

# Should happiness replace GDP as a key indicator?

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7 Sep 2021

The idea of using well-being as a measure of societal performance has been taken up by more and more investors, but would a focus on improving health, minimising corruption and raising wider social trust would make society happier?



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About a decade ago, Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz commissioned a report called *Mismeasuring Our Lives: Why GDP Doesn't Add Up*. It presented the case for retiring GDP in favour of wellbeing.

This goes against everything I have been taught in my career as an economist, where Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a monetary value of an economy, is the main measure of societal performance. I should only be as happy as the material things I own.

However, in recent years, this idea has gained traction under the Beyond GDP movement.

## Money can buy happiness, but only up to a point

GDP per person has a strong relationship with national happiness, explaining 56% of the differences across countries. But the richer someone is, the smaller the boost in happiness from becoming richer.

Happiness plateaus as the average income in society reaches \$70,000. The shape of the relationship between happiness and income is significant for two reasons.

- In the broader context of inequality this supports the case for distributive policies.
- For rich countries, there may be more effective ways for society to boost happiness than by solely pursuing more economic growth.

## **What else matters?**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was one of the first international bodies to bring together internationally comparable measures of wellbeing under its Better Life Index. But some things matter more than others when it comes to driving wellbeing.

To explore this, we use regression analysis to explore what objective social factors best explain subjective happiness, measured by life satisfaction. Four factors stand out as having the strongest relationship with happiness. These are personal income, long-term unemployment, self-perceived health and perceived corruption.

## **Corruption erodes social trust**

Investors have long considered corruption and wider governance measures as important. The perception of corruption data that we use in our work is in fact a measure of institutional trust, which captures both government and business corruption. More specifically, survey respondents are asked whether corruption is widespread in government and business?

This also has a good relationship with broader trust in society, where people are asked whether they can trust others. It is no surprise that emerging markets have higher perceptions of corruption than developed markets.

Within developed markets, the Nordic countries have the lowest perception of corruption and highest social trust levels. This helps to explain why these countries consistently rank as some of the happiest in the world.

However, Eastern Europe stands out as having especially high perceptions of corruption with Romania, Portugal and Hungary topping the list across both major developed and emerging markets. Italy and Greece also score relatively low.

## **Mental health matters**

Unsurprisingly, health has a strong relationship with happiness. The measure we use is self-reported health – the share of those reporting “at least good” health. Importantly, this reflects that self-assessed health combines both mental and physical health.

Mental health is especially important to consider in advanced economies, where life expectancy and other measures of physical health are already very high.

## **What does this mean for investors?**

From a top-down perspective, there is no relationship between happiness and equity returns using historical data in developed markets. This is perhaps not too surprising given the very low relationship between GDP growth and equity market returns that researchers have found in the past.

Just as GDP growth rates do not explain market performance, social factors do not usually impact markets much either at a country level, in contrast to the company level, where they are important.

Companies are punished for poor governance standards, but countries rarely are unless there is social unrest which fuels

political change or countries are subject to international sanctions.

Figuring out what makes society happy helps us identify the risks to the global economy from the S in Environmental, Social, and (Corporate) Governance (ESG). There are many examples of where “S” has weighed on financial markets, particularly in the emerging and frontier world.

In most cases disillusionment caused by low standards of wellbeing has led to populist governments. Investors will remember the Arab Spring in 2010, Greece in 2015 and the recent protests in Latin America.

From this perspective, rather than seeking return from “happy” markets, macro investors integrating ESG into their framework should instead consider the risks to their investments from unhappy markets.

## **Why happiness matters**

The shift to whether we should pursue wellbeing rather than GDP growth is underway and figuring out what makes society happy helps us identify the risks to the global economy from S.

Our work shows that the measurement of societal success can be improved and should be broader than GDP and unemployment.

Our finding that countries with low corruption are happier highlights that social considerations stem from strong governance: In “ESG”, “S” is underpinned by G. For equity investors, this is consistent with the growing recognition that taking care of stakeholders has positive business benefits.

This new social contract is here to stay and active investment managers play an important role in holding executives to account.

## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

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