub-Saharan African regions, the poorest fifths were about 10 to 15 times as likely to suffer as the richest fifth. The remaining regions were in between. These moderate to huge differences in the likelihood of being in a state of suffering demonstrate that income inequality and related economic well-being play a major role in maintaining suffering around the world.

Fig. 7 shows another type of negative well-being, the simple percent of people who were suffering. While the difference between the top and bottom quintiles is the highest in the North American region, the share or percent of suffering is the lowest in the North American region compared to other global regions. Opinions differ on which indicator is more important, but both deserve careful attention.

Summary Implications of Global Patterns of Negative Well-being

All these findings lend support to theories that emphasize the importance of social forces other than economic growth. Positive (+WB) remains relatively flat across the past eight years, but negative (–WB) indicators mostly have risen. Table 4 summarizes these trend patterns by type of well-being and by indicator type. The global decline in well-being appears primarily among indicators of negative well-being.

Suffering and other negative experiences have been slowly increasing over the past decade, despite positive economic global growth. One way to characterize these findings is that the benefits of global economic growth have been overwhelmed by harmful forces such as ethnic conflicts, the so-called “war on terror,” widespread armed conflict, and the resulting refugee crisis. Another likely culprit is the rising inequality of income and wealth. In a world where those trapped in poverty produce the highest growth in population, any forces such as inequality of power, income and even suffering contribute to increase negative well-being.

Could the global rise in negative well-being be an artifact of demographics? Specifically, might the increases in pain and suffering simply be a consequence of an aging population or migration to urban areas or the decline of a single region? While not reported here, statistical analysis rules out these possibilities. The most plausible summary conclusion is that the decline in negative well-being is a universal trend across nations and regions for the years studied.

This discovery of globally falling satisfaction and increasing negative emotional experiences becomes a mandate for researchers to pay more attention to the concept and measurement of negative well-being. The same is true for quality-of-life research. Positive well-being research may have more appeal than the negative equivalents, but it has relatively little relevance to those who are sick and suffering. This investigation reveals that methodological variations in the instrumentation for well-being produce different results. Future research should be more cautious about claims for comparability.

These findings, taken as a whole, point toward the need to reassess contemporary approaches to development and evaluation of program outcomes. While measures of well-being have their limitations, they are useful in evaluating the efficacy of program outcomes and overall human progress.

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ISQOLS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear ISQOLS members and colleagues,

What an exciting convening we had in Phoenix! The 13th ISQOLS conference was held October 15-17 and was very successful. We had over 140 participants join us for a lively gathering of quality of life scholars. Forty sessions were held, with 149 individual papers presented. Keynote speakers included Richard Easterlin, Carol Graham, Ed Diener, and Elizabeth Capaldi. Presentations ranged from topics on community, regions, methods and theory; the international well-being group symposium; money and happiness; global well-being; monitoring of quality of life; health; human rights; migration; and methods. ISQOLS is one of the few places that brings together scholars from many disciplines to explore and discuss quality of life, and this conference was no different. We had economists, sociologists, anthropologists, community developers, public administrators, urban and regional planners, and psychologists along with many other disciplines represented. It's one of the things that I treasure about ISQOLS - the ability to meet, discuss and explore ideas across perspectives and frameworks.

For the first time, we solicited poster presentations and had nine exhibited, all by scholars new to quality of life studies, including undergraduate and graduate students. We also introduced more social media, including Twitter. The conference closed with a celebratory dinner, announcing our awards recipients. See the ISQOLS website at www.isqols.org for a listing of the winners!

It was decided that we will produce a special conference issue based on papers by those presenting in ARQOL, our official journal of ISQOLS. Note that papers can be submitted directly to the ARQOL site, with the notation that it is to be considered for the special issue. The due date is December 15th. We will also produce a book volume in the ISQOLS affiliated series, Community Quality of Life and Well-Being, in conjunction with Springer. This volume will be comprised of chapters based on papers presented at the conference. The same due date applies and if you're interested, contact me directly. It would be a good precedence to generate publications from each of our conferences, to add to the literature base and help foster deeper understanding of quality of life research and applications.

The future of this organization depends on us, and I invite you to explore ways to connect to your ISQOLS colleagues including joining us at a future conference. In Phoenix, we announced the line-up of several future convenings, as follows:

August 25-27, 2016 Seoul, Korea (co-host: Seoul National University)

September, 2017 Innsbruck, Austria (co-host: Innsbruck Medical University)

June, 2018 Hong Kong (co-host: Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

By the way, our website will soon reflect changes including better linkages to publications. It's also the time of year to start our annual membership drive, with renewal due in January 2016. Help us grow by renewing and inviting colleagues to join us.

I'm looking forward to working with you in the new year,

Rhonda Phillips
President
Rphillips@purdue.edu

QUALITATIVE STUDIES IN QUALITY OF LIFE:

Edited by Graciela Tonon

Social Indicators Research Series, Volume 55, Springer

Publication Announcement and Description

This volume has recently been published and will be of interest to social indicators/quality-of-life/well-being researchers. To give a brief description of the contents of the volume, the Preface by Editor Graciela Tonon and the Table of Contents are reproduced below.

Preface

The aim of this book is to show the importance of the development of qualitative studies in the field of quality of life. It is organized in two parts, and has been divided into ten chapters.

Part I, which comprises four chapters, deals with the theoretical-methodological reflection of qualitative studies; it examines the written production on the subject, the role of qualitative researchers, the role played by culture in qualitative studies and in the researchers' own lives, the follow-up of young researchers in their process of insertion in this field, and the challenge of integrating qualitative and quantitative methods for the study of quality of life, thus overcoming the traditional antagonism between them.

Part II contains six chapters that are concrete cases in which researchers have developed qualitative studies on quality of life in different disciplines and themes: Geography, health, Communities, Youth, Childhood and Yoga in labor life, thus showing the possible new scenarios in the the history of quality of life studies.

Some of the chapters are the results of different research projects developed by the authors and/or myself and the other ones are the results of Doctoral Thesis that I directed in Argentina and Colombia. I am very grateful with the colleagues that work with me in this book.

Adopting a particular methodology implies a philosophical, theoretical and political decision and, in the case of qualitative methodology, it is an essential approach in understanding people's experiences of well-being and discovering new issues related to quality of life.

Qualitative Research Methodology Professor Graciela Tonon
Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamora
Universidad de Palermo, Argentina

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**THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR
QUALITY-OF-LIFE STUDIES:
CENTRAL OFFICE AND WWW
HOMEPAGE**

The International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies (ISQOLS) was formed in the mid-1990s. The objectives of ISQOLS are: 1) to stimulate interdisciplinary research in quality-of-life (QOL) studies within the managerial (policy), behavioral, social, medical, and environmental sciences; 2) to provide an organization which all academic, business, nonprofit, and government researchers who are interested in QOL studies can coordinate their efforts to advance the knowledge base and to create positive social change; and 3) to encourage closer cooperation among scholars engaged in QOL research to develop better theory, methods, measures, and intervention programs. For more information, see the ISQOLS webpage: www.isqols.org

The ISQOLS Central Office is in the process of moving from Berlin, Germany with Executive Director and Treasurer Denis Huschka to the United States where Jill Johnson will serve as ISQOLS Manager. Contact information: Jill Johnson, ISQOLS Office Manager, P.O. Box 118, Gilbert, AZ 85299 (Gilbert, AZ is a suburb of Phoenix, AZ). Email: office@isqols.org Membership dues can be paid directly on the updated website. Anyone interested in knowing more about ISQOLS should contact Jill Johnson at office@isqols.org

**HISTORICAL NOTES RELEVANT TO THE
PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER COLUMN
"LESSONS FROM ARIZONA,"
BY MAHAR MANGAHAS:**

The Spanish American War, originally a U.S. intervention in the Cuban War of Independence, was quickly extended to the Philippines. Barely a week after the U.S. declared war on Spain on April 25, 1898, Admiral George Dewey was ordered to proceed to Manila Bay, where he defeated the Spanish fleet on May 1, 1898; but Dewey took no action against Manila's Walled City (Intramuros), since he lacked land forces.

At that time, the Philippine Revolution against Spain was at a standstill. The fighting, launched in August 1896, was stopped by a truce in December 1897, under which Spain agreed to pay 800,000 Mexican dollars to the Filipino revolutionary commander, Emilio Aguinaldo, who agreed to go into exile in Hong Kong. Dewey facilitated Aguinaldo's return to the Philippines on May 19, 1898, where he resumed the revolution, and on June 12, 1898 in Kawit, Cavite province, made a declaration of Philippine independence that cited "the protection of the Powerful and Humanitarian Nation, the United States of America."

By July 1898, American land forces started arriving in Manila Bay. Aguinaldo's expectation of U.S. military help to take Manila was thwarted by a secret agreement for Spain to open the city, on August 13, 1898, to American occupation only, with the Filipino revolutionary forces kept outside. Thus the Filipino forces, on the outskirts, ceased to be on friendly terms with the American forces.

The Spanish American War was ended by the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898, whereby Spain relinquished control over Cuba, and ceded Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines to the U.S., for the sum of 20 million US dollars. The Filipinos were not even allowed observer status at the Treaty's negotiations.

In January 1899, Filipino delegates convened in Malolos, Bulacan province, to draft the Constitution of the First Philippine Republic. The Constitution was approved on January 23, but not implemented since the Philippine American War – called an "insurrection" in American narratives -- started on February 4, 1899, after a shooting incident between Filipino and U.S. forces.

American public opinion was divided about the morality of annexing the Philippines, but President William McKinley argued that it was America's Manifest Destiny to teach self-government to the Filipinos. The Philippine American War ended in 1902 with the surrender of the last of the generals of Aguinaldo (who had been captured in 1901). Yet U.S. military operations continued until 1913, when the Moros in Southern Philippines, who had never yielded to the Spanish colonial government, were finally subdued.

SINET WORLD WIDE WEB HOMEPAGE

SINET has a homepage entry on the World Wide Web. It is located on the homepage of the Department of Sociology at Duke University and thus can be accessed by clicking on Department Publications on the address of that page, namely, <http://www.soc.duke.edu> or by typing in the full address <http://www.soc.duke.edu/resources/sinet/>. The homepage for SINET contains a description of the Contents of the Current Issue as well as of Previous Issues. In addition, it has Subscription Information, Editorial Information, Issue-Related Links, and a link to the homepage of ISQOLS, the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies. The Issue-Related Links button has links to World Wide Web locations of data for the construction, study, and analysis of social and quality-of-life indicators that have been identified in previous issues of SINET. When you are surfing the Web, surf on in to our homepage.

SINET

Subscription Information

As a service to the world-wide social indicators community, SINET is issued quarterly (February, May, August, November). Subscribers and network participants are invited to report news of their social indicator activity, research, policy development, etc., to the Editor for publication. Deadlines are the 20th of the month prior to each issue.

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