

THE CONNECTION AND RELATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE FEELING-SENSATION OF HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING FORMING ELEMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION, INCOME AND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGIA

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Abstract:

The present work concerns well-being and happiness forming elements and the subjective sense-experience research, as well as the relationship between the economic development of this feeling- sensations parameters and health spheres.

The two surveys were conducted, which included 10714 respondents and gave me the opportunity to collect 34 different parameters, the analysis of which results are presented in this study.

Keywords: *Georgia, well-being, happiness, GDP, growth, economy, income.*

The inspiration of realization of the present research is related to of the Masaryk University (Czech Republic) within the course of Population Studies, Professor PhDr. Ladislav Rabušic- who headed the information, and the research created by Daniel W. Sacks, Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers- in 2010, called "SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, INCOME, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH",¹ which replaces the earlier approach to the lack of direct link between subjective feelings of well-being and economic development of a country . The aforesaid study was carried out in 140 countries by questioning the population and it showed that subjective feelings of happiness and well-being is linked to a person's income and at the same time it has some connection with the country's economic development indicators.

This research aims to examine what is forming elements of happiness and well-being subjective feeling- experiences for the population of Georgia. To this survey was specifically worked out the questionnaire and were interviewed 5014-habitants of Georgia, as well as 364 citizens, who are, currently, in emigration. This study shows the well-being and happiness of the subjective experience of feeling- forming elements' hierarchy and at the same time it shows the relationship and connection with education, the interviewed person's income and the economic development parameters.

Questionnaire was direct, face to face with the respondents, there were also telephone and online interviews. Thus, there are used both quantitative and qualitative research methods in present study.

Total number of interviewees (Questionnaire #1)² is-5378. The age of the respondents, social, and (1 Sacks, Daniel W, Betsey Stevenson, and Justin Wolfers. 2010. "Subjective Well-Being, Income, Economic Development And Growth". *NBER*. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16441>.

² Tumanishvili, George. 2017. "Questionnaire - Well-Being And Happiness In Georgian Population". *Google Docs*. <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1McYry0mKBbQyIm2krYmdoIa-7-7jkhsih7rNX8K3Veg/edit#responses>.)

territorial position is different (the people who were born from 1931 until 1998, 18-95 year-old respondents). I think it gives the opportunity of some generalization of obtained and processed data. The survey respondents were interviewed in a wide age segment, which is important for generalizing of the obtained results and / or to the trend analysis in each age group.

Respondents position according education, place of residence and employment are given in Tables #1-4, see. Also see. Table # 1-4. Financial data of the respondents (income-expenditure /including meals and medicines/) is reflected on Tables 5-8. Also see. Figures # 5-8.

The questionnaire included questions blocks, which are linked to the well-being and subjective feelings of happiness, also included open-ended questions (tables and figures 8,9,10,) which makes it possible to be revised the content meaning of well-being and happiness conception by the respondents,, and each forming elements.

Architectonic of the present study includes a result analysis of the survey, which follows the questions –the respondents were asked.

There is also presented, statistical data analysis in Georgia and is embodied their analysis of the research topics and issues.

Due to the fact that the well-being and happiness of subjective feeling-sensations of population studies have not been conducted before in Georgia, showed the necessity of creating additional questionnaire to determine the present subject feeling-sensations, which is not linked only to yesterday, but the previous (2010-2016) years (See Questionnaire #2).³ The respondents (totally 5336 people) were questioned two questions, with similar wording, one was concerned for the well-being, and the second - happiness, with the following condition “Please remember what was happening in your life during years given below and evaluate each year in the period of 2010-2016, with 1-10 point grading scale, where 1 is for the worst life, which you could have that year, while 10 is for the best (Average points / year, taking into account all the events that you can remember) - Please evaluate your life within specific year, referring to your personal feeling of well-being/happiness” (see. tables and figures: #33 and # 34).

To establish well-being and happiness of the subjective feeling-sensations and relationship of the country with economic parameters, was carried out the comparative analysis of the obtained information (tables #33, #34 – and the numbering of the figures) during the research and the GDP (gross domestic product), per capita data (Table 35 plus figure). At the same time was used regarding the persons' referral rates to the doctors of out-patient clinics (Table #36 and the figure), in order to establish, as the above-mentioned relationship with parameters of the presence/absence issue, also check whether the direct and/or even indirect connection between the said data and the results of the survey for this study exists or not.

(3 Tumanishvili, George. 2017. "Questionnaire - Subjective Feeling Of Well-Being And Happiness (2010-2016)". *Google Docs*. https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSe-4U16aYIKHwBa_KpCmC8Ljxx136kvWYE6ldg7Y8HQ9F_dSg/closedform.)

Well-being and happiness conceptual meanings have different definitions. Subjective well-being, the psychological sensation-feeling, for its part, means satisfaction with life,⁴ hedonistic well-being (happiness, sadness, and so on)⁵ and eudemonic well-being (life purpose and meaning to life-living).⁶ To these psychological feeling-sensations measurement, various methods can be used. Despite the variety of methods, for these methods, questions are common related to respondents' daily experiences, feelings and attitudes.⁷

In this study, I proposed to the respondents to define themselves what the well-being and happiness concepts mean to them and offer their content structure and forming elements. Respondent's well-being and happiness subjective content determination is important, because such survey was not carried out in the Georgian population, which means that Georgia was not a country, in which was carried out the studies, conducted in different countries by Gallup.⁸ Also there it was not the observable country in fulfilled survey by Daniel W. Sacks, Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers-(Sacks, Stevenson and Wolfers 2010)

In this part of the study respondents were asked the following wording: Please explain what you mean in well-being? What are the essential elements of it?⁹

The answer was not limited to just some of the possible response, but respondents could have drawn up their own version of the concept of well-being (Open-ended question)

The answers of the respondents can be divided into several groups, and each group is regarded as a formative part of this concept, because the respondents believe that the notion of well-being is made up of these elements.

These groups, in other words, within the survey carried out by me, the respondents believe that forming elements of well-being concept are:

1. Income;
2. Stability;
3. Health;
4. living conditions;
5. Security;
6. Freedom of choice

(4 "Well-Being - Definition Of Well-Being In English | Oxford Dictionaries". 2017. *Oxford Dictionaries / English*. <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/well-being>.

5 Kahneman, Daniel, Ed Diener, and Norbert Schwarz. 1999. *Well-Being*. 1st ed. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

6 Steptoe, Andrew, Angus Deaton, and Arthur A Stone. 2015. "Subjective Wellbeing, Health, And Ageing". <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4339610/>.

7 Cantril, Hadley. 1965. *The Pattern Of Human Concerns*. 1st ed. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press.

8 Gallup, Inc. 2017. "Gallup.Com - Daily News, Polls, Public Opinion On Politics, Economy, Wellbeing, And World".

Gallup.Com. http://www.gallup.com/home.aspx?g_source=logo.

⁹Tumanishvili, George. 2017. "Questionnaire - Well-Being And Happiness In Georgian Population". *Google Docs*. <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1McYry0mKBbQvYlm2krYmDoIa-7-7jksih7rNX8K3Veg/edit#responses>.)

It is important that, in the income aspect, 57% of respondents to live without loans. In the formulation of 36% the design is given - a good and/or an adequate return; 31% formulation has sequence of words - enough money (salary); While we meet in the formulation of 28% the sequence of words - a good income (salary) (See table and figure #9).

The components of the stability of the respondents are connected to the rest of the elements: income, health, housing, choice freedom - a sense of stability in the light of the positive-sense.

The components of security are separated from each other by respondents. A personal security, a safe environment and safe circulation of goods, for example, healthy food.

Thus, as the survey showed the population of Georgia, considers as the notion of well-being in regards to profitability, stability, health, housing, security and freedom of choice. It is important that this list does not include independently, isolated - Happiness category, as well as the category of self-realization. It should also be borne in mind that the above list of elements is located on the research results, in respondents' answers as quantitative grounds, where the dominant element is income, while the freedom of choice takes the last place.

The survey also asked a question about the definition of happiness, with the following wording: Please explain - what does happiness mean to you? What are the essential elements of it? (See the table and figure #10)

The answers of the respondents can be divided into several groups, and each group is regarded as a formative part of this concept, because the respondents think notion of happiness is consisted by these elements.

These groups, in other words, (in a survey carried out by me), in respondents' opinion forming elements of the concept of happiness are:

1. Love;
2. Positive emotions;
3. The family;
4. Income;
5. The well-being;
6. Health;
7. Friends.

According to the study, income, health and happiness also includes elements of respondent's notion, moreover, in their view, happiness includes well-being, too. What means that the umbrella term should consider these elements by all means.

Respondent's version of happiness, also includes, love, positive emotions, family and friends. Positive vector values of these elements.

The qualitative results generalization gives me the possibility of making the conclusion that to the population feeling of well-being and happiness is linked to: income, stability, health, housing, security, freedom of choice, love, positive emotions, family and friends. The more qualitative-quantitatively (positive) each element is, the better happy respondent feels to it and believes that his/her well-being is the maximum level, and vice versa, the less qualitative-quantitatively (negative) for each of the items is, the more negative and unhappy respondents feel themselves (See the table and figure #9 and #10)

Respondents were asked two different questions (see. table #11 and #12). The formulation and description of first question was: Here is a ladder representing the 'ladder of life' Let's suppose the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you; and the bottom, the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you personally stand at the present time? and for the second question: Here is a ladder representing the 'ladder of happiness' Let's suppose the top of the ladder represents the happiest conditions which you can imagine; and the bottom, the unhappiest conditions. On which step of the ladder do you feel you personally stand at the present time?

Respondents were given a block of questions regarding to their feeling-sensations during the day before. All questions from this block had a common description, like following formulation " Now, please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt. All questions below, refer to your feelings and emotions, for yesterday". The majority of questions of block is repeating questions that have been posed in 2010 by researchers in a study of 140 countries (Sacks, Stevenson and Wolfers 2010). In addition, there was added the new questions, I considered, the answers, interesting way to embark on a preliminary analysis. Data on the interest rate is rounded to the decimals, until <0.05% is rounded up to 0.0 percent, while 0.05 <% is rounded up to 0.1%. So, the maximum error between Data items is 0,05 %. The survey results of data are reflected in Tables 13-32.

The respondents were asked the question this way: What you need to improve your feeling of well- being that you have? Interestingly, despite the fact that five thousand people were interviewed systematization and appropriate responses can be grouped according to their priority and their sequence determined by:

1. Free Time;
2. More Finances;
3. Own house;
4. Job;
5. Other ...

With regard to **free time** is interesting that the majority of respondents believe that there is an appropriate time to ensure the self-realization, to be engaged to the hobby, to be able to devote time to family and relationships.

More Finance - This group combines the responses, which are related as the desire to improve the wages, so generally the income that is not directly related to salaries (employment).

As it turned out, the vast majority of respondents to improve the well-being is related to desire of their own real estate, in particular - a **house, an apartment, to own**.

Job - It's important that the group unites answers, which are, on the one hand relates generally to a desire for having job, on the other hand refers to the so-called decent work and the necessary conditions for decent work, including adequate compensation.

Group conditional title - the **other**, is combining the individual, personalized answers, which cannot be generalized within the scope of this research.

Respondents were suggested the question: What you need to improve sensations-feeling of the happiness that you have?

The answers to these questions can be grouped, too:

1. Free Time
2. Love
3. Self-realization
4. Friendly community
5. More finances

Interestingly, the leisure component is seen as while describing the improvement of happiness and well - being, which means that for the majority of the respondents it is difficult, or even impossible, to manage time properly, as their time resources can't be spent for the purpose in accordance which you make them feel happier and would provide a higher level of well-being.

While speaking about improvement of sensations-feeling of happiness, important factor for respondents is love, emotional disinterested feedback from other people. Without mentioned feeling-sensations, for the majority of the respondents happiness concept is unimaginable.

With respect of improvement of feeling-sensations, as a separate group appears a component of self- realization, while speaking about the well-being this component was included in the free time, here it is presented in the form of an independent and it's combining responses, which also includes the desire for creative of perfection, As well as other forms of expression, such as public performances, the real freedom of speech and expression, which has been linked to the national security guarantees to the real expression of freedom.

Friendly environment is also separated as Independent category. In these components responses are combined, which are mainly related to external reactions of respondents or other individuals' action. The respondents consider that in community in which they live and day by day are linked to should reduce hatred, envy, aggression and increase tolerance, mutual respect and support, as well as the respondents think that the community is negative and they express

the wish to change into positive and for this they consider it necessary to have / improve skill of sharing the joy.

With respect to the improvement of happiness, more finance component can be found in the same substantive capacity, as it has in describing of well-being.

Respondents were asked two open questions about the same wording: In general, do you think, what does a sensations-feeling of well-being depend on? And in general, how do you think what does sensations-feeling of happiness depend on?

The received responses, with respect to the well-being may only be grouped in one of the largest categories, with the conditional title - Finance. This category includes both, income and comfort, as well as development opportunities, which may just be the face of the subgroups. And answers with respect to happiness may be grouped like this: love, mood, health, finances. Where each group has independent meaning answers, the direct unite of which the other and/or any of the group do not reflect the respondents' attitudes toward the discussing issues.

Conclusion

Research has shown (see. The tables and the figures #33,34) that the well-being and happiness subjective feeling-sensations and their perception, as the respondents carried out by the estimation, goes almost parallel, which means that the respondents' evaluations from 1 to 4 points has roughly the same volume, including small exceptions, which we have in the part of well-being subjective evaluation by population, in 2012.

The important finding of study is the relationship, which was revealed between consult number to the doctor (hospital, outpatient clinic) and real growth of the country's GDP. The link between the data is revealed in the fact that we can see the numeral growth of consultation, which is directly proportional to the reduction of GDP (Tables and figures # 36 and # 37). Where 2012 represents the year when GDP real growth is significantly reduced and the total volume of consultation to the medical institutions has increased.

The study also found a direct connection, between the subjective feelings of well-being and happiness and the real GDP growth (see. Tables and figures #38 and # 39), which is evident in the number of people who consider that their well-being and happiness decreased, deteriorated at a time when real GDP growth declined. It is important that the respondents did not know anything about mutual collation that the study had aimed and they were only asked questions with the exact wording of which are given in the text of the study.

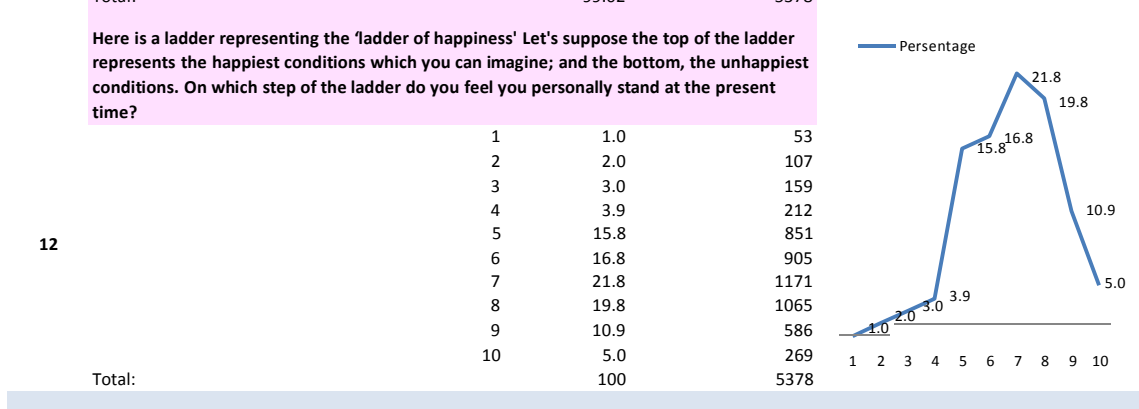
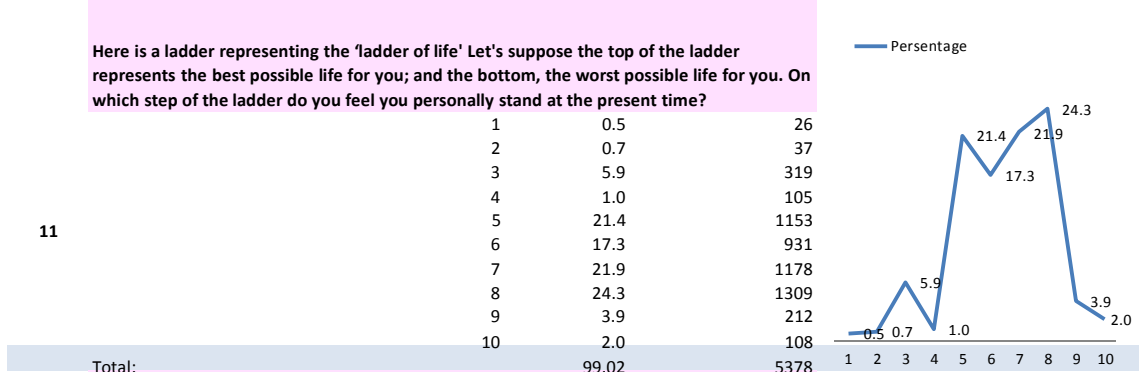
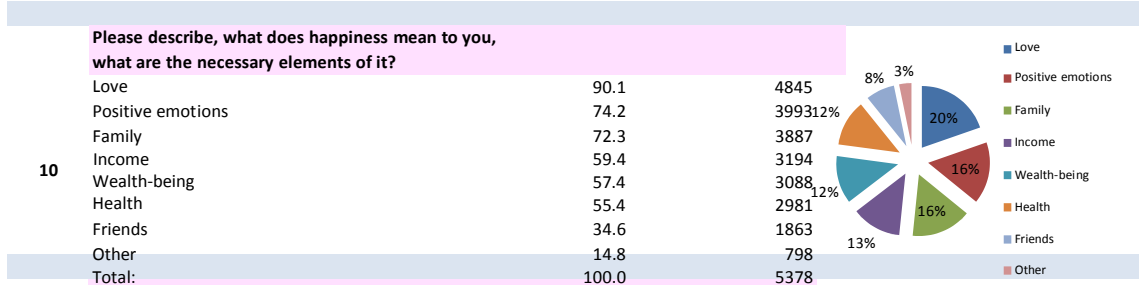
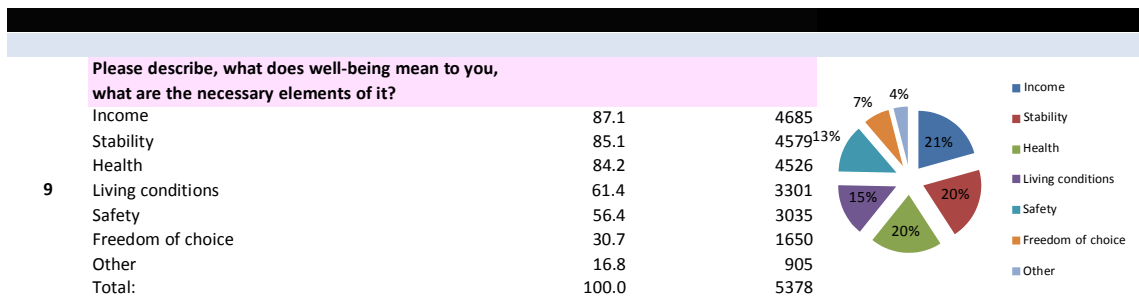
The study also showed that the assessments over 7 points is directly related to GDP growth, which increases when there is a real GDP growth and on the contrary, it is reduced along with a reduction of real GDP growth.

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<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1McYry0mKBbQvIm2krYmdoIa-7-7jkhsih7rNX8K3Veg/edit#responses>;
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Table	Name	Percentage	Quantity (amount)	Figure
The connection of subjective feeling-sensation of happiness and well-being forming elements and the relationship between education, income and the economic development on the example of Georgia Author: PhD Dr. George G. Tumanishvili (Masaryk University) Received, processed data of study, tables and figures: Total 39 tables and in accordance 39 figures. Questionnaire #1 (Tables and Figures 1-32)				
Education				
1	Secondary (incomplete)	0.3	16	
	Secondary (complete)	2.5	134	
	Higher incomplete	15.4	830	
	Higher education	81.8	4398	
	Total:	100.0	5378	
Academic degree				
2	Without degree	18.2	978	
	Bachelor	38.3	2061	
	Master or equivalent	43.1	2318	
	Doctoral or equivalent	0.4	21	
	Total:	100.0	5378	
The place of living				
3	Georgia	92.1	4952	
	Temporary living out of Georgia	3.0	159	
	Constantly living out of Georgia	5.0	267	
	Total:	100	5378	
Employment				
4	Employed	79.2	4259	
	Unemployed	20.8	1119	
	Total:	100	5378	
Monthly income (GEL)				
5	0	13.9	745	
	0-250	5.9	319	
	250-500	11.9	638	
	500-750	16.8	905	
	750-1000	8.9	479	
	1000-1250	11.9	638	
	1250-1500	4.9	266	
	1500-2000	8.9	479	
	2000-2500	8.9	481	
	2500-3000	2.0	110	
	3000-3500	3.9	212	
	More than 3500 GEL	2.0	106	
	Total:	100	5378	
Loan (amount paid each month) (GEL)				
6	0	16.2	871	
	0-250	31.7	1703	
	250-500	25.7	1384	
	500-750	13.9	745	
	750-1000	4.9	266	
	1000 +	7.6	409	
	Total:	100	5378	
	Amount spent for food each month (GEL)			
7	0-100	9.9	532	
	100-250	23.7	1277	
	250-500	36.6	1970	
	500-750	20.8	1118	
	750-1000	6.9	372	
	1000 +	2.0	109	
	Total:	100	5378	
	Amount spent each month for medicine and health related issues (GEL)			
8	0-50	45.5	2449	
	50-100	15.8	851	
	100-250	29.7	1597	
	More than 250 GEL	8.9	481	
Total:	100	5378		



Now, please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt. All questions below, refer to your feelings and emotions, for yesterday.

13	Did you experience physical pain yesterday?			100.0	71.0
	Yes	71.0	3820	50.0	29.0
	No	29.0	1558	0.0	
Total:				100	5378
14	Did you experience mental pain?			52.0	49.4
	Yes	49.4	2655	50.0	50.6
	No	50.6	2723	48.0	
Total:				100	5378
15	Did you experience enjoyment?			100.0	76.2
	Yes	76.2	4097	0.0	23.8
	No	23.8	1281		
Total:				100	5378
16	Did you experience sadness?			100.0	67.1
	Yes	67.1	3608	0.0	32.9
	No	32.9	1770		
Total:				100	5378
17	Did you experience boredom?			100.0	64.5
	Yes	64.5	3471	0.0	
	No	35.5	1907		
Total:				100	5378
18	Did you experience depression?			60.0	46.5
	Yes	46.5	2501	40.0	
	No	53.5	2877		
Total:				100	5378
19	Did you experience aggression?			100.0	40.1
	Yes	40.1	2156	0.0	
	No	59.9	3222		
Total:				100	5378
20	Did you feel love?			100.0	91.2
	Yes	91.2	4903	0.0	
	No	8.8	475		
Total:				100	5378
21	Did you feel you're loved?			100.0	42.6
	Yes	42.6	1013	0.0	
	No	57.4	1365		
Total:				100	2378
22	Did you feel, that someone was taking care of you?			100.0	75.2
	Yes	75.2	4044	0.0	
	No	24.8	1334		
Total:				100	5378
23	Did you feel that you were taking care of someone?			100.0	82.9
	Yes	82.9	4461	0.0	
	No	17.1	917		
Total:				100	5378
24	Would you like to have more days like yesterday?			100.0	56.5
	Yes	56.5	3039	0.0	
	No	43.5	2339		
Total:				100	5378
25	Did you feel yourself well rested?			100.0	37.5
	Yes	37.5	2017	0.0	
	No	62.5	3361		
Total:				100	5378

		Total:	100	5378	Yes	No
26	Were you able to choose how to spend your time during all day?					
	Yes	28.1	1512			
	No	71.9	3866			
	Total:	100	5378			
<p>A bar chart for question 26. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 100.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 28.1% and the 'No' bar is at 71.9%.</p>						
27	Did you smile or laugh a lot during the day?					
	Yes	31.4	1689			
	No	68.6	3689			
	Total:	100	5378			
<p>A bar chart for question 27. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 100.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 31.4% and the 'No' bar is at 68.6%.</p>						
28	Did you learn something new?					
	Yes	67.7	3776			
	No	32.3	1802			
	Total:	100	5578			
<p>A bar chart for question 28. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 100.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 67.7% and the 'No' bar is at 32.3%.</p>						
29	Were you proud of something you did yesterday?					
	Yes	57.4	3085			
	No	42.6	2293			
	Total:	100	5378			
<p>A bar chart for question 29. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 100.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 57.4% and the 'No' bar is at 42.6%.</p>						
30	Did you have good tasting food to eat yesterday?					
	Yes	21.1	1134			
	No	78.9	4244			
	Total:	100	5378			
<p>A bar chart for question 30. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 100.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 21.1% and the 'No' bar is at 78.9%.</p>						
31	Would you like your wealth-being to be improved?					
	Yes	99.2	5334			
	No	0.8	44			
	Total:	100	5378			
<p>A bar chart for question 31. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 200.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 99.2% and the 'No' bar is at 0.8%.</p>						
32	Would you like to be happier? (Feel yourself happier)					
	Yes	98.6	5302			
	No	1.4	76			
	Total:	100	5378			
<p>A bar chart for question 32. The y-axis represents percentages from 0.0 to 200.0. The x-axis has two categories: 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' bar is at 98.6% and the 'No' bar is at 1.4%.</p>						

The connection of subjective feeling-sensation of happiness and well-being forming elements and the relationship between education, income and the economic development on the example of Georgia

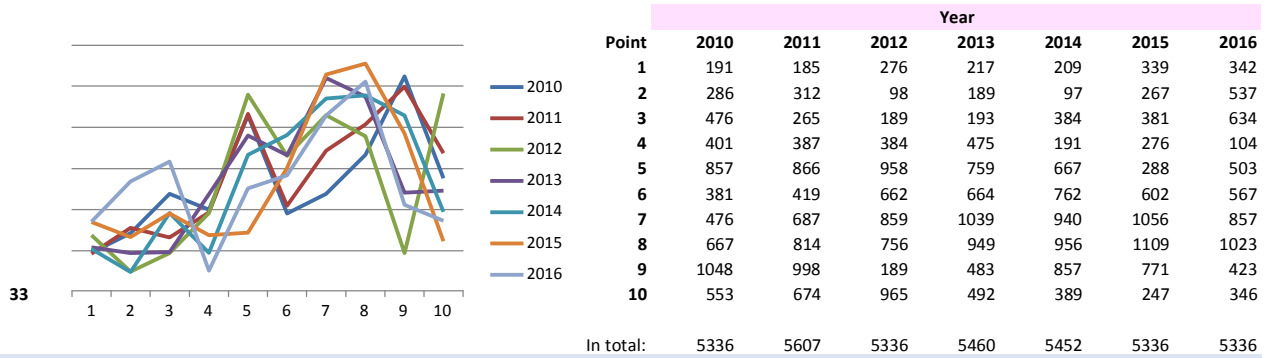
Author: George G. Tumanishvili (Masaryk University)

Received, processed data of study, tables and figures: Total 39 tables and in accordance 39 figures.

Questionnaire #2 (Tables and Figures 33-39)

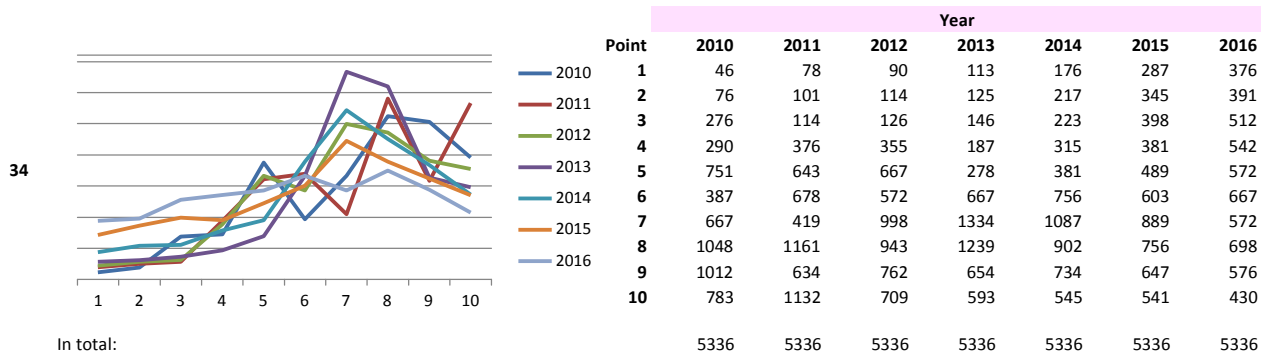
Subjective feeling of well-being

Please remember what was happening in your life during years given below and evaluate each year in the period of 2010-2016, with 1-10 point grading scale, where 1 is for the worst life, which you could have that year, while 10 is for the best (Average points / year, taking into account all the events that you can remember) - Please evaluate your life within specific year, referring to your personal feeling of well-

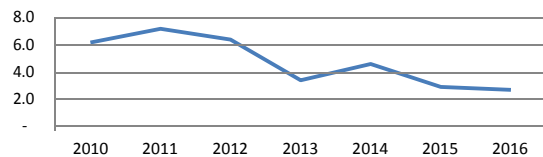


Subjective feeling of happiness

Please remember what was happening in your life during years given below and evaluate each year in the period of 2010-2016, with 1-10 point grading scale, where 1 is for the unhappiest condition, while 10 is for the happiest condition which you could have that year. (Average points / year, taking into account all the events that you can remember) - Please evaluate your life within specific year, referring to your personal feeling of happiness.

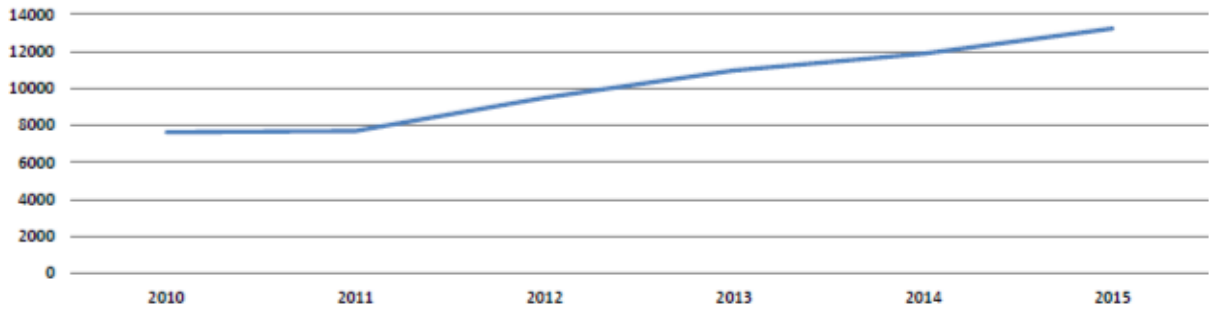


[GDP \(Data provided from the National Statistics office of Georgia\). Is also available here:](#)



35	GDP real growth, percentage changes GDP per capita (at current prices), USD	Year						
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.7
		2623	3230.7	3523.4	3599.6	3676.2	3766.6	3907.6

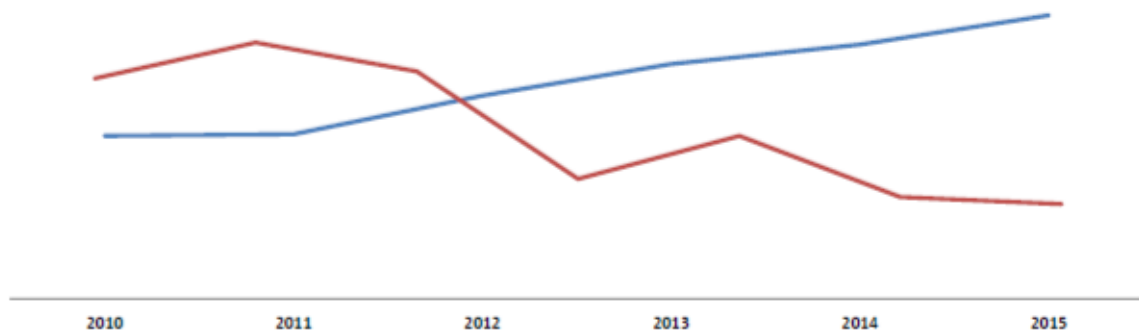
36	Health care	Year						
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Number of hospital beds, thousands	12.1	12.8	11.3	11.6	11.7	12.8	
	Number of physicians, thousands	21.2	21.8	19.4	22.4	24.3	22.9	
	Out-patient visits, thousands	7623.3	7705.9	9494.7	10974.5	11881.1	13243.9	Data Unavailable



The Relation Between Out-patient visits and GDP real growth

	Year						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP real Growth	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.7
Out-patient visits, thousands	7623.3	7705.9	9494.7	10974.5	11881.1	13243.9	N/A

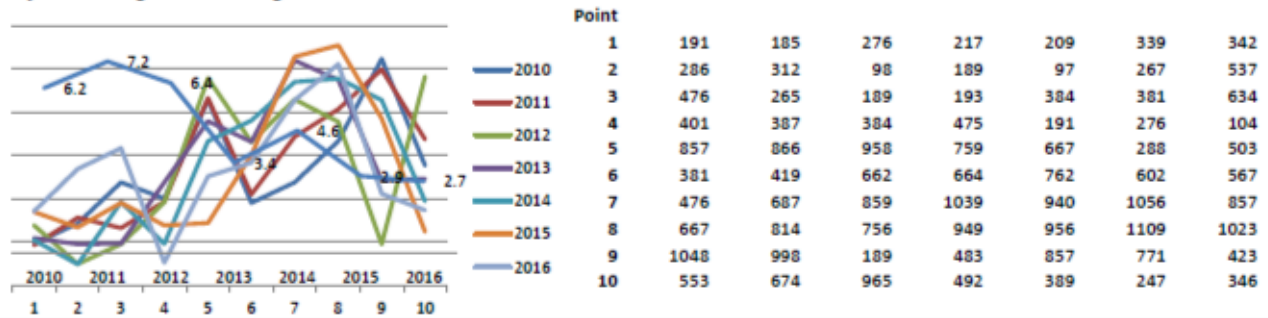
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The relation between subjective feeling of wealth-being and GDP real growth

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP real Growth	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.7
Subjective feeling of wealth-being							

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The relation between subjective feeling of wealth-being and GDP real growth

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP real Growth	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.7
Subjective feeling of hapiness							

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