

FACTORING HAPPINESS INTO URBAN PLANNING

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STRUCTURE:

1. What We Think We Know About Happiness and Necessary Conditions

2. Seattle Area Happiness Initiative

3. How Research Findings May Be Applied to Urban Planning

Aristotle: "Happiness is the meaning and purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence."

U.S. Declaration of Independence: "...unalienable rights ... life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness...."

SOME DEFINITIONS OF HAPPINESS:

- How people subjectively evaluate their lives
- Satisfaction with life, relationships, setting, etc.
- Positive and negative emotions
- Meaning including job satisfaction
- Deep engagement with activities pursued
- Confidence and resilience

Each definition assumes basic material needs are being met

How to weight / assess relative contribution?

How to measure wellbeing?

But – competence levels (eg. IQ) and Gross Domestic Product confront similar challenges

- Considerable recent empirical work at developing an understanding and creditable metrics
- Role of positive psychology

- Some factors are age-specific
- Some factors operate throughout life

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HAPPINESS THROUGHOUT LIFE --- FOUR CATEGORIES

1. Health

- Increasing self-reported ill health
- Public sector responses to drug use, obesity, smoking
- Access to affordable health care

2. Arts and Culture – personal engagement contributes to:

- Self expression
- Mindfulness
- Sense of accomplishment, competence
- Social networks

3. Environment – settings in which people live and work

- Exposure to nature and vegetation
- Minimal air and noise pollution
- Environmental conservation
- Community gardening
- Visual pleasure and excitement

- 4. Community sense of belonging
- Social contacts / networks
- Positive social context norms,
 familiarity
- Low crime, fear of crime
- Agency in shaping environment

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO HAPPINESS AT VARIOUS LIFE STAGES:

Childhood and Family — eg. Child care

Youth and Education – eg. Problem solving skills

Working Years – eg. Life-work balance

Older Age – eg. Social connectedness, independence

... Happiness as "U-Shaped curve" by age

SEATTLE AREA HAPPINESS INITIATIVE

- Initiative of Sustainable Seattle
- From 2011, with Take Back Your Time
- Modeled on Bhutan / Victoria, BC efforts to replace GDP with <u>Gross Domestic Happiness</u>

- First Phase: Survey of factors and their ranking (rating?)
- Second Phase: Identify and assess domains (groups of factors) influencing happiness
- Broad Participation: 500 responses initially
- Seattle City Council endorses / commits to use results in decision making

10 HAPPINESS DOMAINS

- 1. Mental Wellbeing: optimism, positivity, purpose, sense of accomplishment
- 2. Material Wellbeing: financial security, meeting basic needs
- 3. Work: productivity, achievement, autonomy, sense of fair payment for services
- 4. Time Balance: sufficiency of time to complete tasks, leisure time, enjoyment of activities
- 5. Community: volunteer time, safety, trust in strangers
- 6. Social Support: family and friends, feeling lonely, cared for or loved

- 7. Health: energy levels, performance of everyday activities, exercise
- 8. Governance: confidence in government, involvement, influence
- 9. Environment: access to nature, pollution, conservation and preservation efforts
- 10. Education, Arts & Culture: access, participation and spectatorship in sports and cultural activities.

Plus: "Overall Satisfaction With Life"

Revised Survey (Happiness Alliance)

- Five-point Likert Scale
- 25,500 respondents, non-random
- Reported average: scale of 0 100

- Seattle initiative used as pilot for other communities
- Domains as organizing device highlights complexity of dealing with happiness
- Design of valid metrics still work in progress
- Early form of humanistic substitute for GDP ... a misleading economic measurement that says little about wellbeing

APPLICATIONS OF HAPPINESS RESEARCH IN URBAN PLANNING

Some ways ... not yet a model or valid metrics

Planning focuses on physical features of the city and its infrastructures

-Thus Environmental Domain is important area of contribution

1. ENVIRONMENTAL DOMAIN

- Environmental quality: noise, air quality, vibration, odor especially with denser developments
- Reducing time spent commuting (and walkable communities)
- Urban design for aesthetic pleasure
- Greenery and natural areas
- Public art
- Way-finding
- Inclusionary zoning

2. COMMUNITY DOMAIN

- Social gathering places community centers, business districts, "third places"
- Traffic calming green streets, complete streets
- Foster neighborhood organizations localized planning committees
- Avoid displacement
- Etc.

3. HEALTH DOMAIN

- Infrastructure for walking, biking, outdoor sports and exercise
- Personal security visibly open, safe routes to schools, good lighting
- Eliminate "food deserts", foster farmers' markets
- Community gardens
- Access to health services

4. GOVERNANCE DOMAIN

- Direct engagement in planning process
- Political voice contributing to self determination, sense of effectiveness
- Active outreach inclusive of all groups
- Develop socio-political competence
- Constituency building, ownership of plans and results

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- Subjective sense of happiness important
- Range of recent definitions of happiness
- Progress in identification of factors / domains contributing to happiness
- Seattle Area Happiness Initiative a start at assessing, raising as issue, GDH vs. GDP
- Application of this intelligence to urban planning complements current practices — contributions to social welfare
- Developing metrics of happiness and weights on factors are works in progress

A major purpose of this inquiry:

To cause happiness to become a major, explicit end of urban planning.

Thank You