

APPENDIX 3
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
2022

i.e., Supplemental material for:

CHAPTER 3,
TRENDS IN CONCEPTIONS OF PROGRESS AND
WELLBEING

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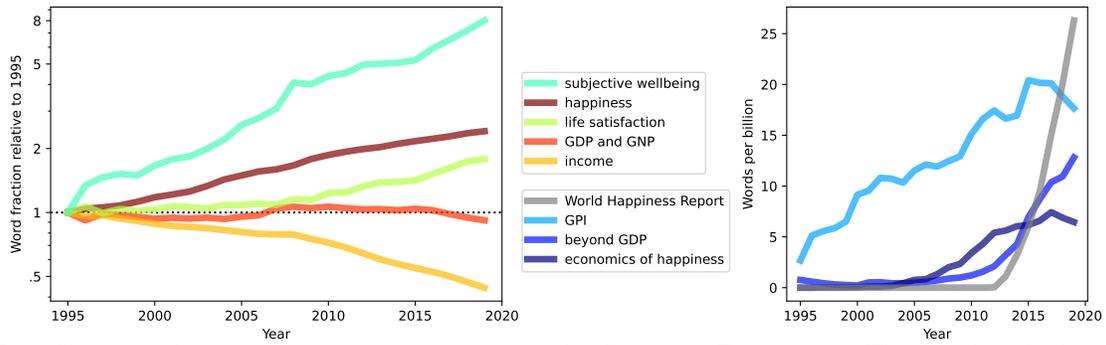


Fig. S1. An alternative version of some trends shown in Figure 3.1. The left-hand plot shows growth or decline in the relative incidence of “happiness” and other phrases since 1995. The horizontal dashed line shows, for reference, the trajectory of a hypothetical phrase with a constant rate of usage per million words in all books. The vertical scale is logarithmically spaced and shows the rate (incidence per million words) scaled to the 1995 value for each phrase. The plot on the right contains four phrases with no use in 1995 or a particularly small incidence in absolute terms, and it shows frequency per billion words.

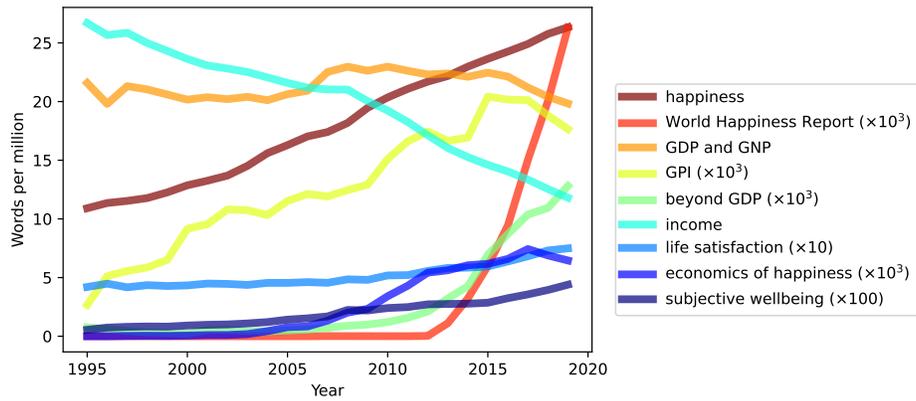


Fig. S2. Another alternative version of some trends shown in Figure 3.1, combined into a single axis. For visibility in the plot, some frequencies are scaled up, as noted in the legend for each line.

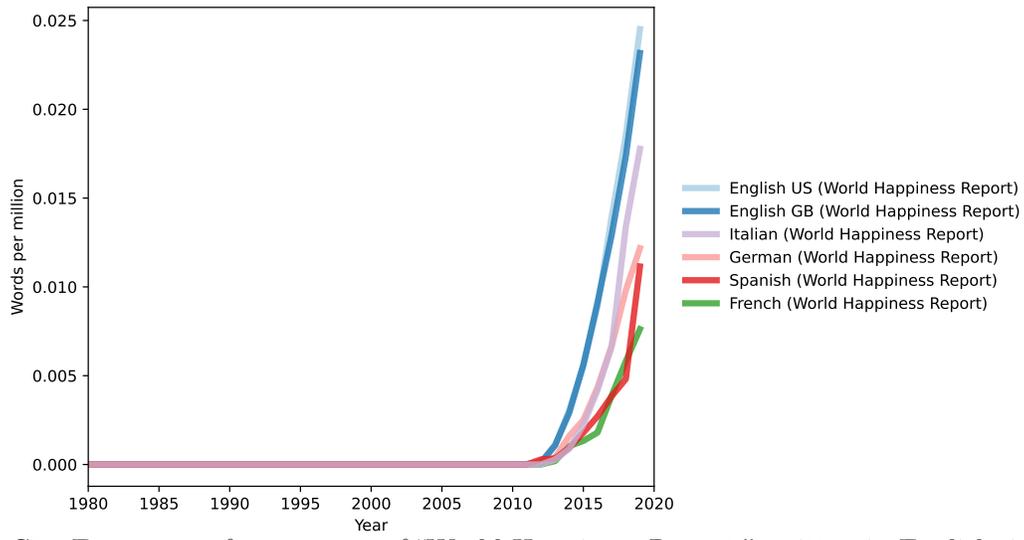


Fig. S3. Frequency of occurrence of “World Happiness Report,” written in English, in the text of books in different languages. The annual *World Happiness Report* was first published in 2012.

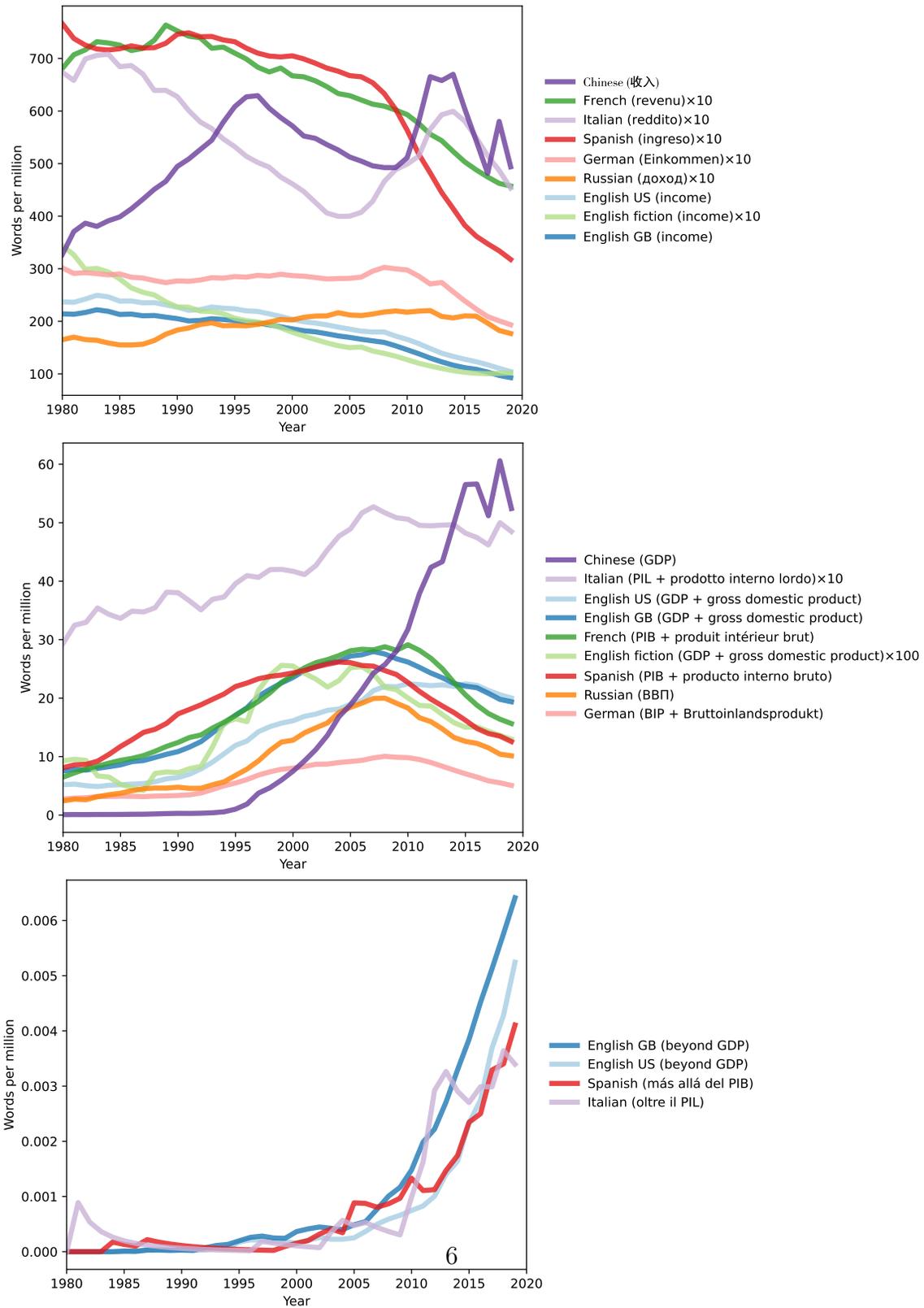


Fig. S4. Frequency of occurrence of “income” and “beyond GDP” across languages

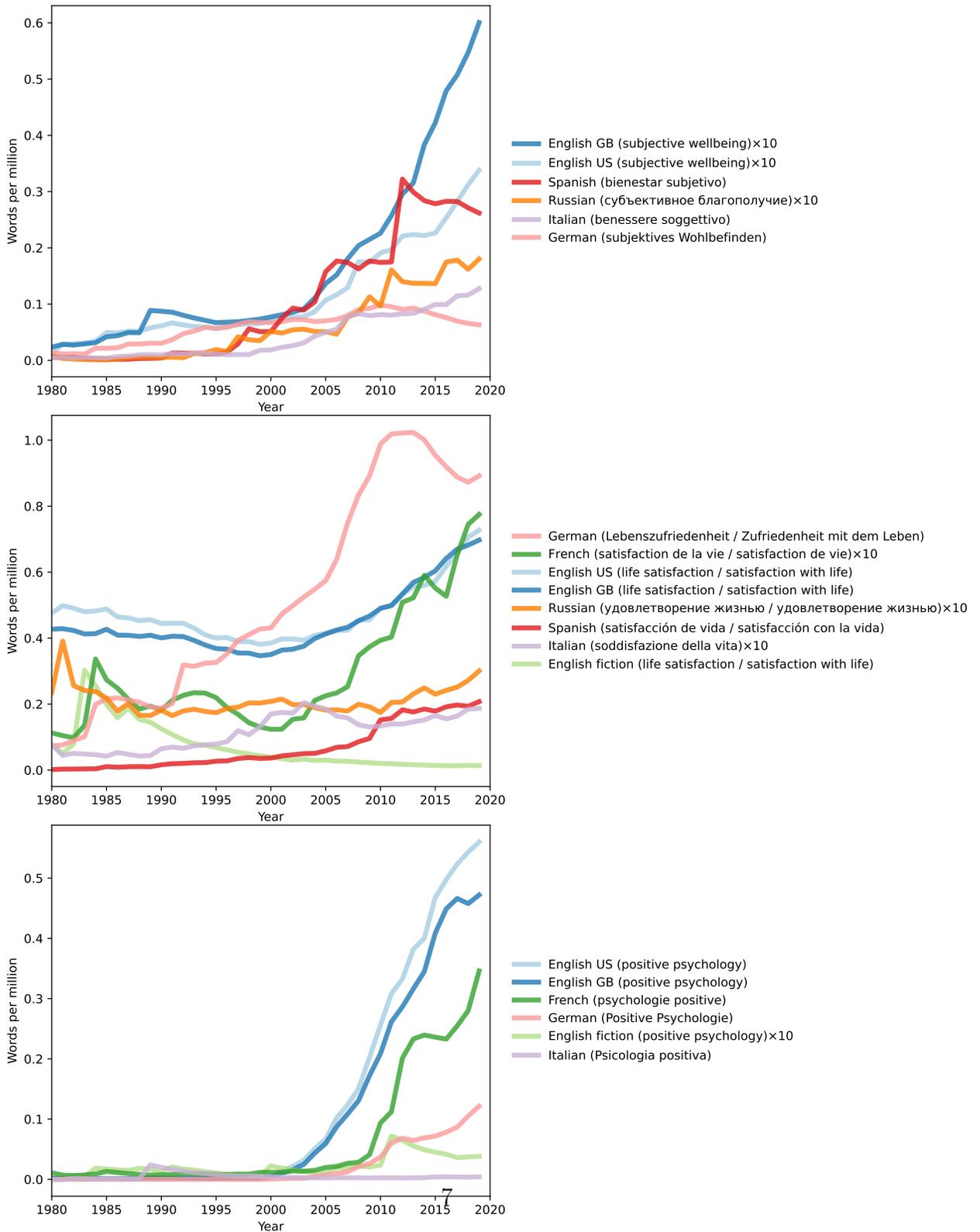


Fig. S5. Frequency of occurrence of “subjective wellbeing,” “life satisfaction,” and “positive psychology” across languages

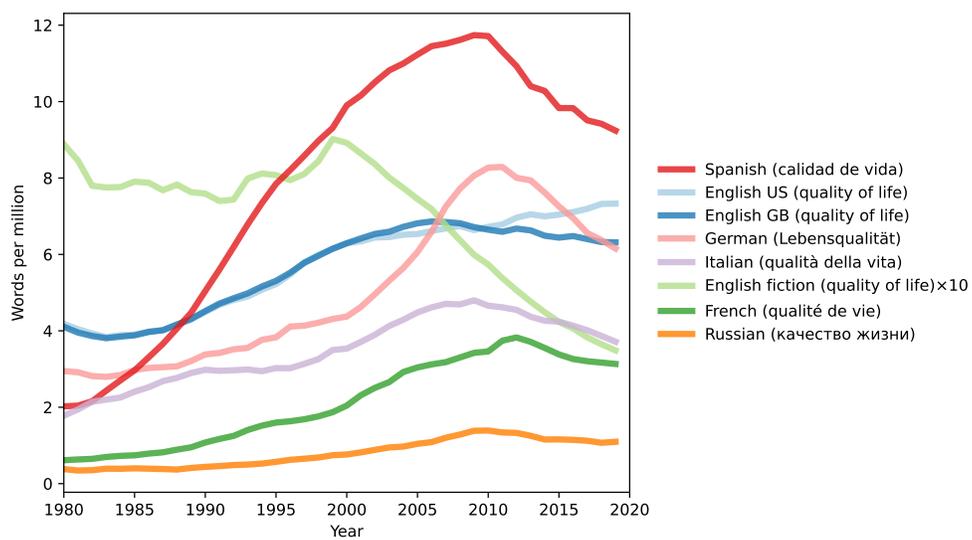


Fig. S6. Frequency of occurrence of “quality of life” across languages.

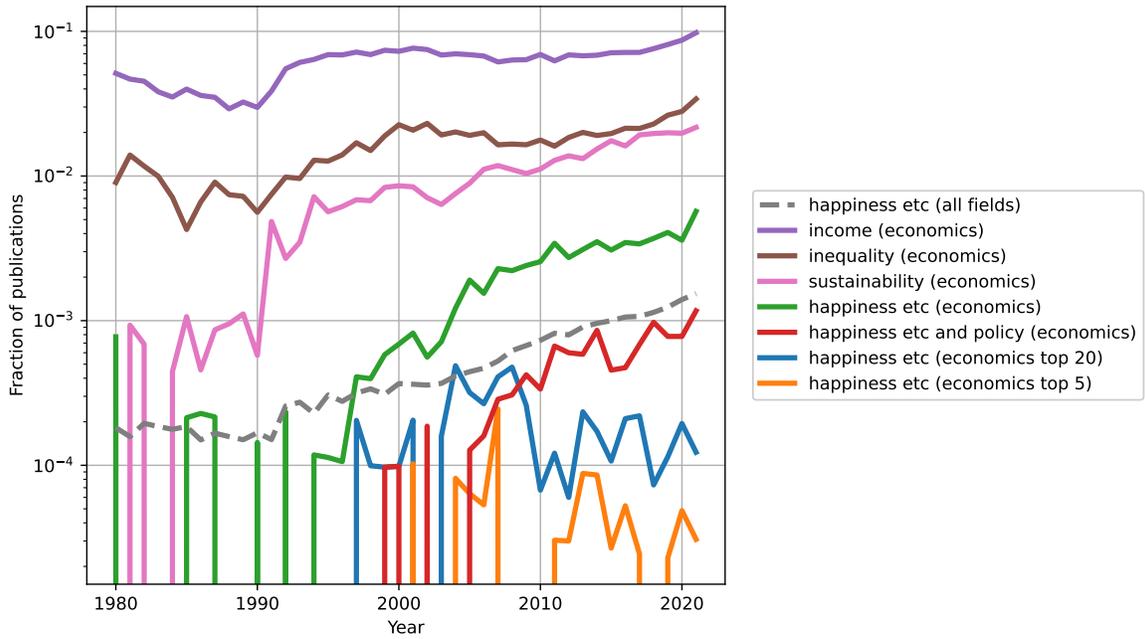


Fig. S7. Trends in economics journal articles. As in Figure 3.4, the plot shows the prevalence of journal articles whose title or abstract contains terms shown in the legend. “Happiness etc” refers to any of “happiness”, “life satisfaction,” “satisfaction with life”, or “subjective well(-)being.” The dashed line shows the relative growth of these terms among all journal articles, while the other lines are specific to journals in the field of economics, as classified by Web of Science.

	Country	Happiness research papers (economics)	
		2020-2021	Since 1970
1	USA	92	557
2	United Kingdom	52	382
3	China	49	137
4	Germany	38	307
5	Australia	30	181
6	Italy	24	140
7	Netherlands	21	108
8	Russia	16	52
9	France	15	109
10	Spain	15	72
11	Turkey	14	41
12	Japan	10	58
13	India	9	18
14	Canada	9	67
15	South Korea	9	31
16	Slovakia	9	23
17	New Zealand	8	27
18	Ireland	8	19
19	Poland	8	32
20	Taiwan	8	29

Table S1. Happiness-related research publications by country. The table shows counts of research articles classified by Web of Science as economics-related and containing in the title or abstract the terms described in the text. Only the most prolific 20 countries according to total number of publications are shown.

	Country	Authorship per 10 ⁶ pop'n	
		2020-2021	Since 1970
1	Luxembourg	11.1	34.8
2	Iceland	2.7	5.5
3	Slovakia	1.6	4.2
4	Montenegro	1.6	1.6
5	Ireland	1.6	3.8
6	New Zealand	1.6	5.3
7	Slovenia	1.4	4.3
8	Bhutan	1.3	2.6
9	Singapore	1.2	3.7
10	Netherlands	1.2	6.2
11	Australia	1.2	7.0
12	Lithuania	1.1	5.0
13	Croatia	1.0	4.7
14	Norway	0.9	2.2
15	Finland	0.9	2.7
16	United Kingdom	0.8	5.7
17	Sweden	0.8	4.2
18	Denmark	0.7	4.6
19	Czech Republic	0.7	2.6
20	Switzerland	0.6	9.7

Table S2. Rates of happiness-related research publication in economics by country. The table shows authorship per million inhabitants. Research articles are those classified by Web of Science as economics-related and containing in the title or abstract the terms described in the text. Only the most prolific 20 countries according to publications per inhabitant are shown.

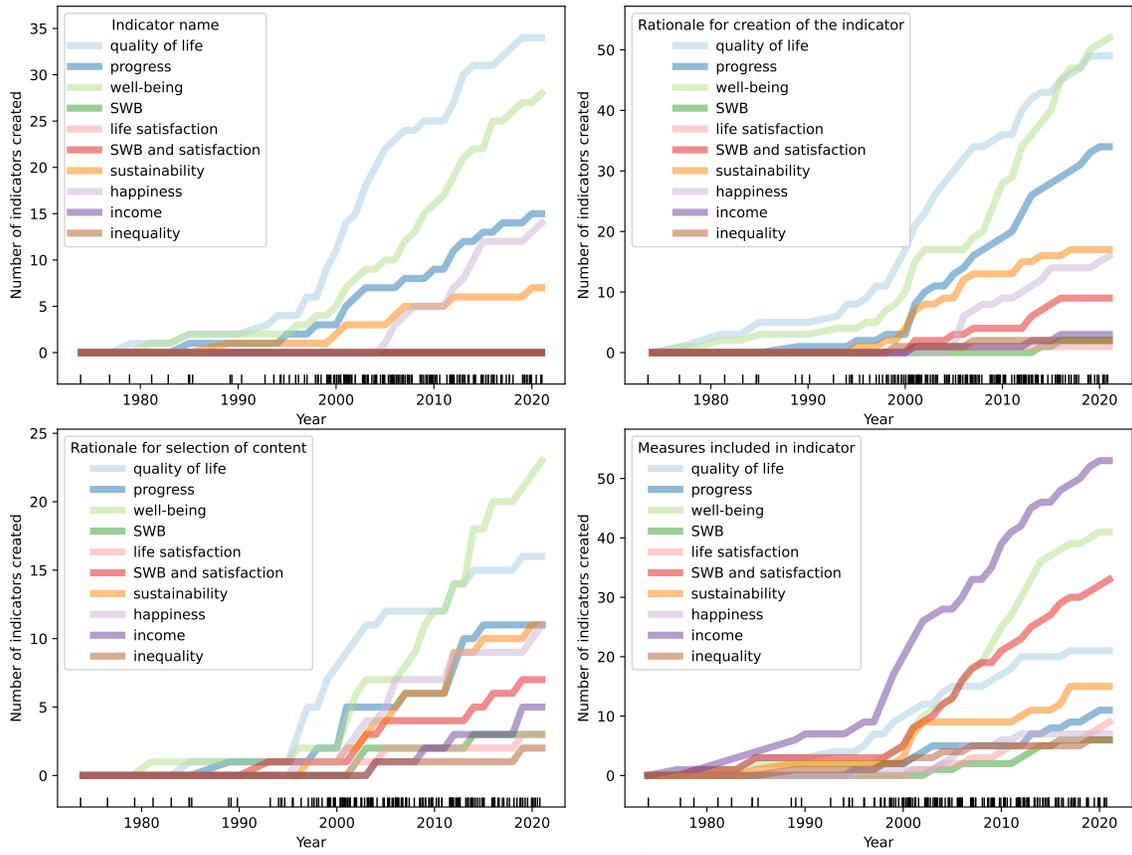


Fig. S8. Word and phrase content in indicators of progress and wellbeing

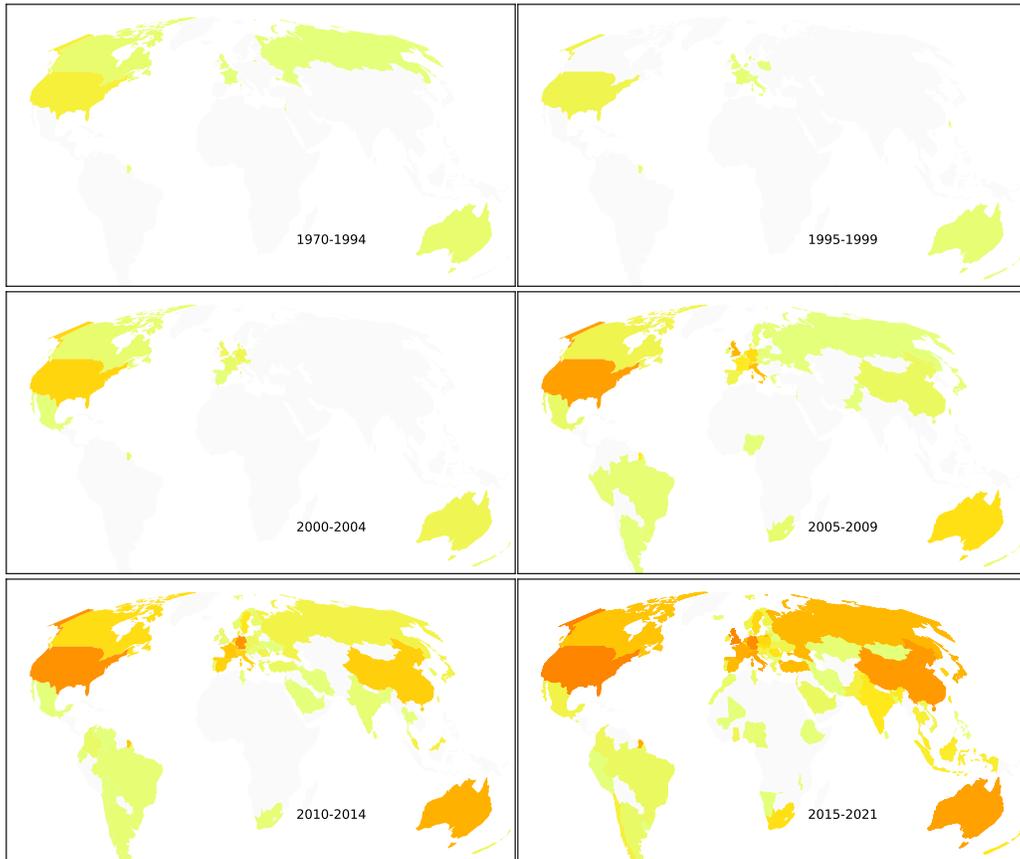


Fig. S9. Absolute counts of authorship in academic research on happiness

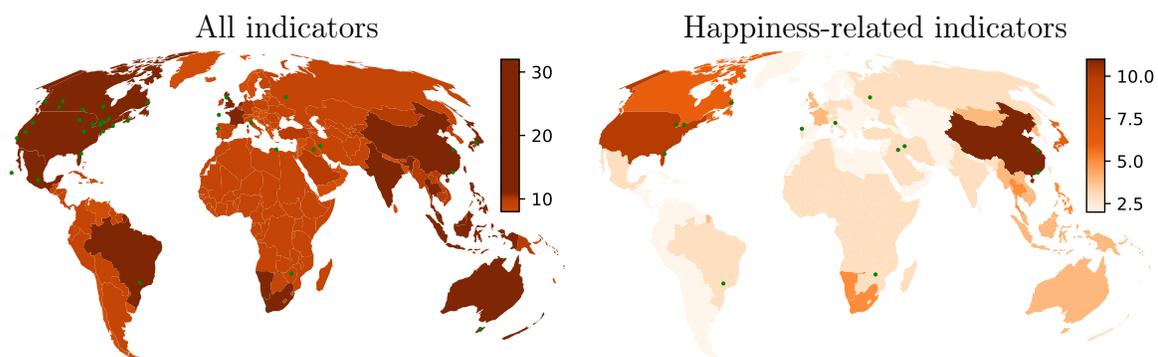


Fig. S10. Locations of indicators in the MPWB database. Green dots show indicators associated with a local community or city. Shaded colors show the number of indicators covering each country.



Fig. S11. Geography and designer-type for indicators in the MPWB database

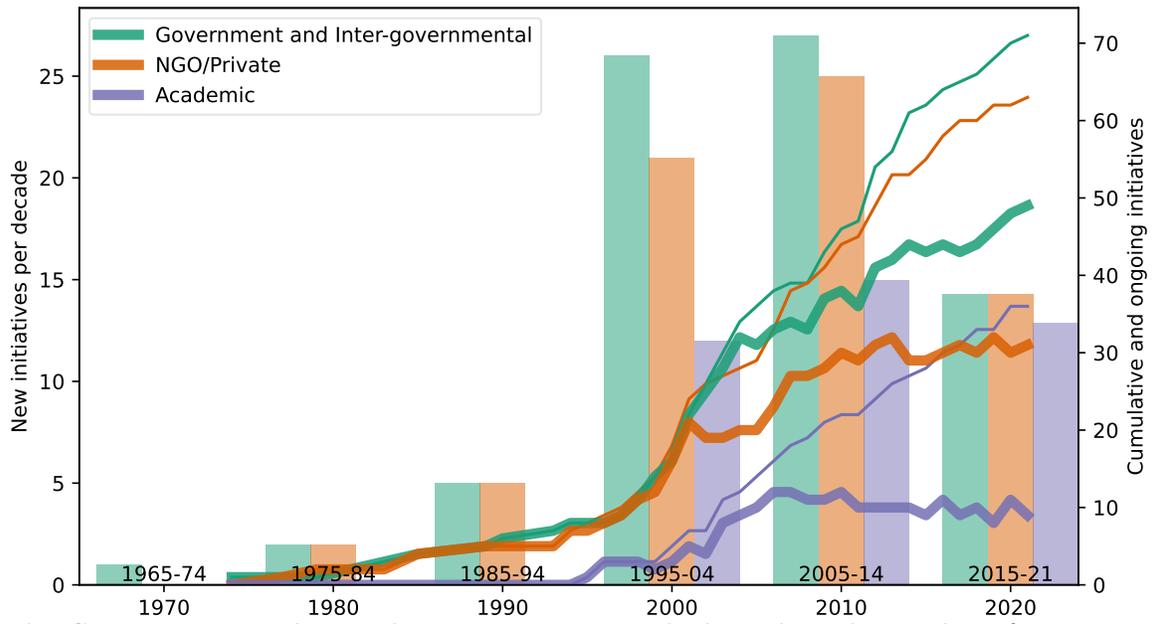


Fig. S12. Progress indicator designers over time. The bars show the number of newly-designed indicators in each category in each ten-year period. The thicker lines show the number of indicators still being used or updated over time, and the thin lines show the total number ever created.

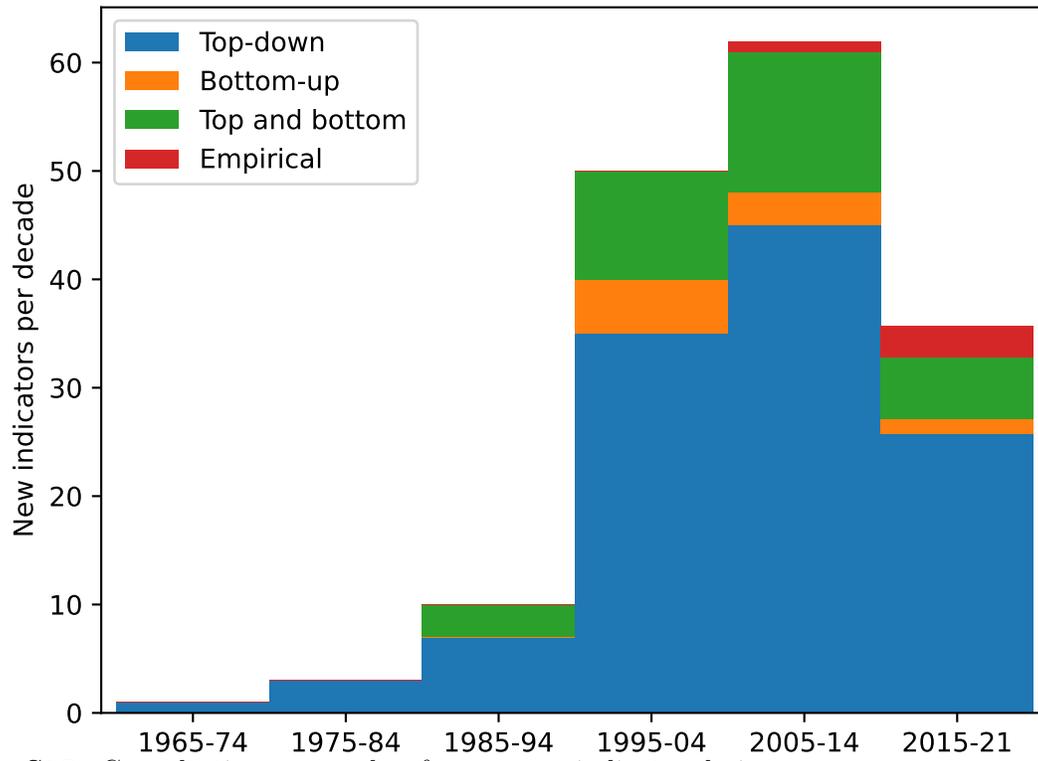


Fig. S13. Consultation approaches for progress indicator design

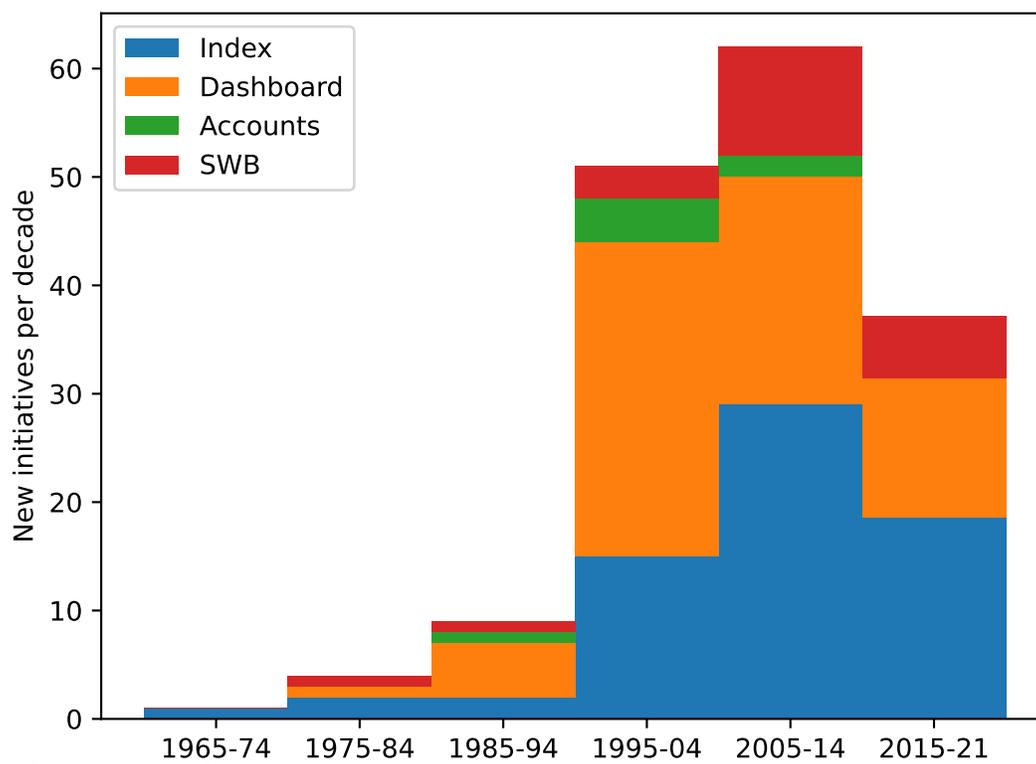
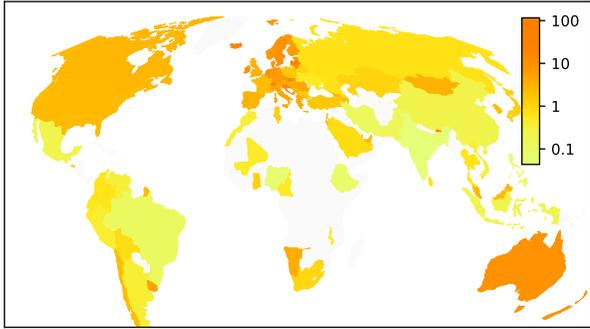
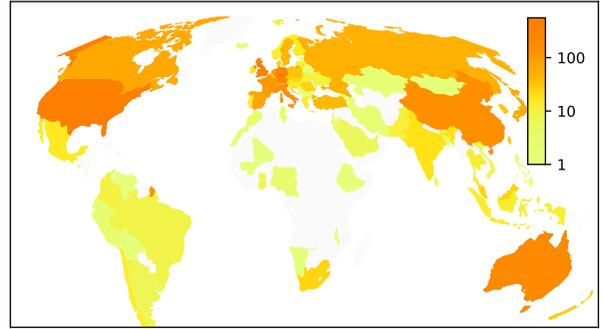


Fig. S14. Types of newly-created indicators



Per capita (per 10 million)



Total counts

Fig. S15. Overall authorship in academic research on happiness by country

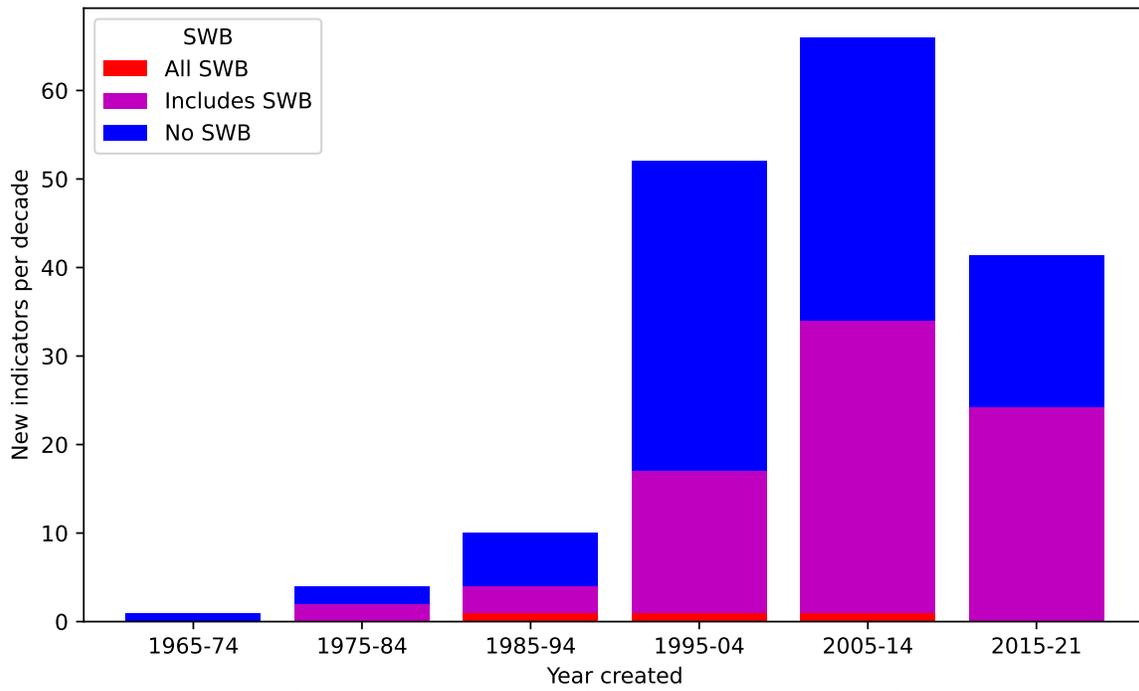


Fig. S16. Inclusion of subjective measures of well-being in indicator frameworks is growing.

Measures of Progress and Wellbeing Database

This updated database (MPWB) samples well-being and progress indicators implemented since the 1970s at all geographic scales. It assesses in particular the roles of subjective well-being and of sustainability metrics in the evolution of attempts to better measure progress and the broadest social outcomes. It contains 166 entries updated from the 85 entries in the earlier version published by Barrington-Leigh and Escande (2017). To cite the database, please cite Chapter 3 of the WHR, something like:

Barrington-Leigh, C. P., “Trends in conceptions of progress and well-being”, Appendix, Chapter 3 in the 2022 World Happiness Report, John F. Helliwell, Richard Layard, Jeffrey D. Sachs, Jan-Emmanuel De Neve, Lara B. Aknin, and Shun Wang (Eds.), New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2022.

You can [download the database](#).