Daily Life Satisfaction in Asia:
A Cross-National Survey in Twelve Societies*

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Abstract

Aside from political leaders' popularity rates and the stock exchange index of business firms, ordinary people are highly interested in aspects of daily life, such as housing, income, health, family, food, human relations and work. Cross-national opinion polls on daily-life satisfaction were carried out in Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Hong Kong, Macao, the Philippines, India, Myanmar, Taiwan, China, Malaysia and Pakistan in the fall of 2013 and winter 2014.. The percent difference index (PDI) is formulated as the sum of two positive responses (satisfied and somewhat satisfied) minus the sum of two negative responses (dissatisfied and somewhat dissatisfied). Percent difference indices are given according to society and daily-life aspects. For our analysis to go beneath national average and to go beyond national borders, two lines of analysis are carried out. First, the distance between the level of satisfaction of the top and bottom quartiles is given for each society and according to each of the daily-life aspects. Second, the regional sum of satisfaction of the top quartiles and bottom quartiles are shown crossed by daily-life aspects. In this article we confine ourselves to preliminary comparative description and analysis. More solid and deep comparisons will be carried out by local polling leaders of 12 Asian societies in the succeeding issue of the Asian Journal of Public Opinion Research. Nevertheless, two key threads stand out from this preliminary comparisons. First, social relations (family and human relations) stand out as most satisfied aspects of life in most of twelve societies. Second, the need to go beneath national averages and beyond national borders in analyzing cross-national surveys is confirmed. The comparability and validity of cross-national surveys with varying sampling method and survey mode are briefly discussed toward the end of the article.

Keywords: Daily Life Satisfaction, Asia, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Hong Kong, Macao, Philippines, India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Taiwan, China, Pakistan

1. Introduction

Cicero famously noted that *cedant arma togae* (that the military yield to civilizations). This cross-national survey was carried out by following this dictum. *Togae* in Latin means the daily dress (togas) of Roman citizens. *Togae* are a symbol of daily life. This survey goes deeper into 7 aspects of daily life, as follows: housing, income, health, family, food, human relations and work, to see how satisfied or dissatisfied ordinary people are (Cf. Inoguchi & Fujii, 2011; Iwai et al., 2009, 2011, 2013).

Q1 Please tell me how satisfied you are with the following aspects of your life.
(SA for each)

	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
a Housing	1	2	3	4
b Household Income	1	2	3	4
c Health	1	2	3	4
d Family life	1	2	3	4
e Food	1	2	3	4
f Human Relations	1	2	3	4
g Job	1	2	3	4

This survey was carried out in collaboration with the Asian Network of Public Opinion Research (ANPOR). Each survey team was given the freedom of designing the sampling and interviewing methods within the respective calculus of time, costs and available resources. Table 1 shows (1) society, (2) sampling method, (3) survey mode, (4) population, (5) sample size, (6) submission time-point. Those societies in which nationwide surveys were carried out are: Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macao, India, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Pakistan. In some societies, there is a focus on cities. Thailand focuses on Bangkok and Saraburi. The Philippines focuses on Manila, Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Myanmar focuses on Yangon. China focuses on Beijing and Shanghai. In terms of the sampling method, random digit dialing (RDD) was used in South Korea, Hong Kong, Macao and China. In terms of the interviewing method: face-to-face interviewing was used in Japan, the Philippines, India, Malaysia, and Myanmar; telephone interviewing was used in South Korea, Hong Kong and Macao; internet interviewing was used in Taiwan.

The sample size ranges from 408 (Myanmar) to 1200 (Japan). The surveys were carried out in the fall of 2013 with the exception of Pakistan (January, 2014).

In addition to the percent difference representation on Table 3 and Table 4, two more analysis are carried out in this article. One is factor analysis (Figures 1-13) whereas the other is the difference between top quartile and bottom quartile (Tables 2 & 5). Factor analysis is carried out in each society, not across societies. Quartile analysis is to see how different between most satisfied and least. This line of analysis is prompted by the notion, "The Average Is Over" (Cowan, 2013). In an era of globalization, national averages do not reveal much. One must pay more attention to the gap or difference or inequality. For this purpose the satisfaction of the top quartile and of the bottom quartile is computed in each society by each aspect. Given the divergent methods used utmost caution is necessary for analysis and conclusion. Therefore this article is to be considered as a preliminary comparative descriptive analysis of a first cut into the data of the kind which have not been generated in much of Asia.

The following scheme is adopted. The 12 survey data are compared, aspect by aspect and society by society. To make comparisons clear and simple, percent difference index (PDI) is formulated. Percent difference is equal to the sum of two positive responses minus the sum of two negative responses. Table 3: Daily Life Aspect Satisfaction by Society and brief comments serve the purpose of broad comparison. Table 4: Daily Life Aspect Satisfaction by Aspect and brief comments serve the purpose of broad comparison.

Those societies and aspects where those satisfaction responses are crowded in the non-response of "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" are not well represented by the percentage difference indices. To make up for this weakness of PDI representation, one needs to go deeper into each society and each aspect. Which is not the task here in the article. It will be collectively carried out by each polling leader in each society later in the subsequent issue of this journal. Twelve articles will appear in subsequent issues of this journal. The details of methods used in 12 societies will also be spelled out in this issue. In terms of analysis of each society, each polling leader is best equipped out the task because she or he knows presumably best about a polled society's population and their daily life aspect satisfaction.

2. Daily Life Satisfaction by Society (Table 3)

It is important to note at the outset that daily life satisfaction means here the percentage difference indices, i.e., the sum of two positive responses minus the sum of two negative responses.

2.1 Japan

Out of seven daily-life aspects, the Japanese are most satisfied with food, family and human relations. They are least satisfied with their income and work. Satisfaction levels for health and housing are positive but not very high.

2.2 South Korea

South Koreans are most satisfied with human relations, food, and family. Whereas the Japanese are more satisfied with family, South Koreans are more satisfied with human relations. Satisfaction with work is higher in South Korea than in Japan.

2.3 Thailand

Thais are most satisfied with family, human relations, housing and food. High satisfaction with family and human relations seems to show that, in Thai society, the key is social relations. The relatively ubiquitous satisfaction with most daily life aspects is observed.

2.4 Hong Kong

People in Hong Kong are most satisfied with human relations, family and food. This is the same pattern as for Thailand, with the second highest ranked item being not food in Hong Kong, but housing.

2.5 Macao

People in Macao are most satisfied with family and human relations albeit with lower scores registered. With family and human relations looming large, Macao presents the same pattern as Thailand and Hong Kong.

2.6 The Philippines

Again the same pattern of high satisfaction regarding family and human relations looms large, as in the cases of Thailand, Hong Kong, and Macao.

2.7 India

India's satisfaction focuses on the family. Also pronounced in India is the relatively ubiquitous satisfaction with most daily-life aspects except for work. Hinduism may well explain the satisfaction-resignation with what each human being has.

2.8 Myanmar

Relatively high satisfaction levels for most aspects under study, except relative to work which resembles the scores for India. Again this may be explained by the influence of Buddhism, of a Theravada tradition.

2.9 Taiwan

Taiwan is pronounced by the ubiquitously low level of satisfaction with most daily life aspects. Family, human relations, food, and housing are relatively satisfactory but compared to other societies, at somewhat lower levels.

2.10 China

High satisfaction with family and human relations resembles the pattern observed in Thailand, Hong Kong, Macao, and the Philippines.

2.11 Malaysia

The pattern in Malaysia resembles those of India and Myanmar in that relatively high satisfaction levels with most daily-life aspects are evident. The main reasons are not Hinduism or Buddhism as in the cases of India or Myanmar. It may well be that prosperous life in Malaysia -geographically and socially separately-coexists with inherent tensions among the linguistic-religious-ethnic groups.

2.12 Pakistan

Pakistanis are most satisfied with housing. Their satisfaction levels regarding health and the family are also very high. This is similar to India’s pattern. Yet, unlike India, Pakistan registers lower levels of satisfaction for food and human relations.

3. Daily Life Satisfaction by Aspect (Table 4)

Daily Life Aspect Satisfaction in terms of percent difference index (PDI) is formulated as follows: compute two positive responses (satisfied and somewhat satisfied) minus two negative responses (dissatisfied and somewhat dissatisfied).

3.1 Housing

Those highly satisfied with housing are societies in India, Thailand, and Hong Kong. Across eleven societies, people are more or less satisfied with housing except in Macao.

3.2 Income

People are more or less moderately satisfied with income except in Japan and Taiwan. Japan and Taiwan are industrialized countries whose manufacturing firms have moved abroad or near-abroad on a large scale.

3.3 Health

The twelve societies register fairly high satisfaction with health. The only exceptions to this are Taiwan and Japan, which presumably enjoy very high levels of medical institutions.

3.4 Family

Family is arguably the most highly satisfied-with daily-life aspect in Asia. India, the Philippines, China, Thailand, and Hong Kong register the highest satisfaction of the twelve.

3.5 Food

Food registers relatively high satisfaction in Asia. The exceptions are Macao, Taiwan and the Philippines. Unfortunately, the factors common to these three semi-tropical societies and which might explain the low satisfaction regarding food are unknown.

3.6 Human relations

Most register high satisfaction with human relations, except Taiwan. Low satisfaction with human relations in Taiwan may relate to the mass migration of manufacturing firms from Taiwan to mainland China triggered by their bilateral free trade agreement enacted in the mid-2000s.

3.7 Work

Satisfaction with work is not very high across Asia. However, emerging economies register higher satisfaction with work than industrialized countries, such as Japan and Taiwan. The exceptions are Myanmar and South Korea. Myanmar has opened the country to the rest of the world only recently, the consequence of which is the confusion and disarray regarding obtaining and keeping a job. South Korea has benefitted from the niche of exporting manufacturing products when the exchange rate of the Korean won vis-a-vis the Japanese yen was very favorable to Korea, i.e., the Japanese yen is high vis-a-vis the US dollar and the Korean won is very low with respect to the US dollar. Since March 2013, the quantitative easing of money by the Bank of Japan has caused the exchange rate of Japan's yen vis-à-vis the US dollar to fall dramatically such that Korean products have lost competitiveness relative to Japanese products.

4. Factor Analysis for Each of Twelve Societies (Figures 1-13)

A factor analysis (varimax rotation using maximum likelihood estimation) was carried out for each of the twelve societies (Figures 1-13). Here, the objective is to show the major commonalities among the twelve. Firstly, the level of satisfaction with daily-life aspects is generally high. Slightly less satisfied with daily-life aspects are the East Asian societies: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. Secondly, among the seven daily-life aspects, income, work and housing present similar values along the first dimension. Human relations, health, food and family produce similar values along the second dimension. How are these dimensions labelled? The first dimension is labelled that of "general satisfaction amount." The second dimension is labelled that of investment in life versus enjoyment of life. Life is sustained only by investing in time, money and space whereas life becomes enjoyable only by achieving a certain set of priorities among these daily-life aspects. The first dimension represents that of the structural bases for a sustainable life whereas the second dimension is that regarding the achievement *cum* enjoyment of a sustainable life.

5. Beneath Averages and Beyond Borders

A cross-national survey has two auspicious tendencies. As it makes assumptions about a population and sampled respondents on a national scale and because there is more than one national survey, one tends to compare national averages. Furthermore, one tends not to delve "beneath" national averages nor go "beyond" national borders in terms of comparison. This project attempts to break with these two tendencies of cross-national surveys. Hence our spirit: "beneath national averages" (BNA) and "beyond national borders" (BNB).

In an era of deep and wide globalization, one cannot afford to be disinterested in the gaps and differences within a society. Comparing national averages of satisfaction with health, for instance, is not enough. One must go beyond averages. One of the ways to go beyond national averages is, for instance, to take the two quartiles at the top and bottom, i.e., the top 25% and the bottom 25%. The difference between the top 25% quartile and the bottom 25% quartile for health satisfaction gives a profile "beneath" the national average. For instance, the ANT for health is the sum of BNA of satisfaction with health in the twelve societies. One then compares ANT for health, income, family, etc. By way of factor analysis (via Varimax rotation), these profiles are drawn in two dimensional forms country by country. Thus ANT profiles for daily-life satisfaction are displayed in Figures 1-13. Comparing BNA for each daily-life aspect both within a nation and across nations gives a picture of whether these gaps within a nation are large or small. Both profiles portrayed by averages and profiled by BNA are drawn in Table 5.

Observing across societies, it is most striking how ubiquitous and solid the importance of human relations, food, and family satisfaction are (Table 4). Human relations are secondary in terms of social relations. The family equates with primary social relations. Food demonstrates materialist survival in Asia. Seen in this way, it is most striking, how pronounced the weight of social relations is. According to the formulations of (Maslow, 1943: Inglehart, 1977), human survival motivates materialist satisfaction such that this comes top, followed by social relations. They may be underestimating the critical importance of social relations in Asian societies.

As far as satisfaction with daily-life aspects is concerned, social relations are ranked higher. This point is further strengthened by the fact that the across-nation tendency shows that secondary groups (human relations) are ranked higher than

primary groups (family). It is most important to note the fact that gaps in satisfaction level region-wide between top quartiles and the bottom quartiles are greater in ①income, ②housing, ③work, and ④health, in that order. The tide of globalization makes the world both flattened (Friedman, 1999) and diversified (Stiglitz, 2012). Across societies, some low-income levels in the developing world tend to go up while some low-income levels in the developed world tend to go down. Within each country, the gaps between low-level income earners and high-income level people tend to widen.

The increasing gaps of daily life aspect-satisfaction are moderated by other factors. Health, for instance, has been improving in each country and thus gaps between top and bottom quartiles are moderated, as are work satisfaction gaps. It is because market adjustment takes time and labor contractual adjustment takes more time. Housing is more directly affected by market mechanics as well as income.

6. Conclusion

Two threads have come out from the ANPOR's first cross-national survey on the daily life aspects satisfaction in the twelve Asian societies. Although this article is very preliminary, the first striking finding is that social relations gives a very high level of satisfaction in most of the twelve societies. Important to note here is that the finding stands out irrespective of the difference in the per capita national income level in twelve societies. The second striking finding is that the level of satisfaction with daily life aspects differs within each society and across societies. In an era of globalization, going beneath national averages and beyond national borders should be the spirit of cross-national surveys. Given the varying sampling method and survey mode among the twelve pollings, the problem of comparability and validity should be thoroughly discussed, the task the succeeding issues of the journal would hopefully take up. The problem needs to be examined thoroughly because both sampling method and survey mode are left to each society's polling leader. This was prompted by the consideration of giving utmost freedom to each polling leader who was inescapably constrained by such factors as finance, time, and personnel. Our hunch so far is that as long as we stick to the principle of not pooling multi-society data into one basket for executing factor analysis or logit regression analysis, we should be able to come up fairly broad comparisons.

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* The idea of executing a cross-national survey on satisfaction with daily life aspects occurred to Takashi Inoguchi in Autumn 2012 when the Asian Network for Public Opinion Research (ANPOR) was searching for ways to consolidate its *esprit de corps*. He thought that doing a joint work would be one of the best ways not only to consolidate its *esprit de corps*, but also to advance our learning and hence progress. Ideally, sampling and interviewing methods should have been more similar but given distinctive resources available to each country survey's project leader, freedom was expended regarding these two methods. Also the questionnaire was kept as brief as possible for the same considerations of the costs of implementing a survey, in time, personnel, and money. In executing the Japanese survey of satisfaction with daily life aspects, Takashi Inoguchi is most grateful to the Japan Research Center for carrying it out, especially Ms. Miho Takashima and Ms. Chie Michihiro. We are also grateful to Ms. Etsuko Matsushita and Ms. Fumie Shiraishi, to carry out my analysis. For making it a truly cross-national endeavour, we are most grateful to ANPOR leaders; Sung Kyum Cho, Jantima Kheokao, Tassanee Krirkgulthorn, Siritorn Yingrengrueng, Robert Chung, Angus Cheong, Jay Sandoval, Yashwant Deshmukh, Kanyika Shaw, Ching-hsin Yu, Baohua Zhou, Syed Arabi Bin Syed Abdullah Idid, Ijaz Gilani and Bilal I. Gilani.

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Table 1

List of participating countries and sampling methodology

no	country	Person in charge	sampling method	survey mode	population	sample size	Submission
1	Japan	Takashi Inoguchi Yuichi Kubota	canvass	face-to-face	nationalwide	1,200	Ocr. 31, 2013
3	South Korea	Sung Kyum Cho	RDD	telephone	nationwide, over 20 years	1,000	Oct. 13, 2013
2	Thailand	Jantima Kheokao Tassanee Krirkgulthorn	form institution	questionnaire	Bangkok, Saraburi, Pechaburi	676	Sep. 24, 2013
4	Hong Kong	Robert Chung	RDD	telephone	Cantonese-speaking, 18 and above	1,024	Oct. 18, 2013
5	Macao	Angus Cheong	RDD	telephone	nationwide	614	Oct. 22, 2013
6	Philippines	Jay Sandoval	canvass	face-to-face	Manila, Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao	1,200	Oct. 22, 2013
7	India	Yashwant Deshmukh	RDD	telephone	nationalwide	1,136	Oct. 31, 2013
9	Myanmar	Kanyika Shaw	canvass	face-to-face	Yangon	408	Nov. 06, 2013
8	Taiwan	Ching-hsin Yu	ESC's web panel	(internet survey)	nationalwide	603	Nov. 06, 2013
10	China	Baohua Zhou	CATI	telephone	Beijing, Shanghai	606	Nov. 15, 2013
11	Malaysia	Azrul Hisyam Wakichan Syed Arabi Bin Syed Abdullah Idid	randam stratified	face-to-face	nationwide	1,192	Nov. 29, 2013
12	Pakistan	Ijaz Gilani	stratified random	face-to-face at home	nationwide (18+ males and females)	2,600	Jan. 30, 2014

* ESC means the Electoral Studies Center at the National Cheng-Chi University (Taipei).

Table 2

Distribution of Satisfaction with Daily Life Aspects in Each Society: Average Scores of Top Quartile, Bottom Quartile, Total Average, Difference Level between Top Quartile and Bottom Quartile

Japan	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	1.53	1.31	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.58
Bottom 1/4	−1.26	−1.82	−1.23	−1.12	−0.01	−0.42	−1.39
Average	0.14	−0.25	0.28	0.44	0.99	0.79	0.09
Difference	2.79	3.14	3.02	3.12	2.01	2.42	2.97

South Korea	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	1.64	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.03
Bottom 1/4	−1.46	−1.48	−0.98	−0.11	0.15	0.24	−0.91
Average	0.27	0.08	0.51	0.94	1.08	1.12	0.56
Difference	3.46	3.12	2.98	2.11	1.86	1.76	2.95

Thailand	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bottom 1/4	−0.01	−1.10	−0.98	0.27	−0.07	0.22	−0.84
Average	0.99	0.45	0.51	1.14	0.96	1.11	0.58
Difference	2.01	3.10	2.98	1.73	2.07	1.78	2.84

HongKong	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	1.92	1.57	1.89	2.00	1.97	1.70	1.72
Bottom 1/4	−0.65	−1.29	−0.78	0.25	0.32	0.35	−0.48
Average	0.63	0.14	0.55	1.13	1.14	1.03	0.62
Difference	2.57	2.86	2.67	1.75	1.65	1.35	2.20

Macao	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	1.46	1.28	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.60	1.45
Bottom 1/4	−1.76	−1.31	−0.86	−0.10	−1.06	−0.01	−0.94
Average	−0.15	−0.01	0.35	0.79	0.15	0.80	0.26
Difference	3.22	2.59	2.43	1.77	2.42	1.61	2.39

Philippine	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.00
Bottom 1/4	−1.41	−1.56	−0.31	−0.04	−0.21	0.33	−1.58
Average	0.30	0.22	0.84	0.98	0.90	1.17	0.21
Difference	3.41	3.56	2.32	2.05	2.21	1.67	3.58

India	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bottom 1/4	−0.12	−1.19	−0.41	0.32	−0.29	−0.33	−1.81
Average	0.94	0.40	0.80	1.16	0.86	0.84	0.09
Difference	2.12	3.20	2.41	1.68	2.29	2.33	3.81

Myanmar	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.47
Bottom 1/4	−1.00	−1.22	−0.72	−0.54	−0.40	−0.33	−1.34
Average	0.50	0.34	0.64	0.73	0.80	0.84	0.07
Difference	3.01	3.12	2.72	2.55	2.40	2.34	2.80

Taiwan	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	1.21	1.05	1.07	1.35	1.13	1.18	1.13
Bottom 1/4	−1.22	−1.47	−1.22	−1.04	−1.17	−1.06	−1.33
Average	−0.01	−0.21	−0.07	0.16	−0.02	0.06	−0.10
Difference	2.43	2.52	2.30	2.39	2.30	2.24	2.45

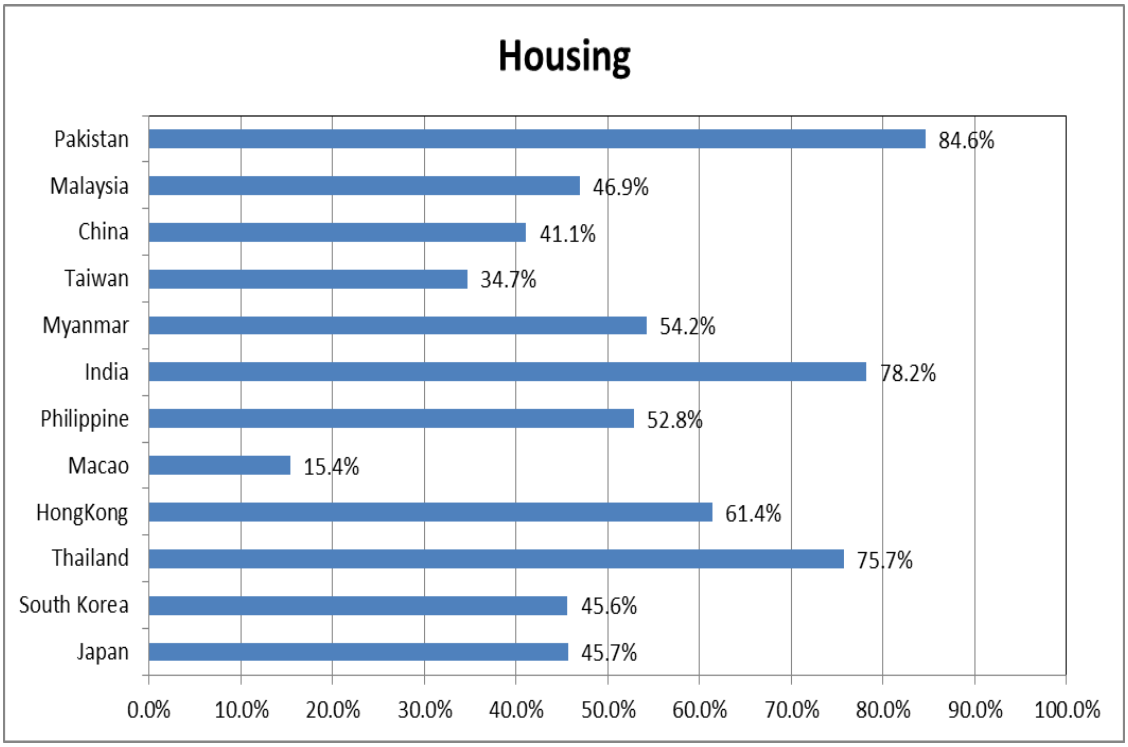
China	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	1.60	1.37	1.64	1.89	1.66	1.81	1.63
Bottom 1/4	−1.36	−1.28	−0.44	0.42	−0.44	0.24	−0.52
Average	0.12	0.04	0.60	1.15	0.61	1.03	0.56
Difference	2.96	2.65	2.09	1.46	2.10	1.58	2.15

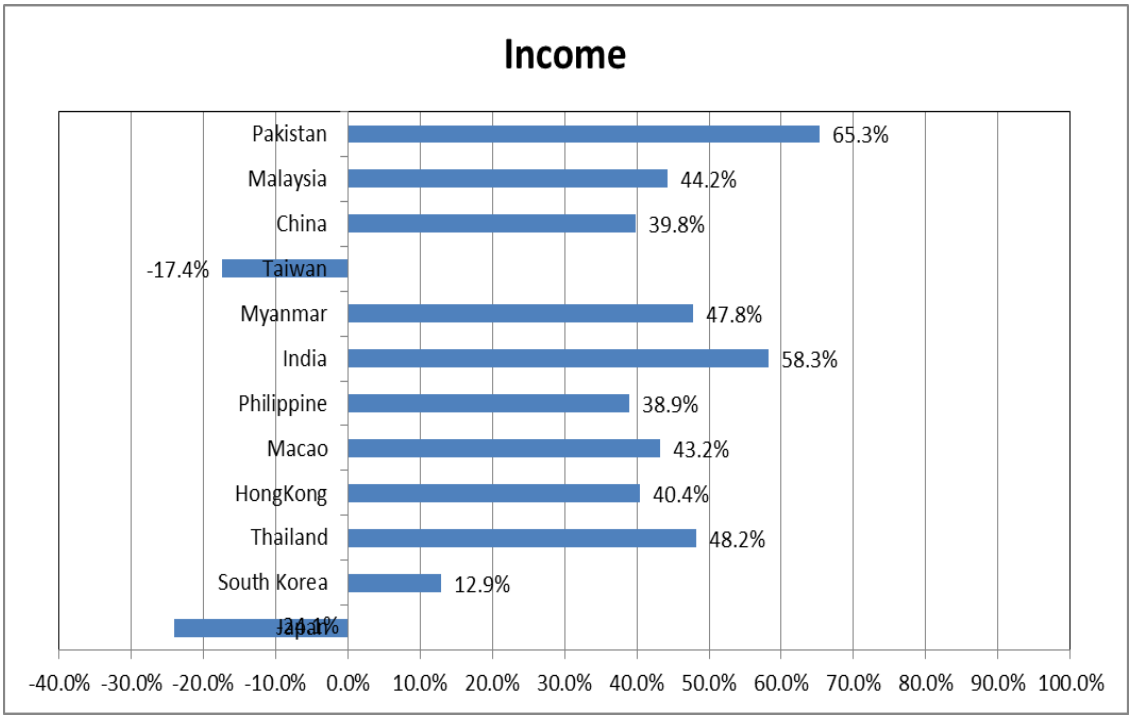
Malaysia	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.93
Bottom 1/4	−1.28	−1.29	−0.74	−0.91	−0.69	−0.42	−1.37
Average	0.36	0.23	0.63	0.55	0.66	0.79	0.28
Difference	3.29	3.03	2.74	2.91	2.69	2.42	3.30

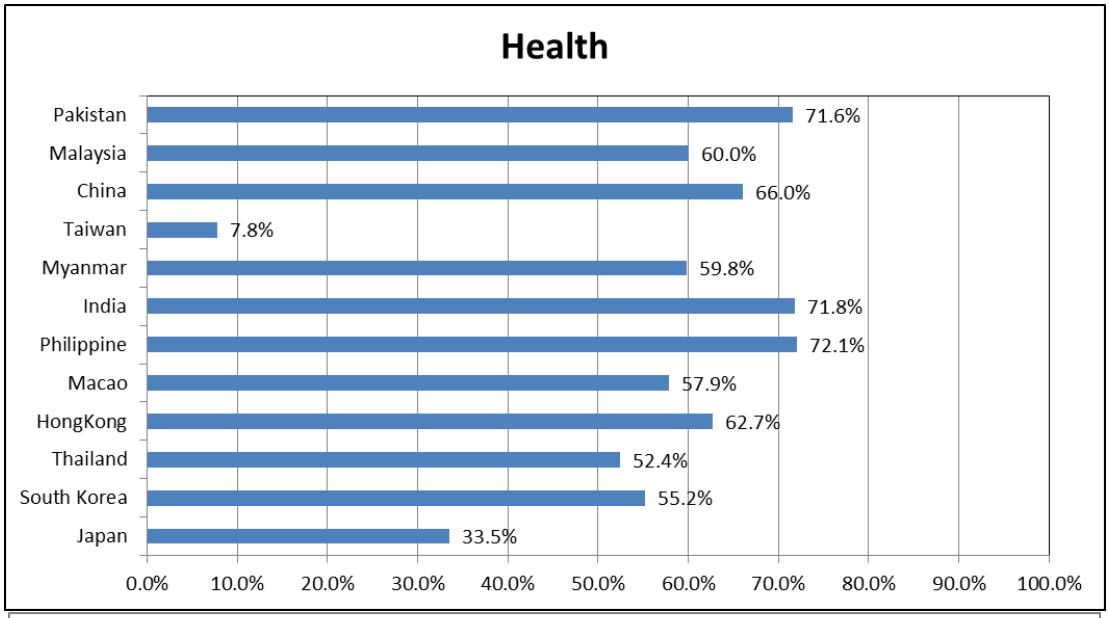
Pakistan	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bottom 1/4	0.20	−0.84	−0.75	−0.19	−0.71	−0.80	−1.25
Average	1.10	0.58	0.63	0.90	0.65	0.60	0.37
Difference	1.80	2.84	2.74	2.20	2.71	2.80	3.25

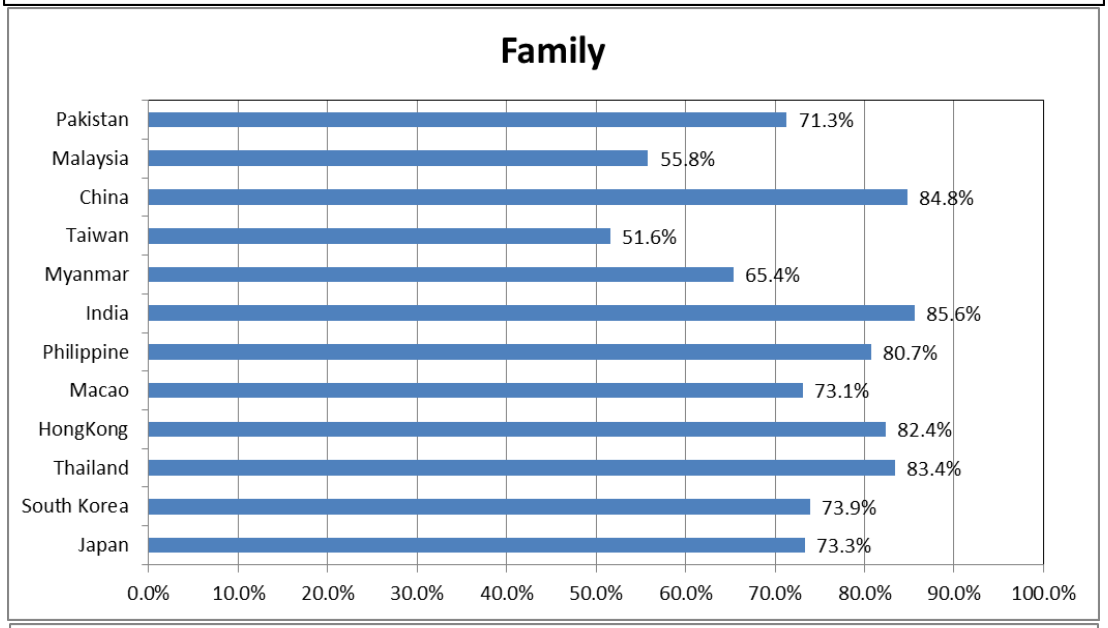
Table 3

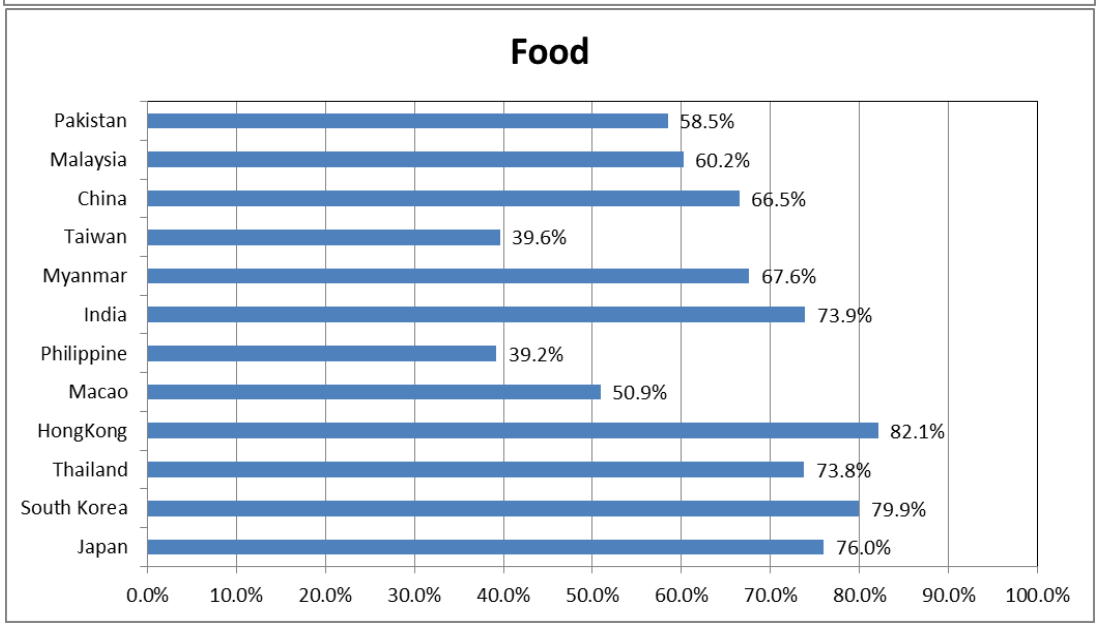
Satisfaction with Daily Life Aspects in terms of Percent Difference Index (PDI): PDI=(satisfied + somewhat satisfied)-(somewhat dissatisfied + dissatisfied) by Aspects in Each society

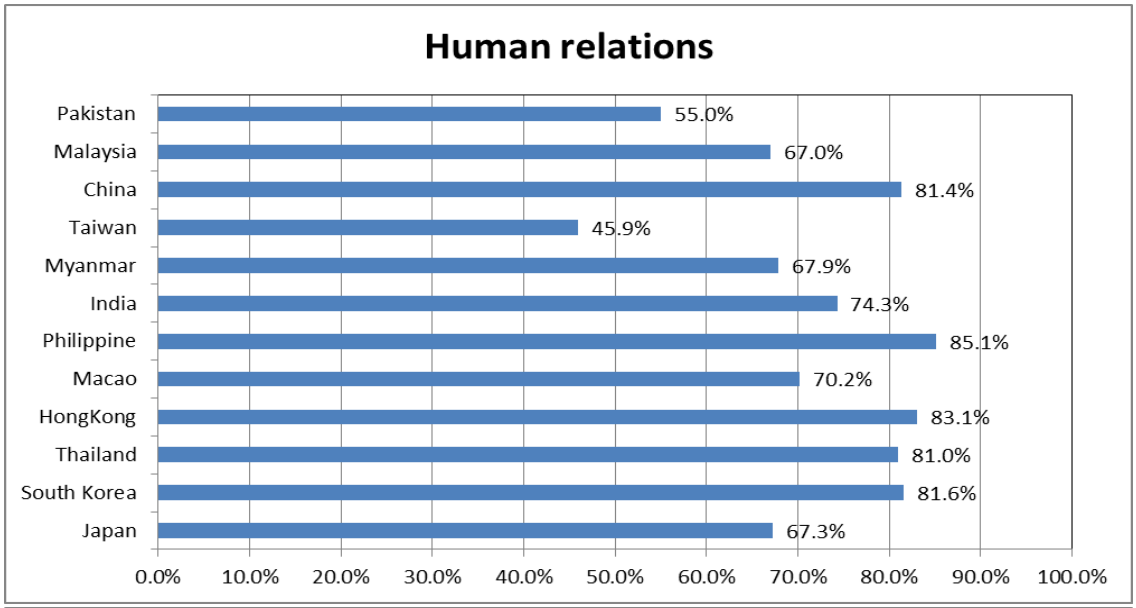





Health
Pakistan 71.6%
Malaysia 60.0%
China 66.0%
Taiwan 7.8%
Myanmar 59.8%
India 71.8%
Philippine 72.1%
Macao 57.9%
HongKong 62.7%
Thailand 52.4%
South Korea 55.2%
Japan 33.5%
0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 100.0%


Family
Pakistan 71.3%
Malaysia 55.8%
China 84.8%
Taiwan 51.6%
Myanmar 65.4%
India 85.6%
Philippine 80.7%
Macao 73.1%
HongKong 82.4%
Thailand 83.4%
South Korea 73.9%
Japan 73.3%
0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 100.0%


Food
Pakistan 58.5%
Malaysia 60.2%
China 66.5%
Taiwan 39.6%
Myanmar 67.6%
India 73.9%
Philippine 39.2%
Macao 50.9%
HongKong 82.1%
Thailand 73.8%
South Korea 79.9%
Japan 76.0%
0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 100.0%


Human relations
Pakistan
Malaysia
China
Taiwan
Myanmar
India
Philippine
Macao
HongKong
Thailand
South Korea
Japan
55.0%
67.0%
81.4%
45.9%
67.9%
74.3%
85.1%
70.2%
83.1%
81.0%
81.6%
67.3%
0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 100.0%

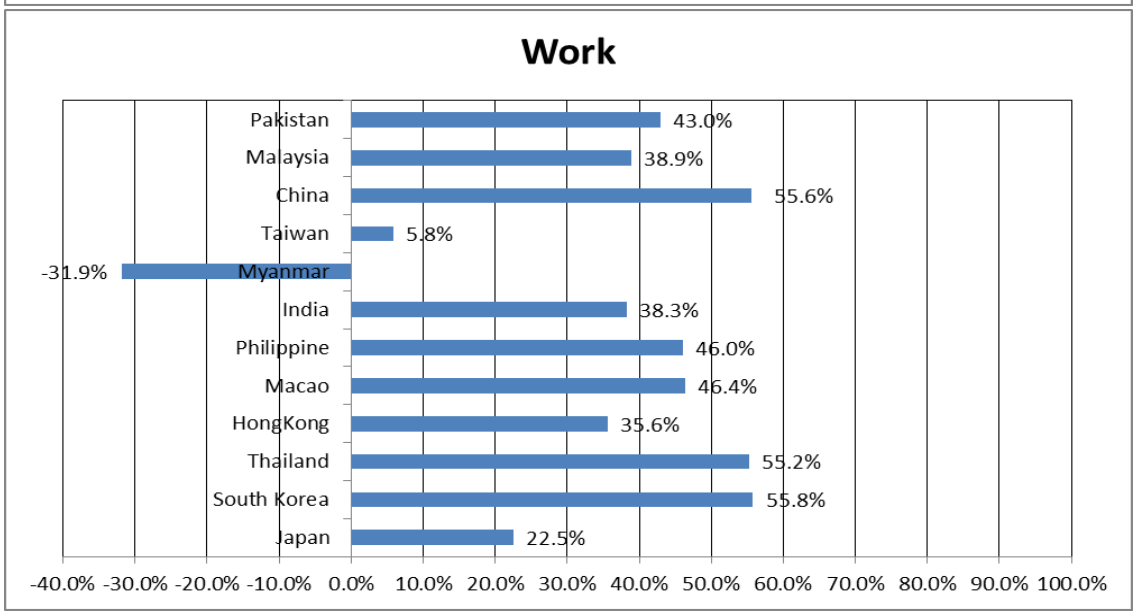
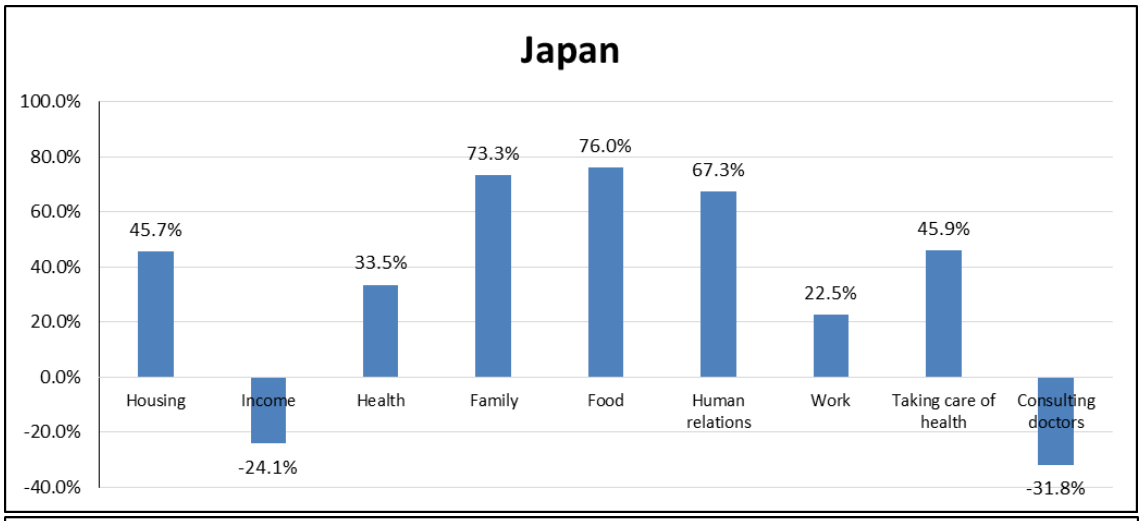
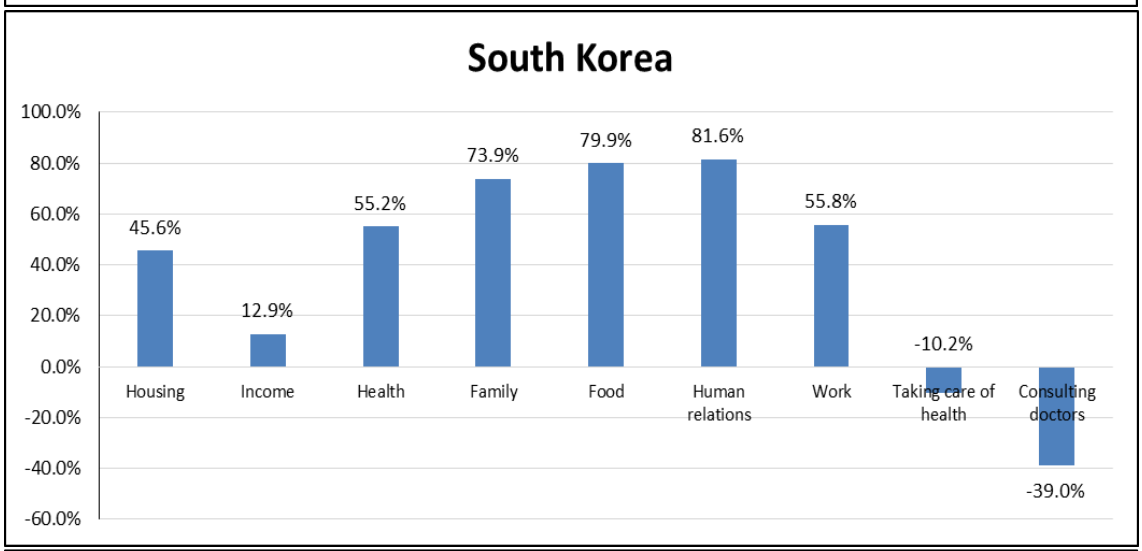
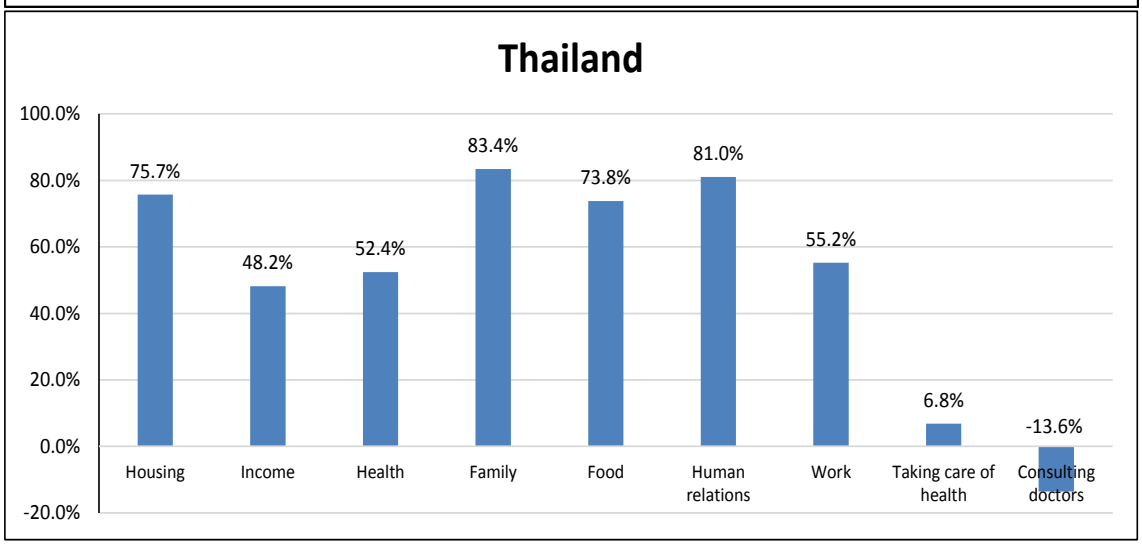

Work
Pakistan
Malaysia
China
Taiwan
Myanmar
India
Philippine
Macao
HongKong
Thailand
South Korea
Japan
43.0%
38.9%
55.6%
5.8%
-31.9%
38.3%
46.0%
46.4%
35.6%
55.2%
55.8%
22.5%
-40.0% -30.0% -20.0% -10.0% 0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 100.0%

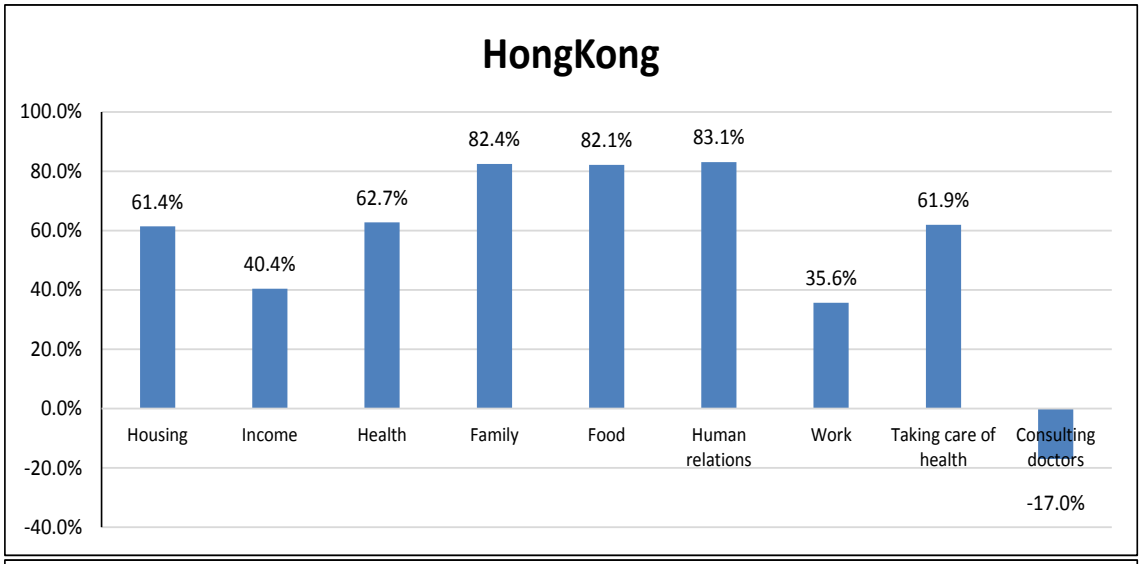
Table 4

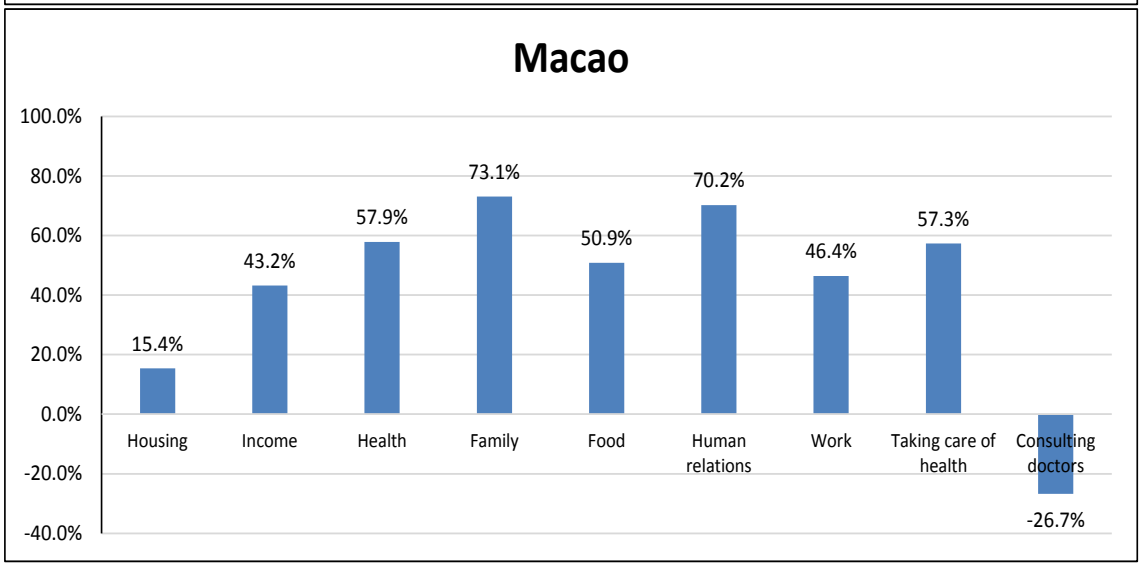
Satisfaction with Daily Life Aspects in terms of Percent Difference Index (PDI) : PDI = (satisfied + somewhat satisfied)-(dissatisfied + somewhat dissatisfied) in Each society

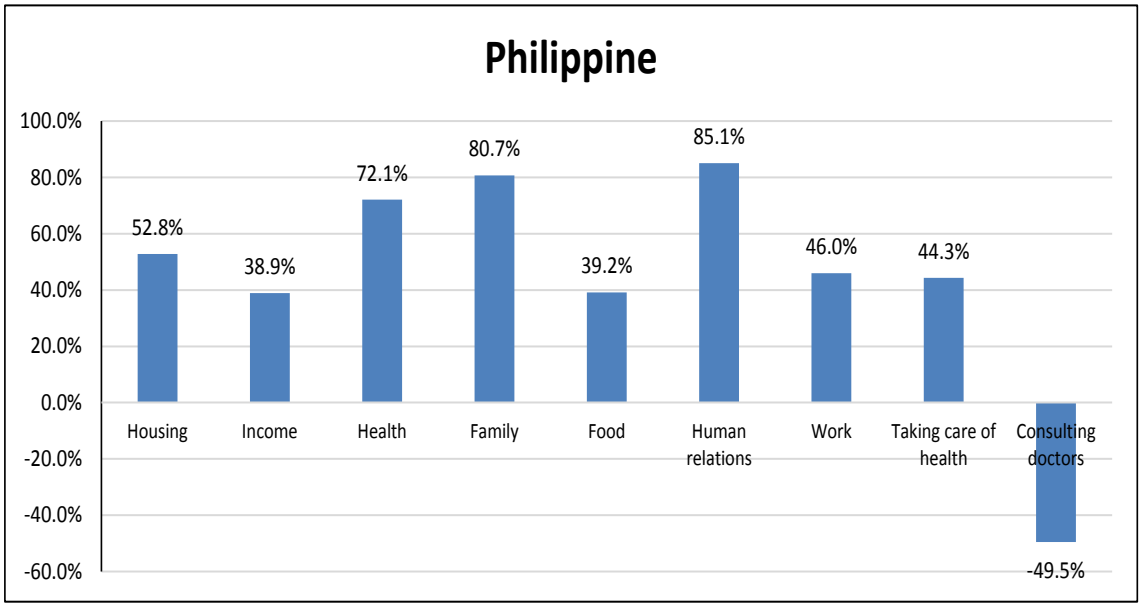


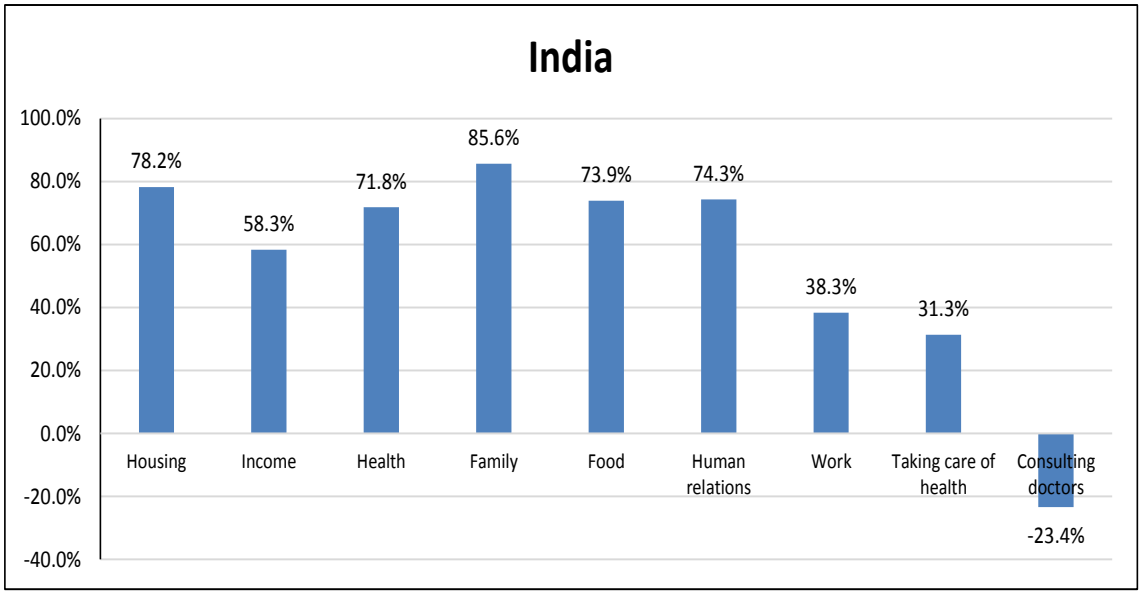


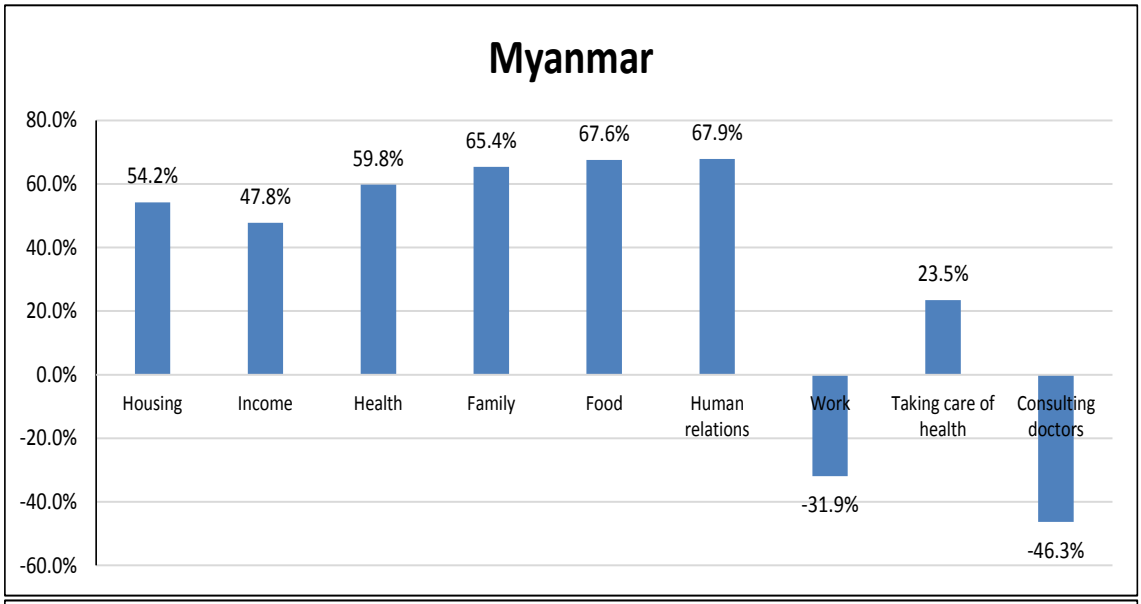


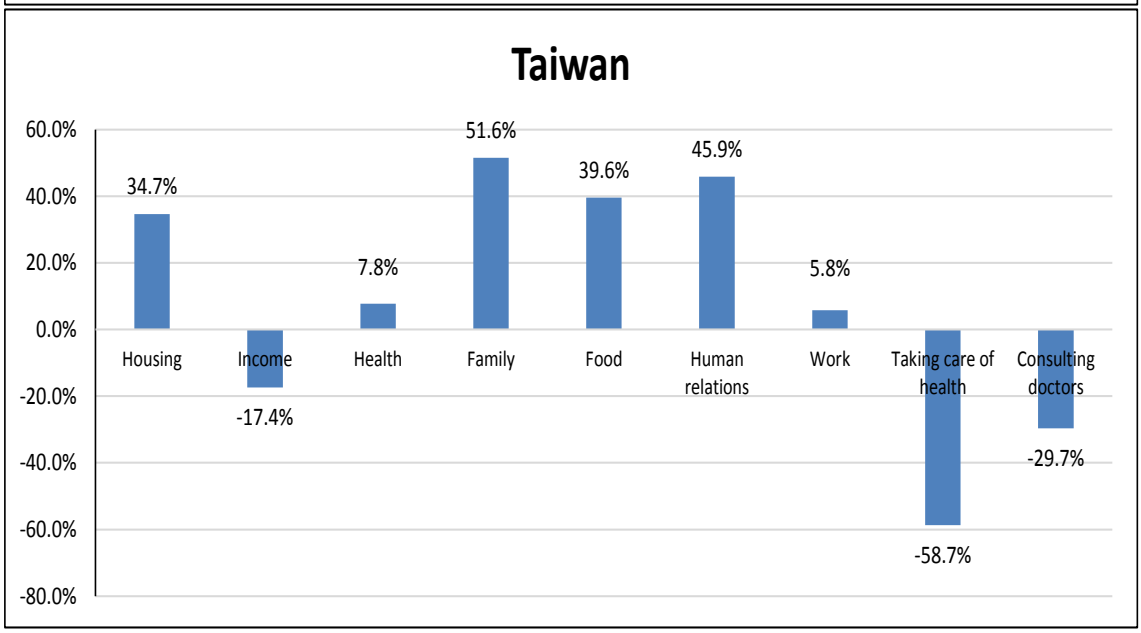

HongKong
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
61.4%
40.4%
62.7%
82.4%
82.1%
83.1%
35.6%
61.9%
-17.0%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors

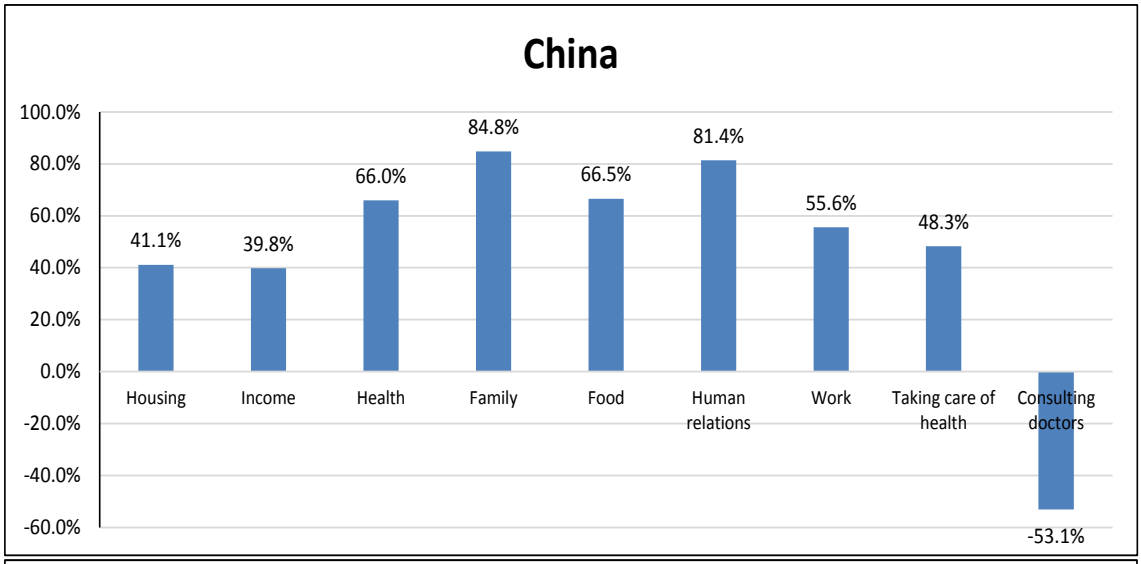

Macao
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
15.4%
43.2%
57.9%
73.1%
50.9%
70.2%
46.4%
57.3%
-26.7%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors

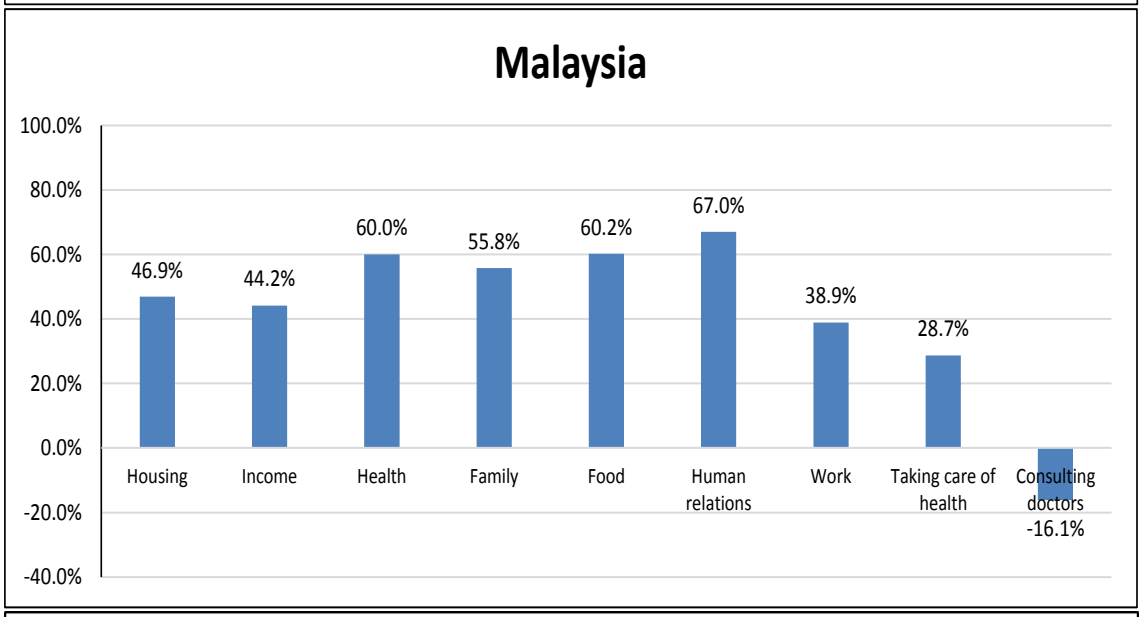

Philippine
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
-60.0%
52.8%
38.9%
72.1%
80.7%
39.2%
85.1%
46.0%
44.3%
-49.5%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors


India
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
78.2%
58.3%
71.8%
85.6%
73.9%
74.3%
38.3%
31.3%
-23.4%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors


Myanmar
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
-60.0%
54.2%
47.8%
59.8%
65.4%
67.6%
67.9%
-31.9%
23.5%
-46.3%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors


Taiwan
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
-60.0%
-80.0%
34.7%
-17.4%
7.8%
51.6%
39.6%
45.9%
5.8%
-58.7%
-29.7%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors


China
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
-60.0%
41.1%
39.8%
66.0%
84.8%
66.5%
81.4%
55.6%
48.3%
-53.1%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors


Malaysia
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
46.9%
44.2%
60.0%
55.8%
60.2%
67.0%
38.9%
28.7%
-16.1%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors

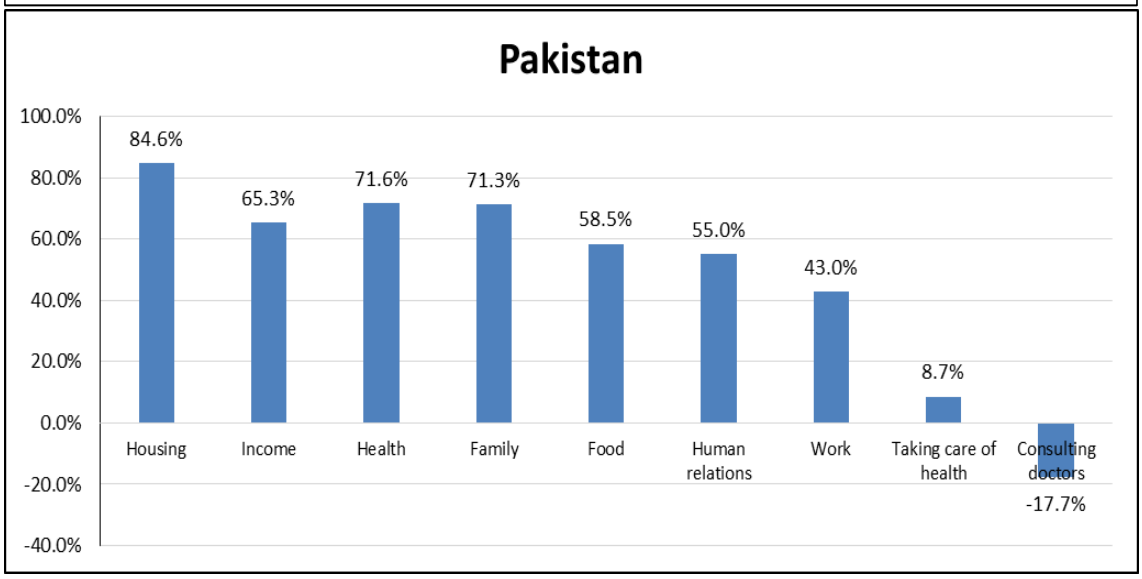
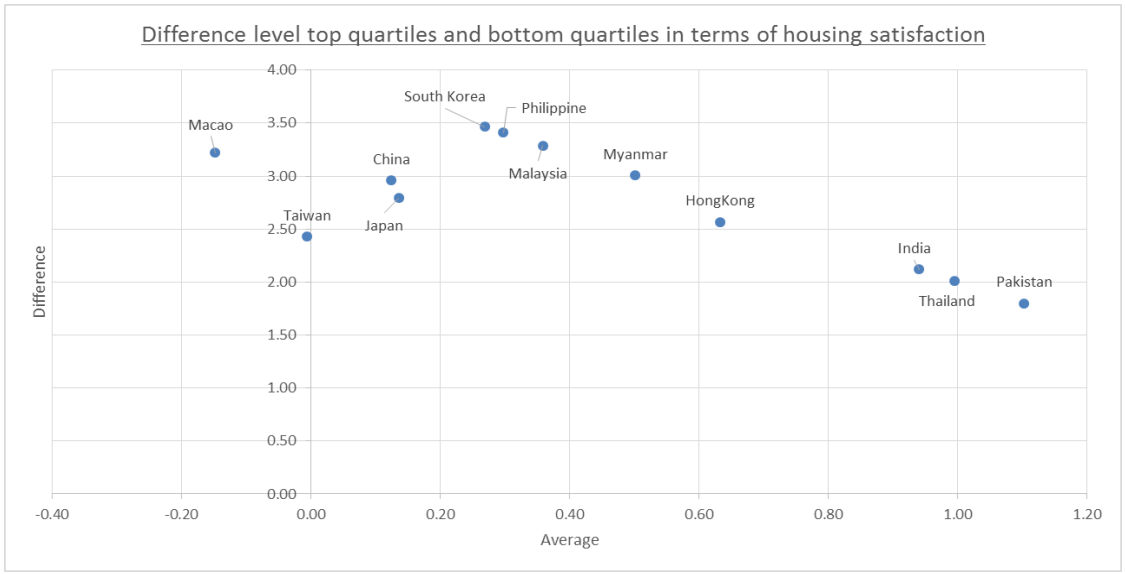
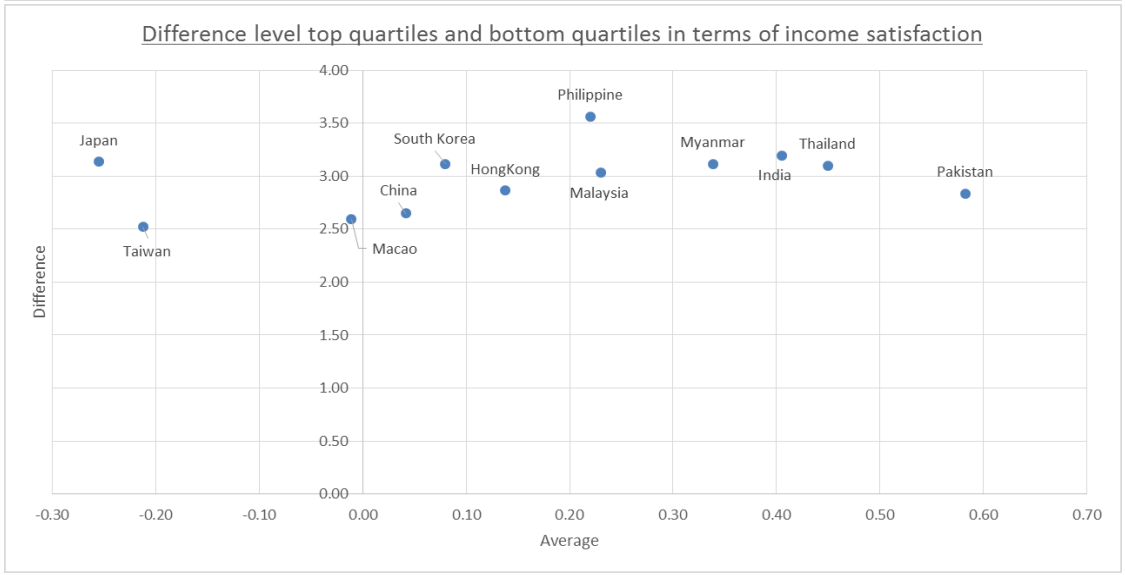
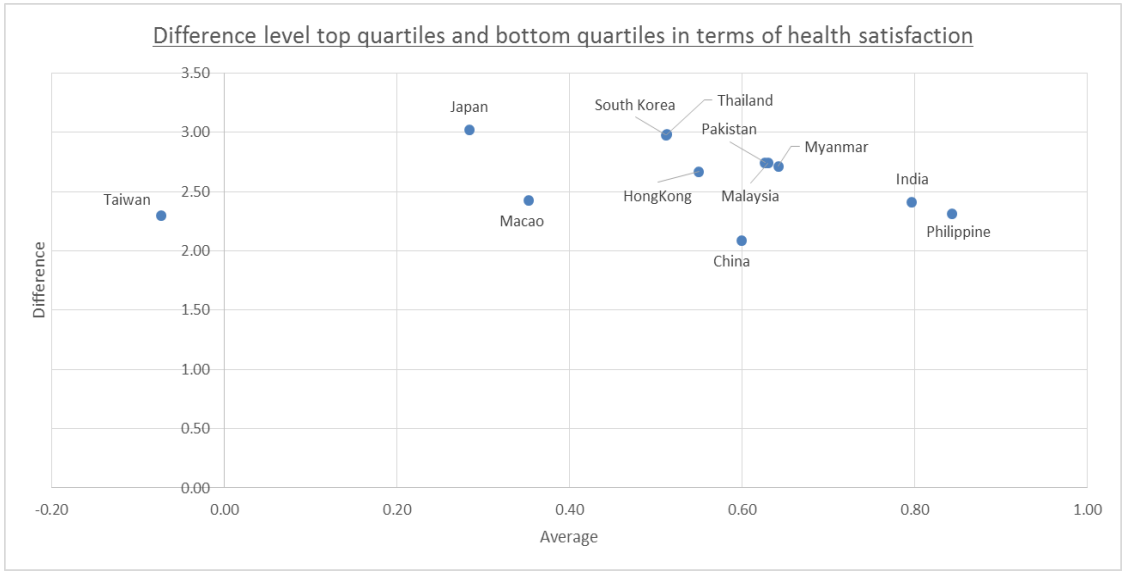

Pakistan
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
84.6%
65.3%
71.6%
71.3%
58.5%
55.0%
43.0%
8.7%
-17.7%
Housing
Income
Health
Family
Food
Human relations
Work
Taking care of health
Consulting doctors

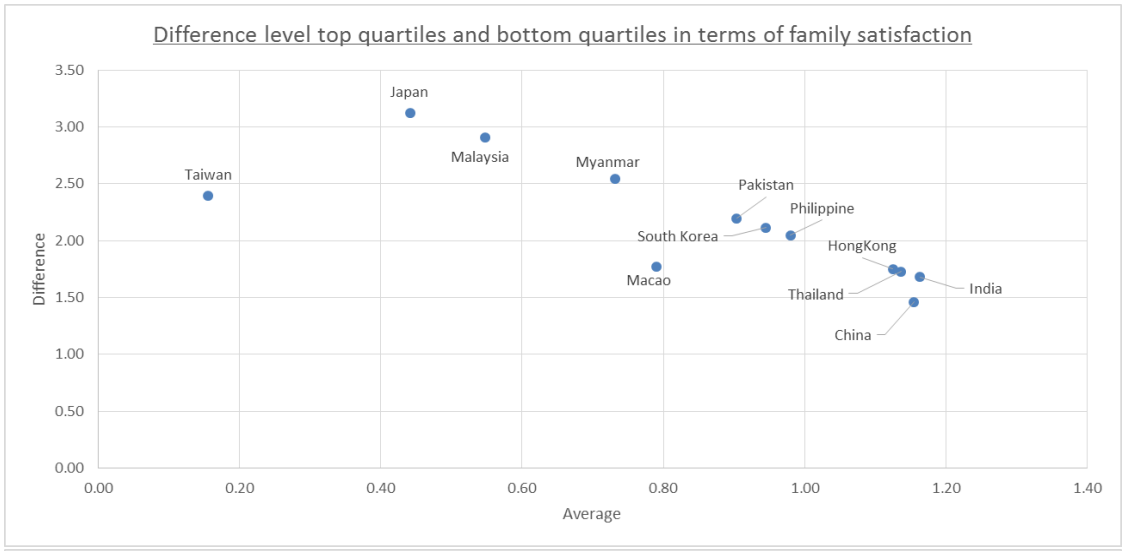
Table 5

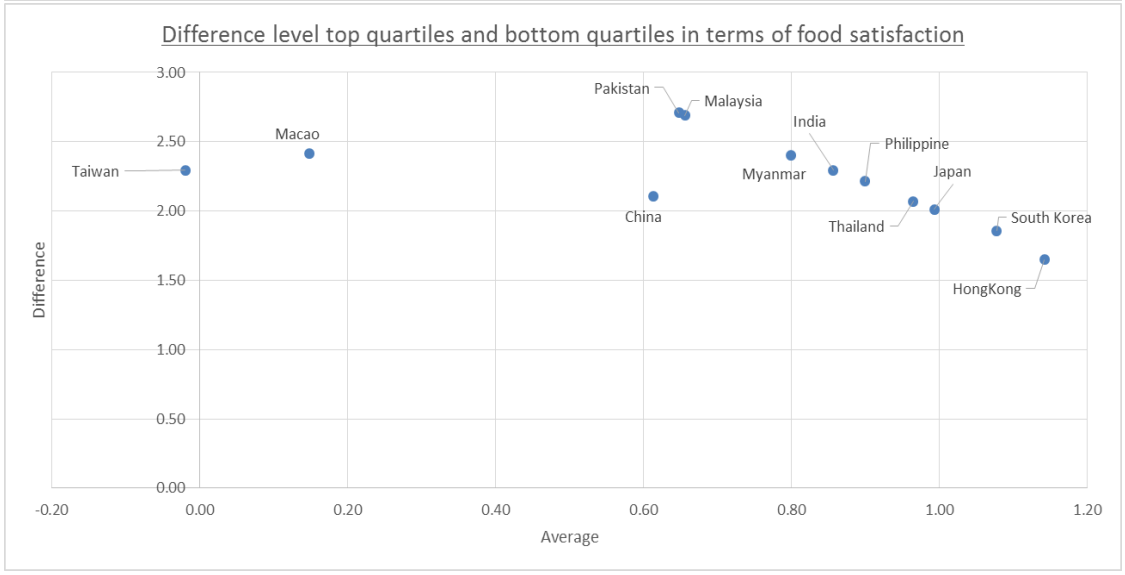
Difference level top quartiles and bottom quartiles in term of each satisfaction aspect

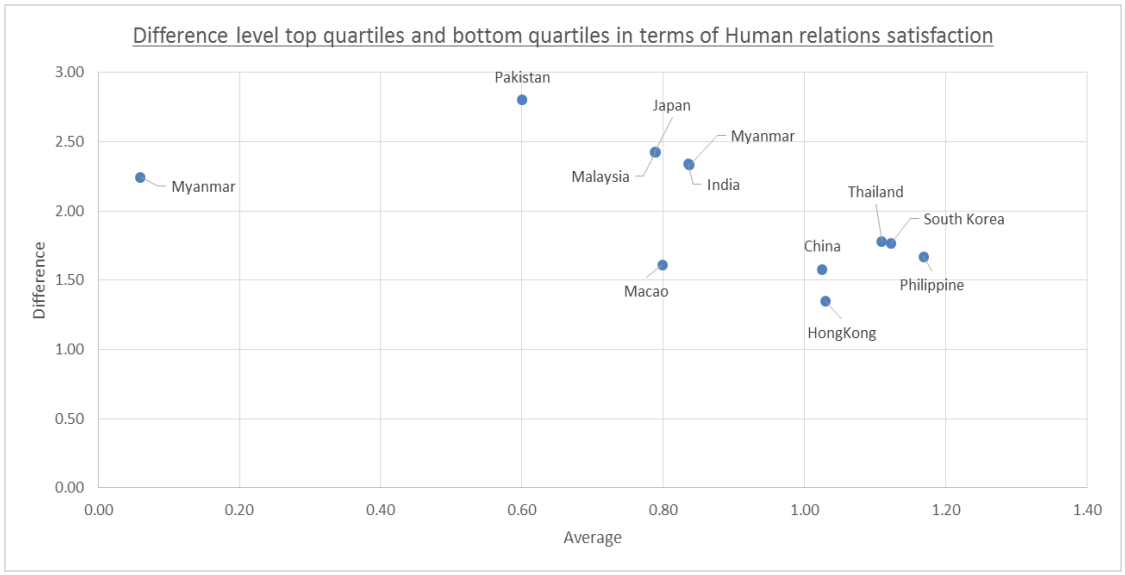


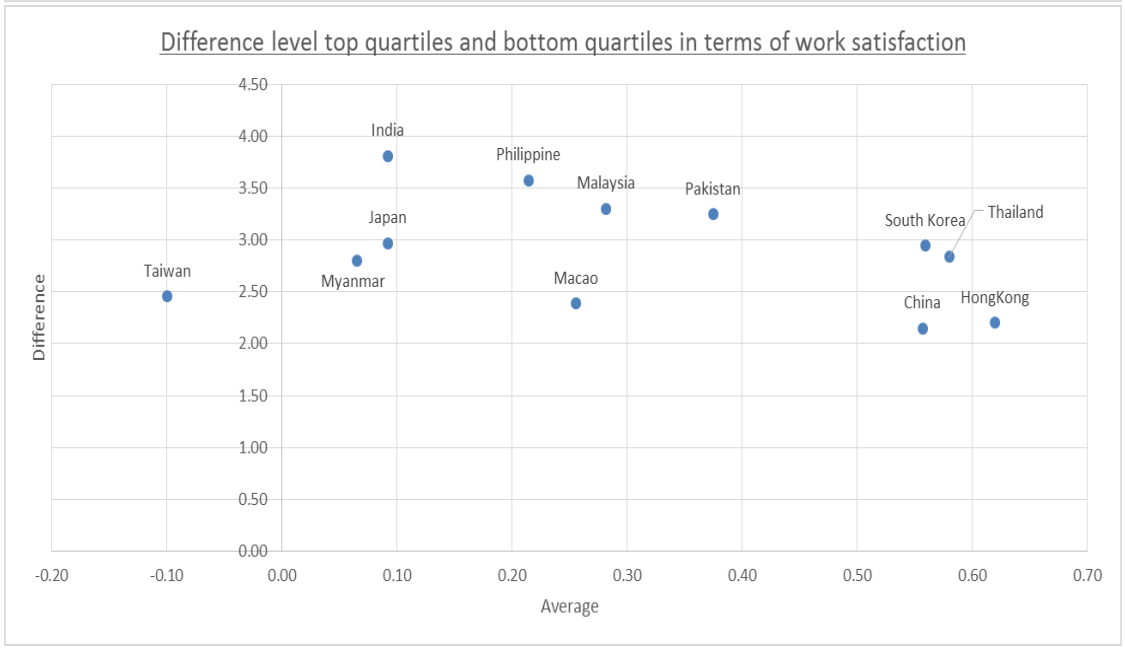




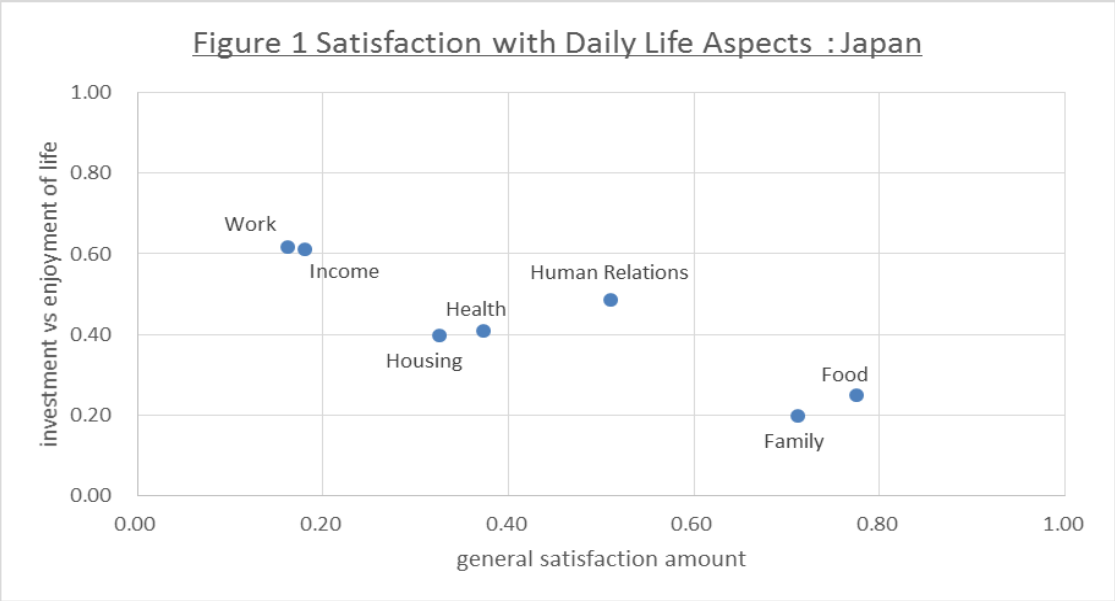

Difference level top quartiles and bottom quartiles in terms of family satisfaction
Difference
Average
3.50
3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00
0.00
0.20
0.40
0.60
0.80
1.00
1.20
1.40
Japan
Malaysia
Taiwan
Myanmar
Pakistan
Philippine
South Korea
HongKong
Macao
Thailand
India
China


Difference level top quartiles and bottom quartiles in terms of food satisfaction
Difference
Average
3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00
-0.20
0.00
0.20
0.40
0.60
0.80
1.00
1.20
Pakistan
Malaysia
India
Macao
Philippine
Taiwan
Myanmar
Japan
China
Thailand
South Korea
HongKong

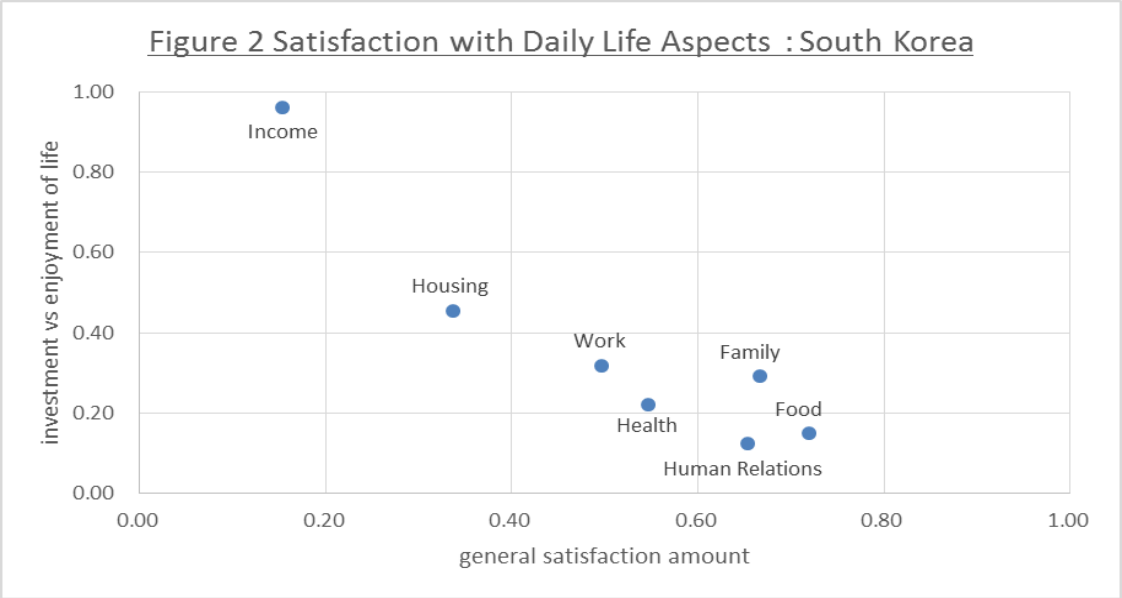

Difference level top quartiles and bottom quartiles in terms of Human relations satisfaction
Difference
Average
Pakistan
Japan
Myanmar
Malaysia
India
Myanmar
Thailand
South Korea
China
Philippine
Macao
HongKong


Difference level top quartiles and bottom quartiles in terms of work satisfaction
Difference
Average
India
Philippine
Malaysia
Pakistan
Japan
South Korea
Thailand
Taiwan
Myanmar
Macao
China
HongKong

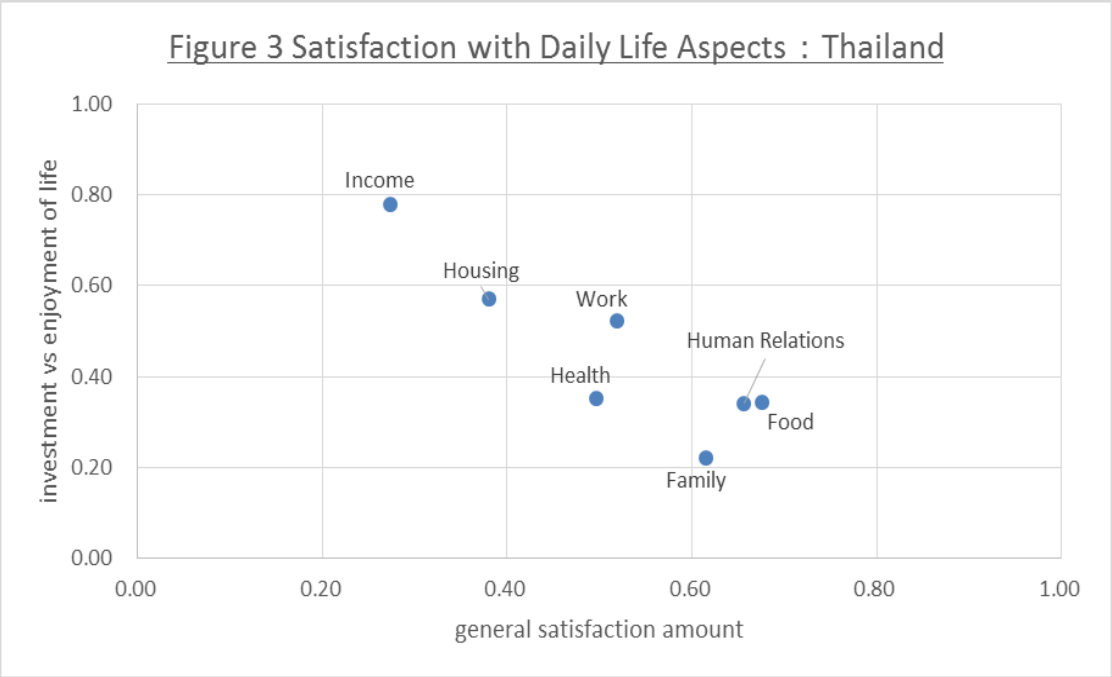
Figures 1-13 Satisfaction with Daily Life Aspects by Society (plus 12 societies Aggregated)



＊factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)
eigen values first dimensions 3.160
second dimensions 0.973

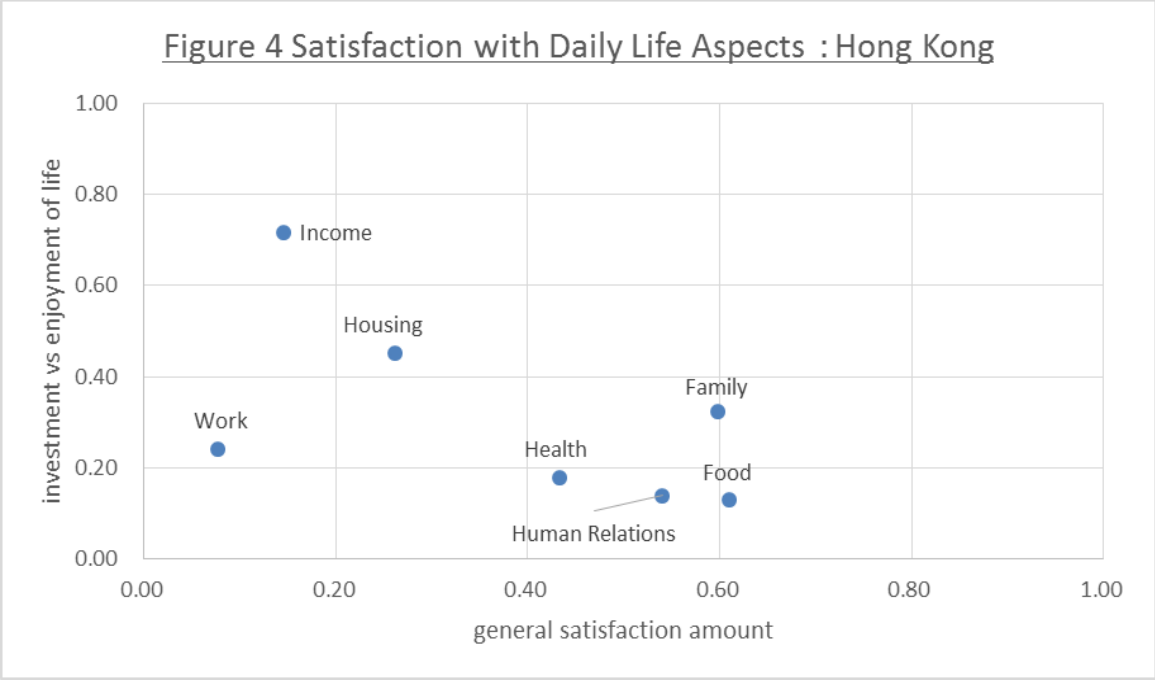


＊factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)
eigen values first dimensions 3.246
second dimensions 1.015



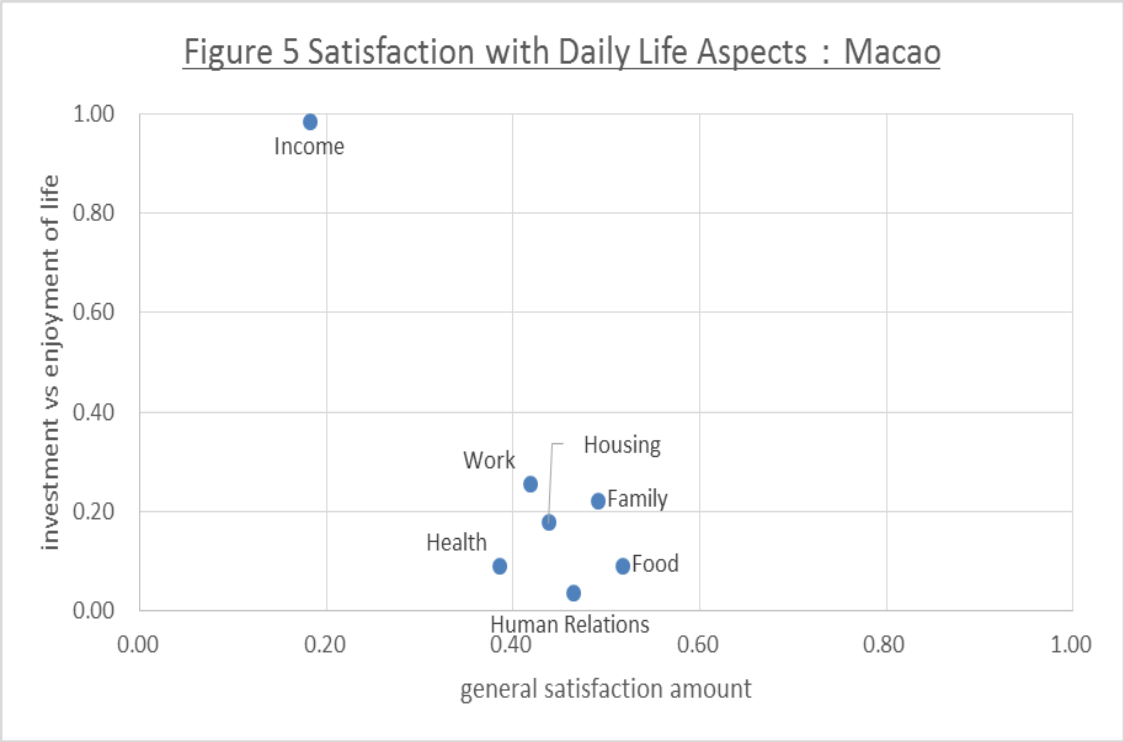
∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values first dimensions 3.762
second dimensions 0.773



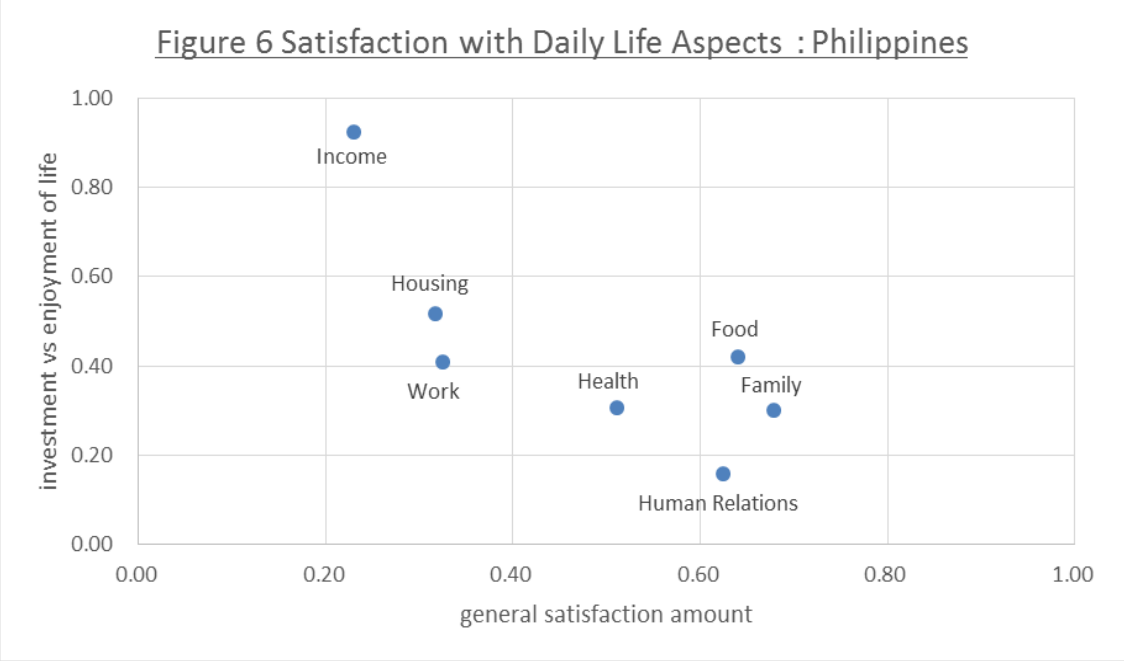
∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values first dimensions 2.443
second dimensions 1.103



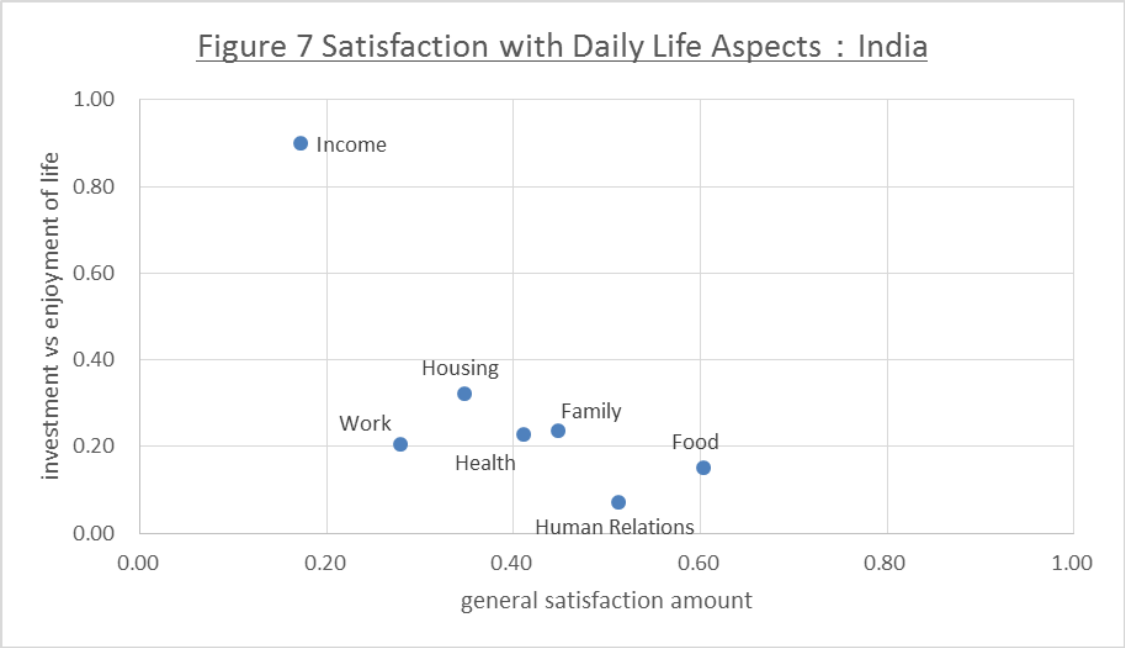
∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values	first dimensions	2.359
	second dimensions	0.951



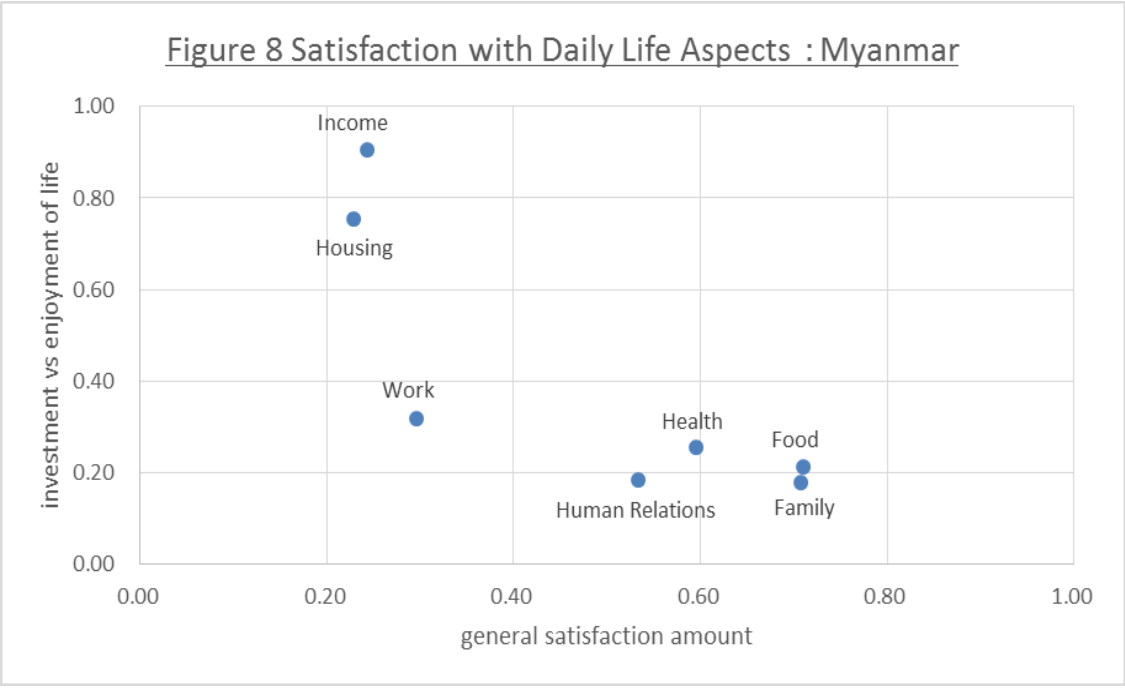
∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values	first dimensions	3.428
	second dimensions	0.893



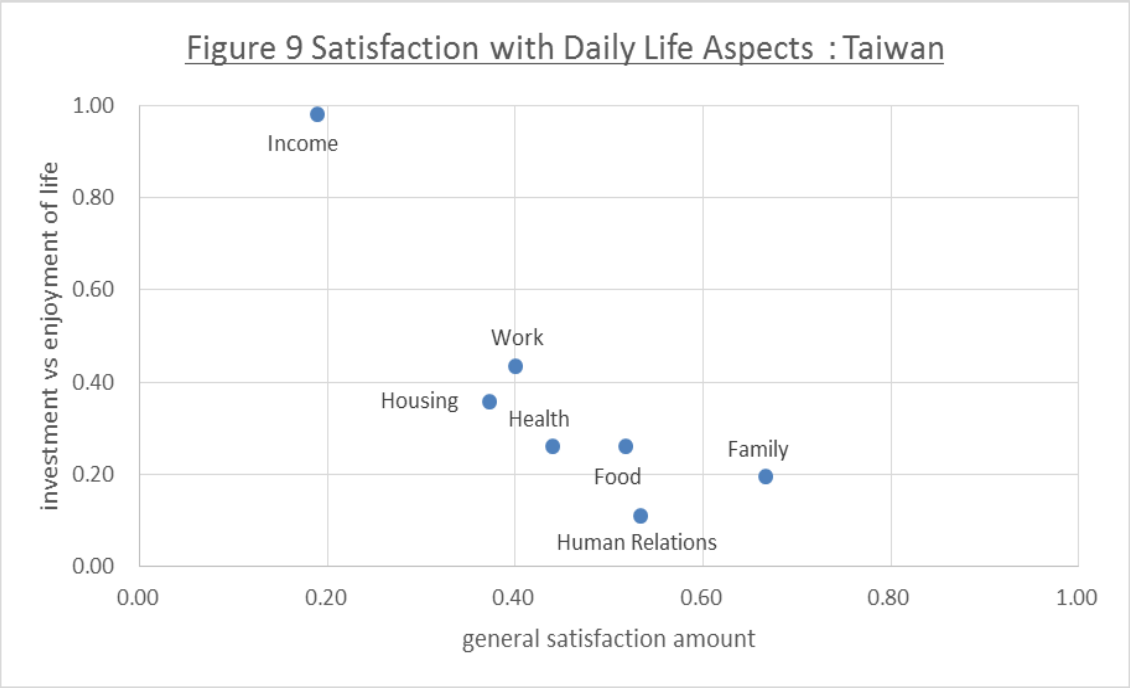
∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values	first dimensions	2.419
	second dimensions	0.932

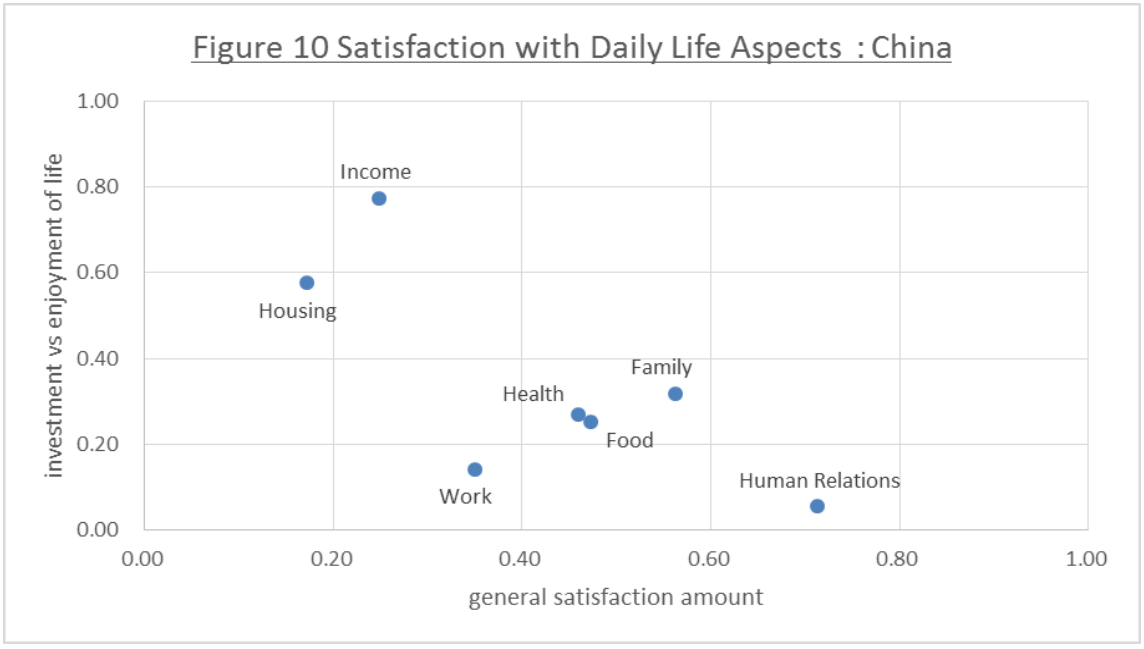


∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

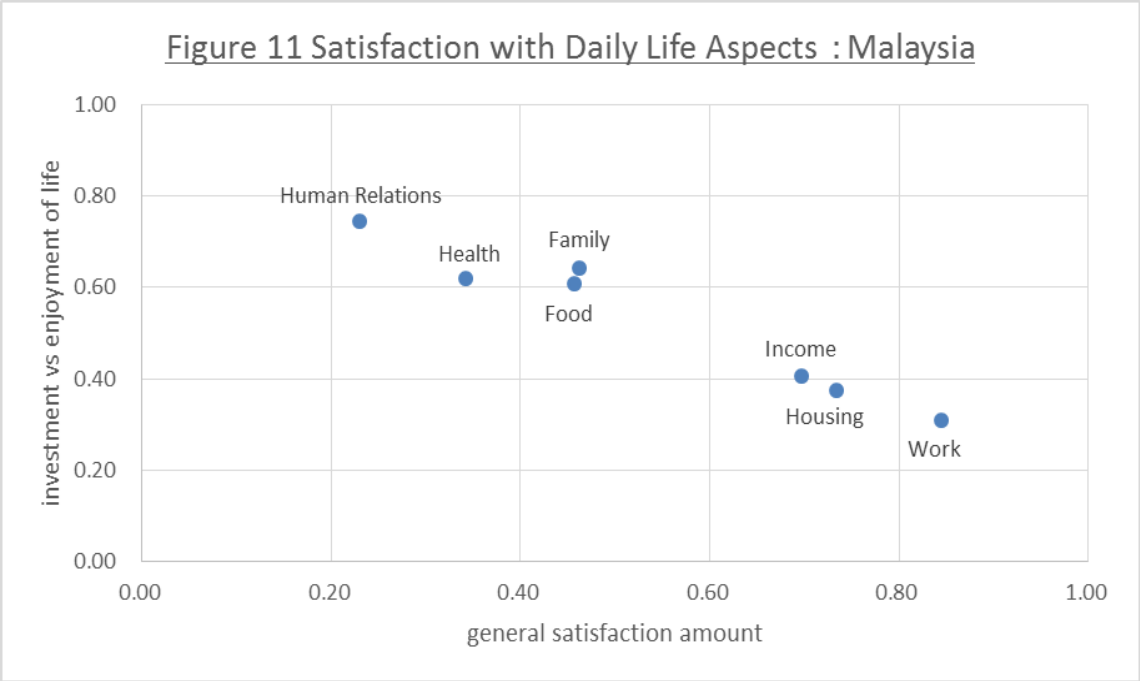
eigen values	first dimensions	3.227
	second dimensions	1.095



＊factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)
eigen values first dimensions 2.935
second dimensions 0.875

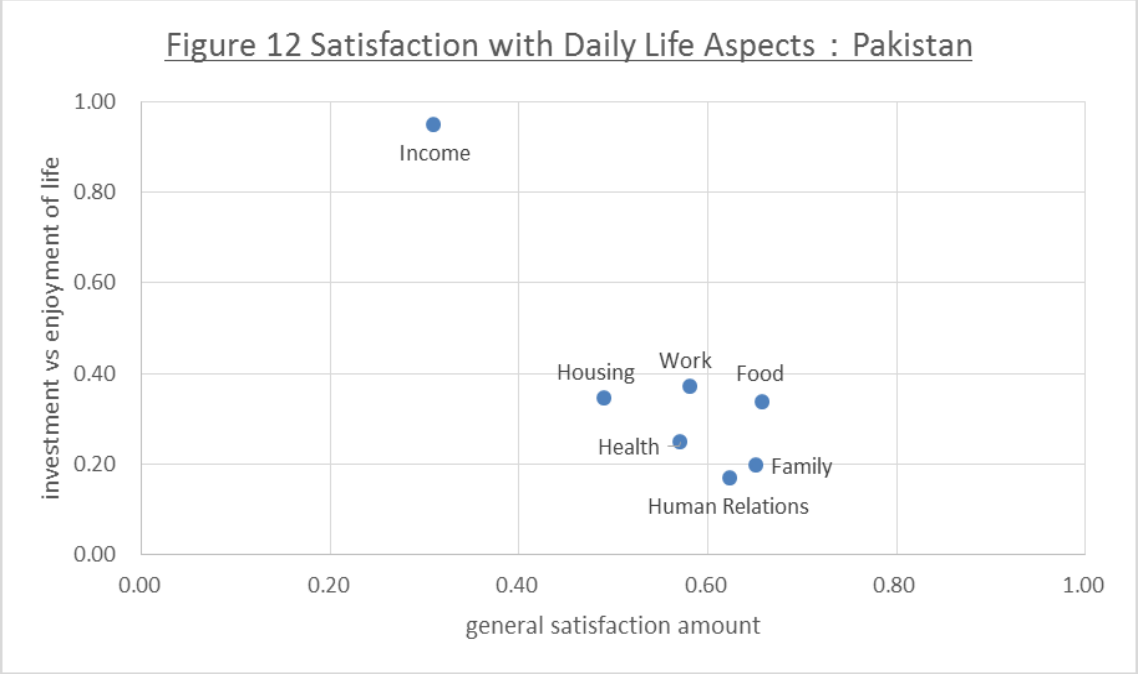


＊factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)
eigen values first dimensions 2.726
second dimensions 1.048



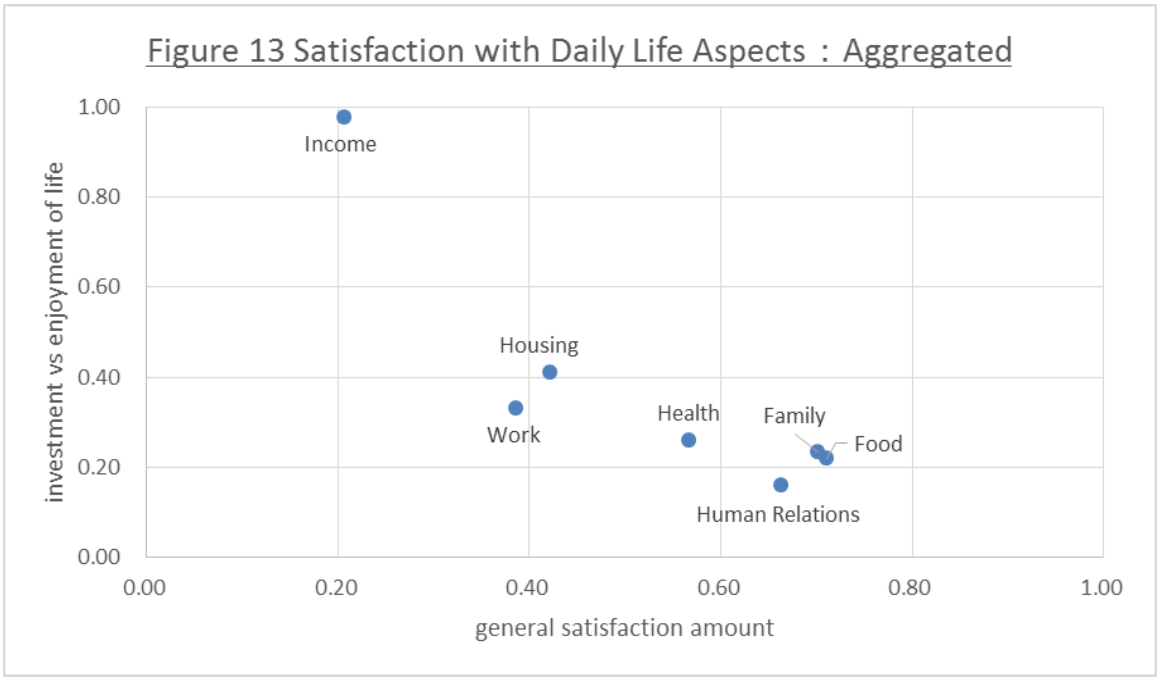
∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values first dimensions 4.359
second dimensions 0.793



∗factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values first dimensions 3.621
second dimensions 0.712



* factor analysis by maximum likelihood estimation (with varimax rotation)

eigen values	first dimensions	3.374
	second dimensions	0.882

Table 6

Appendix: Tables on Household Income, Family Life, and Human Relations as Crossed by Education and Marriage across 12 Societies

Here are the tables on Household Income, Family Life and Human Relations, three daily life aspects providing very high satisfaction across societies with some exceptions. Education and Marriage are factors that may be useful in fathoming the variance of very high satisfaction with household income, family life and human relations. Questions posed are:

(1) Differences in educational achievement explain differences in satisfaction with household income, family life and human relations.

(2) Differences in marriage status explain differences in satisfaction with household income, family life and human relations.

consolidated weighted average A cross-national tendencies

	Housing	Income	Health	Family	Food	Human relations	Work
Top 1/4	21.73	19.87	21.98	22.93	22.13	22.32	20.94
Bottom 1/4	−11.33	−15.85	−9.42	−2.78	−4.58	−1.99	−13.76
Average	5.20	2.01	6.28	10.08	8.78	10.16	3.59
Difference	30.94	32.53	28.98	24.03	24.42	21.98	30.89

Appendix:

Tables on Household Income, Family Life, and Human Relations as Crossed by Education and Marriage across 12 Societies

Here are the tables on Household Income, Family Life and Human Relations, three daily life aspects providing very high satisfaction across societies with some exceptions. Education and Marriage are factors that may be useful in fathoming the variance of very high satisfaction with household income, family life and human relations. Questions posed are:

(1) Differences in educational achievement explain differences in satisfaction with household income, family life and human relations.

(2) Differences in marriage status explain differences in satisfaction with household income, family life and human relations.

Appendix 1

Japan		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	12	35	44	25	5	121	54	48	11	7	1	121	35	61	15	8	2	121
	High school	35	165	229	109	5	543	240	224	61	14	4	543	144	313	73	12	1	543
	Professional school/technical school	11	36	69	34	1	151	82	50	13	5	1	151	39	91	17	4	0	151
	Junior college	8	33	52	25	2	120	57	46	14	3	0	120	32	70	14	4	0	120
	University/ graduate school	27	83	97	49	1	257	126	102	22	5	2	257	72	140	36	9	0	257
	NA	0	3	2	2	1	8	2	4	0	1	1	8	1	4	2	0	1	8
Total		93	355	493	244	15	1200	561	474	121	35	9	1200	323	679	157	37	4	1200
Marriage	Single	31	63	96	61	6	257	110	109	26	10	2	257	64	136	45	11	1	257
	Married	58	266	353	151	4	832	423	317	73	17	2	832	236	480	99	17	0	832
	Separated	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	3
	Divorced	0	3	18	18	0	39	13	12	9	3	2	39	5	20	7	6	1	39
	Widowed	4	23	22	13	3	65	15	32	12	4	2	65	18	38	6	2	1	65
	NA	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	4
Total		93	355	493	244	15	1200	561	474	121	35	9	1200	323	679	157	37	4	1200

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 2

South Korea		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	No formal education	0	1	5	5	0	11	1	2	5	3	0	11	3	4	3	1	0	11
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	9	38	47	18	0	112	43	49	16	4	0	112	53	48	11	0	0	112
	High school	34	123	82	38	0	277	109	126	36	6	0	277	118	128	27	3	1	277
	Professional school/technical school	17	40	41	13	0	111	45	53	13	0	0	111	47	55	9	0	0	111
	University/ graduate school	98	200	138	45	1	482	255	179	42	5	1	482	247	197	33	4	1	482
	Don't know	1	3	3	0	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	5	2	0	0	0	7
Total		159	405	316	119	1	1000	456	413	112	18	1	1000	473	434	83	8	2	1000
Marriage	Single	45	101	63	33	0	242	124	85	31	2	0	242	122	99	20	1	0	242
	Married	108	292	230	72	1	703	312	307	69	14	1	703	321	314	60	6	2	703
	Separated	3	3	7	3	0	16	8	3	5	0	0	16	10	4	2	0	0	16
	Divorced	3	8	15	10	0	36	12	16	6	2	0	36	19	15	1	1	0	36
	Widowed	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Don't know	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total		159	405	316	119	1	1000	456	413	112	18	1	1000	473	434	83	8	2	1000

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 3

Thailand		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	No formal education	4	3	2	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	9
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	23	17	14	2	0	56	33	14	5	4	0	56	42	10	4	0	0	56
	High school	18	29	11	2	0	60	35	21	3	1	0	60	26	27	6	1	0	60
	Professional school/technical school	10	31	44	4	0	89	22	57	10	0	0	89	19	58	12	0	0	89
	University/ graduate school	126	207	75	7	0	415	217	171	21	6	0	415	163	220	29	3	0	415
	Don't know	4	29	12	2	0	47	16	25	6	0	0	47	9	29	9	0	0	47
Total		185	316	158	17	0	676	332	288	45	11	0	676	268	344	60	4	0	676
Marriage	Single	88	159	72	9	0	328	156	144	22	6	0	328	118	180	27	3	0	328
	Married	85	143	70	8	0	306	153	131	17	5	0	306	133	143	29	1	0	306
	Separated	5	11	9	0	0	25	13	8	4	0	0	25	9	16	0	0	0	25
	Divorced	4	3	6	0	0	13	6	5	2	0	0	13	4	5	4	0	0	13
	Widowed	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		185	316	158	17	0	676	332	288	45	11	0	676	268	344	60	4	0	676

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 4

Hong Kong		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	Primary or below	32	75	33	11	18	169	59	91	12	2	7	171	61	88	10	3	7	169
	Secondary	48	253	97	46	31	475	110	321	35	11	3	480	128	296	34	8	12	478
	Tertiary or above	47	228	67	15	12	369	90	251	22	2	5	370	108	241	16	3	1	369
Total		127	556	197	72	61	1013	259	663	69	15	15	1021	297	625	60	14	20	1016
Marriage	Single	26	131	66	15	9	247	57	166	18	4	1	246	67	161	15	3	0	246
	Married	89	383	117	51	41	681	173	457	43	6	8	687	197	428	36	9	13	683
	Divorced/separated /widowed	11	39	14	7	12	83	27	39	7	5	6	84	30	36	9	2	7	84
Total		126	553	197	73	62	1011	257	662	68	15	15	1017	294	625	60	14	20	1013

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 5

Macao		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**
Education	No formal education	1	12	2	2	0	17	3	15	0	1	0	19	4	11	2	1	0	18
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	8	122	33	17	0	180	32	145	18	7	0	202	28	131	24	3	0	186
	High school	11	97	36	10	0	154	25	114	16	1	0	156	25	115	13	0	0	153
	Professional school/technical school	1	23	2	5	0	31	4	21	2	3	0	30	3	20	6	0	0	29
	University/ graduate school	12	119	29	7	0	167	28	124	13	6	0	171	19	138	12	1	0	170
Total		33	373	102	41	0	549	92	419	49	18	0	578	79	415	57	5	0	556
Marriage	Single	8	119	33	10	0	170	26	130	13	7	0	176	20	136	15	2	0	173
	Married	24	242	66	27	0	359	65	271	32	10	0	378	57	263	40	4	0	364
	Divorced/separated	0	6	1	3	0	10	0	7	2	2	0	11	1	6	2	0	0	9
	Widowed	0	6	1	2	0	9	1	9	1	1	0	12	1	6	1	0	0	8
Total		32	373	101	42	0	548	92	417	48	20	0	577	79	411	58	6	0	554

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 6

Philippines		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	No formal education	164	133	89	89	0	475	253	89	133	0	0	475	342	44	89	0	0	475
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	7901	9374	4188	3279	0	24742	14253	7581	1949	932	27	24742	13808	8570	1888	360	114	24740
	High school	5311	6835	3427	1952	0	17525	10955	5070	847	627	27	17526	10310	6043	976	196	0	17525
	Professional school/technical school	2476	3509	2211	885	38	9119	5498	2731	780	110	0	9119	5400	3007	587	125	0	9119
	University/ graduate school	2668	2479	1052	796	0	6995	4356	2356	120	164	0	6996	4630	2267	72	27	0	6996
Total		18520	22330	10967	7001	38	58856	35315	17827	3829	1833	54	58858	34490	19931	3612	708	114	58855
Marriage	Single	2200	3537	1231	1124	38	8130	5154	2208	261	453	55	8131	4913	2804	386	0	27	8130
	Married	13148	15252	8700	5184	0	42284	25413	12925	2927	1019	0	42284	24652	14099	2951	582	0	42284
	Divorced/separated	1165	1264	462	240	0	3131	1683	1102	274	72	0	3131	1717	1255	158	0	0	3130
	Widowed	2008	2276	573	453	0	5310	3065	1590	367	289	0	5311	3207	1774	116	126	87	5310
Total		18521	22329	10966	7001	38	58855	35315	17825	3829	1833	55	58857	34489	19932	3611	708	114	58854

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 7

India		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**
Education	No formal education	72	87	12	15	3	189	108	60	15	5	1	189	77	64	11	34	3	189
	Elementary school	46	32	8	9	1	96	64	22	3	5	2	96	65	21	2	6	2	96
	High/secondary school	157	92	29	61	3	342	237	76	8	17	4	342	214	82	12	28	6	342
	University	108	118	14	45	2	287	200	70	9	6	2	287	161	97	6	19	4	287
	Graduate school	85	97	15	24	1	222	168	44	5	4	1	222	118	82	8	11	3	222
Total		468	426	78	154	10	1136	777	272	40	37	10	1136	635	346	39	98	18	1136
Marriage	Single	91	92	11	53	1	248	160	57	10	17	4	248	140	81	8	16	3	248
	Married	285	221	50	82	6	644	460	152	12	16	4	644	384	185	18	46	11	644
	Divorced/separated	0	4	0	1	0	5	3	1	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	1	5
	Widowed	2	3	0	2	0	7	2	1	1	3	0	7	3	2	0	2	0	7
	NA	90	106	17	16	3	232	152	61	17	1	1	232	104	78	13	34	3	232
Total		468	426	78	154	10	1136	777	272	40	37	10	1136	635	346	39	98	18	1136

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 8

Myanmar		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	No formal education	2	5	8	3	0	18	1	9	4	4	0	18	2	9	6	1	0	18
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	1	7	6	1	0	15	4	4	4	3	0	15	3	7	4	1	0	15
	High school	13	46	14	7	0	80	36	31	9	4	0	80	18	46	14	1	1	80
	Professional school/technical school	28	46	9	2	0	85	40	32	12	1	0	85	25	52	8	0	0	85
	University/ graduate school	47	98	42	4	0	191	108	58	22	2	0	190	64	101	25	1	0	191
	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		91	202	79	17	0	389	190	134	51	14	0	389	113	215	57	4	1	390
Marriage	Single	34	83	36	11	0	164	77	56	22	9	0	164	50	85	26	3	1	165
	Married	50	113	45	8	0	216	105	75	29	7	0	216	60	122	31	3	0	216
	Divorced/separated	1	4	2	2	0	9	5	3	1	0	0	9	3	5	1	0	0	9
	Widowed	5	9	1	1	0	16	11	4	0	1	0	16	5	10	1	0	0	16
	Other	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		91	210	84	22	0	407	199	138	53	17	0	407	119	223	59	6	1	408

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 9

Taiwan		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	Junior high school	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	High school or vocational school	0	19	23	7	0	49	3	36	8	2	0	49	1	34	12	2	0	49
	Technical college	1	30	41	9	0	81	3	63	15	0	0	81	2	62	17	0	0	81
	University	3	102	130	39	0	274	22	172	71	9	0	274	9	179	80	6	0	274
	MA	3	83	84	13	0	183	23	120	35	5	0	183	15	125	42	1	0	183
	PhD/Doctor	0	7	5	2	0	14	2	12	0	0	0	14	0	11	3	0	0	14
	NA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		7	242	283	71	0	603	53	404	130	16	0	603	27	413	154	9	0	603
Marriage	Single	4	116	163	47	0	330	32	210	76	12	0	330	20	214	89	7	0	330
	Married	3	120	107	20	0	250	21	181	45	3	0	250	6	182	60	2	0	250
	Divorced	0	6	5	2	0	13	0	7	5	1	0	13	1	9	3	0	0	13
	Separated	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Widowed	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Cohabit without legally marrying	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
	NA	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	3
Total		7	242	283	71	0	603	53	404	130	16	0	603	27	413	154	9	0	603

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 10

China		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**Total**
Education	No formal education	2	4	5	2	0	13	2	9	2	0	0	13	3	10	0	0	0	13
	Elementary school or less	3	16	7	4	1	31	6	18	4	2	1	31	5	22	1	2	1	31
	Junior high school/middle school	9	49	17	15	7	97	18	67	9	1	2	97	14	67	11	3	2	97
	High school	5	74	39	9	6	133	25	96	8	3	1	133	25	96	9	2	1	133
	Junior college	8	69	22	6	5	110	31	75	3	0	1	110	27	75	4	2	2	110
	University	21	114	27	4	9	175	40	124	5	0	6	175	37	118	10	3	7	175
	Graduate school	3	22	7	0	1	33	6	25	1	0	1	33	7	24	2	0	0	33
	Doctor	0	4	2	1	0	7	2	4	1	0	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	7
	Don't know	2	4	1	0	0	7	1	5	1	0	0	7	2	4	0	1	0	7
Total		53	356	127	41	29	606	131	423	34	6	12	606	121	422	37	13	13	606
Marriage	Single	29	66	6	2	3	106	29	66	6	2	3	106	22	72	9	3	0	106
	Married	98	342	25	4	6	475	98	342	25	4	6	475	95	336	26	8	10	475
	Divorced/ separated	1	0	2	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	1	4
	Bereavement	3	12	0	0	2	17	3	12	0	0	2	17	4	10	1	1	1	17
	Don't know	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	4
Total		131	423	34	6	12	606	131	423	34	6	12	606	121	422	37	13	13	606

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 11

Malaysia		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	No formal education	3	5	3	3	0	14	5	4	2	3	0	14	7	3	2	2	0	14
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	8	16	11	2	0	37	8	17	10	2	0	37	10	20	5	2	0	37
	High school	89	237	103	48	2	479	115	268	74	19	3	479	160	233	70	14	2	479
	Professional school/technical school	66	226	78	14	3	387	113	192	69	10	3	387	115	214	45	10	3	387
	University/ graduate school	46	123	40	13	3	225	64	104	41	12	4	225	69	120	27	6	3	225
	Don't know	9	26	7	5	3	50	11	21	13	2	3	50	14	25	4	4	3	50
Total		221	633	242	85	11	1192	316	606	209	48	13	1192	375	615	153	38	11	1192
Marriage	Single	33	162	73	18	5	291	59	157	56	13	6	291	76	166	34	10	5	291
	Married	170	421	136	55	3	785	238	391	123	27	6	785	267	392	99	22	5	785
	Divorced/separated	6	10	15	1	0	32	7	12	11	2	0	32	8	15	8	1	0	32
	Widowed	8	32	15	11	1	67	10	37	14	5	1	67	22	29	11	4	1	67
	Don't know	4	8	3	0	2	17	2	9	5	1	0	17	2	13	1	1	0	17
Total		221	633	242	85	11	1192	316	606	209	48	13	1192	375	615	153	38	11	1192

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Appendix 12

Pakistan		Household income						Family life						Human relations					
		1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total	1	2	3	4	0	Total
Education	No formal education	239	241	89	12	0	581	254	255	72	1	0	582	186	300	88	6	0	580
	Elementary school/junior high school/middle school	497	589	209	32	0	1327	472	646	197	11	0	1326	340	670	289	28	0	1327
	High school	103	157	35	12	0	307	96	166	42	3	1	308	64	152	83	8	0	307
	Professional school/technical school	8	2	0	0	0	10	8	2	0	0	0	10	8	3	0	0	0	11
	University/ graduate school	163	142	49	11	1	366	160	159	41	5	0	365	119	165	75	6	1	366
	NA	1	6	1	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	0	8
Total		1011	1137	383	67	1	2599	996	1230	352	20	1	2599	723	1292	535	48	1	2599
Marriage	Single	110	143	78	20	0	351	109	180	59	2	0	350	92	189	54	15	1	351
	Married	834	933	292	45	0	2104	849	972	267	16	0	2104	608	1050	413	33	0	2104
	Divorced/separated /widowed	7	21	11	2	0	41	13	15	11	1	0	40	7	22	11	1	0	41
	NA	61	41	3	1	0	106	23	64	16	1	0	104	17	31	57	0	0	105
Total		1012	1138	384	68	0	2602	994	1231	353	20	0	2598	724	1292	535	49	1	2601

Note: (1) Satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Dissatisfied (0) No answer

Biographical Notes

Takashi Inoguchi is Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo and President, University of Niigata Prefecture. He is also former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations assigned to The United Nations University Headquarters. He has B.A. and M.A. degrees from University of Tokyo and a Ph.D. from MIT. He has published numerous books and articles on a broad range of subjects. For the last decade he has executed large scale random sampled nation-wide surveys in all the Asian countries and societies (i.e., in East, Southeast, South and Central Asia, except for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Timor Leste) focusing on quality of life and well-being with 60 thousand respondents and 6 million observations. From this AsiaBarometer project he has published with co-author Seiji Fujii, The Quality of Life in Asia: A Comparison of Quality of Life in 29 Asian Countries and Societies (Springer, 2012). With Doh Chull Shin, coedited The Quality of Life in Asia (Springer 2010), coedited with Miguel Basanez et al, Values and Lifestyle in Urban Asia (SigloXXI Editores, 2005), and other there volumes of the AsiaBarometer (Akashi Shoten, 2001, 2008, 2009). On Japan and international affairs, he has published, among others, The Political Economy of Japan (Stanford University Press, 1988, coedited with Daniel Okimoto), American Democracy Promotion (Oxford University Press, 2000, coedited with Michael Cox and G. John Ikenberry), Japanese Politics Today (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), and The U.S.-Japan Security Alliance (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011). Dr. Inoguchi is a member of the Science Council of Japan, Founding Editor of Japanese Journal of Political Science (Cambridge University Press) and Journal of International Relations of the Asia Pacific (Oxford University Press). Of late, he is editor of Asian Journal of Political Opinion Research (open access journal). He also is Director of the AsiaBarometer Project and is Chairman of the Asian Consortium for Political Research. Based on Google Scholar Impact Indices, his total citations count (up to November 11, 2013) is 2,164; his h-index is 24, and his i10 index is 59.

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