

Original Paper

Outline

Proposal of a New Way of Evaluating Social Development

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Abstract

Citizens' satisfaction is against the background of all the systemic measures of a democratic state. However, it does not have a mechanism for objectively evaluating this satisfaction. It is not even clear what this satisfaction is. In addition, it is a relative quantity—it is a comparison with neighboring states. Intuitively, it is possible to agree - and the great waves of migration confirm this—that the tendency of citizens to leave the state is an essential, radical part of this quantity.

Keywords

satisfaction, migration, citizens, control, GDP

1. Introduction

How to objectively assess the development of society? And not just the human, but of any living system as an organized community of its elements. The answer to this question is needed not only by one when assessing the social development of a particular country. It is needed by a member of any system, and it is needed by the system itself.

Calculations on economic models show that the most suitable indicator for monitoring social development is the migration trend as a manifestation of the satisfaction of the elements in a given system.

This is the basic outline of the criterion for assessing a living system, but it makes the problem a little easier. How to follow this trend? It is more generally about the satisfaction of the elements and it is not affected, for example, by money. However, any existing and long-term sustainable living system must know the answer to this question.

2. GDP

In a democratic system, economic activity is directed according to human satisfaction. It is positively correlated with it. Production is driven by demand and state intervention is controlled by a government formed on the basis of the distribution of citizen satisfaction ascertained in elections. The use of appropriately relativized GDP is then an objective criterion. The problem, however, is its cumbersomeness. It is a quarterly indicator and it is a problem for the management of any system.

The response to this shortcoming is various opinion polls, which are very operational, may respond to certain events, but the relationship to GDP is not clear and are difficult to quantify.

The mentioned model calculations showed that this criterion is events at the system boundary that reflect the migration trend. The model clearly pointed to what is happening in real estate, and that which is related to individual citizens. Thus, for example, not the total construction activity, but only the activity related to individual housing.

The explanation here is probably the fact that one's investment in housing is the opposite of migration considerations.

3. Methodology

However, modeling of economic systems has shown that it is not possible to monitor an indicator such as real estate sales per se. It is necessary to see it as the system sees it, and only in connection with the activity of this system do its values have a telling value. It is also a demonstration of the manifestation of existence: only at the moment of the system's existence do there also exist values coming from its surroundings.

In the US stock market, these are shares of companies of the "reit - real estate investment trust" type. Some of these companies, which work with real estate of an individual type and possibly with mortgages, are just the basis for monitoring the trend. In society, the elements of the system are citizens—not companies, for example - and therefore it is necessary to monitor the development of the share values of these companies. They represent the boundary between the citizens involved in production, hence businesses, and between the citizens as private units addressing their private needs.

However, it is not enough to follow the very dynamics of these companies. Their balance is essential for the system. If their fluctuation in individual groups of reits increases, then the system understands this as a manifestation of growing dissatisfaction of the elements and thus as an increasing migration trend.

4. Assumptions

We worked with a model of the economic (American) system, which is as faithful a reflection as its existence faithfully reflects the existence of the economy.

Let there be—the functioning of the economy described in summary and simplified form its GDP. This functioning is a consequence of the dynamics in the satisfaction of the elements—the citizens.

The model followed this satisfaction on the dynamics of reit companies and was based on the same information sources. He also existed—functioned—was active due to changes in migration trends. The result is a model that has, for example, a 70 pct correlation of the satisfaction of the elements evaluated with GDP. It is therefore possible to say that it is to a large extent a faithful model, because (simply put) its existence largely coincides with the existence of the modeled reality—society. It should be noted that only shares were worked, so it is not the whole (American) company, but only the part of it described by the actions of companies with shares.

5. Sense of Effort

There are two great senses of endeavor. The first, even with its significance, is that the development of the system—society—is not described in money, but in satisfaction. Here it is assumed that every living system has only one effort - to increase the satisfaction of its elements (Otherwise, they “run away” and he ceases to exist.). The model allows us to monitor this satisfaction and thus quantify it. The remaining “inaccuracy”—those 30 pct, for example—may be the deviation in the development of satisfaction and GDP. It would then actually be a matter of greater “accuracy”.

The second sense is that the model provides information on the development of satisfaction at all times (the functioning of the stock market).

6. Conclusion

The outline of the proposal of a new way of evaluating development is as follows:

Let a non-profit organization, like today’s polling preferences, evaluate citizen satisfaction. Based on the model that was just described in the outline. And let this estimate of the development of satisfaction publish, resp. makes it available to the public and the government in the same way as electoral preferences today.

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