WELL-BEING 2022 CONFERENCE

Knowledge for informed decisions

LUXEMBOURG
1 – 4 JUNE

Hotel Parc Bellevue, Luxembourg, 1st - 4th of June 2022

This international conference will bring together leading scholars to discuss the quest for better lives. Economists traditionally advocated economic growth as the foremost policy goal, but now even economists often challenge this view. The discussion remains open, indeed flourishes, with more contributors than ever. How do we promote well-being? What are the best policies? What is the role for civil society? How can these insights help us to address the environmental, social, and economic challenges of today and the future?

The conference will take place over four days, and it will feature four keynote speeches, a roundtable discussing how policy-makers can integrate the findings from well-being studies, an opening talk from a civil society activist, and a workshop on the World Database of Happiness.

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	11:00 11:15 Coffee Break	11:00 11:20 Coffee Break	11:00 11:20 Coffee Break	10:00 12:00 Luxembourg City Walking tour
	11:15 13:15 **Policy Roundtable**	11:20 13:00 Parallel G, H, I	11:20 13:00 Parallel S, T, U	
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14:30 16:30 **Workshop Ruut Veenhoven**	13:15 14:45 Lunch and Poster Session	13:00 14:30 Lunch and Poster Session	13:00 14:30 Lunch and Poster Session	
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18:30 20:00 **Welcome Cocktail**		19:30 **Social Dinner at Knokke Out**	18:00 18:20 Closing Remarks	

Wednesday 1 June

14:00   19:00   **Registration**

Lobby

14:30   16:30   **Workshop: Ruut Veenhoven**
Room Marie-Thérèse

16:30   17:00   **Coffee Break**

Lobby

17:00   18:00   **Inaugural Address: John De Graaf**
Room Marie-Thérèse

18:00   18:30   **Opening address: Mr Franz Fayot, Minister of Economy of the Grand Duchy of**
Room Marie-Thérèse   **Luxembourg**

18:30   20:00   **Welcome Cocktail**

Room Pétrusse

Thursday 2 June

9:00   9:15   **Registration**

Lobby

9:15   10:00   **Opening Remarks: Serge Allegrezza**
Room Marie-Thérèse

10:00   11:00   **Keynote: Stefano Bartolini**

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Covid-19: how we got here and what's next"**

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11:00   11:15   **Coffee Break**

Lobby

11:15   13:15   **Policy Roundtable**
Room Marie-Thérèse

13:15　14:45　Lunch

Hotel Restaurant

13:15　14:45　Poster session

Hotel Foyer

14:45　16:25　Parallel Session A

Room Pétrusse　**"Covid-19 I"**

Session Chair
Malgorzata Mikucka

Christopher Jacobi
Associations of Changes in Religiosity with Flourishing During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study of Faith Communities in the U.S.

Roger Fernandez-Urbano
Perceived Conditions and Subjective Well-Being among the Youth during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Ida Sadlowska
The UK Office for National Statistics' loneliness response to the Coronavirus Pandemic

Malgorzata Mikucka
Personal Distance Norms and The Mental Burden of Covid-19 Pandemic among Older Adults in 14 European Countries

14:45　16:25　Parallel Session B

Room Vauban　**"Social capital and trust"**

Session Chair
Antje Jantsch

Carolina Foglia
Population ageing in European cities: policy challenge and opportunity

Nicola Pontarollo
What makes cities happy? Factors contributing to life satisfaction in European cities

Camilla Lenzi and Giovanni Perucca
Urbanization and the geography of societal discontent

Antje Jantsch
An investigation into the diverse relationship between town size and well-being in Latin America

14:45　16:25　Parallel Session C

Room Marie-Thérèse　**"Community well-being"**

Session Chair
Kelsey O'Connor

Andreas Knabe
Unemployment, Social Contacts, and Emotional Well-Being: Evidence from Time Use Data

Annie Tubadji
YOU'LL NEVER WALK ALONE: Loneliness, Religion and Economics

Giulia Slater
Social capital reduces the impact of social comparisons on subjective well-being: Evidence from international datasets

Kelsey O'Connor
Trust predicts compliance with COVID-19 containment policies: Evidence from ten countries using big data

| 16:25 | 16:40 | **Coffee Break** |
| | | Lobby |

| 16:40 | 17:55 | **Parallel Session D** |

Room Marie-Thérèse **"Measures of well-being I"**

Session Chair
Dan Hayborn

Karl Overdick
Subjective Wellbeing and Behavioural Preferences: Evidence from Globally Representative Survey Data

Namho Kim
When people's life is going well, but they are not happy

Dan Haybron and David Yaden
A New Emotional Well-Being Measure: Possible Policy Applications

| 16:40 | 17:55 | **Parallel Session E** |

Room Pétrusse **"Welfare state and governance I"**

Session Chair
Martjin Burger

Naoki Akaeda
The Consequences of Social Policy for Subjective Well-Being: From the Perspective of Welfare Transfers

Nuno Nunes
Well-being and post-pandemic policies for reducing inequalities

Martijn Burger
The Anatomy of Brazil's Subjective Well-Being in the 2010s: A Tale of Growing Discontent and Polarization

| 16:40 | 17:55 | **Parallel Session F** |

Room Vauban **"Covid-19 II'**

Session Chair
Marta Pancheva

Catherine Coron
Wellbeing at Work Definition and Measure's Sustainability in France and in the UK: New Trends Emerging with the Covid 19 Crisis

Nikita Strelkovskii
A systems view on national well-being and implications of COVID-19 on it

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Marta Pancheva
Trajectories of affective and cognitive well-being at times of COVID-19 containment policies: Evidence from ITA.LI - Italian Lives

Friday 3 June

10:00	**11:00**	**Keynote: Andrew Oswald**
Room Marie-Thérèse		**"Extreme distress and economics"**
11:00	**11:20**	**Coffee Break**
	Lobby	
11:20	**13:00**	**Parallel Session G**
Room Marie-Thérèse		**"Redefining social progress I"**

Session Chair
Francis Munier

Francesco Sarracino
Neo-humanism and COVID-19: Opportunities for a socially and environmentally sustainable world

Katia Vladimirova
How much is enough? Exploring limits to fashion consumption in the context of sustainable wellbeing

Paul Rogers
Planet Happiness: a Proposition to Address Overtourism and Guide Responsible Tourism, Happiness, Well-being and Sustainability in World Heritage Sites and Beyond.

Francis Munier
Happiness and Innovation: Toward a Neo-Humanism

11:20	**13:00**	**Parallel Session H**
Room Pétrusse		**"Labor and gender issues"**

Session Chair
Nunzia Nappo

Alan Piper
Gender unequal Korea and the overeducation and life satisfaction relationship

Younghwan Song
Occupational Earnings Inequality, Time Use and Subjective Well-Being: Are Working Mothers in Despair in Winner-Take-All Occupations?

Nunzia Nappo
Employees' perceived stress across EU countries: does working from home impact?

11:20 13:00 Parallel Session I

Room Vauban **"Income and wealth"**

Session Chair Sebastian Will
Susanne Elsas In Debt but Still Happy? Examining the Relationship Between Homeownership and Life Satisfaction

Timon Renz
One's Own Four Walls as a Burden? Evidence on the Association Between Homeownership and Subjective Well-Being from Germany

Monika Oczkowska
Home ownership and material security in old age

Susanne Elsas
Causality in the Link between Income and Satisfaction: IV Estimation with Internal Instruments

13:00 14:30 Lunch

Hotel Restaurant

13:00 14:30 Poster session

Hotel Foyer

14:30 15:45 Parallel Session J

Room Pétrusse **"Machine Learning & Big Data I"**

Session Chair Stephanie Rossouw and Annie Tubadji
Alemayehu D. Taye Vaccines, social welfare and voting

Carlotta Montorsi
Predicting depression in old age: combining life course data with machine learning

Alemayehu D. Taye
Predictors of self-protecting behaviour during the early wave of the COVID-19 pandemic: A machine learning approach

14:30 15:45 Parallel Session K

Room Marie-Thérèse **"Measures of well-being II"**

Session Chair Kuba Krys
Mark Fabian A Culturally Sensitive Approach to Measuring Happiness across the World

Alberto Prati
Satisfaction gradient

Mark Fabian
What Do Responses to Life Satisfaction Scale Questions Mean? Evidence from Cognitive Interviewing

14:30	15:45	**Parallel Session L**

Room Vauban   **"Well-being inequality"**

Session Chair   Ayal Kimhi
David Bartram   Trends in Multidimensional Wellbeing Inequality in Israel

Isabel Skak Olufsen
Is Inequality in Subjective Well-being Meritocratic? Danish Evidence from Linked Survey and Administrative Data

David Bartram
Does inequality enhance life satisfaction? A longitudinal investigation

16:45	16:00	**Coffee Break**

Lobby

16:00	17:15	**Parallel Session M**

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Redefining social progress II"**

Session Chair   Maurizio Pugno
Johannes Hirata   Well-being and Growth in Advanced Economies: The Need to Prioritise Human Development

Johannes Hirata
Well-being and Scarcity: Lessons from the Covid-Response for Climate Policy

16:00	17:15	**Parallel Session N**

Room Vauban   **"Health issues"**

Session Chair   John Poole
Tatiana Karabchuk   Exploring the Impact of Disability Onset upon Individual Wellbeing in the UK

Assma Hajji
What do we know about the impact of long-term care services on older people's quality of life? An analysis using data from Austria, England and Finland.

Tatiana Karabchuk
Health state, subjective health, and healthcare access as predictors of happiness: evidence from the UAE national survey data analysis

16:00	17:15	**Parallel Session O**

Room Pétrusse   **"Well-being metrics for policy"**

Session Chair   Fabio Battaglia
Raúl G. Sanchis   How to Put Well-being Metrics into Policy Action? A Theoretical Explanation of Policy Change (or Policy Stasis) in the Crucial Cases of Scotland and Italy

Mark Fabian
Wellbeing Public Policy Needs More Theory

Raúl G. Sanchis
Wellby Database Worldwide: description and further implications

17:25   18:15   Parallel Session P

Room Pétrusse   **"Labor I"**

Session Chair
Martjin Hendriks

Ying Zhou
Downward occupational mobility and job satisfaction: When does it hurt less?

Martijn Hendriks
The influence of CEO compensation on employee engagement

17:25   18:40   Parallel Session Q

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Welfare state and governance II"**

Session Chair
Majlinda Joxhe

Luise Koeppen
Subjective well-being and elections in Europe

Majlinda Joxhe
Trust in Official Statistics across Europe: Evidence from two waves of Eurobarometer using Multilevel Models

Edouardo González
Quality of local governance and Subjective Well-Being

19:30   Social Dinner at Knokke Out

(15 Rives de Clausen, 2165 Luxembourg)

Saturday 4 June

10:00   11:00   Keynote: Andrew Clark

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"The Full Returns to Occupation and Education"**

11:00   11:20   Coffee Break

Lobby

11:20 13:00   Parallel Session S

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Measures of well-being III"**

Session Chair
Ida Sadlowska

Alessandra Tinto
The measurement of equitable and sustainable well-being in Italy

Miria Savioli
The implementation of indicators on equitable and sustainable well-being in the Document of Economy and Finance in Italy

Ida Sadlowska
The UK Office for National Statistics' Well-being response to the Coronavirus Pandemic

11:20	**13:00**	**Parallel Session T**
Room Vauban		**"Spatial-community issues"**
Session Chair Javier Martinez		Alvertos Konstantinis
Precarious employment and well-being in the UK

Thanasis Ziogas
A spatial econometrics approach to modelling individuals' well-being: the case of Helsinki

Javier Martinez
Mapping community wellbeing and quality-of-life. A geographic and mixed-knowledge approach.

11:20	**13:00**	**Parallel Session U**
Room Pétrusse		**"Income and Poverty"**
Session Chair Iryna Kyzyma		Piotr Paradowski
Is child benefit reducing relative and subjective poverty? Evidence from a natural experiment

Anton Nivorozhkin
Effects of means-tested welfare benefits on subjective well-being: Evidence from Germany

Liisa-Maria Palomäki
Dimensions of economic hardship among older people living in poverty across European countries

Iryna Kyzyma
Assessing the contribution of household income sources to changing inequality and poverty in Luxembourg

13:00	**14:30**	**Lunch**
Hotel Restaurant		
13:00	**14:30**	**Poster session**
Hotel Foyer		

14:30   15:40   Parallel Session V

Room Vauban   **"Well-being and environment"**

Session Chair   Sachintha Fernando
Beth Allgood   Do natural disasters affect the concerns about climate change? Evidence from linking geo-referenced data on natural disasters to survey responses

Laetitia Dillenseger
Does sustainable development promote citizen happiness?

Beth Allgood
Rethinking Natural Capital and Cultural Capital for Post-COVID-19 Community Well-Being

14:30   15:45   Parallel Session W

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Machine Learning & Big Data II"**

Session Chair   Niccolò Gentile
Ana Suarez   Machine learning and human wellbeing

Ana Suarez
How does Internet use affect well-being? Some empirical evidence for Spain

Talita Greyling
Re-examining adaptation theory using Big Data: Reactions to external shocks

14:30   15:45   Parallel Session X

Room Pétrusse   **"Productivity and well-being"**

Session Chair   Pablo Rodríguez-Talavera
Charles-Henri DiMaria   Institutions on the linkages between productivity and well-being: A regional analysis

Valentina di Gennaro
Exploring the life satisfaction and productivity nexus: a sub-national empirical analysis in the UK

Charles-Henri DiMaria
From economic productivity to productive well-being

15:45   16:00   Coffee Break

Lobby

16:00   16:50   Parallel Session Y

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Labor II"**

Session Chair
Anthony Lepinteur

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Olena Nizalova
Consequences of losing a job when young on late life well-being and health in Europe

Anthony Lepinteur
Striking Out? The Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Antecedents of Self-Employment

16:00   16:50   Parallel Session Z

Room Vauban   **"Migration"**

Session Chair   Mare Ainsaar
Wolfgang Aschaueur   Measuring the risk of immigration related conflicts

Wolfgang Aschauer
Quality of life across cultures: Comparing Turkish immigrants and natives in Austria regarding the understanding of quality of life and the link between living conditions and subjective well-being

16:00   16:50   Parallel Session AA

Room Pétrusse   **"Heterogeneous well-being relations"**

Session Chair   Caspar Kaiser
Laura Kudrna   Marginal utility and the cost of income inequality: Global Evidence

Laura Kudrna
Investigating the relationships between individual and place-based community wellbeing in Understanding Society data

17:00   18:00   Keynote: Carol Graham (Virtual)

Room Marie-Thérèse   **"Hope, Despair, and Implications for Future Outcomes"**

18:00   18:20   Closing remarks

Room Marie-Thérèse

Sunday 5 June

10:00   12:00   Luxembourg City Walking Tour

Posters

Radka Hanzlova

> Measurement of Subjective Well-being in European Social Survey

Tatiana Karabchuk

> Life Satisfaction of Migrants and Non-Migrants in the GCC countries

Kuba Krys

> Happy Societies

Michaela Kudrnáčová

> Mental Health and Sleep During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Comparing University Students with Regular and Irregular Bedtime Schedules

Niklas Scheuer

> Do people choose what makes them happy and how do they decide at all? A theoretical inquiry

STEFANO BARTOLINI
UNIVERSITY OF SIENA
sponsored by **caritas** LUXEMBOURG

COVID-19: how we got there and what's next

Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic may have been triggered by environmental degradation (loss of biodiversity). The loss of social capital that has characterized many industrial countries in recent decades is responsible for the high social, psychological and economic costs of measures to contain the pandemic. Both social and environmental capital degradation are consequences of societal exclusive focus on economic growth. In order to prevent further epidemics and reduce the cost of containing them, societies need to shift their priorities from economic growth to social and environmental sustainability. The Covid-19 pandemic is likely to be a critical juncture that will have this effect. On the one hand, the lock-down experience contributed to the emergence of mass awareness of the centrality of human relationships for well-being. This strengthened the need for a more reasonable work-life balance, which underpins the Great Resignations currently characterizing the labor market of industrial countries. On the other hand, the pandemic has drawn attention to the interdependence between individuals (I cannot be healthy if you are not healthy) and consequently to the collective dimension of life, downscaling the importance of the private dimension emphasized by neo-liberalism. As a consequence, the pandemic will likely shift towards the government societal preferences along the government-versus-markets axis. But more importantly, Covid-19 could put at the center of the policy stage an alternative overlooked by the state-market contraposition that characterized the 1900s: social capital.

Stefano Bartolini is the author of several articles published in prestigious international academic reviews and of popular science essays. His research starts from the observation that the current economic and social order seems unsustainable from at least three points of view: the degradation of the natural environment, of interpersonal relationships and of human well-being. The crucial questions motivating his activity are: why does this happen? And most importantly: is it possible to reconcile a better quality of our environment, relationships and well-being with economic prosperity?

ANDREW CLARK
PARIS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

The Full Returns to the Choice of Occupation and Education

Andrew E. Clark, Maria Cotofan, and Richard Layard

Abstract: Information on both earnings and non-pecuniary rewards is needed to understand the occupational dispersion of wellbeing. We analyse subjective wellbeing in a large UK sample to construct a measure of "full earnings", the sum of earnings and the value of non-pecuniary rewards, in 90 different occupations. Labour-market inequality is underestimated: the dispersion of full earnings is one-third larger than the dispersion of earnings. Equally, the gender and ethnic gaps in the labour market are larger than those in earnings alone, and the full returns to education on the labour market are underestimated. These results are similar in data on US workers. In neither cross-section nor panel data do we find evidence of compensating differentials.

Andrew Clark holds a PhD from the LSE. He is CNRS Research Professor at the Paris School of Economics, and previously held posts at Dartmouth, Essex, CEPREMAP, DELTA, the OECD and the University of Orléans. His research has covered relative utility or comparisons (to others like you, to your partner etc.), and the use of long-run panel data to model adaptation to life events (such as unemployment, marriage, and divorce). Recent work on birth-cohort data has analysed the influence of family background and childhood events on adult outcomes (including adult subjective well-being). He has acted as referee for over 230 different journals across the Social Sciences and is an ISI Highly-Cited Researcher.

CAROL GRAHAM
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

Hope, Despair, and Implications for Future Outcomes
[VIRTUAL]

Abstract: We live in increasingly polarized and unequal societies, not only when it comes to incomes and opportunities but also in terms of how people feel about their lives. Why should economists and other social scientists care about how people feel? Feelings of subjective well-being, such as happiness and life satisfaction and hope, are important metrics in these disciplines because they predict health, productivity, and labor market outcomes, among other things. But what about other aspects of feelings and emotions? Should we include hope as an additional dimension of well-being? Does it also predict future outcomes? We have been tracking trends in hope to help understand the "deaths of despair" and premature mortality in the United States; mental health concerns have since been highlighted by COVID. In this lecture, Graham will discuss the potential of novel well-being metrics in tracking and serving as warning indicators of despair in the U.S. and beyond.

Carol Graham is the author or editor of more than ten books, the latest of which is *Happiness for All? Unequal Lives and Hopes in Pursuit of the American Dream* (Princeton University Press, 2017). Graham is senior editor of Behavioral Science and Policy, an associate editor at the Journal of Economic

Behavior and Organization and on the editorial boards of numerous other economic journals. She served on a National Academy of Sciences panel on well-being metrics and policy in 2012-13, and received a Pioneer Award from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in 2017 and a Lifetime Distinguished Scholar award from the International Society of Quality of Life Studies in 2018.

ANDREW OSWALD
UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Extreme Distress and Economics

Abstract: I summarize recent findings on what we know about physical pain over the business cycle in the world; the growing level of extreme distress among citizens in the United States; and the state of knowledge about midlife mental ill-health in affluent nations. I conclude that serious problems are emerging under the surface of modern society. Worryingly, will Europe follow in the US's footsteps?

Andrew Oswald's research is principally in applied economics and quantitative social science. It currently includes the empirical study of job satisfaction, human happiness, unemployment, labour productivity, and the influence of diet on psychological well-being. He serves on the board of editors of Science. His contributions to happiness economics include articles in the 1994 and 1997 Economic Journal, the 1996 Journal of Public Economics, the 1996 Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology, the 2001 American Economic Review, and the 2004 Journal of Public Economics. A paper in Science, in 2010, showed that across the states of the USA there is a match between subjective well-being scores and objective measures.

ROUNDTABLE: INTEGRATING RESEARCH AND POLICY

Topics How to integrate evidence from research in policy-making? What does policy need?

Panellists Nancy Hey, What Works Centre for Wellbeing
     Martijn Burger, EHERO, Erasmus University Rotterdam
     Katherine Scrivens, OECD
     Member of Luxembourg Parliament
     Member of Luxembourg Parliament
     Member of Luxembourg Parliament

Moderator Serge Allegrezza, STATEC

SPECIAL EVENTS

John De Graaf, American author, journalist and filmmaker, is a member of numerous non-profit organizations, and co-founder of both Take Back Your Time and the Happiness Alliance. In his talk, he will share his perspective on how society can move towards a happier, healthier, and more sustainable quality of life.

John De Graaf

aims to help create a happy, healthy and sustainable quality of life for America. He has co-authored or edited four books, including the international best-seller Affluenza, with over 160,000 copies sold in nine languages. He produced 40 documentaries and many more shorter films of 5-15 minutes in length, receiving more than 100 regional, national and international awards for filmmaking. De Graaf has been a keynote speaker at numerous conferences and lectured in more than one hundred American universities and in other countries including Brazil, the UK, the United Arab Emirates, Canada, Hungary, Mexico and Austria. He is the co-founder of the Happiness Alliance and involved / founded several other activist organizations.

WORKSHOP – "WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS: HANDS ON THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE HAPPINESS ARCHIVE" [VIRTUAL]

Ruut Veenhoven, the creator of the World Database of Happiness at Erasmus University Rotterdam, will lead participants through the database and how to use it. The database holds more than 40,000 empirical findings on happiness (life satisfaction), which are described in a standard format and terminology, making them easy to sort, for instance by population group, place, method, and correlate. He may also describe some of the current applications of the Database in his research.

Ruut Veenhoven

is emeritus professor of social conditions for human happiness. Currently he works at the Erasmus University Rotterdam in the Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization EHERO. Ruut does research on life-satisfaction. Main projects are: 1) the ' WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS Archive of research findings on subjective enjoyment of life', and 2) the 'HAPPINESS INDICATOR: Combination of a self-help website and a long-term follow-up study'.

Mare Ainsaar
Helina Maasing
Oliver Nahkur
Ave Roots

"Measuring the risk of immigration related conflicts"

There has been widespread concern among policymakers that continuous immigration can drive conflicts in society. The authors constructed a new index for measurement of immigration-related conflict risk at a subnational level. It allows systematic monitoring of conflict risk in society. The index also offers new input to the immigration conflict risk measurement methods by including also subjective indicators, which usually are missing from risk indices. Capturing the subjective "feelings" of a population allows more precise measurement of the sources of conflict and allow target risk prevention activities. An empirical index formation process used four steps: (1) finding the values for the risk indicators; (2) normalising; (3) weighting; and (4) aggregating of the indicators. We derived information from the European Social Survey and national statistical database. These sources met the criteria set for data: the data must reflect information about all the main risk dimensions, the data is regularly updated, reliable, provide regional level information and is easily accessible for international use. We used 75 Estonian municipalities from the period 2014 – 2018 for the first stage analyses. We present the methodology and indicators of the index. Final index consists of 17 indicators, from which thirteen are subjective and four are objective by character. It includes indicators about population groups with different ethnic and religious identity, distrust of people and state institutions, value difference between immigrants and local people, perceived threat of immigration, perceived inequality, dissatisfaction with life, poor communication situation, low norm obedience, limited economic resources, and immigration rate.

Naoki Akaeda

"The Consequences of Social Policy for Subjective Well-Being: From the Perspective of Welfare Transfers"

Significant advances have been made in international comparative research on the impacts of social policies on subjective well-being (SWB) and well-being inequality focusing on public social expenditures and the decommodification index as indicators of the welfare state. However, previous studies have suggested that these proxies have some limitations. First, these measures do not necessarily reflect the actual levels of welfare provisions that citizens receive. Second, it is difficult to clarify the distinctive effects of the levels and the distribution of welfare provisions. Against this backdrop, this study adopts several proxies regarding welfare transfers, such as transfer share, targeting,

and universalism, based on benefit recipiency data to clarify the more detailed consequences of social policy for SWB and well-being inequality. This analysis utilises pooled data from the World Values Survey from 1981 to 2020, combined with macro data related to several country characteristics, and two-way fixed-effects models to estimate the within-country main effects regarding three dimensions of welfare transfers on SWB. Moreover, this analysis employs the country fixed-effects and slopes model (cFES) to explore the within-country effects concerning the cross-level interactions of three variables related to welfare transfers and household income on SWB. The results indicate that (1) transfer share positively affects SWB, and (2) low-income targeting polices buffer well-being inequality stemming from income, at the cost of SWB among the rich. These results suggest that the effects of social policies on SWB differ depending on the dimensions of welfare transfers.

Beth Allgood
Craig A. Talmage
Brien K. Ashdown

"Rethinking Natural Capital and Cultural Capital for Post-COVID-19 Community Well-Being"

Climate change, cultural racism/ethnocentrism, and wealth inequality persist across the world threatening community well-being. For many communities, COVID-19 exacerbated these forces. Post-COVID-19, community well-being work requires systemic approaches addressing social unrest, poverty, injustice, climate, and biodiversity in tandem. During COVID-19, scholars and on-the-ground experts captured knowledge and wisdom tethering natural capital and cultural to bolstering of community well-being post-COVID-19. This presentation offers insights and beginnings to post-COVID-19 community well-being work. This presentation guides community professionals and scholars to better link natural capital and cultural capital to community well-being, by embracing Indigenous wisdom around wildlife conservation and building upon scientific momentum around newer well-being measures. This presentation highlights links between natural capital and cultural capital in the community development/well-being literature during COVID-19 as well as offers recent international community cases. Particularly, cases regarding wildlife and the nuances and misnomers between wildlife and culture are portrayed. This presentation offers insights to help communities reconcile culture and wildlife conservation. The cases include:

• Nature-based empowerment in a UK country park
• Addressing mental health challenges among UK farmers
• The Maa Trust and community-driven wildlife conservation in Kenya
• The Navajo Nation and removing colonial constructs from natural and cultural capital
• California wildfires and cultural-wisdom around prescribed burns
• Elephants as workers and partners in Thailand
• Debates over the heritage of monk seals across the islands of Hawaii
• The over-conservation of Koalas in Australia

- Whaling and whale-watching tourism in Iceland
- Alaskan wildlife as cultural and physical sustenance

Wolfgang Aschauer
Raimund Haindorfer
Laura Reiter
Lara Zwittlinger
Markus Kreuzberger

"Quality of life across cultures: Comparing Turkish immigrants and natives in Austria regarding the understanding of quality of life"

In social sciences, much has been published about the deficits of integration among Turkish immigrants in European societies. In the present explorative study based in Austria we propose a new direction in research, focusing on central dimensions of quality of life instead of indicators measuring immigrant integration. We used the eight dimensions of QoL established by Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi (2009) as a conceptual starting point to explore current living conditions and subjective perceptions of well-being among persons with a Turkish migration background and persons without a migration background in the Austrian society. We implemented a quantitative survey design to evaluate the cultural comparability of the concept and to assess the impact of objective living conditions on subjective perceptions of well-being. Due to Covid-restrictions the survey was conducted via an online-panel agency comprising 228 respondents of which 113 where Turkish immigrants and 115 where natives. By testing cultural invariance (using the method of Multi Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis) as well as by investigating the link between objective living conditions and subjective well-being via multiple regression analysis, we were able to identify new findings on major sources of culture-specific needs among Turkish immigrants and natives. For instance, among natives, a privileged position in society goes hand in hand with higher levels of subjective well-being whereas these correlations turn out to be weaker among Turkish immigrants. Especially Turkish immigrants who perceive discrimination report lower levels of subjective well-being regardless of their social position in the Austrian society.

David Bartram

"Does inequality enhance life satisfaction? A longitudinal investigation"

The relationship between inequality and subjective well-being (e.g. life satisfaction) has received sustained research attention in recent years – in part, perhaps, because a consensus has proved elusive. Most investigations in this area are cross-sectional: researchers generally perceive a constraint to longitudinal analysis, rooted in the view that it is necessary to include controls for individual-level determinants of SWB. I argue here that individual-level controls are not needed for this question – and we can then construct a longitudinal analysis by taking country-level averages of life satisfaction from repeated cross-sectional data and regressing them (using a 'within' specification) on repeated Gini measures. We then see, in contrast to some influential previous findings, that inequality does not have any substantial positive impact on life satisfaction. In wealthy countries increased inequality has a substantial negative impact on life satisfaction, while in poorer countries

any effect (positive or negative) is small. The longitudinal analysis presented here is less prone to bias from omission of confounders; there is then reason to believe that the findings presented in previous (cross-sectional) research are biased upwards via failure to control for unobserved confounders.

Fabio Battaglia   **"How to Put Well-being Metrics into Policy Action? A Theoretical Explanation of Policy Change (or Policy Stasis) in the Crucial Cases of Scotland and Italy"**

A vast array of well-being metrics has been developed over the last decades. Their development has been driven primarily by a desire to put well-being at the heart of policymaking. However, previous research has shown that the use and impact of well-being metrics has been limited to date. How can well-being metrics be put into policy action and what can explain current stasis? Drawing on Kingdon's Multiple Streams Approach and theories advanced in the fields of organisational behaviour, psychotherapy and decision analysis, I propose a theory of policy change which postulates problem and solution awareness and recognition as the conditions of any change attempt. The above theory was tested in Scotland and Italy, both at the forefront of the well-being debate. A total of 120 interviews were conducted between 2018 and 2020 with ministers, parliamentarians, journalists and members of interest groups. At the end of the interview, informants were also asked to complete a survey and report their level of awareness of 18 well-being metrics, the first survey of this kind to be undertaken. The information obtained was then integrated and cross-checked with data that collected from policy documents, parliamentary archives and media monitoring tools. Findings reveal low awareness of well-being metrics and of GDP's limitations; a prevailing view of economic growth as a prerequisite for well-being (and its lack as the problem) which results in economic crises generating punctuations that strengthen the status quo and hinder attempts to bring about change; and an almost unanimous scepticism of subjective indicators.

Martijn J. Burger
Martijn Hendriks
Elena I. Ianchovichina
   "The Anatomy of Brazil's Subjective Well-Being in the 2010s: A Tale of Growing Discontent and Polarization"

After increasing for years and reaching high levels, Brazil's subjective well-being (SWB) deteriorated following the economic contraction in 2015. Using data from the Gallup World Poll for the 2010s, this paper identifies the factors that underpin Brazil's SWB and its change, paying special attention to heterogeneity across population groups. Having sufficient income, financial security, economic optimism, satisfaction with living standards and health services, social capital, tertiary education, and digital access are the main factors associated with SWB. These factors matter to different extents along the income distribution and across generations and space. The SWB decline since 2015 was also heterogeneous and more pronounced among men, rural residents, and the old. Economic expectations increased in importance as they

assumed a greater role in people's preferences, especially those of men, and more people grew pessimistic about the economic outlook. The SWB decline and the switch in voter support from one end of the political spectrum to the other in the 2018 general elections were both associated with the grievances triggered by the economic and leadership crisis of the mid-2010s. These grievances signal an erosion in the support for the social contract in place since the 1990s and the need to renew it.

Catherine Coron   **"Wellbeing at Work Definition and Measure's Sustainability in France and in the UK: New Trends Emerging with the Covid 19 Crisis"**

As Joseph Stiglitz put it "what we measure affects what we do". In this paper we would like to examine and compare what the French and British governments measure when they publish wellbeing statistics. Do they refer to the same economic, social historical and cultural reality? To the same definition? Economic wellbeing as the OECD defines it is much more than GDP and different from Aristotle's happiness. However economic wellbeing definition remains a research work in progress. In a first part we will study wellbeing cross-cultural perspectives with a comparative approach between the UK and France by analysing official statistics in both countries as well as the results of a survey of wellbeing at work published by the author both in France and in the UK in 2017. In doing so we will also try to explain why it is crucial to measure wellbeing at work. Unemployment measure is an objective measure of wellbeing, and it differs a lot between the two countries is not enough. However, the subjective dimension of wellbeing we may assess when we measure job satisfaction is also essential not only to get a full picture of wellbeing at work but maybe also to understand the differences in labour productivity. The second part will try to identify and compare the new governmental working policies and issues which appeared during this long period of Covid 19 pandemic sanitary measures which have affected working conditions in the two countries. The implementation and impact of furlough schemes, remote working and lockdowns on workers for example will be put under scrutiny and compared in order to be able to assess their impact on wellbeing measure.

Ashot Davoyan   **"Proposition of Development and Growth Through Economic Development"**

In modern economics, in addition to indicators of economic growth, the term "economic development" is regarded as relatively important. The term is considered a complex, multifactorial concept. In this article, I studied the importance of economic development and carried out a quantitative assessment through a number of indicators characterizing economic development in different countries. Consequently, the Economic Development Index was calculated, which included 11 sub-indexes, covering data of 102

countries from 2012 to 2019. Notwithstanding the quantitative assessment of economic development, it must be noted that it is, in essence, a qualitative phenomenon with complex, dynamic, and multifactorial-stochastic characteristics.

Valentina Di Gennaro
Matthew Agarwala
Diane Coyle
Silvia Ferrini

"Exploring the life satisfaction and productivity nexus: a sub-national empirical analysis in the UK"

We examine the relationship between life satisfaction (LS) and productive efficiency at varying geographic scales across the UK. Our empirical investigations employ both non-parametric (Data Envelopment Analysis) and parametric (Granger causality tests and regression-based approach). In contrast to previous firm- and national-level studies, we investigate how the observed LS-productivity relationship varies with the spatial scale under consideration. We begin in Norfolk, with 7 local authorities and progressively expand the geographic scale to include East Anglia (18 local authorities), East of England (45 local authorities), England (309 local authorities or 33 sub-regions) and the UK (41 sub-regions). Results show that the relationship between life satisfaction and productivity varies across observations and spatial scales, and prove that the type of causality is bidirectional. We call for caution when generalising from individual-, firm, and national-level analyses when considering policies at other scales, such as communities and regions. Our analysis highlights the need for higher spatial resolution time-series data describing the capital stock and socio-economic variables, and suggests that a coherent economic theory is needed to guide empirical investigations into the spatial aspects of well-being and productivity.

Laëtitia Dillenseger
Vincent Vergnat

"Does sustainable development promote citizen happiness?"

Since 2015, 17 global sustainable development goals (SDG) have been included in the United Nations (UN) agenda. These goals aim to end poverty, protect our planet and ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. Following the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission (2009), the SDG go beyond GDP by including environmental and social dimensions as public policy objectives. From a perspective where the consumption of material good ensures happiness, sustainable development and civic happiness seem to be at odds with each other, but many studies show the opposite. At the individual level, we experience sustainable satisfaction not by over-consuming but by having ethical behaviors and altruistic motivations ; by investing in social activities, volunteer activities, contributing to social change, and engaging in actions that aim to preserve the environment (Binder, 2019). Our research aims to enrich the debate on the relationship between sustainable development and citizen happiness (Aksoy & Bayram, 2020; Sachs, 2016; Iriarte and Musikanski, 2019). To this end, we conduct an empirical study to measure the relationship

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between SDG and subjective well-being at the global and regional levels. We exploit GALLUP data on life satisfaction in more than 160 countries over the period 2005 to 2018, as well as a set of indicators to measure the 17 SDG established by the UNDP. All in all, we estimated a positive and significant relationship between SDG and subjective well-being. However, a more detailed analysis by a group of countries reveals different trends.

Charles-Henri DiMaria **"From economic productivity to productive well-being"**

Productivity - a driver of economic growth -- does not imply societal well-being, nor environmental sustainability. Various authors contributed frameworks to incorporate environmental issues in the computation of productivity, or studied the role of well-being for productivity. However, studies proposing ways to account for both well-being and sustainability in productivity measurement are scarce. We check whether and to what extent it is possible to include subjective well-being and sustainability measures among the inputs and/or outputs of a traditional productivity framework. Specifically, we adopt a data-driven approach to test whether subjective well-being and adjusted net savings meaningfully contribute to computing a productivity-like indicator. We apply Data Envelopment Analysis to European data from 2005 to 2018. We find that including subjective well-being among the inputs and the outputs of production contributes to a measure of economic performance that accounts for quality of growth.

Susanne Elsas **"Causality in the Link between Income and Satisfaction: IV Estimation with Internal Instruments"**

Usually, it is expected that income increases life satisfaction. In recent years tough, research emerged that shows how subjective well-being, including satisfaction, influences objective measures, as for example income. This would then require explicit identification strategies for estimating effects of income on life satisfaction. I address this issue using German SOEP data and Lewbel's (2012) method, which generates instruments from heteroscedasticity. This allows identification of two separate causal effects in the link between income and life satisfaction: (1) income affecting satisfaction and (2) satisfaction affecting income. This analysis focuses on life satisfaction and equivalized income, because this is the income measure most welfare analyses use to assess utility of income. Results show no significant effects of income on life satisfaction, but effects of satisfaction on income. This suggest that the effect of income on life satisfaction may be overstated in standard approaches that do not account for this reverse causality – possibly due to reverse causality, which is likely rooted in response behavior, rather than income generation.

Mark Fabian
Caroline Brett

"What Do Responses to Life Satisfaction Scale Questions Mean? Evidence from Cognitive Interviewing"

Statistical analysis of life satisfaction data relies on three fundamental assumptions about the properties of such data:

(1) Individuals perceive the scale as being linear ("cardinality").
(2) All individuals use the scale in the same way ("interpersonal comparability").
(3) The way that individuals use the scale does not change over time ("intertemporal comparability").

Skeptics of life satisfaction scales question the credibility of these assumptions. Advocates respond with evidence of psychometrics validity. For example, that life satisfaction declined markedly during the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic. Yet while this attests to the useability of life satisfaction scale data, it does not clarify the precision of the associated metrics and thus the extent of that useability. Some applications, such as cost-effectiveness analysis using life satisfaction data, may be compromised by especially severe violations of the three assumptions above. We need to better understand these issues of degrees if we are to responsibly apply life satisfaction scale data in policy. Assessing the credibility of these assumptions requires understanding the life satisfaction 'reporting function'. This is an affective, cognitive, and linguistic process that subjectively assesses life satisfaction and then maps that assessment to a response category on a life satisfaction scale question. This study explores the reporting function using cognitive interviews: essentially asking respondents to 'think out loud' while answering life satisfaction scale and follow up questions. The resulting qualitative data is analysed to explicate the reporting function and evaluate the three assumptions above.

Mark Fabian
Matthew Agarwala
Anna Alexandrova
Diane Coyle
Marco Felici

"Wellbeing Public Policy Needs More Theory"

There is presently a groundswell of enthusiasm and advocacy for "wellbeing public policy" (WPP), especially as part of the movement to go "beyond GDP". While recognising the merits of this proposal, this paper advocates for a cautious approach owing to our poor theoretical understanding of both wellbeing and policy applications of it. There are certainly well-established empirical regularities in wellbeing data, many of which have policy implications. However, we presently lack a causal understanding of these empirical regularities, and wellbeing change more broadly. They could be explained by a number of mutually exclusive theoretical accounts. We also lack a sophisticated understanding of how these causal mechanisms interact with prevailing socioeconomic, institutional, and cultural structures. In the context of public policy, these issues raise the risk of policymakers naively pulling the wrong causal lever, with unintended consequences. This paper explains how these

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issues can undermine the robustness, generalisability, and persistence of wellbeing public policies, and outlines a research agenda to address the most pressing gaps in our knowledge. It also provides a framework for considering under what circumstances evidence of efficacy could be enough to justify policy applications even in the absence of a mechanistic understanding of how those policies work.

Roger Fernandez-Urbano
Robin Samuel

"Perceived Conditions and Subjective Well-Being among the Youth during the COVID-19 Pandemic."

This article investigates the relationship between perceptions of current conditions and subjective well-being among the youth during the COVID-19 pandemic using panel data from Luxembourg. It also examines how this relationship evolves across different social backgrounds. Luxembourg is an important setting because although being the country with the highest GDP per capita in the world and one of the happiest, it has one of the highest percentages of working poor in the EU (i.e. 11.9%), the majority of them between 18-24 years old. Results show that perceived conditions matter beyond objective conditions. We found a strong correlation between perceptions and subjective well-being for individuals from high social background, a weaker one for those with low social background, and a weak and insignificant one for those with middle social background. Furthermore, our results suggest that the relationship between perceptions and well-being is stable over time.

Sachintha Fernando
Christoph Wunder

"Do natural disasters affect the concerns about climate change? Evidence from linking geo-referenced data on natural disasters to survey responses"

This research studies the effect of experiencing a natural disaster on individuals' concerns about climate change in Germany. We consider floods, storms, and heat and cold waves, as these types of natural disasters are more likely to occur with climate change. Individuals who have had firsthand experience of such events may have different perceptions of climate change, to those who have not. We also examine the effect of experiencing a natural disaster on other subjective indicators (concerns about the environment, life satisfaction). Our research contributes to a better understanding of how people perceive climate change and its consequences, by utilizing spatially disaggregated data on climate change concerns and exposure to natural disasters. The empirical analysis uses linked data from two sources. First, we extract information on natural disasters from the geo-referenced Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) provided by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). The EM-DAT contains detailed information about the occurrence of natural disasters. The second source is the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) that collects information on respondents' concerns about climate

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change (since 2009) and other subjective indicators. We merge the EM-DAT with the SOEP survey data on the district level. Using the linked dataset, we can determine whether a household resided in an affected district at the time of a disaster. Our empirical approach applies the difference-in-differences research design and accounts for the variation in treatment timing, as natural disasters occur in different districts at different times. Respondents who experienced their first natural disaster are included in the treatment group, while those who did not experience a natural disaster form the control group. Hence, we investigate whether a direct exposure to the possible consequences of climate change impacts on the subjective attitudes of those affected.

Carolina Foglia
Maria Laura Parisi
Nicola Pontarollo

"Population ageing in European cities: policy challenge and opportunity"

In 2018, 101.1 million of EU citizens were over 65, nearly 20% of the total population, which will become 28.5% in 2050. Ageing population poses challenges not only for welfare systems sustainability, but also in terms of suitability of goods and services that should be adapted to the needs of older people, the so-called Silver Economy. In this paper, using representative microdata for 83 European cities, we assess their suitability for the elderly and which of the factors identified by the mainstream literature contribute more to it. To achieve this aim, on the subset of over 65, we build a dichotomous dependent variable identifying if a city is (or is not) a good place to live for elderly people, and a set of covariates falling into the following macro areas: i) development of an age-friendly built environment; ii) knowledge for an active and healthy lifestyle; iii) integrated care services and improved connectivity; iv) olderpreneurship. We assess the relative contribution of each regressor to the explained variance. Our results have several policy implications. First, ranking cities according to their suitability to old people's wellbeing is important to identify relevant patterns in Europe. Second, the recognition of the relative importance of each regressor, together with its significance and sign, provides a powerful tool to assess each the macro area of intervention, and its components, directing policymakers to adopt the right measures according to local needs.

Niccolò Gentile
Caspar Kaiser
Ekaterina Oparina
Andrew Clark
Conchita D'Ambrosio
Jan-Emmanuel DeNeve

"**Welbeing and Machine Learning**"

There is a vast literature on the determinants of human subjective wellbeing. International organisations and statistical offices are now collecting such survey data at scale. However, standard regression models explain surprisingly little variation, limiting our ability to predict wellbeing. In response, we here assess the potential of Machine learning (ML) approaches to make better predictions. We analyse wellbeing data on over a million respondents from Germany, the UK, and the United States. In terms of predictive power, our ML approaches do improve compared to traditional

models. Although the size of this improvement is small in absolute terms, it turns out to be substantial when compared to key variables like income and health. Moreover, we find that dramatically expanding the set of explanatory variables can double the predictive power of both OLS and the ML approaches on unseen data. The variables identified as important by our algorithms – i.e. material conditions, health, and meaningful social relations – are similar to those already identified in the literature. In that sense, our data-driven ML results validate the findings of conventional approaches

Eduardo González
Rubén Arrondo
Ana Cárcaba

Quality of local governance and Subjective Well-Being"

This research explores the effects of good or bad local governance and subjective well-being. Good governance means effective and incorrupt government. We can distinguish three dimensions of good governance at the municipal level: accountability, government efficiency and control of corruption. We measure the government efficiency with a composite indicator of a series of variables related to sound financial management of the local government. We use a DEA approach with weight restrictions in order to obtain this indicator. A large survey carried out in Spain in 2013 and 2018 is then used to examine the effects of good governance on individual well-being. Classic control variables are included, such as age or gender. Our results point to the well-known U-shaped effect of ageing on SWB and a very strong positive effect of cohabitation. Gender and nationality seem to play an insignificant role. Social connections or health status emerge as major QoL variables driving subjective well-being. With respect to good governance, our results show an immediate positive effect of government efficiency on individual well-being. Accountability does not seem to have a significant impact. Surprisingly, we find no immediate effect of corruption either. However, we find a very strong deferred effect of controlling corruption on future reported well-being. Therefore, corruption seems to bring a delayed reduction in the population's satisfaction with life.

Talita Greyling
Stephanie Rossouw

"Re-examining adaptation theory using Big Data: Reactions to external shocks.

During the global response to COVID-19, the analogy of fighting a war was often used. In 2022, the world is facing a different war altogether, an unprovoked Russian invasion of Ukraine. Since 2020 the world has faced and needed to respond to these two major external shocks. We know that these shocks have health implications and loss of life, but we do not know how these shocks compare, considering well-being and economic effects. This paper aims to quantify the effect of external shocks, namely health (COVID-19) and war (the Russian - Ukrainian war) across ten countries spanning both the Northern and Southern hemispheres. We use a unique time-series dataset, which we derive from extracting tweets in real-time, filtering on specific

keywords related to COVID-19 and the Ukrainian war for each country. Applying Natural Language Processing (machine learning), we derive these tweets underlying sentiment and emotion scores. Our Twitter dataset is combined with data representing the impact on the economy, such as prices related to stocks, oil, gold, coal, and sunflower seeds. We find that similar emotions are evoked considering both types of external shocks, such as fear, anticipation, sadness and anger. In addition, we find that negative emotions underlying COVID-19 and the Ukrainian war are significantly related to well-being and economic indicators. However, preliminary results show that the external health shock's well-being effect is greater than the Ukrainian war shock, whereas the opposite is true considering economic variables. Given that fiscal policy is the main instrument used to shield the economy and the well-being of people from adverse external shocks, the results will aid policymakers to develop effective interventions to negotiate these effects.

Assma Hajji
Birgit Trukeschitz
Judith Kieninger
,Juliette Malley
Ismo Linnosmaa
Julien Forder

"What do we know about the impact of long-term care services on older people's quality of life? An analysis using data from Austria, England and Finland.

Background: Population aging and an increasing number of care-dependent people in European countries call for innovative evidence-based policy responses on national and European levels. Relevant and reliable data sources are still scarce, and little is known about the effects of LTC services on older people's quality of life and its determinants in particular. This paper is the first to investigate the role of personal, care service and environmental characteristics for of home care service effects on QoL across England, Finland and Austria. Methods: The analysis built on data from 811 standardised face-to-face interviews conducted in three European countries, England, Finland and Austria. We used OLS regression (including both main effects and country-specific interactions) to explore variation in gains in long-term care service-related quality-of-life (LTC-QoL) across and between countries. The production of welfare framework informed the selection of the predictors, which include personal characteristics, such as the homecare service-user socio-demographics, needs indicators, social support and environmental variables and characteristics of home care service provision. Results: The results showed that home care services increased service users' QoL in all three European countries. The increase in QoL, however, varied across the countries. In all three countries, LTC-QoL gains increased with needs, which implies that home care services performed well in counteracting negative effects arising from limitations in (I)ADLs. Additional gains, however, declined the higher the needs. In addition, higher perceived process quality was linked to improved LTC-QoL in all three countries. Some characteristics were associated with changes in only one or two countries – such as the availability of informal care, social contact, financial household situation and living alone. Discussion: The results provided unique evidence to be used by policy makers

to improve long-term care systems and shed light on areas for future research on quality of life related aspects of longterm care.

Radka Hanzlová   **"Measurement of subjective well-being in European Social Survey"**
(poster Session)

The measurement of subjective well-being is an important topic in society since the support of good life, happiness, satisfaction, or attainment of well-being should be the goal of any democratic government. The main problem is how to measure subjective well-being – whether through a single question or as part of a multi-item battery, as a multidimensional concept – to be valid, reliable, and primarily comparable? Both methods are used in the European Social Survey (ESS). The measurement with one simple question on happiness or life satisfaction has been repeated in each round since 2002, the measurement from a multidimensional perspective was included in Rounds 3 and 6. Specifically, in the Round 6 was firstly introduced a new theoretical model for measuring subjective well-being as a multidimensional concept. This model consists of 35 items divided into six dimensions of well-being (evaluative well-being, emotional well-being, functioning, vitality, community well-being, supportive relationships). To be able to reliably compare the level of well-being between countries, the model must achieve a certain level of invariance. In my presentation I will focus on the comparison of both methods, comparing their results and outlining their advantages and disadvantages. The main part of my presentation will be devoted to testing the model of subjective well-being from ESS 6. Based on the analyses carried out, I can conclude that this model is not conceptually correct, does not fit the data, and cannot be used to compare the level of subjective well-being between countries. To make the comparison possible, the model has to be modified. In my presentation, I would like to present how the modification process was carried out and how I arrived at the final model, which I have named the "overall model of well-being". This model is composed of 22 items divided into five dimensions (relationships, engagement, vitality, meaning and purpose, emotions). I tested this final model using different methods in terms of reliability, validity, and invariance and the presentation of these results will be the main part of my presentation.

Dan Haybron   **"A New Emotional Well-Being Measure: Possible Policy Applications"**
David B. Yaden

A large empirical literature in psychology has established a two-dimensional model of measuring affect (positive and negative emotion) as well as circumplex-based models. The present series of studies begins with items developed from a philosophical theory of affect, which were iteratively reduced to a 6-factor, 18-item measure of emotional well-being, which provides more arousa lbased granularity of positive and negative affect. In study 1 (N = 727), using exploratory factor analysis, we found evidence for the classic two-

dimensional structure of affect based on parsimony: 1) positive emotion and 2) negative emotion, in addition to a six-dimensional model closer to circumplex-based approaches based on model fit and other factor analytic criteria, consisting of: 1) cheerfulness, 2) vitality, 3) serenity, 4) sadness, 5) lethargy, and 6) stress. In study 2 (N = 667), using confirmatory factor analysis, we found that the two-factor solution provided inadequate fit, as did other prominent two-factor emotion measures, while the six-factor model provided excellent fit (CFI = .98, RMSEA = .055). The resulting measure, the Emotional State Assessment Tool (ESAT), provides a philosophically grounded, brief, versatile, and more cross-culturally sensitive measure of affect to complement existing measures of affect.

Martijn Hendriks   **"The influence of CEO compensation on employee engagement"**

The soaring compensation levels of chief executive officers (CEOs) have spurred an intense debate about the outcomes they produce. This paper examines an understudied outcome in this regard: employee engagement. Using a dynamic panel model with data from 336 publicly listed firms, we find that employee engagement is generally unaffected by CEO (over)compensation. However, negative effects emerge under specific conditions. First, employee engagement declines with negative media coverage about CEO compensation. Second, employee engagement declines with greater CEO (over)compensation in the financial sector, which is a sector with extraordinary levels of CEO compensation and compensation controversies. The findings suggest that a ceiling effect exists, at which point negative effects emerge and employee engagement becomes relevant in determining CEO compensation policies, while the general insensitivity of employee engagement to CEO compensation can help explain the soaring CEO compensation levels.

Johannes Hirata   **"Well-being and Scarcity: Navigating Covid, Energy Sanctions and Climate Policy"**

The Corona pandemic confronted societies with several unexpected constraints that had the effect of making certain goods much scarcer than before. Withdrawal from Russian oil and gas supplies has a similar effect. Carbon abatement can also be seen as a deliberate choice to make certain goods scarcer than they actually are. These parallels suggests that it may be worthwhile to take a close look at societies' responses to all three challenges. This paper makes an attempt to synthetize empirical and theoretical insights regarding these scarcity shocks from a well-being perspective, i.e. replacing the prevalent welfare economic focus on production and consumption with a focus on sustainable wellbeing. Taking the case of Germany, it will be argued that the observed responses to all three challenges reflect a focus on maintaining incomes and production and that therefore these responses risk being detrimental to sustainable wellbeing and even to economic stability. This is

particularly relevant if carbon abatement requires not only transient material sacrifices but lasting and significant reductions of consumption. It will be argued that the impact of these new scarcities will be much less problematic in a society that acknowledges the priority of sustainable wellbeing over production and consumption measures. Such a society would still need to incur material sacrifices, but these need not translate into a loss of wellbeing if economic conditions and social norms adapt. This will also be more sustainable not only in terms of ecological impact, but also in terms of debt, inflation and inequality.

Christopher Jacobi

"Associations of Changes in Religiosity with Flourishing During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study of Faith Communities in the U.S."

This study explored the extent to which perceived changes in religiosity from before to during the COVID-19 pandemic are associated with flourishing. Participants from a diverse set of faith communities in two US metropolitan regions (N=1,480) completed an online survey between October to December 2020. The survey included items capturing perceived changes in four dimensions of religiosity (i.e., importance of religion, frequency of prayer, frequency of religious service attendance, and sense of connectedness to one's faith community) and a multidimensional measure of flourishing. Based on multilevel regressions, results indicated that self-reported decreases in each dimension of religiosity were associated with lower overall flourishing. This pattern of findings was largely similar for the domains of flourishing, with some variation in the strength of associations that emerged. An increase in frequency of religious service attendance was associated with lower overall flourishing and lower scores on selected domains of flourishing (e.g., mental and physical health), indicating possible evidence of religious coping. Faith communities might have to find ways of supporting members during the challenging COVID-19 period to prevent long-term declines in flourishing.

Antje Jantsch
Alan Piper

"An investigation into the diverse relationship between town size and well-being in Latin America"

The well-being of individuals in different regions has been studied in many different parts of the world. In Latin America previous research has found that people in rural areas are generally more satisfied with life than those in urban areas, a result often found by making use of town size data and well-known multi-country datasets. This investigation challenges the notion of a rural-urban gradient for life satisfaction in Latin America. Our investigation uses more refined town size categories than previous research and also contains an analysis of population density, which, to the best of our knowledge, has not been previously undertaken for Latin America. The investigation is quantitative, and the empirical analysis uses both multilevel modelling, for the region as a whole, and ordered probit estimation, for the individual countries. The data comes from 9 waves of the Latinobarometer, coupled with population data

from The United Nations Demographic Yearbook. The results of the empirical analysis reveal quite diverse associations for the different Latin American countries. For the region as a whole, and in contrast to previous research, our results do not indicate a systematic pattern. This diversity in the region is explored, potential reasons discussed, and ideas for future research regarding regional well-being are generated as a result of the current research.

**Majlinda Joxhe
Serge Allegrezza
Wolfgang Langer**

"Trust in Official Statistics across Europe: Evidence from two waves of Eurobarometer using Multilevel Models"

This paper uses data from Eurobarometer for the years 2007 and 2015 to investigate the determinants of trust in official statistics across 28 countries and 2 regions in Europe. Our estimation approach follows a multilevel modelling, which allows us to distinguish within county and between countries variations for explaining individual trust in official statistics. The econometric results show that trust in statistics is highly correlated with the overall individual trust in national institutions. The within country variation is mainly explained by the level of individual statistical literacy, education and occupation status. Whereas, with respect to the variation between countries, we show that neither the level of GPD nor the index of inequality are important to explain cross-country variation. Instead, the EU history membership, i.e. the "acquis communautaire", is the main macro variable that explains the increase of trust in the official statistics across Europe.

Caspar Kaiser

"Marginal utility and the cost of income inequality: Global Evidence"

The relationship between income and wellbeing is an intensely studied question with enormous importance for economic policymaking and scholarship. However, the question of whether the marginal utility of income is constant, or whether it varies across cultures and levels of economic development has received scarce attention. Employing data from the Gallup World Poll and EU-SILC, we estimate the marginal utility of personal and relative income on wellbeing for more than a hundred countries. Doing so reveals a remarkable diversity in the degree to which personal incomes improve wellbeing and the degree to which relative incomes harm it. In a second step, we use country- and gender-specific estimates of the marginal (dis)utility of (relative) personal income, to provide estimates of the welfare loss that occurs as a consequence of global income inequality. We decompose these losses into a part associated with cross-country inequality, and a part associated with within country inequality, and demonstrate that the latter component dominates the former. We also calculate how much income could be foregone under complete equality while maintaining current average satisfaction levels. Analyses of the robustness of our results against non-linear monotonic transformation of the

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response scale, which can bias estimates of the marginal utility of income, are provided.

Tatiana Karabchuk
Fayeza Hasan

"Health state, subjective health, and healthcare access as predictors of happiness: evidence from the UAE national survey data analysis"

This research evaluates the relationship between health and happiness and adds to the literature by providing a detailed empirical analysis of the health domains' effects on happiness. The study measures four subjective well-being indicators as outcome variables with the help of national representative survey of 9000 participants conducted in the UAE. The health impact was estimated through three health domains such as: 1) health state, 2) subjective health, and 3) happiness with healthcare system and its elements. The results showed that own physical and mental health, access to good variety of food, and the ability to perform daily life activities were significantly associated with increased happiness levels for both men and women irrespective of nationality. An unexpected discovery of the study was made regarding people with disabilities and chronic diseases, they seemed to be happier with their lives in the UAE.

Tatiana Karabchuk
Lambert, L.
Katsaiti M.S

"Life Satisfaction of Migrants and Non-Migrants in the GCC countries"
(poster session)

Recently, a call was made for the science of happiness to be included in the study of international migration and immigration, both estimated to increase in the coming years (Cobb et al., 2019; Hendricks & Bartram, 2018; Hendricks, Burger, Ray, & Esipova, 2018). Migrants all over the world, go to great lengths to pursue economic prosperity, political stability, safety, as well as a sense of belonging; in sum, they seek happiness elsewhere (Hendricks & Bartram, 2018) with the hopes that new social and economic conditions will positively benefit their situation and consequent life satisfaction. Their happiness has become an area of growing inquiry. Globally, the World Happiness Report (WHR) (Hendricks et al., 2018) estimated that the life satisfaction of migrants rose on average 0.47 points on a scale of 0 to 10 post-migration, with positive affect increasing by 0.33 points at the five year mark. It is not only migrants themselves, but the nations to which they move which have also garnered interest. Many of the top ten countries in the WHR boast migration levels double the global average and recent evidence suggests that migrants generally mirror the levels of happiness of their host nations (Helliwell, Huang, & Shiplett, 2018). Still, a granular look reveals three trends; studies show that migrants sometimes have lower subjective wellbeing than non-migrants (Bartram, 2011; De Vroome & Hooghe, 2014; Hadjes & Backes, 2013), are largely equal or closely on par (Frank, Hou, & Schellenberg, 2016; Helliwell, Huang et al., 2018; Hendricks et al., 2018; Kogan, Shen, & Siegert, 2018), or are happier than the locally born, as was the case in the last WHR (Helliwell, Huang et al., 2018)

where migrants were reported to be happier in 48 nations out of 117 measured. Accordingly, our study examines the life satisfaction and subjective wellbeing of migrants relative to their non-migrant counterparts across the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations of Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). These nations have migrant populations ranging from 68% (Qatar) to nearly 90% (UAE) (Helliwell, Huang et al., 2018), making a good analysis from which to understand what factors contribute to migrant wellbeing as host country conditions matter and differ greatly (Böhnke, 2008).

**Namho Kim
Astrid Schütz**

"When people's life is going well, but they are not happy"

Subjective Well-being is a widely used measure of well-being that has two components: cognitive evaluation (measured by Satisfaction with Life Scale), and the affective component (e.g. Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, PANAS). Among the abundant literature on SWB only a few studies the gap between SWLS and PANAS. These studies explain the gap related to expenditure patterns. For example, studies show that consumption related to social connectedness (DeLeire & Kalil, 2010; Tsurumi e al, 2021) and expenditure for delegating household chores, thus buying time for oneself, predicts SWB (Whillans et al, 2017). On the contrary, consumption of durables, housing, food, and health care is not significantly associated with SWB in the United States (DeLeire & Kalil, 2010). This indicates that not everyone is successful in maximizing their well-being from resources. On the other hand, literature suggests that advertising has a negative impact on life satisfaction (Michel et al., 2019). Based on the findings, we argue further that consumerism biases our life goals, thus prevent us from maximizing our well-being. In this paper, we suggest a new way of measuring consumerism – advertising spending per capita at a national level. Second, we will study whether consumerism affects the two components of SWB, and test whether the magnitude of the effect differs in the two components. Further, we will test whether income moderates the effect of consumerism on SWLS and PANAS, with different magnitudes. We expect that consumerism has a negative effect on both SWLS and PANAS, but the negative effect on SWLS can be buffered by high income (GDP) because high income allows people to satisfy their materialistic goals. However, emotional well-being would have a weaker buffering effect from high income.

**Ayal Kimhi
Shlomo Leshem**

"Trends in Multidimensional Wellbeing Inequality in Israel"

We model multidimensional wellbeing by a CES utility function, with various levels of substitution elasticity, defined over four dimensions: income, leisure, education and health. We use annual Social Survey data for the years 2005-2016. We also compare the multidimensional wellbeing to a self-reported

subjective life satisfaction index. We compute four alternative inequality measures for each index of wellbeing: Gini, CV, Theil-T and Theil-L. Over the sample period, standardized per-capita income has increased, while leisure hours have decreased. Education has increased, as well as health status. There has also been an increase in life satisfaction. Inequality of each of these measures has declined, although the relative decline in each measure depends on the inequality measure used. Naturally, the same is true for the multidimensional welfare index. Self-reported wellbeing inequality has also declined. The comparison of the decline in multidimensional wellbeing inequality and the decline in income inequality turned out inconclusive, depending on the inequality measure used and the assumed elasticity of substitution. We conclude that although considering multidimensional wellbeing inequality is in general important, in the case of the last decade in Israel it does not lead to conclusions that are qualitatively different from those obtained using income inequality alone.

Andreas Knabe
Thi Truong An Hoang

"Unemployment, Social Contacts, and Emotional Well-Being: Evidence from Time Use Data"

We use the UK Time-Use Survey 2014/15 to analyze how differences in the frequency and intensity of social contacts contribute to the well-being gap between employed and unemployed persons. We look at emotional well-being, measured as the enjoyment experienced in particular activities. On average, the unemployed enjoy their days more than the employed mainly because they shift time from less enjoyable working to more enjoyable non-work activities. They also spend more time around family and acquaintances instead of time with work contacts. The former is particularly strong and dominates for single individuals, while the latter plays an important role for the subgroup of married/cohabitating persons. Even though the unemployed have less social contact and spend more time alone than the employed, this loss of social contacts does not cause lower average emotional well-being because the unemployed enjoy the time with family and friends more than the employed enjoy their time with work contacts.

Luise Koeppen
Dimitris Ballas
Arjen Edzes
Sierdjan Koster

"Subjective well-being and elections in Europe"

Over the past decade, populism has expanded, especially (radical) far-right and far-left parties and their respective voter bases. Oftentimes, voting patterns are unevenly distributed over space, which makes it very relevant to explore, along with other relevant factors. This will increase our understanding of the rise of populist parties, its spatial pattern and policy implications accordingly. While previous research on populism is traditionally focusing on developments of socio-economic conditions and value-change as the main explanation, we link these determinants in contemporary European democracies to lower levels of

subjective well-being (SWB), and ultimately, to higher likelihood of voting for the (radical) far-right and far-left. In particular, this study proposes a holistic framework to explain regional variations in voting for far-right and far-left parties by exploring how socio-economic insecurities and tensions caused by changing societal value structures within society is likely to provide a fertile ground for part of the electorate to indicate a lower level of subjective well-being. The empirical evidence for our research is supported by using comparative survey data, such as the European Social Survey (ESS) data collected between 2012-2018. In addition to examining the link between subjective well-being and political preferences, contextual factors at the regional level across Europe are considered as well. Methodologically, we adopt a multilevel modelling approach to analyse voting behaviour and to also examine subjective happiness indicators in relation to factors of political geography.

Alvertos Konstantinis
Dimitris Ballas
Paul Elhorst
Daniele Mantegazzi

"Precarious employment and well-being in the UK"

Over the past three decades, and especially after the post-1990s economic crisis, there has been a growing volume of scientific literature regarding the phenomenon of the flexibilization of employment. The supply-side policies which were implemented in different parts of the world, under different political regimes and labour market conditions, all converged on the necessity of enhancing competitiveness by cutting production costs; more specifically, labour costs. Within this context, the phenomenon of precarious employment (also increasingly described as 'Uberization') emerged: a type of employment which is uncertain-unpredictable and risky. More recently, the new covid reality has led to increased vulnerability of the precariously employed. This paper sets three (3) main targets. At first, it tries to propose a definition of precarity that will introduce the subjective-individual parameter to quantify precarity going beyond the basic, strict pillars of income and contract. Secondly, it presents some typical socio-economic and demographic parameters, that affect the probability of falling into precarity about our aforementioned definition and previous studies. Finally, it examines the relationship between precarious employment and well-being. More specifically, we stress the hypothesis that precarity is a basic and detrimental phenomenon to the well-being, parameter of the employees.

Kuba Krys

"A Culturally Sensitive Approach to Measuring Happiness across the World"

How can one conclude that country A is happier than country B, when happiness is being measured according to the way people in country A think about happiness? In the proposed presentation we address this issue by proposing a new culturally sensitive method to measuring and comparing societal levels of happiness. We support our reasoning with data on life

satisfaction and interdependent happiness collected across forty- nine different countries around the world. We demonstrate that the relative idealization of the two types of happiness varies across diverse cultural contexts and are associated with culturally different models of selfhood. In the proposed presentation, we introduce a new culturally sensitive method for calculating societal happiness, and examine its construct validity by testing for associations with the experience of positive and negative emotions and with individualism-collectivism. This new culturally sensitive approach represents a slight, yet important improvement in measuring happiness, carrying practical implications for well- being researchers, for social indicators researchers, and policy makers.

Kuba Krys **"Happy Societies"**
(poster session)

In psychological science, researchers put substantial efforts to understand how to make an individual person happier. At the same time, what makes a society as a whole happier remains understudied so far. In the planned presentation, I will address thig gap by discussing two potential pathways to a happy society. First, with WVS data, I will document that happy societies are characterized by "open society" attitudes (i.e., tolerance, trust, civic engagement, and non-materialism). Second, with the data we collected across 50 countries, I will indicate that happy societies are those of "positive societal emotional environment".

Laura Kudrna **"Investigating the relationships between individual and place-based community wellbeing in Understanding Society data"**

It is well-documented that social norms affect the relationships of economic factors like income and unemployment with subjective wellbeing. The wellbeing of the unemployed, for example, is positively associated with reference group unemployment at regional levels, and reference group income is typically negatively associated with wellbeing when holding individual income constant. We extend these findings from income and unemployment to social factors - socialising, volunteering, place-based assets, and ethnic diversity, finding norm effects only apply to socialising. The results showed that less sociable individuals had worse wellbeing in sociable areas than in unsociable areas. Our results suggest that local behaviours are sometimes positional, which has implications for community investments and design.

Michaela Kudrnáčová   **"Mental Health and Sleep During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Comparing University Students with Regular and Irregular Bedtime Schedules"**
(poster session)

The value of a good night's sleep is often underestimated. However recently, it has been gaining in importance; sleep is crucial for the immune system and the overall maintenance of mental, physical, cognitive and social functions. When we sleep at reasonable times in harmony with our biological and social clock, maintain a consistent sleep routine and sleep well, our bodies benefit from it. If there is a deficiency in some of these aspects, problems can arise: very short or very long sleep duration is associated with chronic physical diseases, and poor sleep quality is associated with higher stress levels and negative moods, and also both physical and mental health complaints. The level of mental distress among young adults was high even before the pandemic, but the Covid-19 outbreak seems to have further amplified these issues. It is the young adults who are the most at risk of highest levels of depression from all the age groups including the older age groups. During the outbreak, a lot changed: lectures moved to online platforms significantly lessening time spent socially present. Home confinement along with the decrease in sleep quality impacted harmfully students' mental health. Using the data collected by the Faculty of Social Sciences of the CU and Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences during Spring 2021, I will present preliminary results from examining the link between various sleep determinants and mental health among Czech university students with the emphasis on the comparison of regular and irregular schedules.

Iryna Kyzyma
Alessio Fusco
Philippe Van Kerm

"Assessing the contribution of household income sources to changing inequality and poverty in Luxembourg"

Many rich countries have experienced sharp changes in the distribution of household incomes over recent decades. Inspection of household income components, such as earnings, capital income, social transfers or taxes, is useful to understand the sources of the distributional change. First, distinct income components develop differently over time. Second, households typically receive incomes from multiple sources. Thus, the interdependence between income sources can further mitigate or re-inforce inequality. This paper proposes a methodological tool to apportion the change in the distribution of household incomes into two main components: (i) changes in the distribution of different sources of income and (ii) changes in the interdependence between them. The two components can then be broken down to isolate the contribution of separate income sources. We apply this tool to study factors underlying the change in the distribution of household disposable incomes in Luxembourg between 2004 and 2013. During this period, the distribution of household disposable incomes became more unequal in Luxembourg resulting

in an increase in inequality and poverty measures. We find that whereas well-off households benefited from the growth of market incomes over time, the households at the bottom of the distribution did not enjoy that growth and became more likely to rank low in multiple income sources. Increased progressivity of taxes and transfers was able to offset this trend only to a limited extent.

Camilla Lenzi
Giovanni Perucca

"Inequalities and discontent in EU regions: winners and losers from urbanization"

The generalized increase of economic inequalities and their spatial polarization in specific regions is more and more at the core of the debate on the societal wellbeing of Europe, in which urbanized areas suffer the most intense intraregional inequalities (European Union, 2020). The attention towards inequalities is justified by the increasing recognition of their impact on societal wellbeing, both in its objective, i.e. economic growth (Royuela et al., 2019), as well as in its subjective dimensions (Lenzi and Perucca, 2021). Stemming from these results, the present paper aims at studying the role of urbanization in mediating the negative effect of intraregional inequalities on individual discontent by testing two specific hypotheses, namely:

- The effect of urbanization on individual discontent amplifies that of intraregional inequalities only for individuals living in most urbanized settings.
- The effect of urbanization on individual discontent are highly differentiated across groups of individuals, with people in conditions of relative disadvantage (economic, professional, educational, technological) suffering the most from intraregional inequalities and urbanisation.

We prove these statements in an analysis on the individual discontent of more than 750000 by EU citizens between 2013 and 2018.

Anthony Lepinteur
Andrew E. Clark

"Striking Out? The Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Antecedents of Self-Employment"

We here use the employment-history data from the British Cohort Study to calculate an individual's total experience of self-employment from the time they left education up to age 30. We consider both ongoing and completed self-employment spells and show that, conditional on current employment, only the latter is correlated (negatively) with the life satisfaction that the individual reports at age 30, so that past (completed) self-employment scars. We also identify the childhood circumstances and family background that predict this adult self-employment experience. Educational achievement at age 16 reduces completed adult self-employment experience. Children reproduce on average their parents' self-employment, so that this early-life self-employment

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experience, and its well-being consequences, is transmitted between generations.

Javier Martinez
Johannes Flacke
Frans van den Bosch
Jan Eggenkamp

"Mapping community wellbeing and quality-of-life. A geographic and mixed-knowledge approach."

Quality-of-life and community wellbeing studies rarely combine different forms of knowledge and include a geographic perspective. Hence, the resulting knowledge might be of limited use in participatory planning approaches such as collaborative planning or when planners and policymakers need to apply area-based policies. However, different forms of knowledge could be combined to map both objective and subjective quality-of-life conditions. The subjective quality-of-life of residents is part of the community knowledge, while the assessments that policymakers have on different urban quality-of-life domains represent their expert knowledge. These two forms of knowledge, the community and the expert, may differ and result in inefficient or contested policy-making decisions as policy interventions may not coincide with the residents' assessment. Except for objective quality-of-life indicators, policymakers' quality-of-life assessments are hardly measured in quality-of-life studies, and residents' quality-of-life is rarely mapped at the sub-city level. Hence it is unknown if there is convergence or divergence between the two forms of knowledge and in which domains of life. The question of this research is how to elicit community and expert knowledge on quality-of-life and combine them to facilitate collaborative planning efforts. We developed an approach to elicit and compare the resident's level of quality-of-life satisfaction with the assessment that policymakers make on the same domains. We present the main results of a pilot phase and we analyse to what extent policymakers' assessment changed after they had access to the community knowledge. We conclude by discussing this approach's potential and challenges to facilitate collaborative planning efforts.

Malgorata Mikucka
Christine Schnor
Alice Rees

"Personal Distance Norms and The Mental Burden of Covid-19 Pandemic among Older Adults in 14 European Countries"

The COVID-19 pandemic presents a major source of fear, stress, and anxiety. This study aims to incorporate cultural differences into the debate on COVID-19 consequences for mental health. We tested the hypothesis that older adults experienced a mental burden of the pandemic in general, and of physical distancing measures in particular, that was greater in cultures of close physical contact. We defined mental burden as a self-assessed increase in loneliness, anxiety, and depression compared to before the pandemic. We used data from the SHARE Corona survey 2020 (wave 8) for 14 European countries (over 30,000 individuals) covering the population aged 50+, supplemented with data on country-specific preferred interpersonal distance and pandemic sanitary

measures. Our results showed that in cultures of close physical contact the increase in loneliness was more common. The longer the stay-at-home order, the greater was the share of older adults who experienced an increase in loneliness, anxiety, and depression, and this increase was greater in cultures of close physical contact. Mental burden depended on an interplay of culturally preferred distance and the distance recommended by sanitary measures. Our results suggest that culture affects the mental burden of extreme events as the COVID-19 pandemic and its policy measures.

Carlotta Montorsi
Philippe Van Kerm
Alessio Fusco
Stephane Bordas

"Predicting depression in old age: combining life course data with machine learning"

Depression in old age is under-treated and under-diagnosed. In the context of aging population, early warning tools to prevent or delay depression symptoms are of crucial relevance. In this paper, we propose a novel approach combining life sequences and childhood conditions in supervised machine learning algorithms to build an early warning tool for depression in later life for thirteen European countries. In particular, using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we implement and compare six alternative machine learning algorithms on different types of life course data configurations. Our warning tool detects depression with satisfactory accuracy. The best performing algorithms are the gradient boosting and random forest algorithms. Next, we examine predictive factors across European countries, identifying common and idiosyncratic patterns leading to depression. Our results, contrary to general assumptions, suggest a non-linear functional form for the mental well-being data generating process.

Francis Munier
Gaël Brulé

"Happiness and Innovation : Toward a Neo-Humanism"

Historically, research on innovation has focused on understanding the reasons for the success of the innovation process (Fagerberg, Martin & Andersen, 2013), on the impact of innovation on economic growth and productivity (« bright side », Biggi & Giuliani, 2020). Nevertheless, innovation and technology can also have a "darker" side, leading to deleterious effects at the individual, collective or environmental level (Tenner, 1997, Chopra, 2013, Biggi & Giuliani, 2020). These findings echo Martin's (2016) innovation studies challenges : "From innovation for wealth creation to innovation for well-being." Innovation must be a source of progress: not only economic or technological progress, but also progress in the well-being and quality of life of individuals and societies. Our research question is not to identify good or bad innovations, but rather to try to understand the nature of innovation and the context in which it takes place, in order to establish a finer and more nuanced reading grid in terms of impacts on happiness for a neo- humanism. The first part is devoted to an empirical and theoretical review of research that seeks to answer the question : does

innovation bring happiness and how to apprehend the role of social innovation as a possible vector for a good life to take into consideration at least the human dimension ? The second part focuses on the concept of 'positive innovation' proposed by Brulé & Munier (2021). The third part will be a reflection for a neo-humanism.

Nunzia Nappo
Stefania Capecchi
Francesca Di Iorio

"Employees' perceived stress across EU countries: does working from home impact?"

The aim of the paper is to investigate work-related stress across European countries (EU 28), considering duties and tasks which are generally performed more often by women (such as caregiving and house working) and working from home. Besides raising privacy matters, the enhanced flexibility and autonomy implied by home-based work may frequently come with higher work intensity and longer working hours. Moreover, the associated detrimental effects on work-life balance are more often registered in case of women with children. Data from the Sixth European Working Condition Survey (released in 2017) are employed for the econometric analysis. The dependent variable is question Q61M: "You experience stress in your Work" (as measured over a 5-point Likert scale from "always" to "never") and drivers encompass specific work-life balance features connected with home-based work along with usual socio-demographic and economic variables. Findings are obtained using an heteroskedastic ordered Probit model, showing significant effects of several respondents' characteristics and self-assessments on response pattern. Results display that the respondents not regularly working from home declare to perceive less occupational stress, and this is more evident for older workers and for male respondents. Women are more likely to report they perceive "always" stress at work, and this is more evident for those who usually work from home and younger respondents, probably because of family duties. In our target sample, women working from home claim to be "always" stressed more frequently than men, even though the "house working" variable is not significant.

Anton Nivorozhkin
Markus Promberger

"Do welfare benefits make recipients feel better? Effects of means-tested welfare benefits on subjective well-being: Evidence from Germany"

This study looks at the impact of household means-tested welfare benefits transfers on life satisfaction. Using the German data and fixed effects regression models, the results suggest that transition to welfare benefit receipt decreases life satisfaction. Furthermore, the results speak against the hypothesis of adaptation to receiving welfare benefits. Various robustness checks support the conclusion.

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Olena Nizalova
Katerina Gousia
Michael Gebel

"Consequences of losing a job when young on late life well-being and health in Europe"

Given that young people are more likely to be affected by job losses resulting either from the economic crises or other events, like the recent Covid-19 pandemics, a question arises whether the early adverse life course events can have disproportionate effects on later life outcomes. The answer to this question is important from policy perspective both in terms of the identification of vulnerable groups in the face of adverse macro events which have a potential to lead to mass job losses and in terms of understanding of what kind of support may be needed to enable affected individuals to overcome negative consequences of job losses. This paper exploits a unique opportunity provided by the retrospective module of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe to investigate the impact of involuntary job loss experienced at young age on physical and mental health as well as on reported wellbeing measures at age 50 and beyond. Using the growth curve modelling within a panel data framework, we find that early career involuntary job losses have long-lasting negative effects on individual wellbeing, mental health and physical health, both in terms of levels and age trajectories. Partially, this effect can be attributed to changes in health-affecting behaviours – higher levels of BMI and lower levels of physical activity.

Nuno Nunes
Rosário Mauritti
Maria do Carmo Botelho
Daniela Craveiro
Sara Franco da Silva
Luis Cabrita

"Well-being and post-pandemic policies for reducing inequalities"

In what ways has the current pandemic crisis exacerbated inequalities and reduced the well-being of people? Which life-spheres of well-being have been affected by Covid-19? What new realities of well-being and inequality deserve consideration by public policies to respond to the problems raised? The OECD Better Life Initiative allows the precise mapping of the well-being dimensions that have been profoundly affected by Covid-19 and shows how these have led to deteriorating inequality. Based on research carried out during the pandemic a mixed-methods analysis revealed some of the social impacts of Covid-19 on Portuguese municipalities, regarding inequalities, institutions, and well-being. Social groups were differently affected by the pandemic according to social class, income and material deprivation, schooling, gender, and age group. Covid-19 has emphasised the tensions between the state and the market, particularly in terms of their limits and areas of intervention, demonstrating the need for a set of social responses that certain territories clearly do not have. Within the life-spheres of well-being, we will present evidence on decent work and work-life balance, family relations, housing, and the environment. All these problems constitute challenges for the design of urgent and new well-being policies.

Kelsey O'Connor
Francesco Sarracino
Talita Greyling
Chiara Peroni
Stephanie Rossouw

"Trust predicts compliance with COVID-19 containment policies: Evidence from ten countries using big data"

Trust is an important correlate of compliance with COVID-19 containment policies. This conclusion hinges on two assumptions: first, that compliance does not change over time, and second, that mobility or self-reported measures are good proxies for compliance. We introduce a time-varying measure of compliance to study the relationship between compliance and trust in others and institutions over the period from March 2020 to January 2021 in ten mostly European countries. We calculate a time-varying measure of compliance as the association between containment policies and people's mobility behavior. Additionally, we develop measures of trust in others and national institutions by applying emotion analysis to Twitter data. Results from various panel estimation techniques demonstrate that compliance changes over time and that increasing (decreasing) trust in others predicts increasing (decreasing) compliance. This evidence indicates compliance should not be taken for granted, and confirms the importance of cultivating trust in others.

Monika Oczkowska
Claudius Garten
Michał Myck

"Home ownership and material security in old age"

Housing markets in Europe have been undergoing significant changes over the past decades with substantial increases in property prices. This represents a challenge for non-owners for whom both renting and acquiring a home has become less affordable, and important gains for owners who have seen the value of their real assets appreciate. These developments are of particular importance for older citizens whose incomes tend to be stable and whose standard of living depends to a large extent on the level of living costs and the value of their wealth. Previous research has demonstrated a positive relationship between homeownership and various aspects of well-being and the effect of rising housing prices on well-being of homeowners. However, there is little evidence on the mechanism behind this relationship. We argue that a key aspect which differentiates renters from home owners which is likely to be responsible for the observed correlation between home ownership and well-being is the perception of material security which home ownership affords. Using data from 15 European countries collected in the SHARE survey, we analyse the relationship between homeownership and material security. The latter is measured through subjective expectations of being better or worse off in the future. Our results suggest that homeowners have a higher level of material security than renters and this effect is especially strong for homeowners living in urban areas. Our analysis strengthens the evidence that recent changes on the housing markets will further contribute to divergence in living standards between owners and renters. These implications are particularly strong for the well-being of older citizens.

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Isabel Skak Olufsen
Claus Thustrup Kreiner

"Is Inequality in Subjective Well-being Meritocratic? Danish Evidence from Linked Survey and Administrative Data"

This paper decomposes inequality in subjective well-being into inequality due to socioeconomic background (SEB) and meritocratic inequality due to differences in individual merits such as school performance. We measure the meritocratic share of well-being, defined as the share associated with variation in merits not related to SEB. The empirical evidence from Denmark combines survey information on well-being with administrative data on individual characteristics. We find systematic differences in well-being already in early adulthood, where differences in economic outcomes are not yet visible. At age 18-19, about 40 percent of the inequality in well-being is meritocratic. The role of merits rises to 65-75 percent in midlife (age 40-55), where it is also higher than the role of merits in income inequality. With a broader definition of meritocratic inequality that includes adulthood achievements and outcomes, the midlife estimate becomes 85 percent.

Karl Overdick
Jan-Emmanuel De Neve

"Subjective Wellbeing and Behavioural Preferences: Evidence from Globally Representative Survey Data"

This paper provides global evidence on the relationship between preferences and subjective wellbeing. Its data covers a globally representative population from more than 70 countries in 2012. Results indicate consistent correlations between different measures of subjective wellbeing (SWB) and the set of preferences consisting of patience, risk taking, positive reciprocity, negative reciprocity, altruism and trust. Correlations are usually positive, meaning higher SWB is associated with higher patience, risk taking, reciprocity altruism and trust.

Alexander Pacek
Benjamin Radcliff

"The Welfare State and Human Well-Being in Middle and Low Income Countries."

Does the welfare state affect human well-being in middle and low income countries? For decades scholars have assessed the impact of the welfare state on a variety of outcomes, largely economic and social (for reviews see Kenworthy 1999, Kenworthy and Pontusson 2005, O'Connor 2017). While more recent focus has shifted to the impact of welfare programs on human well-being, this literature has suffered from several shortcomings. First, there has been an overriding focus on high income countries. Second, the primary outcome of interest has been on subjective well-being (life satisfaction, happiness). In this paper, we try to address these shortcomings to some extent. First, we extend the analysis to a sample of middle and low income countries. Second, we focus on a range of aspects of human wellbeing beyond life

satisfaction. Third, we rely on two new measures of welfare impact that go beyond mere overall spending—social security protections and welfare regime from the global Quality of Government 2021 data set. We find that in middle and low income countries, welfare measures exert a positive and significant effect on a rage of well-being outcomes. Implications for the study of the welfare state and well-being are discussed.

**Liisa-Maria Palomäki
Kati Kuitto
Aart-Jan Riekhoff**

"Dimensions of economic hardship among older people living in poverty across European countries"

A large share of Europeans continues to face a low level of economic wellbeing in retirement as pension systems fail to reach their goal in protecting older persons against poverty. Studies addressing poverty have typically analysed the (low) level of economic wellbeing with income-based indicators, which do not always satisfactorily reflect diversity in living conditions. Little is known how poverty in different countries is related with other dimensions of economic deprivation and wellbeing, and why. This study compares the frequency of hardship in covering usual and unexpected expenses among those living under the risk of poverty (aged 65+) and to the situation among those not defined as poor across European countries. Analyses are based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey data from 2018 with 26,080 respondents in 30 countries. The results show that deprivation is more common regarding the ability to cover unusual expenses than for usual expenses. Low income coincides very often with both kinds of low economic wellbeing in Central Eastern European countries and in some Southern European countries, while the negative consequences of low income are relatively rare in Nordic countries and for example Switzerland. Much of the cross-country variance relates to differences in income levels, but interesting exceptions arise – the eco-nomic well-being of French and Italian pensioners is lower than what could be expected.

**Marta Pancheva
Mario Lucchini
Egidio Riva
Ilaria Pietropoli
Carlotta Piazzoni
Davide Bussi**

"Trajectories of affective and cognitive well-being at times of COVID-19 containment policies: Evidence from ITA.LI - Italian Lives"

Previous studies investigating the trajectories of well-being and mental health before and during the pandemic have generally found strong and immediate negative effects and a subsequent improvement once the health emergency began to be brought under control and containment measures were lifted. However, research on the different components of well-being has produced mixed findings: some showed greater resilience and stability, while others appeared to be more volatile. Against this background, this paper draws on a subsample (N=851) of respondents to ITA.LI - Italian Lives – a recently established panel study on a probability sample of individuals aged 16+ living in Italy – to track changes in the affective (positive and negative emotions such as

energy and sadness) and cognitive (life satisfaction) components of well-being in Italy during the different COVID-19 policy phases, which were classified according to the severity of key government responses. The results of random- and fixed-effects regression analyses, which controlled for seasonal effects and key socio-demographic and contextual variables, reveal that the levels of affective and cognitive well-being were significantly lower during the lockdown period than before the pandemic outbreak. However, contrary to expectations, at the end of the confinement, there was no evidence of an immediate and general improvement in well-being scores. In the following policy phase, with the lifting of most containment measures, there were significant signs of full recovery concerning energy, but the remaining components of well-being remained comparatively lower than what was observed before the onset of COVID-19.

Piotr Paradowski
Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz

"Is child benefit reducing relative and subjective poverty? Evidence from a natural experiment"

We assess the impact of a new policy action in the form of cash child benefit introduced in Poland in 2016 (the program Family 500 +) on inequality and poverty. The analysis is based on micro-level household data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Statistics Poland. We examine the changes in various indicators of inequality and poverty (Gini index, subjective and relative poverty rates) and their decomposition. We find evidence that the program substantially reduces inequality and poverty. This is confirmed by difference-in-difference estimation, in which treated and non-treated households are compared before and after the program's introduction.

Alan T. Piper
Amina Ahmed Lahsen
Ida-Anna Thiele

"Gender unequal Korea and the overeducation and life satisfaction relationship."

Despite Korea's economic development, gender inequality in its society and the labour market is still prevalent. Given this context, this investigation considers the relationship between overeducation and life satisfaction by gender. Given that Korean females are better educated than males, and they also face more discrimination in the labour market, the consequences of overeducation are likely to differ by gender. Using Korean panel data the results are consistent with females having lower aspirations despite their high levels of education, and indicate that a more female friendly labour market could address the country's currently underutilised human capital, for the benefit of the females themselves, as well as males, and the Korean economy.

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Nicola Pontarollo
Chiara Castelli
Beatrice d'Hombres
Laura de Dominicis
Lewis Dijkstra
Valentina Montalto

"What makes cities happy? Factors contributing to life satisfaction in European cities"

In our study we identify the main factors that explain the subjective satisfaction with city life in 83 cities in the EU, the EFTA countries and the UK. We offer novel insights to shape evidence-based urban policies as, beside classical econometric analysis we are able to establish the relative importance that the various determinants of quality of life have with respect to the explained variance. The main results highlight that two main macro-policy areas contribute to the satisfaction with life in city: amenities and the perceived inclusiveness and safety. Socio-economic characteristics are generally not relevant, with the exception of economic insecurity. Consequently, the main policy implications regard the strengthening the quality of public amenities in such a way they may act as "social glue" fostering social capital. These policies should be aimed at the community as a whole, to avoid counterproductive results such as gentrifications and negative externalities on the surrounding neighbourhoods.

John Poole

"Exploring the Impact of Disability Onset upon Individual Wellbeing in the UK"

This paper examines the dynamic effects of disability upon the subjective wellbeing of working-aged individuals in the UK. It is the first study using UK data to estimate how wellbeing is affected by the interactions between disability duration, disability severity, and the amount of time passed since disability onset. It follows studies which consider duration but not severity (e.g., Pagán-Rodríguez, 2010, 2012) and others which consider these factors separately (e.g., Oswald and Powdthavee, 2008; Powdthavee, 2009). Using panel data drawn from 9 waves of Understanding Society, I find that severity of disability is the primary factor which determines the size of the wellbeing response, where a 'severe' disability is defined by difficulties in engaging with more than one typical day-to-day activity. Hence, individuals with severe, but short-term disabilities report lower average wellbeing levels than those with long-term, but non-severe disabilities. Moreover, there are strong interaction effects found from having both severe and long-term disabilities. People in this group experience wellbeing levels of around 75% of the non-disabled population. They also exhibit strong anticipation effects before onset with no evidence of recovery post-onset, contrary to much of the previous literature which argues for the existence of adaptation effects. There is little change in the results regardless of the disabled individual's characteristics prior to onset, such as ethnicity, gender, education level, or age of onset. However, being married or co-habiting with a partner significantly dampens the wellbeing effect on disability, so wellbeing resources should be prioritised towards disabled people who live alone.

Alberto Prati
Jan-Emmanuel De Neve

"Satisfaction gradient"

"Satisfaction gradient" refers to the difference between expected future life satisfaction and recalled past life satisfaction (measured on a cardinal scale). Herein, we systematically study the evolution of the satisfaction gradient around the world and at different epochs, using three global datasets (Cantril's World Poll, PEW Global attitudes and Gallup World Poll) and two national datasets (German SOEP and American Gallup SS). We show that the satisfaction gradient is a reliable measure of evaluative wellbeing and we document three stylized facts: 1) The average gradient linearly declines over the adult life cycle; 2) At a macroeconomic level, the gradient correlates with GDP growth rates, across countries and over time; 3) At a microeconomic level, the gradient correlates with past and future observable personal events. Finally, we discuss how this measure can bring new insights to some long-standing puzzles in wellbeing research, like the Easterlin paradox and the happiness u-curve over the life cycle.

Maurizio Pugno

"Well-being and Growth in Advanced Economies. The Need to Prioritise Human Development."

Economic growth is generally regarded by governments and most ordinary people as a panacea for all problems, including issues caused by the COVID pandemic. But this raises an important question: is further growth in advanced economies able to increase well-being once people's basic subsistence needs are met? Some advanced market economies, e.g. the United States, have exhibited a decline in well-being, both subjectively and objectively measured, over several decades despite seeing economic growth during the same period. This book provides an original and comprehensive explanation: economic growth, as driven by market forces, induces people, through both the demand- and supply-side channels, to pursue command over more material resources, and this weakens the self-generation of capabilities, putting well-being at risk of deterioration. The book argues, with the support of a variety of evidence, that the challenge can be overcome if governments' policies and people's choices pursue, as their ultimate goal, 'fundamental human development' on an evolutionary basis: the development of the capability of a typical person to conceive and share with others new purposes, to pursue them individually or collectively, and thus to contribute to building human culture. If such human development is prioritised, it makes people satisfied with their lives and resistant to adverse shocks, and it can even shape the pattern of economic growth. By contrast, if economic growth is prioritised, it tends to weaken and impoverish fundamental human development, and consequently people's well-being and social cohesion. The work makes a substantial contribution to the literature on wellbeing, the economics of happiness, human capital and growth, and the capability approach.

**Timon Renz
Sebastian Will**

"One's Own Four Walls as a Burden? Evidence on the Association Between Homeownership and Subjective Well-Being from Germany"

The majority of studies finds positive effects of homeownership on subjective well-being. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel from 1984 to 2018 and fixed-effects regression methods, we show that the effect of homeownership on various indicators of well-being varies substantially in both direction and strength. We differentiate in owners with and in those without a real estate loan to take up the financial burden of a property. Taking the Subjective-Well-being-Approach, we find no evidence of improved life satisfaction for homeowners relative to renters – on the contrary, those who must take out and pay off a real estate loan are more likely to report lower emotional well-being. Looking at different domain satisfactions (Domains-of-Life-Approach), we show that homeowners are more satisfied with their housing, neighborhood and leisure situations than tenants. Tenants, on the other hand, are more satisfied with their household income. No difference is found in the domain of job satisfaction.

**Pablo Rodríguez-Talavera
Eduardo Sisti**

"Institutions on the linkages between productivity and well-being: A regional analysis"

The relevance of the study of productivity and wellbeing is of topical importance. On the one hand, the productivity slowdown has been persistent among developed countries since 2005 and the financial crisis (OECD, 2015; Adler; Duval, Furceri, Koloskova & Poplawski-Ribeiro, 2017; Sprague, 2021). On the other hand, the focus on wellbeing is a clear mandate for regions, whose objectives are beyond the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), creating good conditions and well-being for its citizens. The rising inequality on the well-being part and the productivity slowdown have significant place-based implications (Tsvetkova et al. 2020; Evenhuis, Lee, Martin & Tyler, 2021). In addition, the importance of institutions, norms and culture to influence economic and social outcomes is well documented (Pinto et al. 2019; Boschma, 2015). Our contribution is directed to include the critical role of the institutional framework and specially, of the quality of the institutions, to affect productivity-well-being debate. We pondered the question of which are the links (or the trade-off) between well-being and productivity and if this relationship is mediated or affected by differences in the regional institutional frames and its quality. Our objective is to explore the interaction between well-being and productivity among the European NUTS 2 regions, and the institutional frames that underlie such relationship.

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Paul Rogers
Laura Musikanski

"Planet Happiness: a Proposition to Address Overtourism and Guide Responsible Tourism, Happiness, Well-being and Sustainability in World Heritage Sites and Beyond."

Planet Happiness is pioneering a new approach to inclusive tourism planning, putting host communities at the heart of destination planning processes. Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries. With 1.403 billion visitor movements across international borders in 2018 and employing more than one in ten people worldwide, tourism has a major impact on the well-being of destination communities. While tourism can be viewed as a vehicle for development, the term "overtourism" is increasingly applied to disaffected destinations around the world. Using concepts from community and social well-being, Planet Happiness proposes tourism should be planned and managed to strengthen the collective well-being of destination communi- ties. Building on well-being knowledge accumulated with communities and governments since 2010, Planet Happiness provides a methodology and resources to enable host communities and wider stakeholders to guide tourism development away from overtourism and towards destination happiness, well-being and sustainability.

Stephanie Rossouw
Annie Tubadji
Talita Greyling

"Vaccines, social welfare and voting."

Assuming that an individual's desire to survive the global pandemic is a top priority, we propose that an individual's preference for getting vaccinated forms part of their expressive behaviour revealing their actual social welfare preference. This paper presents an experimental case study by testing the hypothesis that two forms of expressive utility measured by expressive rhetoric and voting behaviour are linked and can produce similar results using different data. We use COVID-19 vaccine-related tweets harvested from Twitter for 2020 – 2021 and compare the expressive rhetoric in these tweets to actual vaccination behaviour at the provincial level for England and Wales. Based on the expressive rhetoric hypothesis, we expect that the provincial percentage of negative sentiment related to COVID-19 vaccine tweets would systematically exceed the provincial percentage of non-vaccinated individuals. This spread between negative sentiment related to COVID-19 vaccine tweets and the actual non-vaccination percentage in a province will be our measure for expressive behaviour about vaccines. Our measure for expressive voting is the 2016 Brexit vote, in which people did not believe that their vote would lead to real political change. Regarding the relationship between expressive rhetoric and voting, we test whether the incidences of pro-Brexit votes in 2016 predict the extent of expressive behaviour about COVID-19 vaccines in 2020 – 2021. If the relationship between the pro-Brexit vote and expressive vaccine behaviour is positive, the pro-Brexit vote is associated with higher local social welfare concerns. Our empirical strategy entails a hierarchical model. The results are

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important for policymakers because they allow social media data to signal where actual behaviour will peak and precisely predict the extent of actual behaviour expected from expressed social media behaviour.

Ida Sadlowska
Eleanor Rees
Tim Vizard
Quality of life and OPN

"The UK Office for National Statistics' loneliness response to the Coronavirus Pandemic"

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the importance of social connections. In response to the pandemic, building upon their establishment of a harmonised measurement for loneliness, the ONS started collecting loneliness data on a weekly, then fortnightly basis, publishing results less than a week after the end of the collection period. The timeliness of this data has allowed them to track real life changes to people's well-being and help identify who has been the most affected, collecting both chronic and short term loneliness. This presentation will outline ONS' research on loneliness to date, focussing on research carried out during the coronavirus pandemic highlighting who was feeling the loneliest and where they were geographically spread.

Ida Sadlowska
Eleanor Rees
Sarah Coates
Mark Hamilton
Tim Vizard
Quality of life and OPN
teams

"The UK Office for National Statistics' Well-being response to the Coronavirus Pandemic"

The UK Office for National Statistics has been measuring national well-being, including personal well-being for over a decade. Key developments have included the creation of quarterly personal well-being estimates, allowing for social impacts to be measured alongside economic progress. During the coronavirus pandemic the need and value of statistics has arguably never been higher. In response to the pandemic outbreak ONS worked at pace to deliver both new analysis and new surveys. Redesigning their monthly opinions survey, ONS started collecting personal well-being on a weekly basis (moving then to fortnightly), publishing results less than a week after the end of the collection period. The timeliness of this data has allowed them to track real life changes to people's well-being and explore their drivers. This presentation will outline ONS' rapid response survey to the pandemic, focussing on well-being to show how the coronavirus has impacted the people of Great Britain.

Raúl G. Sanchis

"Wellby Database Worldwide: description and further implications"

A new measure for wellbeing is recently establishing in socioeconomic decision making in some of the most developed countries. We compute wellby measures for all countries and all years we could compute, ranging from mid 2000s to 2020. We provide some descriptive analysis on the data, the ranking of countries and the evolution of world performance as a whole in terms of wellby. Last, we comment on further possibilities to confront this dataset with standard economic measures to capture economic growth and progress.

Francesco Sarracino
Kelsey O'Connor

"Neo-humanism and COVID-19: Opportunities for a socially and environmentally sustainable world"

A series of crises, culminating with COVID-19, shows that going "Beyond GDP" is urgently necessary. Social and environmental degradation are consequences of emphasizing GDP as a measure of progress. This degradation created the conditions for the COVID-19 pandemic and limited the efficacy of counter-measures. Additionally, rich countries did not fare the pandemic much better than poor ones. COVID-19 thrived on inequalities and a lack of cooperation. In this article we leverage on defensive growth models to explain the complex relationships between these factors, and we put forward the idea of neo-humanism, a cultural movement grounded on evidence from quality-of-life studies. The movement proposes a new culture leading towards a socially and environmentally sustainable future. Specifically, neo-humanism suggests that prioritizing well-being by, for instance, promoting social relations, would benefit the environment, enable collective action to address public issues, which in turn positively affects productivity and health, among other behavioral outcomes, and thereby instills a virtuous cycle. Arguably, such a society would have been better endowed to cope with COVID-19, and possibly even prevented the pandemic. Neo-humanism proposes a world in which the well-being of people comes before the well-being of markets, in which promoting cooperation and social relations represents the starting point for better lives, and a peaceful and respectful coexistence with other species on Earth.

Miria Savioli

"The implementation of indicators on equitable and sustainable well-being in the Document of Economy and Finance in Italy"

The Italian Budget Law of August 2016 established that well-being indicators have to be considered in the economic policy process. The law set up a high-level Committee with included the Minister of Economy and Finance, Istat, Bank of Italy and 2 experts from University. The Committee identified the Bes Project framework as the starting point for the indicator selection process and selected a small group of 12 indicators. Since 2017, Istat provides the update of the 12 Bes indicators and the methodological support for two annual government reports: then Planning Document on Economic and Financial Policy (in April) and the Report to the Parliament (in February). The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) then publishes the analyses of recent trend of the12 indicators and the forecasts for the following three years, also considering the policy scenario.

Niklas Scheuer

"Do people choose what makes them happy and how do they decide at all? A theoretical inquiry"
(poster session)

We develop a theoretical model that jointly explains optimal choices and happiness. We work with constant elasticity of substitution functions for utility and happiness. Employing a choice framework, individuals are confronted with two options. When there exists a trade-off, we determine parametric conditions for which individual happiness and utility coincide as well as oppose each other. Comparing the empirical evidence of Benjamin et al. (2012), our model can explain three out of four possible happiness-utility combinations. Regarding how individuals actually decide, our findings suggest that this is partly random. This explanation accounts for the remaining 11.2 % of individuals.

Giulia Slater
Stefano Bartolini
Marcin Piekalkiewicz
Francesco Sarracino

"Social capital reduces the impact of social comparisons on subjective well-being: Evidence from international datasets"

Social comparisons have severe negative consequences for happiness, health, and economic decisions. Is there a remedy? Some research suggests that social comparisons are intrinsic human characteristics rooted in the biology of the brain. We offer an alternative view based on approximately 400000 interviews from nationally representative surveys. Specifically, we assess whether people with high social capital suffer less from social comparisons than others. Controlling for demographic factors, we find that socially isolated people are more likely to be concerned about whether they earn more or less than others. Conversely, keeping up with the Joneses matters less for the well-being of individuals with high social capital. This result is reflected at country level: in countries that are rich in social capital, the differences in well-being between income groups are small, which is a consequence of the relatively small impact of social comparisons on well-being. This evidence suggests that social capital attenuates the negative consequences of social comparisons for subjective well-being. We conclude presenting some policies to promote social capital. These relate to education reform, urban planning, and advertising regulation.

Younghwan Song

"Occupational Earnings Inequality, Time Use and Subjective Well-Being: Are Working Mothers in Despair in Winner-Take-All Occupations?"

Due to the continued increases in occupational earnings inequality since the 1970s in the United States, more American workers are working longer hours than before and they also work longer hours than workers in other developed countries. Using time-use data drawn from the American Time Use Surveys, subjective well-being data drawn from the American Time Use Survey Well-Being Modules and occupational earnings inequality data drawn from the American Community Surveys, this paper examines how earnings inequality in occupations influences individuals' allocation of time and subjective well-being

in the United States. The results by workers' sex and parental status show that occupational earnings inequality increases market work hours, mostly at the expense of nonmarket work and leisure for all groups but decreases sleep among mothers with young children. Among men and nonmothers, occupational earnings inequality is not significantly associated with any measure of subjective well-being. Among mothers, however, occupational earnings inequality is associated with increased pain overall. Among mothers with young children, occupation pay inequality increases pain and sadness during child care; increases pain during nonmarket work; increases pain, stress, and fatigue during leisure; and lowers life evaluation. Perhaps this is why occupational earnings inequality and ensuing long hours of work are pushing mothers out of the labor force.

Nikita Strelkovskii
Elena Rovenskaya

"A systems view on national well-being and implications of COVID-19 on it"

Recently, there has been a growing interest in national well-being (NW) as a comprehensive measure of nations' prosperity. Many countries have incorporated this concept into their policies. However, the links between various NW dimensions, which can be used to maximize synergies and reduce losses from trade-offs, have been less carefully studied. Various non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) introduced by governments to curb the COVID-19 pandemic constitute a prominent example of such trade-offs. While helping to save lives, NPIs have a widespread impact on various NW facets – from social isolation to the increasing onset of depressive symptoms. Although separate effects of NPIs have been extensively studied, there is little evidence on their integral impact on NW overall. Systems thinking and its practical implementation – causal loop diagrams (CLDs) can help address this challenge. CLDs can explain indirect and cumulative effects of policies on NW variables of interest and identify critical feedback loops and leverage points. Using the OECD National Well-being Framework, Complexity Science Hub Vienna COVID-19 Control Strategies List (CCCSL), and 85 literature sources, we developed a CLD visualizing the links between COVID-19 mitigation policies and NW indicators. Its formal analysis identified the prevalence of indirect effects and feedback loops. It suggests that lockdowns have the most detrimental effect on virtually all NW aspects, while life satisfaction, perceived health, and prevalence of depressive symptoms are the most commonly affected NW aspects by all NPIs. The developed framework, especially if supported by empirical data, can be useful to minimize the adverse effects of NPIs on NW and promote its resilient recovery from any similar pandemic.

Ana Suárez
María R. Vicente

"How does Internet use affect well-being? Some empirical evidence for Spain"

Multiple efforts have been devoted to unveiling the effects of the digital transformation on wellbeing. The OECD (2019) highlights that the digital

transformation affects many aspects of individuals' lives, with both risks and opportunities. Available empirical evidence is not conclusive (Ali et al., 2020; Castellacci & Tveito, 2018; Lohmann, 2015; McDool et al., 2021; OECD, 2019; Pénard et al., 2013; Schmiedeberg & Schröder, 2017). Moreover, internet use has been traditionally treated as exogenous, which contradicts the literature on the digital divide which shows that it depends on individuals' sociodemographic features. Against this background, we aim to unravel the effects of the internet on individuals' level of well-being, considering the endogenous nature of internet use. We seek to answer the following research questions: 1. What is the effect of internet use on individuals' well-being? and 2. How do individual personal circumstances influence the effect of internet use on well-being? The ESS is the most appropriate database to fulfil the goals of this paper since it includes: (i) measures of individuals' subjective level of well-being, (ii) of their use of the internet, and (iii) sociodemographic information. We specify and estimate econometric models that relate individuals' subjective level of well-being with their use of the internet. Given the endogenous nature of the use of internet, our modelling will be based on a system of equations. The results of this paper will contribute to the advancement of knowledge as regards how to make the digital transition fully inclusive, leaving no one behind and guaranteeing the well-being of individuals in a digital society.

Alemayehu D. Taye
Liyousew G. Borga
Samuel Greiff
Claus Vögele
Conchita D'Ambrosio

"Predictors of self-protecting behaviour during the early wave of the COVID-19 pandemic: A machine learning approach"

Using a unique harmonised real-time data from the COME-HERE longitudinal survey covering five European countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Sweden) and applying a non-parametric machine learning model, this paper identifies the main individual and macro level predictors of self-protecting behavior against COVID-19 during the first wave of the pandemic. Exploiting the explainability of a Random Forest algorithm via Shapely values, we find that higher regional incidence of COVID-19 and the stringency of government policy response trigger higher level of self-protective behavior. We also identify a steep socioeconomic gradient where lower level of self-protective behavior is associated with lower income, poor housing conditions and lower level of knowledge about the disease.

Alessandra Tinto

"The measurement of equitable and sustainable well-being in Italy"

In 2010 Italy joined the international debate with the project for the measurement of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (Bes), with an initiative of the National Statistical Institute (Istat). The project offers a complex picture of well-being in Italy, through the analysis of a wide range of indicators, divided into 12 domains: health; education and training; work and life balance; economic well-being; social relations; politics and institutions; safety;

subjective well-being; landscape and cultural heritage; environment; innovation, research and creativity; quality of services. In 2020, ten years after the launch of the project, a wide work was carried out to update the framework of indicators in order to monitor the evolution of the concept of well-being and to capture the profound changes taking place, including those brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The framework consists now of 153 indicators. The analysis of the evolution of the indicators in the two pandemic years will be presented, with a particular focus on specific population groups which were more affected by the recent evolution.

Annie Tubadji — "You'll Never Walk Alone: Loneliness, Religion and Economics"

People's life satisfaction is strongly driven by their feelings. Negative feelings of social relative deprivation (such as loneliness) or economic relative deprivation (in income) can be expected to derive disutilities and to be viewed as worth of trading off some income in order preserve higher overall levels of life satisfaction. The paper uses micro-data for the UK in 2011 and 2019-2020 and confirms that religiosity trades-off for pain from relative deprivation. Further to this, since loneliness and feelings of relative deprivation are rather matters of negative social externalities, it becomes worthwhile to explore whether the religious institutions that are in charge of alleviating people's feelings of loneliness and deprivation (by provision of hope) generate efficient social benefit. It is estimated for the case of the Church of England in 2019, that this religious institution indeed seems to generate a massive social gain to the 59% of the population in the UK which is religious. This positive social gain is likely to be in place as long as there are no less than about a million believers in the UK. However, the NHS mental health professional therapist services for light depression appear to be more than double more cost-effective that the religious service provision in 2019.

Katia Vladimirova — "How much is enough? Exploring limits to fashion consumption in the context of sustainable wellbeing"

In the past twenty years, global production and consumption of fashion has more than doubled. The phenomenon of fast fashion, eclipsed recently by ultra-fast fashion, represents an increasingly rapid turnaround of clothes, shoes, and accessories in the wardrobes of consumers in the Global North. Millennials and Gen Z have grown accustomed to "disposable" fashion and to keeping garments for shorter periods of time than ever before. A disconnect between the price of garments and their value (or the true cost) has caused continuous exploitation of workers in developing countries, overuse of primary resources, especially water-intensive cotton and fossil-fuels-based synthetic fibers and generated vast volumes of textiles waste. Some researchers have argued, however, that the new mentality of minimalism and mindful consumption is emerging as a

counter-trend to wanton fashion shopping practices of the middle class. Some empirical studies have shown that using less clothes, decluttering, and reducing shopping dependency leads to enhanced wellbeing. This conceptual paper takes stock of the available literature on the topic and discusses the possibility of establishing limits, upper and lower, to fashion consumption - while taking into account different geographic and socio-cultural contexts and maintaining a systemic perspective on the impacts of changes on other stakeholder groups. The paper applies the logic of "consumption corridors" and "fair consumption space" concepts and focuses on enhanced collective wellbeing as a guiding principle for the transformation.

Sebastian Will
Timon Renz

"In Debt but Still Happy? Examining the Relationship Between Homeownership and Life Satisfaction"

We investigate the relationship between homeownership and life as well as housing satisfaction. Using panel data from Germany, we find that compared to renting, owning a home positively impacts housing satisfaction. Contrarily, we find no significant effects on life satisfaction in the long-term. Analysing short-term effects in an event-study design, we show that both life and housing satisfaction anticipate the event and adapt shortly after. Debt-free buyers, however, do not experience anticipation or adaptation effects at all. Comparing outright homebuyers to debt-financing owners, we show that having a real estate loan impacts homeowners' life satisfaction negatively. Paying off a loan does not differently affect the housing satisfaction of both types of buyers. We conclude that the negative effect of loan payments on life satisfaction offsets the positive impact of homeownership.

Ying Zhou
Min Zou
Mark Williams

"Downward occupational mobility and job satisfaction: When does it hurt less?"

This study examines the impact of downward occupational mobility on job satisfaction trajectory and the individual and contextual factors that moderate the impact. Drawing on the UK Longitudinal Household Study which followed approximately 100,000 individuals from 40,000 households over the last decade, our analysis shows that downward occupational mobility has enduring negative effects on job satisfaction following the career transition. However, these detrimental effects are absent when individuals move down the occupational class ladder after an episode of unemployment or when they live in regions with high levels of unemployment. This study highlights the relativity of subjective well-being function by showing that no life event is simply 'good' or 'bad', as self- and social comparisons feature prominently in how people judge their lives.

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Thanasis Ziogas
Dimitris Ballas
Mikko Weckroth
Sanna Ala-Mantila

"A spatial econometrics approach to modelling individuals' well-being: the case of Helsinki"

There has been an ongoing debate regarding comparison effects between individuals' utility. This paper contributes to the discussion by examining the inter-dependencies of individuals' subjective evaluation of their lives in an urban context. Using survey data from Helsinki, collected in 2018 at the postal code level, we assess the extent to which spatial spillover effects between individuals living in the same postal code area are found. Spatial econometric techniques are employed using individual level data in order to estimate the strength of such spillover effects. The characteristics that render an urban environment more suitable for this type of study is that the population density is higher and economic segregation is typically more evident. As a result, status effects and social norms are expected to influence urban residence more often than residence of rural places. In order to evaluate whether the underlying mechanisms suggested in the paper are indeed taking place in an urban context, robustness analysis is conducted in sub-samples of postal code areas where the aggregated variables of interest exhibit high and low values. The contribution of this study is that it sheds new light on the inter-dependencies of individuals' utility as proxied by subjective measures of well-being based on a novel methodological framework. The societal relevance is that it helps policy makers and consumers alike regarding the strength of well-being spillovers and the psychological benefits or costs that the interactions in the postal code area might have.

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"exploring wellbeing and happiness"

SESSION HOUSEKEEPING

- Presenters should arrive 10 minutes before the session starts in order to load their presentations;

- Please, bring your slideshow on a portable drive;

- Laptops will be available in each room;

- Each speaker has 25 minutes in total. We recommend that presentations should be less than 18 minutes long, allowing for 7 minutes of Q&A

- Session chairs will keep the time for others and designate another participant to keep time during their own presentations.

THE VENUE   The conference will take place in Hotel Parc Belle-Vue, which is located in the heart of Luxembourg City. Enjoy the panoramic terrace and the view of the centre.

5, avenue Marie-Thérèse, L-2132 Luxembourg
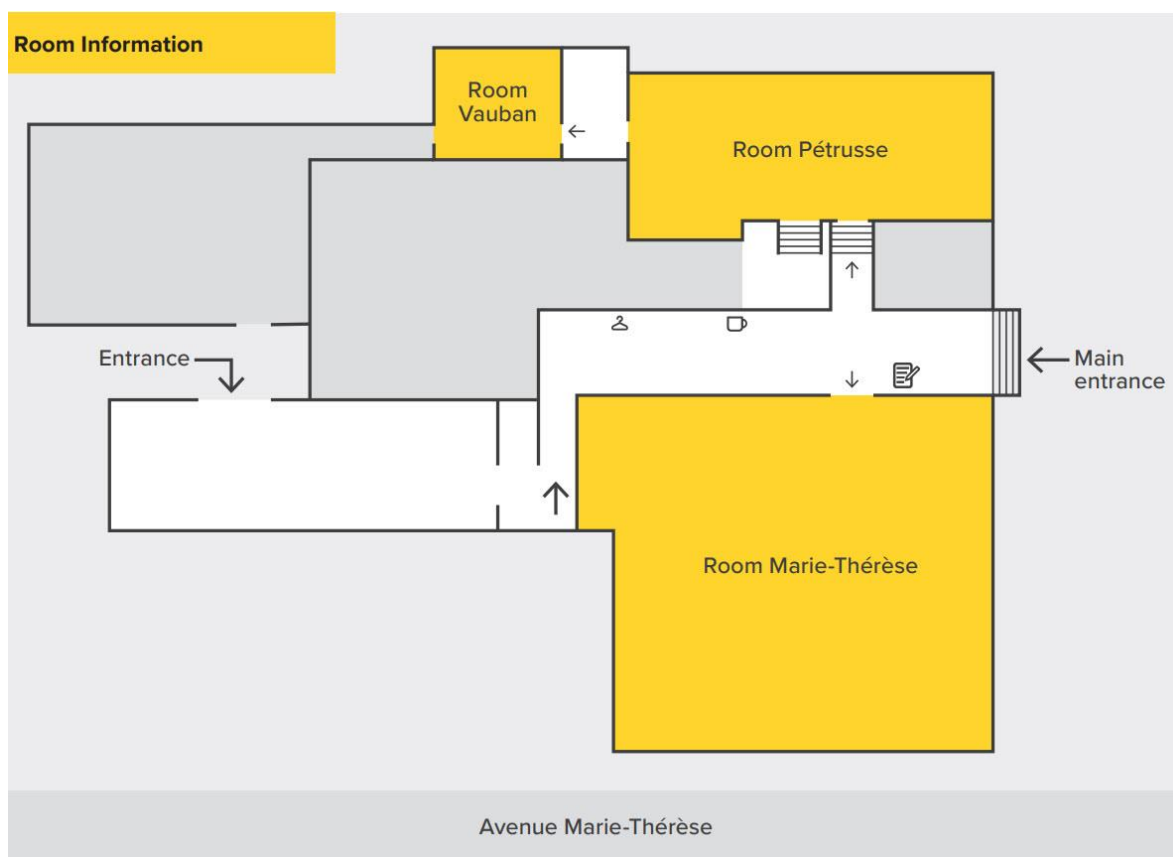
GETTING TO THE VENUE

All public transports are free of charge for any user in Luxembourg.

The nearest bus stop, Monterey in the city centre, is a 10-minute walk away from the hotel. Numerous bus lines serve this stop. From the Central Station, the tram stops at Hamilius, which is a 10-minute walk away from the hotel. From the airport, the bus lines 6 and 16 stop at Hamilius as well. For more information concerning bus routes and timetables in Luxembourg see mobiliteit.lu.

Taxis cannot be hailed on the street in Luxembourg. There are specific taxi stands. WEBTAXI has an app and is typically less expensive.

If you come by car, the hotel car park is free of charge during the day, until 5 p.m.

GETTING TO THE SOCIAL DINNER AT KNOKKE OUT

The social dinner will take place at Knokke Out (15 Rives de Clausen, 2165 Luxembourg), which is located in the historic Clausen district along the Alzette River. From the conference venue, it is a pretty 30 minute walk. From the city centre (e.g., Hamilus stop) you can take buses 9, 14, or 15 and get off at either of the stops Clausen, Tour Jacob or Clausen, Clausener Breck, which are a 1-2 minute walk away.

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