

9 Domains and Indicators of GNH

In order to foster measurement of a holistic range of GNH values, a domain-based framework has been adopted by the Center for Bhutan Studies (CBS). Below is a brief explanation of the 9 domains and the corresponding indicators:

Psychological Wellbeing: The domain attempts to understand how people experience the quality of their lives. It includes reflective cognitive evaluations such as life satisfaction, and affective reactions to life events such as positive and negative emotions. It also covers spirituality.

Indicators:

- Life Satisfaction
- Positive Emotion
- Negative Emotion
- Spirituality

Health: The domain comprises of conditions of the human body and mind and thereby attempts to characterize health by including both physical and mental states. A healthy quality of life allows us to get through our daily activities without undue fatigue or physical stress.

Indicators:

- Self-reported health status
- Number of healthy days
- Disability
- Mental Health

Time Use: The domain attempts to analyses the nature of time spent on work, non-work and sleep, and highlights the importance of maintaining a harmonious work-life balance.

Indicators:

- Work
- Sleep

Education: Besides incorporating formal and informal education, the domain also tries to assess different types of knowledge, values and skills, which are mostly acquired informally.

Indicators:

- Literacy
- Schooling
- Knowledge
- Value

Cultural Diversity and Resilience: The culture domain looks at the diversity and strength of cultural traditions including festivals, norms, and the creative arts.

Indicators:

Zorig chusum skills (Artisan skills)
Cultural participation
Speak native language
Driglam Namzha (code of etiquette and conduct)

Community Vitality: The domain attempts to focus on the strengths and weaknesses of relationships and interaction within communities. The domain gathers information on social cohesion among family members and neighbors, and on practices like volunteering.

Indicators:

Donation (time & money)
Safety
Community relationship
Family

Good Governance: The domain of good governance evaluates how people perceive various governmental functions in terms of their efficacy, honesty and quality. Indicators help to evaluate the level of participation in government decisions at the local level and the presence of various rights and freedom.

Indicators:

Political participation
Services
Government performance
Fundamental rights

Ecological Diversity and Resilience: The domain encompasses indicators that measure people's perceptions and evaluations of the environmental conditions of their neighborhood and assess eco-friendly behavior pattern. It also covers hazards such as forest fires and earthquakes.

Indicators:

Wildlife damage
Urban issues
Responsibility towards environment
Ecological issues

Living Standards: This domain refers to the level of material comfort as measured by income, conditions of financial security, housing and asset ownership.

Indicators:

Household per capita income
Assets
Housing

These domains collectively provide the structure for the GNH Index and the means to track Bhutanese’s progress of wellbeing.

Below is the Status of each of the 9 Domains disaggregated into rural and urban based on the GNH Survey, 2015.

DOMAIN	2015 SURVEY RESULTS			12 Target
	RURAL	URBAN	NATIONAL	
LIVING STANDARDS	0.075	0.098	0.083	Higher than Current
HEALTH	0.076	0.102	0.099	Higher than Current
EDUCATION	0.068	0.086	0.074	Higher than Current
ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE	0.091	0.101	0.094	Higher than Current
GOOD GOVERNANCE	0.075	0.081	0.077	Higher than Current
COMMUNITY VITALITY	0.088	0.087	0.087	Higher than Current
CULTURE	0.082	0.86	0.083	Higher than Current
TIME USE	0.078	0.84	0.080	Higher than Current
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING	0.076	0.86	0.079	Higher than Current