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HIERARCHY OF NEEDS AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

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Abstract

Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Subjective Well-Being (SWB) are the two concepts that this paper addresses. The SWB measures used include Eudaimonic Wellbeing (EWB), Human Functioning (HF), and Satisfaction with Life (SWL). Issue: A range of human needs must be fulfilled in order to maintain SWB. However, SWB is not always dependent on the criteria that were considered significant; rather, it depends on the factors that respondents believe are most significant based on their cognitive assessments. Furthermore, people do not have to fully satisfy one need for the subsequent need to rise in the hierarchy. Purpose: In order to determine how SWB relates to the convenience and difficulty of meeting human needs, this study delves into such relationships. Method: Mann Whitney U-Tests were implemented to determine the median SWL across 24 human needs, accounting for both convenience and difficulty. These basic requirements for life are what people typically and widely strive for. Findings: SWB increased by how convenient the majority of human needs can be satisfied. The SWB did not significantly interact with some human needs, despite their being regarded vital.

Keyword: hierarchy of human needs, subjective wellbeing, satisfaction with life, human flourishing, eudaimonic wellbeing

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INTRODUCTION

Meeting human needs is one of the factors that affects social sustainability in urban settings. This study is a part of a larger body of research on the fulfilment of human needs across different dimensions of wellbeing. The aim of the study is to gauge the difference of SWB level between convenience and difficulties of human needs fulfilment. This paper reports on the statistical interaction between human needs fulfilment and subjective wellbeing (SWB).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The four notions discussed in the paper are (i) Life Satisfaction, (ii) Human Functioning, and (iii) Eudaimonic Wellbeing, all three are under Subjective Well-Being (SWB) field; and finally (iv) Maslow hierarchy of human needs.

The field of SWB is complex and dynamic, to begin with. SWB is a multifaceted construct explaining emotional, judgmental and psychological wellness of an individual as a representative of a bigger sample.

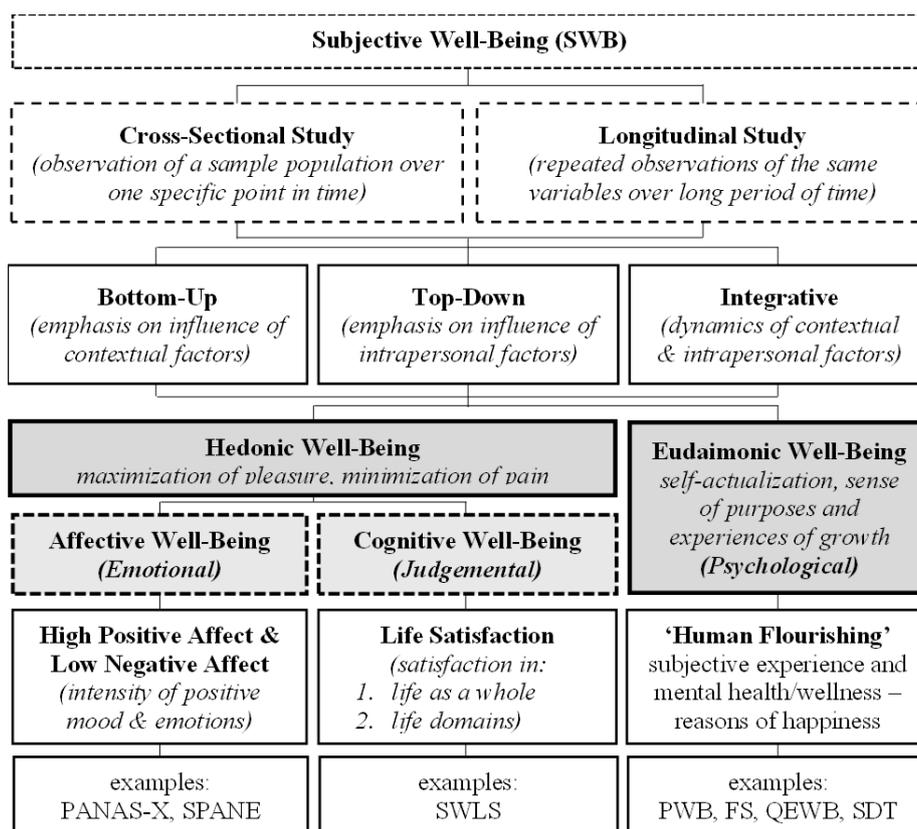


Figure 1: Basic Structure of Subjective Wellbeing

Two SWB philosophical streams of SWB are hedonistic and eudaimonic perspectives. The hedonic approach, defined as the maximising of pleasure and minimum of suffering, is comprised of two essential components: the cognitive or evaluative component and the affective or emotional component.

Life satisfaction refers to a judgement process in which individuals evaluate their lives based on their own unique set of characteristics or criteria (Diener, 1984). Not only is life satisfaction more consistent and long-lasting than happiness, but it also has a considerably broader reach. It is the general outlook on life and how pleased individuals are with how things are going. To the degree that a person has perceived life circumstances fit a self-imposed standard or set of expectations, he or she is likely to report a high level of life satisfaction. Thus, life satisfaction is an intentional cognitive appraisal of one's existence in which the judgement standards are up to the individual. It's easier to think about life pleasure in terms of its cognitive components.

The Satisfaction with Life Scale [SWLS] was developed by Diener et al. (1985) to address the cognitive component of subjective wellbeing. The SWLS is a tool designed to measure the mental and emotional well-being of people. Scales like the SWLS aren't designed to assist people comprehend how satisfied they are with their health, wealth, or relationships, but rather how satisfied they are with life in general.

Eudaimonic wellbeing (EWB) is the quality of a person's life that comes from realising their highest potentials and using those potentials to reach goals that are personally meaningful and in line with their own values. Eudaimonic behaviour is driven by how valuable the action itself is, not by how it makes the person feel. EWB is a concept, just like SWB, that is made up of both subjective and objective parts. As discussed in philosophy, EWB has two types of referents: (i) subjective elements refer to how people feel when they are striving for excellence in personal fulfilment, and (ii) objective elements refer to actions that help people pursue eudaimonic goals or are in some way related to them.

The Flourishing Scale is an 8-item summary that measures a person's perception of their success in key areas including relationships, self-esteem, purpose, and optimism. The measurement shows significant relationships with various levels of psychological wellness and has high psychometric characteristics. In order to live effectively and succeed, one must continually develop personally via interactions with others and the outside environment. Humans have certain potentials that they must be able to realise in order to be considered to be in a state of thriving, but they also have their own opinions, tastes, and goals for how to do this (Rump, 2015).

In response to eudaimonic philosophy, the Questionnaire for Eudaimonic Well-Being (EWB) was also developed to measure wellbeing. The EWB assesses a variety of elements of eudaimonic well-being, including self-discovery, the perception of one's highest potentials being realised, a sense of

meaning and purpose in life, intense involvement in activities, the expenditure of significant effort, and enjoyment of activities as personally expressive (Waterman et al., 2010). There are four ways to achieve eudaimonia: virtue-based wealth, independence, a comfortable and secure existence, or a flourishing state of body and property with the ability to keep and utilise it. A happy later life, money, healthy children, and numerous friends are all aspects of eudaimonia. Eudaimonia also includes physical benefits like health, beautiful looks, athletic ability, renown, fame, vast fortune, and morality (Schutte et al., 2013). This concept is exemplified by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (HON), which promotes a eudaimonic vision of human happiness and well-being.

The eudaimonic approaches of SWB are the accomplishment of expressive and self-aligned goals via the strengthening of individuals' best potentials (Biswas-Diener, 2011; Biswas-Diener et al., 2009; Diener et al., 2012; Tay & Diener, 2011). Why people are happy, not what makes them happy, is emphasised. The techniques are linked to Maslow's self-actualization and transcendence (HON).

The phases of human development have been recognised by Abraham Maslow's 1943 HON. Five tiers of motivational needs are arranged in a hierarchical pyramid to represent the phases of human development. The two categories for the five motivating needs are basic needs and growth needs. The biological and physiological requirements, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs are in the basic needs, and they are listed in order of how urgently they must be met. The growth needs are those for self-actualization.

According to Maslow (1943), the lowest level of a person's basic needs must be satisfied in order for them to move up the HON. People must first have their basic needs addressed in order to be motivated to accomplish the next level. It becomes more urgent to meet the basic needs as time went on and they went unmet. The lower level of the basic needs requires to be satisfied in order for a person to advance to the higher level of the HON. The individual may go on to the next level and eventually the growth needs, which are self-actualization, after the basic needs have been met. The five stages of hierarchy needs are expanded to eight stages in the 1960s and 1970s. Between basic needs and growth needs, respectively, Maslow (1968) positioned cognitive needs and aesthetic needs. Later, Maslow (1970) expanded the hierarchy of needs by including transcendence needs as the eighth and final level (Maslow, 1943, 1954, 1962, 1970, 1987).

The major principles on HON highlight noteworthy discoveries from the SWB literature about the fulfilment of human needs for the improvement of SWB. Two opposing viewpoints may be derived from the concepts. To begin, it is usually assumed that meeting needs comes first, followed by SWB. That is, SWB is unattainable until the needs are met. Second, increase in some needs might be shallow, leading to dissatisfaction and illness. Unfulfilled or partially

fulfilled needs might add purpose to life and so improve SWB in certain situations.

While Maslow articulated the needs in a hierarchy, he recognized that satisfying any need is not an all-or-nothing phenomenon. As a consequence, there is no requirement for individuals to entirely fulfil one need in order for the next need to appear in the hierarchy. Maslow indicates that, at any given time, most people seem to have partially fulfilled each of their needs—and those needs that are lower in the hierarchy are usually those that people have made the most strides against (Wahba & Bridwell, 1976).

Table 1: Hierarchy of Human Needs

Hierarchy	Understanding
Biological and Physiological Needs	Homeostasis, or maintaining constant levels throughout distinct body systems. Motivation comes from the desire for shelter, water, food, warmth, rest, and health. This is the most important necessity.
Safety and Security Needs	Life and environment safety. These are attempts to avoid violent or hazardous environments, health hazards, illness, and economic pressures in contemporary society.
Belonging and Love Needs	Need for affection and belonging via helpful and communicative friendship, family, and intimate connections. Without these requirements, people may feel guilt, loneliness, melancholy, or poor extraversion.
Esteem Needs	Self-confidence and recognition. Achievement, accomplishment, admiration, and acknowledgment meet these requirements. Without it, people feel inferior.
Cognitive Needs	Knowledge and intellect satisfy the urge to know and comprehend. Learning, exploring, discovering, and creating improve worldview. Without it, confusion and identity crises may result.
Aesthetic Needs	The urge to refresh in nature while absorbing and monitoring their surroundings to extract the world's beauty. They want beauty and harmony.
Self-Actualization	The inherent urge to maximise talents and excel. This urge, when realised, leads to generativity - voting, forming, volunteering, nurturing, and guiding others for the future generation or to outlive oneself.
Transcendence Needs	Need to connect beyond ego and self or assist others achieve self-fulfillment and realise potential. Spiritual needs, accessible from multiple levels, contribute to integrity and a higher degree of being when met.

For the purpose of this research, the human needs are categorized under (i) basic necessities, (ii) complementary needs and (iii) desired opportunities (refer to Table 2). The biological system would suffer damage if the needs of Basic Necessities were not satisfied in time. If the complimentary requirements

were satisfied, there would be no disruption to the living system; nonetheless, life would be challenging. If the needs of desired opportunities were not satisfied, there would be no disruption to the living system, and lives would not be difficult. The HON was used to determine which aspects of human requirements were receptive to empirical investigation. These are the essentials and living conditions that human beings would want to work toward achieving.

Table 2: Human Needs Dimensions and Hierarchy

Human Needs Stages	Hierarchy of Needs	No.	Human Needs Fulfilment
Basic Necessities <i>Without it, living system is disrupted</i>	Biological & Physiological Needs	1	Nutritious Food
		2	Medical Treatment
		3	Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)
		4	Clean Air
		5	Well-Function Toilet
	Safety & Security Needs	6	Adequate Electricity
		7	Affordable Houses and Amenities
		8	Financial Stability
		9	Personal Security
		10	Health Assurance
Complementary Needs <i>Without it, living system is not disrupted, and lives would be difficult</i>	Belonging and Love Needs	11	Balance in Work and Personal Time
		12	Social Tolerance
		13	Communication Line
		14	Internet Connection
	Esteem Needs	15	Primary School Accomplishment
		16	Secondary School Accomplishment
		17	Tertiary School Accomplishment
		18	Job Opportunity
Desired Opportunity <i>Without it, living system is not disrupted, and lives would not be difficult</i>	Aesthetic Needs	19	Well-Maintained Recreational Park
		20	Diversity of Flora and Fauna
	Self-Actualization	21	Rights to Choose Leaders
		22	Freedom of Speech
		23	Corruption Free Opportunities
		24	Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity

Thorough research resulted in the identification of 24 aspects of human needs fulfilment that are often and extensively fought for and which are used experimentally in this study (Abu Bakar et al., 2015; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, & Abdullah, 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, & Ibrahim, 2016; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Ibrahim, et al., 2016, 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Zen, & Faris Abdullah, 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Zen, Abdullah, et al., 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Mariana Bachok, et al., 2017; Abu Bakar & Osman, 2021; Mohamed Osman et al., 2017).

METHOD

After the data screening procedure, an assessment of 4,315 samples was carried out. The respondents from Malaysia were provided with an 11-point Likert scale so that they could reply to questions on Satisfaction with Life (SWL), Human Flourishing (HF), and Eudaimonic Wellbeing (EW) (EWB). The respondents were also inquired whether they found each of the 24 human need difficult or convenient to meet. The scale of SWL, HF EWB provided a single-psychological score for SWL, HF EWB.

According to Kolmogorov-Smirnova, the results of the normality tests suggested that the data did not adhere to a normal distribution. As a result, the median value was employed in place of the mean value. Since the median is less likely to be affected by outliers and skewed data than the mean, it is the preferred measure of central tendency in situations in which the distribution is not symmetrical. For each of the 24 human needs, Mann Whitney U-Tests were carried out in order to establish the significance of the difference in the SWB (SWL, HF and EWB) scores between ease and difficulty.

RESULTS

The following tabulations demonstrate mean distribution of SWL, HF and EWB items along with the Mann Whitney U-Test results.

Table 3: Mean Distribution of SWL Items

Indicators	Code	\bar{x}	$\bar{x}SWL$
So far, I have gotten the important things I want in life	SWL1	8.08	7.96
If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing	SWL2	7.85	

Note. Mean Distribution of PE Items (\bar{x}) and Overall Mean of SWL ($\bar{x}SWL$)

Table 4: Mann Whitney U-Test Results: Difference of SWL across Convenient and Difficult Human Needs

HUMAN NEEDS (SWL)	Difficult			Convenient			U	z	p
	N	$\bar{x}R$	\tilde{x}	N	$\bar{x}R$	\tilde{x}			
Nutritious Food	336	1983.82	8.0	3979	2172.71	8.0	609947.0	-2.680	.007
Medical Treatment	423	1962.77	7.5	3892	2179.22	8.0	740576.0	-3.408	.001
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	392	2211.78	8.3	3923	2152.63	8.0	747826.0	-0.900	.368

Clean Air	805	2065.29	8.0	3510	2179.26	8.0	1338147.0	-2.351	.019
Well-Function Toilet	428	2108.24	8.0	3887	2163.48	8.0	810519.0	-0.874	.382
Adequate Electricity	1114	2132.59	8.0	3201	2166.84	8.0	1754645.0	-0.794	.427
Affordable Houses and Amenities	1861	2008.48	7.5	2454	2271.39	8.0	2005184.5	-6.895	.000
Financial Stability	1578	1954.96	7.5	2737	2275.06	8.0	1839095.0	-8.164	.000
Personal Security	1330	2061.99	8.0	2985	2200.78	8.0	1857336.5	-3.394	.001
Health Assurance	1325	1969.48	7.5	2990	2241.54	8.0	1731081.0	-6.646	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	1582	1986.14	7.5	2733	2257.48	8.0	1889928.0	-6.924	.000
Social Tolerance	1310	1975.74	7.5	3005	2237.45	8.0	1729515.0	-6.373	.000
Communication Line	328	1999.82	8.0	3987	2171.01	8.0	601986.5	-2.403	.016
Internet Connection	923	2006.50	8.0	3392	2199.22	8.0	1425577.0	-4.185	.000
Primary School Accomplishment	313	2139.34	8.0	4002	2159.46	8.0	620472.5	-0.276	.782
Secondary School Accomplishment	390	2110.29	8.0	3925	2162.74	8.0	746769.5	-0.796	.426
Tertiary School Accomplishment	836	2033.38	7.8	3479	2187.95	8.0	1350039.5	-3.235	.001
Job Opportunity	1678	2008.52	7.5	2637	2253.12	8.0	1961607.5	-6.315	.000
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	1430	1967.95	7.5	2885	2252.20	8.0	1791000.5	-7.086	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	1453	1985.54	7.5	2862	2245.55	8.0	1828664.5	-6.507	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	1823	2016.47	7.5	2492	2261.54	8.0	2013445.0	-6.410	.000
Freedom of Speech	1957	2026.03	7.5	2358	2267.52	8.0	2049046.5	-6.366	.000
Corruption Free Opportunities	2247	2074.58	8.0	2068	2248.64	8.0	2135949.5	-4.605	.000
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	1531	1899.87	7.5	2784	2299.96	8.0	1735949.0	-10.137	.000

Note. Mean Rank of $\bar{x}\Sigma$ SWL across Difficult and Convenient; **Bold** shows higher mean rank.

22 out of 24 test-results were statistically significant, therefore suggesting with convenience of fulfilling all of the highlighted human needs (refer to Table 4), SWL was statistically greater. However, SWL did not significantly rise across difficulty nor convenience of fulfilment (i) clean water, (ii) well-function toilet, (iii) adequate electricity, (iv) primary school accomplishment and (v) secondary school accomplishment.

Table 5: Mean Distribution of HF Items

Indicators	Code	\bar{x}	$\bar{x}HF$
I lead a purposeful and meaningful life	HF 1	8.30	
My social relationships are supportive and rewarding	HF 2	8.34	
I am engaged and interested in my daily activities	HF 3	8.35	
I actively contribute to the happiness and well-being of others	HF 4	8.21	
I am competent and capable in the activities that are important to me	HF 5	8.35	8.30
I am a good person and live a good life	HF 6	8.31	
I am optimistic about my future	HF 7	8.37	
People respect me	HF 8	8.11	

Note. Mean Distribution of HF Items (\bar{x}) and Overall Mean of PR ($\bar{x}HF$)

Table 6: Mann Whitney U-Test Results: Difference of HF across Convenient and Difficult Human Needs

HUMAN NEEDS (HF)	Difficult			Convenient			U	z	p
	N	$\bar{x}R$	\tilde{x}	N	$\bar{x}R$	\tilde{x}			
Nutritious Food	336	2029.45	8.3	3979	2168.86	8.4	625279.5	-1.971	.049
Medical Treatment	423	1907.43	8.1	3892	2185.23	8.4	717167.5	-4.358	.000
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	392	2125.21	8.4	3923	2161.28	8.4	756053.5	-0.547	.584
Clean Air	805	1980.39	8.3	3510	2198.73	8.4	1269795.5	-4.487	.000
Well-Function Toilet	428	1909.99	8.1	3887	2185.31	8.4	725671.0	-4.341	.000

Adequate Electricity	1114	2178.41	8.4	3201	2150.90	8.4	1760225.5	-0.635	.525
Affordable Houses and Amenities	1861	2075.49	8.3	2454	2220.57	8.5	2129896.5	-3.790	.000
Financial Stability	1578	1971.59	8.3	2737	2265.47	8.5	1865338.5	-7.467	.000
Personal Security	1330	1949.75	8.1	2985	2250.79	8.5	1708059.0	-7.333	.000
Health Assurance	1325	1935.15	8.1	2990	2256.75	8.5	1685599.0	-7.826	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	1582	1986.06	8.3	2733	2257.53	8.5	1889800.0	-6.901	.000
Social Tolerance	1310	1986.21	8.3	3005	2232.89	8.5	1743225.0	-5.984	.000
Communication Line	328	1995.33	8.3	3987	2171.38	8.4	600513.0	-2.461	.014
Internet Line	923	2180.72	8.4	3392	2151.82	8.4	1544440.5	-0.625	.532
Primary School Accomplishment	313	1961.84	8.3	4002	2173.34	8.4	564915.5	-2.894	.004
Secondary School Accomplishment	390	1863.27	8.1	3925	2187.28	8.4	650431.5	-4.901	.000
Tertiary School Accomplishment	836	1952.94	8.1	3479	2207.27	8.4	1282796.0	-5.303	.000
Job Opportunity	1678	2081.12	8.3	2637	2206.92	8.4	2083436.0	-3.235	.001
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	1430	1971.93	8.3	2885	2250.23	8.5	1796688.5	-6.911	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	1453	1978.95	8.1	2862	2248.90	8.5	1819082.0	-6.730	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	1823	2031.94	8.3	2492	2250.22	8.5	2041657.5	-5.688	.000
Freedom of Speech	1957	2095.21	8.4	2358	2210.11	8.4	2184419.5	-3.018	.003
Corruption Free Opportunities	2247	2144.92	8.4	2068	2172.21	8.4	2294001.5	-0.719	.472
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	1531	1929.21	8.1	2784	2283.82	8.5	1780879.0	-8.950	.000

Note. Mean Rank of $\bar{x}\Sigma$ HF across Difficult and Convenient; **Bold** shows higher mean rank.

20 out of 24 test-results were statistically significant, therefore suggesting with convenience of fulfilling all of the highlighted human needs (refer to Table 6), HF was statistically greater. However, HF did not significantly rise across difficulty nor convenience of fulfilment for (i) clean water, (ii) adequate electricity, (iii) internet connection, and (iv) corruption free opportunities.

Table 7: Mean Distribution of EWB Items

Indicators	Code	\bar{x}	$\bar{x}EWB$
It is important to know what I am doing fits with purposes worth pursuing	EWB 1	8.61	
My life is centered around a set of core beliefs that give meaning to my life	EWB 2	8.56	
I know my best potentials and I make an effort to develop those potentials	EWB 3	8.40	
I know more of what is best for me to do in my life than anyone else	EWB 4	8.36	
I have a clear direction and understanding of where my life is going	EWB 5	8.38	8.42
When I engage in activities that involve my best potentials, I feel really alive	EWB 6	8.32	
It is important to me that I feel fulfilled by the activities that I engage in	EWB 7	8.45	
The adversities faced in doing something are valuable life experiences	EWB 8	8.49	
I can easily invest in the work that I do	EWB 9	8.19	
I believe I have discovered who I really am	EWB10	8.44	

Note. Mean Distribution of EWB Items (\bar{x}) and Overall Mean of EWB ($\bar{x}EWB$)

Table 8: Mann Whitney U-Test Results: Difference of EWB across Convenient and Difficult Human Needs

HUMAN NEEDS (EWB)	Difficult			Convenient			U	z	p
	N	$\bar{x}R$	\tilde{x}	N	$\bar{x}R$	\tilde{x}			
Nutritious Food	336	2093.63	8.5	3979	2163.44	8.6	646845.0	-0.987	.324
Medical Treatment	423	1917.21	8.3	3892	2184.17	8.6	721302.5	-4.187	.000
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	392	2085.55	8.5	3923	2165.24	8.6	740507.5	-1.208	.227
Clean Air	805	2031.64	8.4	3510	2186.98	8.6	1311056.0	-3.192	.001
Well-Function Toilet	428	1852.05	8.2	3887	2191.69	8.6	700872.0	-5.355	.000

Adequate Electricity	1114	2193.85	8.6	3201	2145.52	8.6	1743015.0	-1.116	.265
Affordable Houses and Amenities	1861	2120.31	8.6	2454	2186.58	8.6	2213302.0	-1.731	.083
Financial Stability	1578	2042.35	8.5	2737	2224.68	8.7	1976992.0	-4.632	.000
Personal Security	1330	2024.10	8.4	2985	2217.66	8.7	1806942.5	-4.714	.000
Health Assurance	1325	2010.08	8.3	2990	2223.55	8.7	1784877.5	-5.194	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	1582	2059.76	8.4	2733	2214.87	8.7	2006390.5	-3.942	.000
Social Tolerance	1310	2058.57	8.4	3005	2201.35	8.6	1838021.5	-3.463	.001
Communication Line	328	1910.22	8.4	3987	2178.38	8.6	572596.5	-3.748	.000
Internet Line	923	2226.79	8.7	3392	2139.28	8.6	1501916.5	-1.893	.058
Primary School Accomplishment	313	1812.10	8.2	4002	2185.05	8.6	518047.5	-5.102	.000
Secondary School Accomplishment	390	1862.55	8.3	3925	2187.36	8.6	650150.5	-4.912	.000
Tertiary School Accomplishment	836	1962.94	8.3	3479	2204.87	8.6	1291149.0	-5.043	.000
Job Opportunity	1678	2139.17	8.6	2637	2169.98	8.6	2180847.5	-0.792	.428
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	1430	2008.94	8.4	2885	2231.88	8.7	1849626.0	-5.535	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	1453	2000.76	8.4	2862	2237.83	8.7	1850780.0	-5.909	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	1823	2086.28	8.5	2492	2210.47	8.7	2140705.5	-3.236	.001
Freedom of Speech	1957	2131.89	8.6	2358	2179.67	8.6	2256203.0	-1.255	.210
Corruption Free Opportunities	2247	2184.51	8.6	2068	2129.20	8.6	2263835.5	-1.457	.145
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	1531	1949.61	8.3	2784	2272.60	8.7	1812101.5	-8.151	.000

Note. Mean Rank of $\bar{x}\Sigma$ EWB across Difficult and Convenient; **Bold** shows higher mean rank.

16 out of 24 test-results were statistically significant, therefore suggesting with convenience of fulfilling all of the highlighted human needs (refer to Table 4), EWB was statistically greater. However, EWB did not significantly rise across difficulty nor convenience of fulfilment for (i) nutritious food, (ii) clean water, (iii) adequate electricity, (iv) affordable houses, (v) internet connection, (vi) job opportunity, (vii) freedom of speech, (viii) corruption free opportunities.

DISCUSSION

The findings revealed that SWL, HF, and EWB increased when almost all of the human needs are convenient to meet. Thus, suggesting that the convenience to meet these human needs will heighten overall SWV. Nevertheless, for certain human needs, in particular (i) clean water and (ii) adequate electricity, none of the SWB (SWL, HF and SWB) scores significantly rise across difficulty nor convenience of fulfilment.

Table 9: Summary of Findings

Condition 1: Difficulty		Condition 2: Convenient		Condition 3: Neither	
The difficulty to meet the human need increases SWB		The convenience to meet the human need increases SWB		Neither convenience or difficulty to meet the human need increases SWB	
SWB is greater with difficulty to meet the human need.		SWB is greater with convenience to meet the human need.		SWB does not change with convenience nor difficulty to meet the human need.	

Hierarchy of Needs	No.	Human Needs	SWL	HF	EWB
Basic Necessities	1	Nutritious Food	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.3
	2	Medical Treatment	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
	3	Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	Cond.3	Cond.3	Cond.3
	4	Clean Air	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
	5	Well-Function Toilet	Cond.3	Cond.2	Cond.2

Complementary Needs	Safety & Security Needs	6 Adequate Electricity	Cond.3	Cond.3	Cond.3
		7 Affordable Houses and Amenities	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.3
		8 Financial Stability	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		9 Personal Security	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		10 Health Assurance	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
	Belonging and Love Needs	11 Balance in Work and Personal Time	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		12 Social Tolerance	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		13 Communication Line	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		14 Internet Connection	Cond.2	Cond.3	Cond.3
		Esteem Needs	15 Primary School Accomplishment	Cond.3	Cond.2
16 Secondary School Accomplishment	Cond.3		Cond.2	Cond.2	
Desired Opportunity	Cognitive Needs	17 Tertiary School Accomplishment	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		18 Job Opportunity	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.3
	Aesthetic Needs	19 Well-Maintained Recreational Park	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		20 Diversity of Flora and Fauna	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
	Self-Actualization	21 Rights to Choose Leaders	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2
		22 Freedom of Speech	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.3
		23 Corruption Free Opportunities	Cond.2	Cond.3	Cond.3
		24 Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	Cond.2	Cond.2	Cond.2

The statistical results call for revision of both the top-down and bottom-up theories of SWB to be revised in light of the new information. Bottom-up theory contends that SWB may be defined as the state of having one's contextual human needs met. While top-down theories argue that basic human needs determine overall SWB in a given area, bottom-up theories suggest the opposite. Even though there are many factors that go into the fulfillment of human needs, achieving SWB is not always dependent on the parameters that researchers consider to be relevant; rather, it is dependent on the aspects that respondents believe to be the most important based on their cognitive evaluations.

In this instance, the respondents believed that the majority of the human needs are crucial in order to attain SWB. However, SWB does not depend on (i) clean water and (ii) adequate electricity. In other words, the respondents do not perceive the two human needs as meaningful to achieve SWB. Still, the respondents found the remaining 22 human needs meaningful in reaching wellbeing. The results also indicated that all SWB scores (SWL, HF and EWB) significantly increased with convenience of fulfilling 13 human needs. Within dimension of basic necessities, the needs are (i) medical treatment, (ii) clean air, (iii) financial stability, (iv) personal security, and (v) health assurance. Within complimentary needs, the needs are (vi) balance in work and personal time, (vii) social tolerance and (viii) communication line. Finally, within desired opportunities, the needs are (ix) tertiary education, (x) well-maintained recreational park, (xi) diversity of flora and fauna, (xii) rights to choose leaders, and (xiii) freedom to express arts and diversity

Another principle relevant to the result is the two contradictory perspectives of the HON. First, fulfilling needs is believed to come first, followed by SWB. Thus, SWB cannot be attained unless the demands are addressed.

Second, fulfillment of certain needs may be superficial, leading to discontent and illbeing. An example of this is money. Having too much money can lead to unhappiness. Therefore, in some circumstances, unfulfilled or partly satisfied needs may bring meaning to life, hence enhancing SWB. While Maslow outlined the requirements in a hierarchy, he understood that people are not required to completely fulfil one need in order for the next need to arise in the hierarchy. Therefore, although the aspects of needs are deemed to be important, partial fulfillment can be meaningful to heighten SWB.

CONCLUSION

This article is part of a bigger body of research that highlights the importance of addressing human needs in a variety of wellbeing domains. The study examines the interaction between SWB and the human needs fulfilment. The findings indicate that SWB improves greatly when the majority of human demands can be conveniently fulfilled. In future research, representations of human needs should also portray Malaysia's economic progress.

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