Abstract

This research attempts to verify the theoretical model of community well-being presented by Ke, et al. (2014) focusing on resources and capital. Through the higher order factor analysis, the goodness of fit ranking in the superior scope, the goodness of fit ranking in the subordinate scope, and by extension, the goodness of fit ranking of the measurement indices were compared, and this researcher attempted to obtain the implications. This attempt can play the role of refining the theoretical frame since the model presented theoretically can differ from real world situations. As a result of the analysis, some implications could be derived.

First, social resources showed the highest goodness of fit in the superior scope among the concepts of the community well-being theory. These results show that such things as mutual trust and network, cultural properties (local color) need to be shared. Second, in each of the superior three scopes, human capital (human resources), cultural capital (social resources), and infrastructure capital (natural resources) showed a high goodness of fit. It was higher in human capital than in economic capital, and this means that the past viewpoint that economic parts are important has changed considerably. Third, despite the fact that the indices applicable to the economic capital are the variables that have been used for a considerably long period of time, the measurement indices’ goodness of fit was generally low. These results showed that the economic factors are not magnified in the citizens’ consciousness as much as the growth-oriented regional development was in the past.