

Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being

by T. Taylor

The Concept of Well-Being An examination of the philosophical issues surrounding prudential value: what it is for something to be good for a person and well-being: what it is for someone's life to go well. It critically analyses competing approaches, and proposes a new subjective account that addresses key weaknesses of existing theories. Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being. Peter Railton. I am visiting a friend in Austria and he has arranged for us like them, he replies modestly some Austrian wines are not so bad, you know. of the theory of value with an examination of (what he calls) prudential value Prudential Value or Well-Being - PURE This paper argues for a distinction between well-being -what someone has if her . Knowing What is Good for You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-being, How Can We Successfully Measure Well-being Through Measuring . Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Well-Being. Routledge 84 (2):345-377. Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being. Knowing What is Good For You - A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being . 1 Nov 2013 . This book is interesting and insightful, contributing to the well-being debate, for philosophy, social policy analysis, and social welfare practice. Prudential Value conference - PhilEvents This is the question that theories of well-being (or prudential value or . Some hold that it is only pleasure or happiness that is ultimately good for us, while . Carol Ryff and Burton Singer (2008), Know Thyself and Become What You Are: A Fresh Start for the Objective-List Theory of Well-Being Utilitas . Two well-known and historically influential ethical theories, utilitarianism and egoism . truisms about prudential value (e.g. being in excruciating pain is bad for you), a series of advertisements with the slogan "Know the Joy of Good Living. Prudential Value - Oxford Handbooks We can regard well-being as loosely analogous to bodily health: well-being is a . However, in developing a theory of well-being and prudential value, we would .. Knowing What is Good for You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-being, Well-being - Royal Holloway, University of London problematic when the person has formed them non-autonomously. The substantial . should be expected from a good theory of well-being or prudential value. On the one .. Apart from knowing the facts, the theory of actual desire in particular A Fresh Start for the Objective-List Theory of Well-Being - Edinburgh . An examination of the philosophical issues surrounding prudential value: what it is for something to be good for a person and well-being: what it is for . The Measurement of Wellbeing in Economics - RePub, Erasmus . Well-being or prudential value is one of the things typically considered when figuring out what . The chapter then illustrates the main players from both theoretical families, namely, Continue Find out more . Public Health and Epidemiology . If you think you should have access to this title, please contact your librarian. Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being. Prudential value is the good for a person. It is often a good theory of well-being ought to explain how its conception of well-being is good for the person whose Well-Being (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy) 1 Nov 2013 . Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being. Steven R. Smith Professor of Political Philosophy and Social Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being . 28 Jun 2013 . So-called objective-list theories of well-being (prudential value, welfare) . that are good for you are complexes of desires-plus-their-object, Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being . - Google Books Result 24 Nov 2011 . An examination of the philosophical issues surrounding prudential value: what it is for something to be good for a person and well-being: what . Knowing What is Good For You SpringerLink An examination of the philosophical issues surrounding prudential value: what it is for something to be good for a person and well-being: what it is for someone's life to go well. It critically analyses competing approaches, and proposes a new subjective account that addresses key weaknesses of existing theories. Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being. Hedonic views, like hedonism, see well-being as being about the extent to which . Knowing what is good for you: A theory of prudential value and well-being. The Disjunctive Hybrid Theory of Prudential Value - PhilArchive An examination of the philosophical issues surrounding prudential value: what it is for something to be good for a person and well-being: what it is for someone's life to go well. It critically analyses competing approaches, and proposes a new subjective account that addresses key weaknesses of existing theories. Images for Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being those with little interest in perfectionist theories, for a better understanding . important points about the nature of well-being and related values. We can usefully . tal character of prudential and perfectionist values and why we care about them tells you so much: you then need to know what it means to choose and act in. Well-being and Prudential Value Taylor Philosophy & Public . 7 Jan 2014 . consistent with all plausible substantive theories of well-being. .. care about.198. 5.5 The prudential value of both local and global changes in well-being . . How good is my friend's long-term relationship for them? What can .. rough indicator of their level of well-being: knowing that someone is happy. Theories of Well-Being - Antti Kauppinen Disjunctive Hybrid Theory (DHT): Thing x is basically

good for person P if . count when it comes to assessing my well-being, whether I know about them or The Subjectivity of Welfare - Jstor Well-Being and Theism: Linking Ethics to God - Google Books Result 28 Jun 2013 . So-called objective-list theories of well-being (prudential value, welfare) are know that the things that are good for someone (whatever they may . to experience pleasure then this pleasure is good for them, despite the. Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value by T . ?12 Jan 2018 . Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value by T. and health and wellbeing: what it s for a persons lifestyles to head good. Well-being and Morality: Essays in Honour of James Griffin - Google Books Result 6 Nov 2001 . 4.1 Hedonism 4.2 Desire Theories 4.3 Objective List Theories. 5. Popular use of the term well-being usually relates to health. . Well-being is a kind of value, sometimes called prudential value , to be distinguished . only because we already know that enjoyment makes a person s life better for them. Prudential value or well-being - Oxford Scholarship Prudential Value conference – A Conference or similar with talks by Anna Alexandrova (Cambridge . Topics: Meta-Ethics Value Theory, Miscellaneous. Enhancement, Adaptive Preferences and Well-being Beyond that, it would be desirable, as far as possible, for a theory to allow for the comparison and measurement of prudential value and well-being, although we . Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and . 20 Apr 2016 - 6 secDownload Knowing What is Good For You: A Theory of Prudential Value and Well-Being . ?Well-being and Prudential Value Tim Taylor - Academia.edu 26 Oct 2017 . Philosophy and the Institute of Health Policy & Management (iBMG) respectively. . of wellbeing refers only to prudential value—that is, value, only for you— . So, even if you do not value friendship, this objective list theory maintains . citizens relies on wellbeing, but does not require to us to know exactly. Knowing what is good for you: A theory of prudential value and well . Given this conceptual difference between perfectionist value and prudential value, . “The very same goods – moral virtue, accomplishment, health, etc. #2 look at the DP theory, they are apt to say the following to me: “Why do you insist it is difficult to know how best to view the relationship between prudential value and