

# Book of Abstracts



The banner features a circular logo on the left with a green tree and hands, surrounded by the text "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR QUALITY-OF-LIFE STUDIES" and "EST. 1995". The main text reads "2021 ISQOLS VIRTUAL CONFERENCE" and "*Quality-of-life and adaptation in a virulent world*". The background is a world map with a color gradient from blue to red. The bottom text is "23-27 AUGUST 2021 / [isqols.org](http://isqols.org)".

**2021 ISQOLS VIRTUAL CONFERENCE**  
*"Quality-of-life and adaptation in a virulent world"*

23-27 AUGUST 2021 / [isqols.org](http://isqols.org)

## Overview of Abstracts

- 1 Khadija Shams and Alexander Kadow Leisure-time and subjective well-being among park visitors in urban Pakistan: The mediating role of health satisfaction
- 2 Arie Sherman and Guy Barokas Discounts for Happiness: Theory and Evidence from Five Field Studies
- 3 Laura E Gómez, Susana Al-Halabí, M<sup>a</sup> Lucía Morán, Verónica M Guillén, Eva Vicente and Asunción Monsalve The Individual Quality of Life Model as Framework to Make Operative the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- 4 Michele Kerulis and Bridget Montgomery Psyching Runners Up: The Chicago Psyching Team's Response to Pandemic-era Virtual Marathons
- 5 Masood Badri, Muna Al Bahar, Yang Guang, Mugheer Al Khaïli and Asma Al Rashedi Quality of life and working hours – A path analytic model of Abu Dhabi
- 6 Joyce van Leeuwen and Ruut Veenhoven Which job should I choose to become happy? What kinds of people experience the most job satisfaction in what occupation?
- 7 Frank Ridzi Recent Trends in the Applied Use of Quality of Life Indicators
- 8 Richard Easterlin and Kelsey O'Connor The Easterlin Paradox
- 9 Diana Tam and Arthur Grimes The Economics of Free Speech: A Subjective Wellbeing Approach
- 10 Malgorzata Szczepaniak Renewable energy use and the ecological well-being across the EU countries
- 11 Adelina Gschwandtner, Sarah Jewell and Uma Kambhampati On the Relationship between Personality and Lifestyle in the UK
- 12 Irina Pavlova and Olga Nedospasova An untapped resource potential of older people in Russia: evidence from focus groups qualitative assessment
- 13 Eleftherios Giovanis and Oznur Ozdamar Income Losses and Subjective Well-Being: Gender and Ethnic Inequalities during the Covid-19 Lockdown Period in the UK
- 14 Ligia Orellana, Berta Schnettler, Edgardo Miranda-Zapata, Héctor Poblete, Germán Lobos, María Lapo and Cristian Adasme-Berrios Effects of work-to-family conflict and work interference in the parent-child relationship on family satisfaction of dual-earner parents and their adolescent children
- 15 Berta Schnettler, Ligia Orellana, Mahia Saracosti, Edgardo Miranda-Zapata, Héctor Poblete, Clementina Hueche, Germán Lobos, Cristian Adasme-Berrios and María Lapo Work-family balance and satisfaction in different domains of life during the COVID-19 pandemic in a Latin-American country: Profiles of dual-earner parents with adolescent children
- 16 Xiaoqin Zhu, Daniel Tl Shek and Diya Dou Promotion of service leadership qualities and well-being among university students during COVID-19 pandemic
- 17 Daniel Shek, Xiaoqin Zhu and Diya Dou The origin and theoretical emphases of the Service Leadership Theory: A qualitative study
- 18 Diya Dou, Daniel Shek and Xiaoqin Zhu Objective outcome evaluation of Service Leadership education for university students in Hong Kong
- 19 Fouad Beseiso ards A new Human Mission for the Financial Regulation System –Central Banks Role
- 20 Simay Ozlu Diniz and Aytul Kasapoglu GARDENING TO INCREASE URBAN HAPPINESS: A CASE OF ANKARA

21	Stefan Kruger	Campers are happy pheasants – amidst a global pandemic
22	Eduardo González Fidalgo, Rubén Arrondo García and Ana Cárcaba García	Good Local Governance and Subjective Well-Being
23	Stefano Bartolini, Francesco Sarracino and Giulia Slater	Do epidemics impose a trade-off between freedom and health? Evidence from Europe during Covid-19.
24	Ming-Chang Tsai	Young and Restless? Perceived Job Precarity and Well-being During the Early Adulthood in Taiwan
25	Graciela Tonon	The relationship between quality of life researchers and policy makers.
26	Joe Sirgy	The Case for the Use of Wellbeing Indicators to Guide Public Policy
27	Robin Goodman, Annette Kroen and Melanie Davern	Quality of life, sustainability and transport
29	Carmina Santamaria	Can mindfulness help to regulate emotions generated by stress exposition to COVID 19 in a managerial population?
30	Carlos Zeballos-Velarde	Urban Linkages: a Methodological Framework for Improving Resilience in Peri-urban Areas. The Case of Arequipa, Peru.
31	Liat Hamama and Naama Levin-Dagan	People who contracted COVID-19: The mediating role of shame, guilt, and perceived social support in the link between illness perception and mental health measures
32	Annie Tubadji	Consumer Happiness and AI Sensitivity to Cultural and Moral Preferences
34	Gaël Brulé	The ecological cost of happiness
35	Yuh-Huey Jou	The Impact of Deceptive Issues and Strategies on Marital Quality in Married Couples
36	Dorota Weziak-Bialowolska and Piotr Bialowolski	The role of individual and communal social well-being in promotion of mental health and emotional well-being
37	Graciela Tonon	Effective Citizenship to improve Quality of Life
38	Kreg Lindberg, Ian E. Munanura, Chad Kooistra, Mark D. Needham and Ladan Ghahramani	Understanding effects of tourism on residents: A contingent subjective well-being approach
39	Kate Sollis, Mandy Yap, Paul Campbell and Nicholas Biddle	What matters to people throughout the world and why should we care? A systematic review of participatory wellbeing frameworks
40	Kate Sollis and Ben Edwards	Are children living a good life in Australia? A participatory, multidimensional and longitudinal approach to measuring wellbeing
41	Paul Fenton Villar	Is there a Mineral-Induced ‘Economic Euphoria’?: Evidence from Latin America
43	Linda Natalie Borho and Wenche Hovland	Improved wellbeing among social workers through knowledge of stakeholders’ expectations: Young, unaccompanied refugees’ expectations of social workers’ roles
44	Jose Luis Alfaro Navarro, Victor Raul Lopez Ruiz, Nuria Huete Alcocer and Domingo Nevado PeÑa	The Covid-19 in the relationship between happiness and quality of life: a model for Spanish society
45	Siranush Mkrtychyan, Razmik Dunamalyan, Marina Mardiyani and Ganna Sakanyan	Impact of the most common ENT diseases on the quality of life of school-aged children.

46	Razmik Dunamalyan, Siranush Mkrtchyan, Marina Mardiyani and Ganna Sakanyan	Quality of life changes in children under three years of age with the most common respiratory diseases.
47	Jace Newell, Eli Coltin and Eric Flaningam	Automated Data Processing: Making Community Indicators Possible for Lafayette, Indiana
48	Eli Coltin and Jason Ware	Good Data for Good Decisions about Community Revitalization
49	Orsolya Lelkes	Living well without harming: flourishing life as a remedy for the ecological crisis
50	Orsolya Lelkes	Sustainable Hedonism
51	María Navarro Hernández and Ángeles Sánchez Domínguez	Public spending of the welfare state in the European Union and child poverty in a context of economic crisis
52	Julia Schmidtke, Clemens Hetschko, Gesine Stephan, Michael Eid, Ronnie Schöb and Mario Lawes	The impact of Covid-19 on mental health and well-being An event-study based on high-frequency longitudinal survey data
53	Wolfgang Scholz	Greening Wadis as a strategic tool to enhance the quality of life in cities
54	Lih Lahat, Francesca Scala and Omer Keynan	Perceptions of Time and Well-Being during the Covid-19 Pandemic: An Analysis of Social Media Sites in Canada and Israel
55	Alberto Prati and Claudia Senik	Feeling good or feeling better?
56	Gábor Hajdu and Tamás Hajdu	Does the unemployment rate moderate the well-being disadvantage of the unemployed? Within-region estimates from the European Social Survey
57	Clare Wilson, Roseanne Misajon and Joanne Brooker	Migration Experiences and Perspectives of Self-Compassion and Self-Coldness Among Hazaras in Australia
58	Sabina Alkire and Fanni Kovessi	A Birdseye View of Well-being: Exploring a Multidimensional Measure for the United Kingdom
59	Mariano Rojas, Karen Watkins and Lázaro Rodríguez	The Happiness of CEOs in Family and Nonfamily Firms: Different Explanatory Structures and its Consequences
60	Consuelo Chua, Florenda Gabriel, Joanne Bantang and Aurora Llige	Perceived Effects of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the Wellbeing of Selected Filipino Families
61	Hui-Chuan Hsu and Chyi-Huey Bai	City and Individual factors associated with cognitive function in older adults
62	Pranitha Maharaj and Shanaaz Dunn	Ageing and poverty in South Africa
63	Sakari Kainulainen	Empirical analysis on Veenhoven's Theory of Happiness
64	Angeles Sanchez and Victor Becerra	Subjective poverty as a more comprehensive approach to analyzing poverty in Peru
65	Vita Berzina, Ina Mezina-Mamajeva, Valdis Folkmanis and Lilian Tzivian	Nurses well-being and quality of life in relation with willingness to leave the profession
66	Morten Tønnessen	Human development, inequality and social risks in Latin-America and the Nordic countries
67	Inta Zile, Valdis Folkmanis and Lilian Tzivian	Gender differences in quality of life of final grade schoolers and their association with anxiety and depressive symptoms
68	Dirk Bethmann and Robert Rudolf	The paradox of wealthy nations' unhappy adolescents

- 69 Nicholas Pang One-Day Brief Intervention for Psychological Flexibility : ACT-based Performance Enhancement in Final Year Medical Students for Clinical Medical Examinations
- 70 Francesco Sarracino, Kelsey O'Connor, Chiara Peroni, Talita Greyling and Stephanie Rossouw Well-being expressed through Twitter during the COVID-19 Pandemic
- 71 Jing Jian Xiao and Piotr Białowolski Consumer Financial Capability and Quality of Life: A Global Perspective
- 72 Kai Ludwigs App Research Kit - Measuring change during the pandemic
- 73 Judit Kalman Where are working women happier? Gender Differences in Effects of Labor Market Status on Subjective Well-Being Across European Welfare Regimes
- 74 Whitney Nesser, Scott Snyder, Kimberly Driscoll and Avani Modi Examining the Factor Structure of the Caregiver Quality of Life Cystic Fibrosis (CQOLCF) Scale
- 75 Elena Rozhdestvenskaia Subjective assessment of wellbeing and digital inequality
- 76 Sara Ayllón Poverty and psychological resilience
- 77 Robin Konietzny, Milena Nikolova and Bart Los Trade and Job (In)Security: The Two Sides of Occupational Import Exposure
- 78 Susanne Elsas Family income and individual welfare. Endogeneity of Income and Household Size in the Estimation of Equivalence Scale Elasticity
- 79 Jason Ware Towards Better Decision Making and Community Well-Being at the Neighborhood Level in One Small City in Indiana
- 80 Ferdi Botha and Esperanza Vera-Toscano Structural estimates of the intergenerational transmission of life satisfaction, health and family background among young adults: Longitudinal evidence from Australia
- 81 Daniel A. Cernas Ortiz and Patricia Mercado Salgado Social connectedness outside of work and affective well-being in the context of telework during the coronavirus pandemic
- 82 Miguel Cruz and Ruut Veenhoven Happiness and Intimate Migration. A Research Synthesis Using an Online Findings Archive.
- 83 Pauline Thuku Effect of Community Response to COVID-19 Pandemic on the Wellbeing of Older Persons in Kenya
- 84 Larissa Pople Child-centred measurement of poverty and children's subjective well-being
- 85 Devrim Dumludag and Melodi Buket Kanlioglu Relative Unemployment, Working Status Expectation and Happiness in Turkey
- 86 Jesus Alfonso Datu and Frank Fincham Cross-National Invariance of the Caring for Bliss Scale in the Philippines and the United States during the COVID-19 Pandemic
- 87 Matthew McClellan LGBTQ+ college students lived experiences uncovering supports amid the COVID-19 pandemic: A photo elicitation and interpretative phenomenological study.
- 88 Chang-Keun Han, Sion Kang, Seong-Jun Maeng and Chanwoo Jung The effect of materialism on giving behaviors in Korea: Mediating effect of social relationship satisfaction
- 89 Kimberly Zarecor and David J. Peters Rural Smart Shrinkage and Perceptions of Quality of Life in the American Midwest

90	Deniz Yucel	Changes in Work Conditions and Well-Being Before and During the Corona Crisis
91	Gang Chen and Jan Abel Olsen	Relative Importance of Life Domains: Discrete Choice Experiments from Five Developed Countries
92	Luca Negri, Claudia Carissoli, Mario Cocchi, Margherita Fossati, Gianluigi Reni and Antonella Delle Fave	Well-being and work related self-efficacy in persons diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder
94	David Kansakar	Inspecting The Role Of Positive Emotions, Adaptive Coping, And Psychological Resources To Explain The Strengthening Of Resilience After Stress Exposure
95	Iñaki Permanyar and Nicolai Suppa	Racing ahead or lagging behind? Territorial cohesion in human development around the globe.
96	Octavian Marian Vasile, Marja Aarsten, Iuliana Precupețu, Laura Tufă, Cosmina Pop, Diana Dumitrescu and Maria Rosa Radogna	Loneliness as mediator between exclusion from social relations and mental well-being for older adults
97	Péter Róbert and Borbála Szczuka	Subjective well-being of children aged 12-14: Does survey setting matter?
99	Olga Popova and Vladimir Otrachshenko	Religion and happiness
100	Jan Delhey and Stephanie Hess	Everybody Hurt? Psychological Well-Being During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Germany, UK and Sweden
101	Natalia Kopylova and Talita Greyling	The construction of a Quality of life index for older adults in South Africa
103	Özge Gökdemir and Songul Gul	Remittances and Life Satisfaction of Immigrants living in Istanbul
104	Yassine Moustanjidi, Astrid Ley, Kurt Ackermann, Silvia Beretta, Sigrid Busch, Jan Dieterle, Manal M.F. El-Shahat, Jilan Hosni, Franziska Laue and Veronika Stützel	Reclaiming public land for a better quality of life – Cape Town’s social farming projects
105	Maria do Carmo Botelho, Nuno Nunes, Rosário Mauritti, Luís Cabrita, Daniela Craveiro and Sara Franco da Silva	Inequalities and well-being in Europe through the OECD Better Life Initiative
106	Rosário Mauritti, Nuno Nunes, Maria do Carmo Botelho, Sara Franco da Silva, Daniela Craveiro and Luís Cabrita	Place-based inequalities and well-being: Portuguese case studies
107	Ειρήνη Leriou	Understanding and Measuring Child Well-Being in the Region of Attica, Greece: Rounds 2-5
108	Sabina Alkire, Ricardo Nogales, Natalie Quinn and Nicolai Suppa	Global multidimensional poverty and COVID-19: A decade of progress at risk?
109	Masayuki Kanai	Heterogeneous Effect of Religious Groups on Wellbeing in Different Cultural Contexts
110	Hyeonjong Kim	The influence of job quality on young employees' happiness: the mediating effect of potential for development
111	Hyeonjong Kim	Government Competitiveness and Happiness in Developing Countries: Using the fsQCA approach
112	Moosung Cho	A Holistic Health Approach to Strategies to Develop Healthy City and Its Project through Critical Review of WHOQOL : Korean Case of Innovation City Naepo
113	Kanu Priya Mohan and Pranav Kalra	Applied Behavioral Science Interventions to enhance Psycho-Social Well-being of the Youth during the Covid-19: Examining Future Directions

114	Christine Belle Torres and Iremae Labucay	Quality of Life and Well-Being of OFW Families in the Past Two Decades and During the Covid-19 Pandemic
115	Tomasz Strózik and Dagmar Kutsar	Can we combine good learning outcomes with high school life satisfaction? A comparative study with schoolchildren in Estonia, Finland and Poland.
116	Hazel Hyeseung Kang, Yongmi Kim and Youjin Hahn	Effects of Fine Dust on Subjective Well-being of Adolescents: Evidence from South Korea
119	Jorge Guardiola	Mahatma Gandhi's Sarvodaya (welfare for all) as a way to end violence and achieve happy, sustainable societies
120	Yilin Ning, Peh Joo Ho, Nathalie Støer, Ke Keat Lim, Hwee-Lin Wee, Mikael Hartman, Marie Reilly and Chuen Seng Tan	Treating ordinal outcomes as continuous quantities: when, why and how.
121	Moosung Cho	Citizen Health Empowering Life Program (HELP) to Build Healthy City and Its Curriculum Development based on Lifestyle Medicine: Korean Case of Hongseong County
122	Oliver Nahkur	Mission impossible? Attempting to construct global, cross-country comparable, regular and child driven International Child Vulnerability-Resilience Index
123	Fernel Ted Paguinto and Christine Belle Torres	Causes and Impact of Social Isolation on Well-Being of Adults: A Cross-Country Analysis
124	Martin Binder and Ann-Kathrin Blankenberg	Self-employment and Subjective Well-Being
125	Fernel Ted Paguinto	Levels of Social Trust and Political Participation in Southeast Asia: A Cross-national analysis Using the Asian Barometer Surveys
127	Nurrul Hafeezah Sahak and Irwan Sukma Sukarman	Good or Bad: Restricted Movement Order during COVID-19 Outbreak on Quality of Life?
128	Christian Michael Entoma	Factors Affecting Frequency and Magnitude of Stress Among Filipinos: Findings from the SWS National Surveys
129	Sebastian Toc	Thirty years of quality of life research in Romania. A systematic review of papers published on "quality of life" in Quality of Life Journal: 1990-2020
130	Sabina Alkire, Ricardo Nogales, Natalie Nairi Quinn and Nicolai Suppa	On Track or Not? Projecting the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index
131	Nicolai Suppa	Work and Wellbeing: A Conceptual Proposal
132	Mahar Mangahas	Surveying Filipino well-being in the 2020 pandemic
133	Hülya Eker and Esra Burcu	An Evaluation on Social Wellbeing of Youth in Turkey over "2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index"
134	Marie Bischoff, Marie Miersch, Silke Schmidt and Holger Muehlan	"Wanna play tag with me?" - Associations between sociometric status, social competence and quality of life in a sample of preschool children
136	Iremae Labucay	Feeling Safe and Secure: Cross-National Analysis Using Data from the World Values Surveys
137	Sabina Alkire and Rizwan Ul Haq	Analyzing Individual Deprivations alongside Household Poverty: Possibilities for Gendered, Intrahousehold, and Multidimensional Analyses
139	Peggy Schyns	Social practice theory (SPT) and applied policy research: can SPT make a difference in terms of sustainability and health?

- 140 Ljiljana Kaliterna-Lipovcan, Andreja Brajsa-Zganec, Marija Dzida, Marina Kotrla-Topic and Renata Miljevic-Ridzicki Family resiliency and mothers' and fathers' subjective well-being
- 141 Krisia Santos and Christian Michael Entoma Impact of Joblessness on Quality of Life Indicators of Filipinos
- 142 Beatriz León-Salas, María del Mar Trujillo-Martín, Yolanda Álvarez-Pérez, Vanesa Ramos-García, Ana María de Pascual Y Medina, Magdalena Esteva-Cantó, Noé Adal Brito-García, Nerea González-Hernández and Pedro Serrano-Aguilar INFORMATION NEEDS AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR LONG-TERM SURVIVORS OF BREAST CANCER: PATIENTS AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' PERSPECTIVES
- 143 Andreja Brajsa-Zganec, Marija Dzida, Ljiljana Kaliterna-Lipovcan, Zvezdana Prizmic-Larsen and Toni Babarovic Association between parental behaviors and emotion regulation strategies in early adolescence
- 144 Jeehoon Han and Caspar Kaiser Changes in Time Use and Happiness
- 145 Nazaret Ibáñez-Rueda, Jorge Guardiola and Francisco González-Gómez How sustainable water use in the shower influences the perception of being well?
- 146 Bill Nichols and Urszula Wolski Patient Behaviour and Social Interaction: The Digiatics Project
- 147 Dankarl Leon Magpayo The Hope of the Nation's Quality of Life and Well-Being - Exploring the Changes on the Quality of Life and Well-Being of the Filipino Youth Through the Past Two Decades and Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic
- 149 Urszula Wolski Physical Activity Under Lockdown
- 150 Malou Tabor, Josefina Mar and Rommel Tabije Investigating the Effects of Government Money-help on Household Hunger in the Philippines during the COVID-19 Crisis
- 151 Malou Tabor, Marco Mercado and Josefina Mar Filipino Assessment on Risk of Going to Essential Places During COVID-19 Pandemic
- 152 Marco Mercado Does Having a College Degree Worth It? A Study on Quality of Life and Well-Being of College Graduates in the Philippines
- 153 Stephanie Hess Pathways to Children's Happiness – Intergenerational Transmission of Parents' Satisfaction Across Different Life Domains and the Role of Parent-Child-Relationships
- 154 Sujarwoto Sujarwoto, Rindi Saputri and Tri Yumarni Social media addiction and mental health of university students during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia
- 155 Yufi Adriani and Ruut Veenhooven Happiness In Indonesian Youth ; Before and During Pandemic
- 156 Cuiqin Wang and Jorge Ruiz-Menjivar Examining the life satisfaction of older parents in China: Retirement readiness, social support, and gendered expectations of filial piety
- 157 Paul Dolan, Christian Krekel, Ganga Shreedhar, Helen Lee, Claire Marshall and Allison Smith Collective Action and Subjective Wellbeing in Times of Crisis: Evidence from the NHS Volunteer Responders
- 158 Jeremiah Angela Malonzo and Joanne Bantang CASE STUDY OF COVID-19 EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED STREET CHILDREN IN METRO MANILA
- 159 Gerardo Sandoval and Linda Luz Guerrero Correlates of Current, Future and Ideal Happiness in the Philippines



161	Samuel Tomczyk and Laura Altweck	Time is ... health? Association between latent profiles of daily time use and well-being in a cross-sectional sample of the German population
162	Francesca Viola, Maria Rosaria Centrone and Gwyther Rees	Children's experiences and perceptions of Covid-19 and responses to it
163	Mingming Ma, Shun Wang and Fengyu Wu	Lockdown, Infection, and Expressed Happiness on Social Media in China
164	Israel Escudero-Castillo, Ana Rodriguez-Alvarez and Javier Mato-Diaz	Unemployment, mental health, and economic crisis: a bivariate analysis
165	Sergiu Baltatescu, Dagmar Kutsar, Dorota Strózik, Claudia Bacter, Kadri Soo and Tomasz Strózik	Parental migration for work and child subjective well-being in six Eastern European countries
166	Afschin Gandjour	Defining Worse-Than-Death Health States: an Unavoidable Necessity for the QALY Approach?
167	Daniela Andren and Erik Johansson Tapper	Valuing transport safety using the well-being valuation approach?
169	Daniela Andren and Nicklas Pettersson	Studying continuously during an university course – with experiences from the impact of the coronavirus COVID-19
170	Noelia Somarriba Arechavala, Pilar Zarzosa Espina and Ana Teresa López Pastor	The importance of the neighbourhood environment and social capital for happiness in a vulnerable district. The case of the Pajarillos district in Spain
171	Tinto Alessandra, Linda Laura Sabbadini and Miria Savioli	The measurement of well-being in Italy in the Covid era
172	Oliver Nahkur, Helina Maasing, Mare Ainsaar and Ave Roots	MICRI: a composite index for measuring the risk of immigration related conflicts
173	Miria Savioli, Alessandra Tinto, Emanuela Bologna, Silvia Montecolle, Stefania Taralli, Stefano Tersigni and Barbara Baldazzi	The analysis of well-being in Italy in 2020: levels and inequalities at the time of Covid-19
174	Patricia Moreno-Mencia and David Cantarero-Prieto	Are healthy habits associated with reduced mental health?
175	Sergiu Baltatescu	In the pursuit of happiness? Socio-economic changes and trends in levels, inequality and correlates of happiness in Romania
176	Fernando Arias-Galicia	SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.
177	Leonie Steckermeier	The social structure of autonomy in Europe
178	Fernando Arias-Galicia, Alejandro Erasmo Loli Pineda and Carlos Pulido Caveró Pulido Caveró	QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE: PERUVIAN TEACHERS DURING THE COVID19 PANDEMIC
179	Alejandro Mendoza, Dr. Juan Carlos Castaño Benjumea, Víctor Xochitototl Nava and Fernando Arias-Galicia	QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE: EMPLOYEES IN COLOMBIA
180	Fernando Arias-Galicia and Erika May	TEACHERS QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID19 AND FLOODS IN tabasco, mexico.
181	Esperanza LÓpez VÁzquez and Fernando Arias-Galicia	Exploring Risk Perception, Stress, and Resilience During the COVID-19 Pandemic
182	Pei-Chun Tsai, Piotr Michon, Anna Żabińska, Pamela Jackson and M. Joseph Sirgy	Testing the Effectiveness of a Well-Being Intervention Program in Poland
183	Andrea LeFebvre and Veronika Huta	The balance between eudaimonic and hedonic pursuits in predicting positive and negative functioning outcomes

184	Bruma Palacios Hernandez, Frida Michelle Benítez Domínguez, Bernarda. Téllez Alanis and Fernando Arias-Galicia	Psychometric properties of a Brief Screening Scale of Perinatal Mental Health in Mexican women in the COVID-19 pandemic.
185	Peter Krause	SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY. SDGS - CONCEPTS, INDICATORS, AND MEASURES
186	Zachary Chaney, Grace Clark, Hannah Sharp, Praise Benson, Bryan Hains, Kristina Hains, Dan Kahl and Tiffany Thomas	Bridging the University/Community Gap with Agricultural Technology
187	Daniela Andren, Ida Andersson-Norrie and Kristin Ewins	Online teaching and students' well-being with experiences from COVID-19
188	Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn and Rubia Valente	The Urban-rural Happiness Gradient Across Countries
189	Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn and Rubia Valente	Do Cities Promote Distrust and Dislike for Humankind?
191	Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn, Rubia Valente and Lonnie Golden	The top regrets of the dying: "I wish I hadn't worked so hard." (Greed is good for the Economy, but not for Human Wellbeing)
192	Audrey Hawk, Tara Rojas, Renee Smith, Bryan Hains, Kristina Hains, Dan Kahl and Tiffany Thomas	University-Civic Partnerships for Community Well-Being: Examining Civic Leader Perspectives of Substance Use Disorder
193	Zachary Chaney, Bryan Hains and Kristina Hains	Mentoring for Academic & Community Sustainability
194	Jorge Ruiz-Menjivar, Zeynep Copur and Yong Liu	Exploring the effects of time perspective domains on financial confidence and satisfaction: Empirical evidence from Turkey.
195	Jose Miguel Alberto Carlos and Dankarl Leon Magpayo	A comparison of Social Support, Perceived Integration, and Social Trust among Self-Rated Poor and Self-Rated Non-Poor Filipinos
196	Birger Poppel	Measuring Quality-of-Life and Well-being in the Arctic
197	Nikita Sharma	Does Quality Matter? Immigrants and Job Satisfaction in Australia
198	Enrique Delamonica, Oliver Fiala and Jose Espinoza-Delgado	Child poverty and child well-being in the time of COVID a dynamic quantitative analysis
199	Alejandra Santoyo Fexas, Fernando Arias-Galicia and Eduardo Leal Beltrán	Development of a questionnaire to measure leadership and team cohesiveness within health workers.
200	Kuei-Hsiu Lin and Yi-fu Chen	Being Good Parents: The Cultural Imperatives of Parenting and the Wellbeing of Parents
201	Alana Rosa and Pamela Jackson	An Expedited Version of ENHANCE: Improving Wellbeing in the Post-COVID Era
202	Sara Pato and Elsa Fontainha	Teaching and Telecommuting in Times of Pandemic: Gender Gap in Job Satisfaction
203	Shuyang Da and Huimei Liu	Leisure and Well-being in the Heritage Neighborhoods--A Case Study of Grand Canal Neighborhoods in Hangzhou
204	Lilian Jans-Beken	A Perspective on Mature Gratitude as a Way of Coping with COVID-19
205	Martijn Hendriks and Randall Birnberg	Happiness in the daily socio-cultural integration process: A day reconstruction study among US immigrants in Germany
207	Lucia Macchia	Educational opportunities, social mobility, and the happiness of the rich around the world
208	Alexa Brock	Measuring Community Impact at the Neighborhood Level

210	Philip Morrison	Whose happiness in which cities? The urban wellbeing paradox revisited.
211	Carol Graham, Emily Dobson and James Kunhardt	When Public Health Crises Become Entwined: How Trends in COVID-19, Deaths of Despair, and Well-being Track Across the U.S.A.
212	Eleftherios Giovanis, Sacit Akdede and Ozgur Ozdamar	Impact of the EU Blue Card Programme on Cultural Participation and Subjective Well-being of Migrants in Germany
213	Graciela Tonon and Claudia Mikkelsen	Children´s quality of life in their neighborhood: a study in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina
214	Stephanie Rossouw and Talita Greyling	Big Data and Happiness
216	Rabia Tassaduq	Assessment of the Quality of Life of Dental students of Islamabad during the COVID-19 Pandemic
217	Clemens Hetschko, Andreas Knabe and Ronnie Schöb	HAPPINESS, WORK, AND IDENTITY
218	Tamanna Adhikari, Talita Greyling and Stephanie Rossouw	Social welfare payments and subjective well-being: a quasi-experiment.
219	Shoirakhon Nurdinova	How are Uzbeks happy?
220	Kuba Kryś	Towards Cultural Sensitivity in Measuring Societal Progress
221	Kuba Kryś	Societal emotional environments explain Latin American happiness
222	Kuba Kryś	A Culturally Sensitive Approach to Measuring Happiness Across the World
224	Andreas Krafft	How Resilient is the Population in Times of Corona?
226	Dana Ioana Țălnar-Naghi	Job Satisfaction & working from home in Romania, before and during Covid-19
227	Hannah Jean Jimala	Exploring the Religiosity of Filipinos: A Time-Series Analysis on the Importance of Religion and Attendance at Religious Services, 1991-2020
228	Humberto Charles-Leija, Mario Toledo and Ivan Guerrero	Effects of positive museums on the prosocial behavior
229	Humberto Charles, Ivan Guerrero, Mario Toledo and Rosalinda Ballesteros-Valdes	Well-being, Character Strengths, Relationships and Meaningful Work. A Framework of a Positive Organization
230	Humberto Charles, Mario Toledo and Carlos Mora	Positive side effects of having a life purpose, the case of graduates of Tecmilenio University
231	Marie Heijens, Sarah Martiny and Kjaersti Thorsteinsen	Gender Differences in the Well-Being of Parents in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic
232	Hannah Jean Jimala and Marco Mercado	Does Religiosity Promote or Discourage Social Trust among Filipinos?
234	Carlos Robledo, Doris Cardona, Alejandra Segura and Angela Segura	Profiles of the elderly in a virulent world, according to the human right to an old age with quality of life
235	Lucía Gómez Balcácer, Noelia Somarriba Arechavala and Patricia Gómez Costilla	HAPPINESS AND HEALTH IN EUROPE. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL
236	Fabio Battaglia and Gianmarco Fifi	Still Together, after All: The Growth Paradigm and the Italian Left
237	Tatiana Karabchuk and Aizhan Shomotova	Faculty Well-Being under COVID-19 Pandemic

238	Tatiana Karabchuk and Aizhan Shomotova	Digitalization of social capital and sustainability of well-being across the Globe
239	Tatiana Karabchuk and Fayeza Hasan	Health state and health care system as predictors of happiness: gender differences and role of the citizenship
240	Ananda Amelya and Asteria D. Kumalasari	The Indonesian Happiness-IAT: A development of the implicit measurement of happiness
241	Deborah Hardoon, Saamah Abdallah, Lisa Muller and Magdalena Soffia	Analysis of UK national data on work and purpose
242	Jan Ott	Beyond Economics, happiness as a standard in our personal life and in politics.
243	Amanda Cromhout, Lusilda Schutte, Marie Wissing, Angelina Wilson Fadji, Tharina Guse and Sonia Mbowa	Is Harmony in Life a One-size-fits-all? Lessons from the Psychometric Properties of the Harmony in Life Scale in South African and Ghanaian Samples
244	Dalida Mukasheva and Dinara Yessimova	Trends in Social Work in Kazakhstan with HIV
246	Inna Murtazina	Attitude to loneliness in middle and late adulthood
247	Alessandra Tinto, Miria Savioli, Maria Cozzolino and Leonardo Salvatore Alaimo	The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on subjective well-being in Italy
248	Whitney Nesser, Olabode Ayodele and Scott Snyder	Disparities with perceived health status among university students, staff, and faculty: A comparison of 2016 and 2019 survey data
250	Alan Piper and Samira Barbara Jabakhanji	Sleep quantity, sleep quality and life satisfaction before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in five European countries.
251	Talita Greyling, Stephanie Rossouw and Tamanna Adhikari	COVID-19 vaccines: A cocktail of negative emotions and happiness
252	Samira Barbara Jabakhanji and Alan Piper	Longitudinal changes in body weight, related lifestyles and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe
253	Fabio Battaglia, Alessandra Tinto and Miria Savioli	Safety Perception Indicators and Media Coverage of Crime: Merging or Diverging?
254	Monica Pinilla-Roncancio, Paul Rodriguez, Carlos Sepulveda, Jeannette Liliana Amaya, Angela Vega, Juan Jose Galeano and Gustavo Cedeño	Catastrophic payments and multidimensional poverty: Are they related?
255	Maricarmen Vizcaino and Chistopher Wharton	Caring for food: Food waste prevention strategies from Mexican households
257	Kelly Hamshaw	Adapting to COVID-19 in Vermont's Designated Downtowns: Insights from Rural Community Leaders and Local Business Owners
258	Rhonda Phillips, Diane Verrill and Patsy Kraeger	Generating Social Enterprise in Local Food Systems: A Survey of Food Incubators
259	Patsy Kraeger, Rhonda Phillips and Kerry Kuenzi	U.S. Community Philanthropy's Response to COVID -19: Improving Community Well Being
260	Roberto Castellanos	Happy citizens in times of political dissatisfaction. What makes an engaged and happy citizen?
261	Eundeok Kim and Andrew Fairley	The Role of Social and Environmental Sustainability Practices of Social Enterprises in the European Fashion Industry in Tackling Global Social Problems: A Multi-Case Study

262	Jeroen Boelhouwer and Ruut Veenhoven	Why are the Danes happier than the Dutch?
263	Hossein Mousazadeh, Amir Ghorbani, Hossein Azadi, Farahnaz Akbarzadeh Almani and Hasan Mosazadeh	The role of controlled ecotourism in improving the quality of life of the elderly in a virulent world
264	Javier Martinez, Claudia Andrea Mikkelsen and Rhonda Phillips	Quality of life and Sustainability, Socio-spatial and Multidisciplinary Perspectives
266	Lactitia Dillenseger	Informal caregivers and life satisfaction: Empirical Evidence from the Netherlands
267	Francesco Sarracino	From research to decision making: leveraging on quality-of-life studies?
268	Julia de Kadt	Understanding shifting Quality of Life in Gauteng province, South Africa, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

## Book of Abstracts

### **(1) Khadija Shams and Alexander Kadow. Leisure-time and subjective well-being among park visitors in urban Pakistan: The mediating role of health satisfaction**

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore the importance of health satisfaction with a particular emphasis on how leisure-time spent in parks determines the overall well-being with particular reference to the health satisfaction among the park visitors. Our data have been collected from park visitors in four major public parks in urban Pakistan based on a multistage non-random sampling technique. The results from the regression analysis suggest that besides socio-economic characteristics like being well educated and richer; the amount of weekly leisure-time spent in park plays a positive and significant role in well-being. In particular, health satisfaction mediates the relationship between the amount of weekly leisure-time spent in park and subjective well-being among the park visitors in the study area. Policy makers should hence put more emphasis on park facilitation to encourage park visitation in order to ensure greater happiness and better quality of life in terms of health satisfaction. This in particular pressing as developing countries increasingly grapple with adverse health effects stemming from Covid-19.

### **(2) Arie Sherman and Guy Barokas. Discounts for Happiness: Theory and Evidence from Five Field Studies**

Abstract: The factors that determine the market prices of goods and services are within the core inquiry of economic science. Four field studies first demonstrate that under certain conditions, a happiness signal affects the market price of products and services. Happy customers pay a lower price for goods—cellphones and bicycles—and for related services. The results hold both in face-to-face buyer-seller interactions and on an internet platform and imply that extended real income is another objective benefit of individual happiness. The average positive happiness premium across the experiments is about 7.4% in face-to-face transactions and about 3.3% in online interactions. We present a mathematical model that accounts for these results. The model demonstrates that the happiness premium can be an outcome of a standard surplus division in which sellers overestimate their virtues. The model also predicts that in markets where buyers are, on average, happier than sellers, we should expect a negative happiness premium, as demonstrated by the results of the fifth study. An exogenous happiness signal in a market of happy customers (the wedding market) leads to an 8.8% increase in price. Welfare implications are discussed.

### **(3) Laura E Gómez, Susana Al-Halabí, M<sup>a</sup> Lucía Morán, Verónica M Guillén, Eva Vicente and Asunción Monsalve. The Individual Quality of Life Model as Framework to Make Operative the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

Abstract: Aim: The ethereal nature and the context-based expression of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) pose a challenge for its evaluation and implementation. The aim of this study is to use the individual quality of life (QOL) construct as guiding conceptual framework to operationalize and assess the implementation of the Articles of the CRPD for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Method: Following the PRISMA guidelines, a systematic review of articles published from 2008 to 2020 was conducted across the Web of Science Core Collection, Current Contents Connect, MEDLINE and SciELO Citation Index in 2020. A total of 65 articles focusing on people with IDD were selected and many indicators and personal outcomes associated with specific rights contained in the CRPD were obtained and organized around eight QOL domains: emotional wellbeing, material wellbeing, physical wellbeing, self-determination, personal development, social inclusion, interpersonal relationships, and rights. After that, a Delphi study is being carried out in order to select the most adequate items to assess each CRPD Article aligned with QOL domains.

Results: More than 30 experts from all around Spain (among them academic, researchers, professionals and relatives of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities) are assessing the suitability, importance

and clarity of 296 items organized around 52 indicators that, in turn, are aligned with 26 CRPD Articles that, in turn, are aligned with the 8 QOL domains. At least 2 items by indicator and 4 items by Article will be selected: those ones with the best psychometric properties and highest degree of agreement between judges.

Conclusion: The individual QOL construct provides a promising conceptual framework to operationalize the CRPD, and to develop and apply reliable and valid instruments that not only allow countries to monitor the fulfillment of the rights set out in the CRPD in the macrosystem, but especially in the microsystem and the mesosystem.

#### **(4) Michele Kerulis and Bridget Montgomery. Psyching Runners Up: The Chicago Psyching Team's Response to Pandemic-era Virtual Marathons**

Abstract: In 2020, the endurance sport industry witnessed more than 4,200 event cancellations nationwide (Victory, 2020) with 47% of athletes worried about the impact of COVID-19 on their health and wellbeing, demonstrating a significant shift in the mental health of a population that frequently relies on sport and the motivation of a finish line to optimize their mental health (Roethenbaugh, 2020). In its May 2020 Policy Brief, the United Nations recognized the contributions of sport to empower women, young people, individuals, and communities.

Given the impact of COVID-19 on runners, 2020 was the time to launch a Psyching Team in Chicago to bolster the spirit and motivation of runners worldwide. Historically, the Chicago Marathon has offered runners physical training tips and marathon training schedules but the event has not incorporated mental skills training or mental health education into its communications or event infrastructure. The Chicago Psyching Team worked closely with event organizers to provide digital resources to runners, including a pre-recorded skills video, a live virtual panel discussion, social media live videos, and a free workbook. The innovation of the Virtual Experience allowed more inclusive participation in one of the world's most prestigious running events and allowed the Chicago Psyching Team to honor APA's 1969 President George A. Miller's value of "giving away" brief mental wellness interventions through public education (Hays & Katchen, 2006; Meijen et al., 2017). The pandemic resulted in countless disappointments, tragedies, and deaths, yet a silver lining of embracing technology during this time allowed the Chicago Psyching Team to deliver messages of mental wellness and hope to new and seasoned runners with the aim of educating people about the benefits of a sense of community mental health.

#### **(5) Masood Badri, Muna Al Bahar, Yang Guang, Mugheer Al Khaili and Asma Al Rashedi. Quality of life and working hours – A path analytic model of Abu Dhabi**

Abstract: Does working time affect workers' quality of life? We study this question in the context of the Abu Dhabi Quality of Life initiative introduced during 2019; and now in its second cycle. Our empirical analysis exploits the consideration of the effect of working hours on many elements of quality of life including health, sport, environment, job and income, life satisfaction and happiness, social connection, and elements of mental feelings. Preliminary analysis along with path analysis justified the significance of eight specific variables: (Work-life balance, often meeting with friends, happiness, often feeling depressed, time spent with family, self-assessment of health, difficulty and fulfilling family responsibilities. Path analysis showed direct effects of working hours on four main variables: work-life balance, happiness, often socially meeting with friends, income, and often feeling depressed. It is interesting to point out that the path analysis included only one GDP related variable, satisfaction with income. In addition, the model became significantly less efficient when including variables such as time job satisfaction, job security, spent in sport, sleeping, reading, and leisure.

#### **(6) Joyce van Leeuwen and Ruut Veenhoven. Which job should I choose to become happy? What kinds of people experience the most job satisfaction in what occupation?**

Abstract: AIM: How to choose the right career path when you are a teenager? How to decide on a career switch at a later time? Information on how other people have fared in different jobs will be helpful, in particular information on the experience of people like you.

APPROACH: In this research we provide information on average job-satisfaction in different occupations for different kinds of people. We use data from the WageIndicator survey over the years 2006 to 2018 for the Netherlands. This large dataset of 179.838 respondent and 130 occupation allows us to compute average job-satisfaction in 130 occupations and split up by the following 4 personal characteristics; gender, age, educational level and having children or not.

RESULTS: Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians experience the most job satisfaction with a level of 4,13 on a scale from 1-5, while street and market salespersons experience the least happiness at work with an average level of 3,26: which is a difference of 17,4% of the scale range. The mean job satisfaction level of all the respondents in all of the 130 occupations in the Netherlands in this research was 3,6. We do not know a lot about which job will give what kind of people the most job satisfaction. In this research we start to answer this question considering the differences across gender, age, educational level and having children or not.

### **(7) Frank Ridzi. Recent Trends in the Applied Use of Quality of Life Indicators**

Abstract: Globalization, neo-liberalism and privatization have caused both global economic change and changes in the ways that governments respond to the social welfare needs of their people (Fallov and Blad 2019, Ridzi 2009). Previous research has pointed to the increasing role of local efforts in both responding to these changes and setting a course for new policies and practices that will bring about increased local quality of life amidst global turbulence and unpredictability (Ridzi 2019, Ridzi and Doughty 2017). As social workers, philanthropy, government, and social movements seek to take charge of the social change around them for the betterment of their community measuring quality of life and improvements as a result of their actions has become increasingly important (Ridzi, 2017, Ridzi, 2013). We have seen a proliferation of new efforts to draw attention to measurements of social change in such areas as environment, economy, planning, racial equity, community engagement and health (Ridzi,, Stevens, & Davern 2020). In this presentation I focus on recent trends in the United States, Canada and Australia in responding to social change through innovations in measuring it and using these measurements to assess the efficacy of multi-sector actions with the goal of improved quality of life. Specifically I focus on the following trends:

1. Increasing demand for local data to facilitate the popularity of collective impact and community coalitions that embrace the Results Based Accountability model that has become popular in the neoliberal context.
2. Attempts to comprehend the complexity of social change and create a holistic perspective on social change through the creation of indexes of community well being indicators.
3. The increasing demand for an accelerated time horizon for the cycle of data collection, analysis, dissemination and action. Recent public health events such as the COVID-19 pandemic have demonstrated the utility of real-time and near real-time data as a guide for action and has made long delays in data production unacceptable.

### **(8) Richard Easterlin and Kelsey O'Connor. The Easterlin Paradox**

Abstract: The Easterlin Paradox states that at a point in time happiness varies directly with income, both among and within nations, but over time the long-term growth rates of happiness and income are not significantly related. The principal reason for the contradiction is social comparison. At a point in time those with higher income are happier because they are comparing their income to that of others who are less fortunate, and conversely for those with lower income. Over time, however, as incomes rise throughout the population, the incomes of one's comparison group rise along with one's own income and vitiates the otherwise positive effect of own-income growth on happiness. Critics of the Paradox mistakenly present



the positive relation of happiness to income in cross-section data or in short-term time fluctuations as contradicting the nil relation of long-term trends.

**(9) Diana Tam and Arthur Grimes. The Economics of Free Speech: A Subjective Wellbeing Approach**

Abstract: We explore how people value free speech, using subjective wellbeing (SWB) as a proxy for utility. The paper analyses whether people value free speech differently depending on their income or education level. It also considers whether people ‘adapt’ to changes in free speech levels.

In analysing the relationship between SWB and free speech, we control for social and macroeconomic factors, and also control for other types of human rights within a country. We obtain SWB data from seven waves of the World Values Survey (spanning 1981 to 2017) and combine this dataset with free speech and other human rights data from CIRIGHTS.

The major challenge of the work is to control for endogeneity in the relationship between free speech and SWB. Countries which clamp down on free speech may exhibit other features, that we do not necessarily observe, that are correlated with SWB of individuals in that country. We explore the appropriateness of using (long-lasting) culture variables that have been derived for participating WVS countries as instruments for this purpose.

Preliminary findings indicate that free speech, interacted with the quality of other human rights, is associated with higher SWB. Furthermore, individuals who are poorer or have less formal education appear to value free speech more highly, suggesting that free speech has an empowerment effect. Tentative evidence also emerges that SWB may be subject to an adaptation effect in relation to free speech.

**(10) Małgorzata Szczepaniak. Renewable energy use and the ecological well-being across the EU countries**

Abstract: Becoming the world’s first climate-neutral continent by 2050 is the objective behind the European Green Deal (COM(2019) 640 final). Its aim is to enable European citizens to benefit from sustainable green transition and improve their ecological well-being. Important measure of this process is the share of the energy from renewable sources, which includes wind power, solar power (thermal, photovoltaic and concentrated), hydro power, tidal power, geothermal energy, ambient heat captured by heat pumps, biofuels and the renewable part of waste. The increase in the use of renewable energy has many potential benefits, among others: not only a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions but also improvement in the quality of life. Natural living conditions (Quality of life indicators, Eurostat) or environmental dimension of quality of life (exposure of environmental risks, OECD – Green Growth Indicators) takes into consideration exposure to air, water and noise pollution that can have a direct impact on the health of individuals and the economic prosperity of societies. Subjective indicators, such as individuals’ own perceptions of noise levels or the existence of pollution and grime in their local area and their satisfaction with the environment and the green areas in their local area, based on the EU-SILC are included in this dimension as well as objective indicators (the amount of pollutants present in the air) are also included. The latter collected by the European Environmental Agency.

The planned article aims to analyze both: recent statistics on the share of energy from renewable sources overall and in three consumption sectors (gross electricity consumption, heating and cooling, and transport) and ecological well-being in the European Union (EU) and identify the relationships between the share of energy from renewable resources and ecological well-being across European Union countries. The results of the analysis may answer the question if the higher share of energy from renewable resources is related with higher quality of life, particularly in the natural and living conditions dimension and how belonging to certain socio-demographic groups (for example age categories, gender, income terciles, labour status, education attainment levels) is associated with an individual’s ecological well-being.

**(11) Adelina Gschwandtner, Sarah Jewell and Uma Kambhampati. On the Relationship between Personality and Lifestyle in the UK**

Abstract: In the present paper we analyse the relationship between ‘personality traits’ and ‘lifestyle’ in the UK. We split the analysis by gender and find different behaviour-results for women and men. While men seem to be more physically active, women seem to eat more fruit and vegetables. Moreover, we find significantly different results for men and women regarding the impact of their personality on lifestyle. Conscientious women eat significantly more fruit and vegetables and perform significantly more exercise than men. Neurotic people, introverted people and people that do not feel that they have control over their life seem to find it harder to make healthy lifestyle choices and would probably need more intervention to be nudged into them. The results suggest that tailoring policy recommendations differently by gender and personality type would significantly improve their effect on making healthy lifestyle choices. The paper contributes to the efforts towards personalized medical care.

**(12) Irina Pavlova and Olga Nedospasova. An untapped resource potential of older people in Russia: evidence from focus groups qualitative assessment**

Abstract: The aim of the study is a critical reconsideration of existing approaches to the phenomenon of the resource potential of the older generation through work with focus groups. The objectives of the study include a qualitative expert assessment of the degree of realization of the resource potential of the older generation in the Tomsk region (Russia) and the development of proposals aimed at increasing the degree of implementation. The study employs a focus group research method to conduct two seminars for 45 participants (old persons and professionals, who work older generation representatives on behalf of various organizations).

The resource potential of the older generation in this study is considered as a set of personality traits, activated and non-activated reserves of the individual that ensure their fullest and harmonious self-realization of an individual throughout a life-course in the interests of the economy and society. In group 1 (old persons) the average assessments of the degree of realization of the resource potential of the older generation (45.5%) were predominant, in group 2 (professional experts) the low assessments prevailed (54.5%).

Both groups proposed to consider the share of time spent on socially significant, cultural events, physical activity, Internet communication, and self-development as the main criteria for assessing the degree of realization of the resource potential of the older generation. In group 1, various aspects of interaction with the micro-environment were predominant (personal activities, interaction with relatives and friends). Group 2 included in the list criteria interaction with formal and informal institutions (through the share of time for professional employment and the share of life situations that older people can solve independently).

The results of the study confirm the existence of a request in society for adjusting programs and tools in the field of developing and implementing effective social and economic solutions aimed at increasing the degree of realization of the resource potential of the older generation.

The study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, research project No. 19-18-00300 “Institutions for the realization of the untapped resource potential of the older generation in the economics of aging”.

**(13) Eleftherios Giovanis and Ozgur Ozdamar. Income Losses and Subjective Well-Being: Gender and Ethnic Inequalities during the Covid-19 Lockdown Period in the UK**

Abstract: COVID-19 has become a global health pandemic forcing governments introducing unprecedented steps to contain the spread of the virus. On the 23rd of March, 2020, the UK government addressed the nation to announce extraordinary measures as a response to slow down the spread of the coronavirus, which have influenced the well-being and finances of millions of people. As a result, people had to make difficult adjustments and to follow different coping strategies in order to respond to income

losses. The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of various coping strategies, due to the lockdown measures, on the respondents' subjective well-being by gender and ethnic background. We apply a difference-in-differences framework using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) combined with the UKHLS COVID-19 survey conducted in April 2020. Furthermore, using the Life Satisfaction Approach (LSA), we estimate the well-being costs of the coping strategies adopted that denote the amount required to revert individual's well-being into the levels were before Covid-19 period. The results show that coping strategies with the earning losses have a significant detrimental impact on well-being and the related costs range between £250-3,500, which are significantly varied by gender and ethnic group.

**(14) Ligia Orellana, Berta Schnettler, Edgardo Miranda-Zapata, Héctor Poblete, Germán Lobos, María Lapo and Cristian Adasme-Berrios. Effects of work-to-family conflict and work interference in the parent-child relationship on family satisfaction of dual-earner parents and their adolescent children**

Abstract: In work-family interface research, children are rarely included as stakeholders of their parents' work-to-family conflict, while outcomes from this conflict can play a role in the children's well-being. Moreover, the children's perceptions of their parents' work-family conflict contribute to shaping the family dynamics, which in turn can influence the assessment that family members make of their family life. This study thus contributes to the work-family interface literature by establishing a systemic viewpoint in which the family satisfaction of dual-earner parents and their adolescent children is affected by the parents' work-to-family conflict, and by the adolescents' perception of their parents' work interference with the parent-child relationship. A sample of 473 families composed of different-sex dual-earner parents and one adolescent child were recruited in Temuco, Chile. The parents responded to a measure of work-to-family conflict; the adolescents responded to a measure of perception of each parent's work interference in the parent-child relationship; and the three family members responded to the Satisfaction with Family Scale. Analyses were conducted using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model and structural equation modelling. Results showed that the parents' work-to-family conflict negatively affected their own family satisfaction, but not that of their adolescent child. However, parents' work-to-family conflict was positively linked to the adolescent's perception of the parents' work interference in the parent-child relationship. This latter variable, in turn, had a mediating role between parents' work-to-family conflict and the adolescent's family satisfaction. Other effects of this perception of interference varied by the gender of the parent. These findings shed light on a scarcely researched link in the relationship between the work and family domains, showing that adolescent children are actively involved in their parents' experiences of the work-family interface.

**(15) Berta Schnettler, Ligia Orellana, Mahia Saracostti, Edgardo Miranda-Zapata, Héctor Poblete, Clementina Hueche, Germán Lobos, Cristian Adasme-Berrios and María Lapo. Work-family balance and satisfaction in different domains of life during the COVID-19 pandemic in a Latin-American country: Profiles of dual-earner parents with adolescent children**

Abstract: Research suggests that work-family balance (WFB) has four components: high work to family enrichment (WtoFE) and family to work enrichment (FtoWE), and low work to family conflict (WtoFC) and family to work conflict (FtoWC). However, this four-component approach may not reflect all the possible combinations of WFB, particularly for dual-earner families who have experienced higher demands from family and work during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study identified profiles of dual-earner parents with adolescent children based on their levels of WFB, and it determined profile characteristics in terms of parents' job satisfaction, and the three family members' satisfaction with life, family, and food-related life. A sample of 430 different-sex dual-earner parents and one adolescent child were recruited in Rancagua, Chile, during March and June 2020. The parents responded to the Work-Family Conflict and Facilitation Scale, and the Overall Job Satisfaction Scale (OJJS); the three family members responded to the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Satisfaction with Family Life scale (SWFaL), and Satisfaction with Food-related life scale (SWFoL). Eight profiles of dual-earner parents were identified using latent profile analysis:

“Beneficial” (13.58%, both parents show high WtoFE and FtoWE and low WtoFC and FtoWC), “Moderately beneficial” (15.32%, both parents show relatively high WtoFE and FtoWE and relatively low WtoFC and FtoWC), “Beneficial with WtoFC” (13.65%, both parents show high WtoFE and FtoWE and low FtoWC, but WtoFC was relatively high), “Active” (9.13%, both parents show high WtoFE and FtoWE and, high WtoFC and FtoWC), “Moderately active” (24.27%, both parents show relatively high WtoFE and FtoWE and, relatively high WtoFC and FtoWC), “Harmful mothers, beneficial fathers” (18.63%, mothers show high conflicts and low enrichments, fathers show low conflicts and high enrichments). Two smaller profiles were characterized as “Active mothers, harmful fathers” (2.48%) and “Passive mothers, active fathers” (2.58%). Parents from profiles with “beneficial characteristics” scored higher in JSS, SWLS, SWFaL and SWFoL, and their adolescent children scored higher in SWLS, SWFaL and SWFoL. Findings suggest that higher WFB is associated with higher job satisfaction in parents, and with greater life, family life and food-related life in the three family members. Acknowledgments: Fondecyt Project 1190017.

#### **(16) Xiaoqin Zhu, Daniel TI Shek and Diya Dou. Promotion of service leadership qualities and well-being among university students during COVID-19 pandemic**

**Abstract:** Background: University students face great challenges in the service era where effective service leaders need to possess holistic leadership qualities including generic competencies, character, and care. Previous findings suggest that the “Service Leadership” course can help cultivate these service leadership qualities and foster well-being among university students. However, due to social distancing requirements under the COVID-19 pandemic, conventional classroom teaching has been replaced by online teaching since early January in 2020. This change in teaching and learning mode has hindered teacher-student and student-student interactions, which are essential in the “Service Leadership” course that adopts an experiential teaching pedagogy. Against this background, we incorporated online interactive and reflective activities in online courses to facilitate student learning. This study attempted to investigate the effectiveness of the online “Service Leadership” courses offered in a university in Hong Kong.

**Methods:** Students taking the self-paced and real-time online “Service Leadership” courses during the second and third semesters in the 2019-2020 academic year were invited to join the study. Changes in service leadership qualities (i.e., knowledge, attitude, and behavior) and well-being (i.e., positive youth development attributes and life satisfaction) were assessed using a pretest-posttest design. Students’ evaluations on course content, lecturer quality, and course effect were examined using a validated evaluation form in the last lecture.

**Findings:** Comparisons between the pretest and posttest data collected from 228 students (Mage = 19.97 ± 1.92 years, 44.30% males) revealed that students had significant improvement in service leadership qualities indexed by knowledge, attitude, and behavior. Their well-being indexed by positive youth development attributes and life satisfaction also significantly increased after taking the course. Subjective outcome evaluation responses from 219 students (Mage = 20.01 ± 1.94 years, 43.38% males) revealed that students generally had positive evaluations toward course content, lecturer quality, and course effect. In addition, students’ changes were positively correlated with their perceptions of the course.

**Discussion:** The findings suggest that the online “Service Leadership” courses were well received by university students during the COVID-19 pandemic and the online course was as effective as the face-to-face course in nurturing key service leadership qualities and fostering well-being among university students.

#### **(17) Daniel Shek, Xiaoqin Zhu and Diya Dou. The origin and theoretical emphases of the Service Leadership Theory: A qualitative study**

**Abstract:** Background: According to Dr. Po Chung, (Co-Founder of DHK International), effective leadership qualities have changed under the service economy as compared to the manufacturing economy. Its major thesis is that effective service leadership is a function of 3Cs – competence, character, and care. Although the Service Leadership Theory (SLT) has successfully guided the development of the Service Leadership Education initiative in Hong Kong, there is a need to further explore its origin and articulate the theoretical emphases of the theory.

Methods: A qualitative study utilizing two methods was conducted. First, five interviews with Dr. Po Chung and two group interviews with his former DHL colleagues (i.e., narrative interviews) were carried out. Besides, the writings on Service Leadership Theory (i.e., autobiographical writings) were reviewed and integrated with the interview data to highlight the major theoretical emphases of the SLT, including his reasons for proposing the theory, major developmental milestones involved, and theoretical emphases of STL.

Findings: The study revealed the milestones of the development of SLT, particularly with reference to the evolution of the service-oriented economy in Hong Kong. Several emphases of the theory were highlighted in the study. These include a) the importance of humanistic leadership, b) the importance of moral character in the service economy, c) care as a basic element of effective leadership, d) trust as an attribute of service leadership, e) the importance of leading oneself in leadership (i.e., self-leadership), and f) avoidance of dark side of leadership. The future of the development of Service Leadership was also explored.

Discussion: The emphases of SLT, including emphases on humanistic values, moral character, caring of others, trust, and self-leadership, are closely related to the concepts of well-being. There are theoretical arguments and empirical support that Service Leadership attributes are positively related to adolescent well-being. It is argued that Service Leadership subjects can promote service leadership attributes and well-being in university students.

#### **(18) Diya Dou, Daniel Shek and Xiaoqin Zhu. Objective outcome evaluation of Service Leadership education for university students in Hong Kong**

Abstract: Background. Contemporary service economies require university students to possess leadership qualities such as competence, moral character, and care. Hence, promoting students' Service Leadership qualities has become an important task of higher education. A course entitled "Service Leadership" has been implemented at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University to promote students' Service Leadership qualities. Theoretically speaking, Service Leadership qualities are growth-oriented and thus can improve students' well-being. This study attempted to examine the effectiveness of this course through the following two questions: 1) is the course effective in promoting Service Leadership qualities (i.e., self-leadership/character/care/belief of Service Leadership qualities), positive youth development (PYD) attributes (including cognitive-behavioral competence, positive identity, and general PYD qualities), and life satisfaction? 2) what is the relationship between Service Leadership qualities, PYD attributes, and life satisfaction?

Methods. The data were collected via a questionnaire measuring students' Service Leadership qualities, PYD attributes, and life satisfaction at the start and completion of the course in the summer term of 2016/2017. In total, 152 students completed the questionnaire at both time points (Mage = 21.73 ± 3.71 years, 42.50% males). The data were analyzed via repeated measure analyses of variance comparing the pretest and posttest using SPSS. Besides, we conducted a series of cross-lagged path analyses to explore the associations between Service Leadership qualities on student PYD attributes and life satisfaction using AMOS.

Findings. Results revealed that after taking the course, students showed significant improvement in caring disposition, character strength, and beliefs of Service Leadership, but not in self-leadership. Students also reported a significant enhancement in PYD attributes and stable levels of life satisfaction. Cross-lagged analyses revealed that the correlated changes were significant in all models (total PYD:  $\beta = .44 - .69$ ,  $ps < .001$ ; Life satisfaction:  $\beta = .16 - .36$ ,  $ps < 0.05$ , respectively), suggesting that increase in students' PYD attributes and life satisfaction were closely associated with their Service Leadership qualities.

Discussion The present study underscores the effectiveness of the Service leadership course by revealing the improvement in Service Leadership qualities and the positive effects of these qualities on life satisfaction and PYD indicators.

#### **(19) Fouad Beseiso. ards A new Human Mission for the Financial Regulation System –Central Banks Role**

Abstract: Our objective is defined towards the main system allowing the financial sector to play its contribution for the effective management of emerging recent global challenges and crisis including ongoing Covid-19 pandemic crisis.

Global and National Socio-Economic and Political systems proved to be a main determining factor for periodic crisis and deep human suffering as proved by continued conflicts, economic crisis, military wars, and environment destruction, racist and ethnic disasters. The continued challenges facing the human wellbeing contradict with the human wellbeing happiness and requiring new human socio-economic and political governing model leading to a new structured human framed financial system.

Particular focus is directed to the Financial Sector new mission with central banks as the main driving force for financial system applying the newly installed mission. A mission aiming at enabling effectively financial regulators in their mission to achieve sustained economic stability and human green development

With relation to the objected new human system, our research works on financial crisis resulted in three main determining scientific developments ; first related to the newly emerging revolution in economic science which brought to our governing public policies happiness economics, which has been focusing on the human subjective (non material) as well as objective wellbeing, second related to the important financial system with its realized inclusion into the international financial circles, represented by the Islamic banking and finance system. Third conceptual and empirical development related to the European recent economic system called "Social Free Market Economic System" motivated by the human societal suffering from the negative social impacts of the free market forces which necessitated the interference of the governments to address all arising human socio-economic problems.

In exploring the main determining factors enabling the financial sector system to play its resilient contribution for the effective management of crisis, with particular focus on Post Covid-19 pandemic era, our analytical works, supported by other scholars' contributions, proved the need for a new Socio-Economic and Political System based upon strategic vision and mission composing of above mentioned main determining Pillars.

## **(20) Simay Ozlu Diniz and Aytul Kasapoglu. GARDENING TO INCREASE URBAN HAPPINESS: A CASE OF ANKARA**

Abstract: Urban happiness is a contemporary subject due to industrialization and its problems, that lead individuals to find new coping strategies towards food security and sustainable cities. As a new concept, there appeared reverse migration where the urban people who get detached from nature, migrate back to small villages to pursue a more naturalistic way of life. International and public policies began to support this reverse movement to prevent the side effects of unplanned urbanization. In this context, from a neo-functional perspective, gardening appears as a new urban leisure activity created by individuals which acts as a 'buffer function' in place of reverse migration and improves quality of life. Urban gardening is examined through an evolutionary perspective, as an intermediary to urban happiness in the light of time and space changes and dialectical theories. Additionally, Ogburn's concept of 'cultural lag' which focuses on the difference between material and non-material culture while societies encounter rapid industrial changes, is used to explain urban gardens. Through this standpoint, where environmentalist concerns increase and preventive measures are taken by international institutions, gardening functions to reconnect individuals with nature and improve their emotional well-being. In this research, online surveys with gardeners and non-gardeners of 69 participants in Ankara were conducted, where statistical analyses point that gardening activities are influential in greater satisfaction with life, which is reversely correlated with citizens' will to migrate. In contrast to expectations, there is no significant relationship between life satisfaction as well as environmentalist concerns when gardeners and non-gardeners are compared. This may be interpreted by commodification of the gardening activity or the hedonistic lifestyle of Turkish society as well as the consumerist base of Islamic culture and social differences in addition to economic concerns that undermine environmental concerns. In order to reveal the effects in specific, it is recommended to conduct a qualitative research in the field.

### **(21) Stefan Kruger. Campers are happy pheasants – amidst a global pandemic**

Abstract: After many months spent at home due to COVID-19 lock-down regulations and the easing thereof in August 2020, South Africans have started exploring the outdoors, visiting campsites and caravan parks. Hotels and other leisure related accommodation types are not currently popular among South African citizens. Popular brands are: Sherpa, Abba Campers, ADV Adventure Modular Off-Road trailers, Badger Caravans, Sprite, Jurgens, Gypsey, Border X, Motorhome- World, Howling Moon, Mobi Lodge and Nayela to name some. In classic marketing orientations, providing customers with a variety of services that could lead to satisfaction has often in literature considered as key critical success factors. The expectancy disconfirmation theory maintains that customer satisfaction with services provided is a contrast between service expectations, actual service experiences and service performance. Psychological happiness could be viewed from a hedonic and eudaimonia opinion. Hedonic well-being refers to emotional well-being in the broader context that of positive affect, and the absence of negative affect in relation to well-being. Eudaimonia focus on psychological well-being and includes feelings of self-actualization, self-realization, mental health, self-acceptance, personal growth, and flourishing. The measuring battery had been programmed and posted electronically on a popular social media platform. The researcher focused on measuring expected and actual experiences, service quality, life domains and psychological happiness in the past. Thus campers had to take the following into consideration when they completed the measuring battery. “While completing the questionnaire think back to your last stay at a caravan park” This enhances methodology and theory in quality-of-life related research, measuring life domains and psychological happiness in the past tense. Preliminary results suggest that campers experienced a bottom-up spill over affect. Thus the research model indicates that expected service and actual experiences by camper’s spill over to service quality, social life, leisure and recreation life, camp life and to positive affect in relation to psychological happiness. Campers also experienced more positive affect than negative affect in relation to life domains and psychological happiness. Findings of this research will be directed towards campsite and caravan park owners. These owners could market their campsites or caravan parks as happiness destinations.

### **(22) Eduardo González Fidalgo, Rubén Arrondo García and Ana Cárcaba García. Good Local Governance and Subjective Well-Being**

Abstract: The goal of this research is to examine the effects of good municipal governance on individual subjective well-being. The quality of governance can be understood as effective and incorrupt government. While most of the literature relating good governance and SWB has focused on the national level of analysis, we change the lens to the local government level of analysis. Following the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Project, we define three dimensions of good governance at the municipal level: accountability, government efficiency and control of corruption. In order to test the effects of these dimensions of good governance on SWB, we use a large survey of individual welfare carried out in Spain in 2013 and 2018. We distinguish four potential drivers of SWB: socio-demographic factors, material conditions, quality of life individual variables and good municipal governance. Our results show a U-shaped effect of ageing on SWB and a very strong positive effect of cohabitation. Gender and nationality seem to play a much smaller or even insignificant role. Individual QoL variables, such as social connections or health status are major drivers of SWB. To a lesser extent, the material conditions also have a very significant impact. With respect to good governance, our results point to an immediate positive effect of government efficiency on individual SWB levels. Accountability, understood as transparency, does not seem to have a significant impact. Surprisingly, we find no immediate effect of controlling corruption on reported SWB. However, we find a very strong deferred effect of controlling corruption on future reported SWB. Therefore, corruption seems to bring a delayed reduction in the population’s satisfaction with life. Furthermore, those municipalities that are able to remove corrupt governments do restore to uncorrupted levels of SWB.

### **(23) Stefano Bartolini, Francesco Sarracino and Giulia Slater. Do epidemics impose a trade-off between freedom and health? Evidence from Europe during Covid-19.**

Abstract: The extent to which governments' policies for the containment of Covid-19 relied on voluntary compliance or on enforced social and economic restrictions, differs substantially across countries. Why so? The answer to this question is important because economic and psychological costs of an epidemic surge with the severity of restrictions. As the risk of infections increased in recent decades, it is critical to understand what enables a society to contain epidemics with mild restrictions of citizens' freedoms. Our answer is that trust in others and in public institutions allows for less stringent containment policies. We collected data on policy stringency, speed of decline of new contagions and mortality during the first wave of Covid-19 in Europe. After accounting for various confounding factors, we find that governments of more trustful countries introduced less stringent policies, burdening the society with lower economic and psychological costs. This did not come at the expense of public health: holding policy stringency constant, high trust countries report lower mortality, as well as lower number and faster decline of new contagions than others. We conclude that the trade-off between freedom and health during epidemics depends on a country's trust level: the more people trust others and institutions, the more this trade-off fades. Therefore, promoting trust in others and in institutions is a critical challenge for contemporary societies.

#### **(24) Ming-Chang Tsai. Young and Restless? Perceived Job Precarity and Well-being During the Early Adulthood in Taiwan**

Abstract: The precariat youth argument suggests that across many societies there are increasing young workers who lack simultaneously employment security, upward mobility opportunity, secure work-based identity, and meaningful networked relationship with the larger community or society. This global trend happens even for the youths with an adequate educational credential. This paper analyzes the case of Taiwan, where massive capital flight in the past decades has led to a low-wage labor market for the young entrants. This paper uses the data from a longitudinal survey (the Taiwan Youth Project) to describe the perceived job precarity (PJP) among youths at two phases when they age at mid 20s and early 30. The main indicators of job precarity include whether they feel easy to be replaced and are worried of losing jobs. The seemingly unrelated regression model is used to estimate the PJP's influences including the respondents' family backgrounds, educational training and credentials, employment status, firm characteristics. Additionally, job precarity's impacts on health and subjective well-being (level of happiness and life satisfaction over time) will also be evaluated. The study contributes to understanding the current job conditions of people in early adulthood.

#### **(25) Graciela Tonon. The relationship between quality of life researchers and policy makers.**

Abstract: Using the results of research on quality of life in policy making, can enable governments to identify the needs of society and design public policies that will truly generate programs to promote people's quality of life. But first it is important to show the difference between what scientists and policy-makers consider to be knowledge. The goal of scientists is to advance science; they are interested in publications, patents, and professorships, and less interested in public policy; policy-makers are more interested in solutions that can be generally applied to a wide variety of problems, and their goal is to obtain popular support. Three differences have been identified between the two groups: the conception of truth, the vocabulary and the objectives. In respect of truth, policy-makers assume an objective reality where causes lead to effects and where intervention in a causal path can lead to change; researchers consider that reality can only be approximated and that local contexts influence relationships, with these relationships varying across settings. The language used by researchers is precise and scientific, the language of policy-makers is more encompassing and concrete. Researchers need long periods of time to develop their research projects and write their scientific papers, while policy-makers work on tight deadlines, driven by the urgency to produce a result so they usually do not have the time to read lengthy complex research reports. Researchers see knowledge as something that is theoretically and methodologically sound and/or defensible; conversely, policy-makers see knowledge as something that comes from experience. Policy-makers generally lack the resources or information they need to carry out their decisions, they thus have to resort to formulas that have previously given them good results. Researchers should be thoughtful and clear about why and how they are getting involved in policy-making and policy-makers need to look for the information researchers



produce if they want to obtain information about the topics they need to act on. Therefore the interaction between quality of life researchers and policy-makers should enrich the work of both groups without hindering or conditioning the freedom of either of them.

#### **(26) Joe Sirgy. The Case for the Use of Wellbeing Indicators to Guide Public Policy**

Abstract: In this presentation I will discuss public policy issues related to wellbeing research. Examples of the issues to be discussed include:

- Why is wellbeing a very important concept for public policy?
- Why performance indicators currently used by public policy officials are inadequate and insufficient?
- The use of wellbeing indicators in guiding public policy is easy and inexpensive compared to the current state of affairs.
- Progress on the use of wellbeing indicators in public policy.
- The need to conjoin subjective and objective measures of wellbeing to guide public policy for future use.

#### **(27) Robin Goodman, Annette Kroen and Melanie Davern. Quality of life, sustainability and transport**

Abstract: This paper addresses the interlinked issues of sustainability and quality of life through a focus on accessibility and the vital role that transport provision plays in it. It starts from the premise that opportunity for social, economic and community participation is a key ingredient in quality of life and that participation depends on accessibility and mobility. It contends that the dependence on private vehicle transport is unsustainable – environmentally, economically and socially – and that the provision of good quality public transport is a necessary ingredient in more sustainable and equitable city development.

Evidence is drawn from Melbourne, Australia, to analyse the impact of poor transport provision and diminished mobility options on the quality of life residents in outer suburbs with considerable social and economic impacts. The research investigates the impact of unsustainable forms of transport and reduced accessibility drawing on data from case studies in two outer areas of Melbourne and from resident surveys across the city investigating transport accessibility and usage and the impact on resident subjective wellbeing. Against a background of recent literature, the chapter presents possibilities for changing processes and structures that might offer opportunities to improve the planning and early delivery of transport options.

#### **(29) Carmina Santamaria. Can mindfulness help to regulate emotions generated by stress exposition to COVID 19 in a managerial population?**

Abstract: By early May 2020, 4 million people had been infected with COVID 19, more than a quarter of a million had died from infection with the virus, and more than a third of the world's entire population was locked down. As Jette, Reicher, Haslam and Cruwys, (2020) point out, this is indeed the largest health crisis of our generation. During the time of developing a vaccine or treatment, the only way we had and that we have to control the spread of the virus is to change our behaviors, which is based on human psychology.

These behaviors mainly concern the respect of barrier gestures, the wearing of masks, and the continuation of containment via telework.

This adds a very significant social pressure on people, on organizations and on businesses. At the managerial level, behavioral changes mainly concern telework as a means of respecting containment, which we suppose it has a strong impact on the perceived workers stress.

This paper describe a research made in a manager population which has been trained with a program using mindfulness so as to understand if this approach can have any effects in the way the managers change their stress individual regulation and the way the deal with stress factors coming from Covid 19.

**(31) Liat Hamama and Naama Levin-Dagan. People who contracted COVID-19: The mediating role of shame, guilt, and perceived social support in the link between illness perception and mental health measures**

Abstract: Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the mental health of a range of people, including healthcare workers, the general population, and COVID-19 patients. This study examined the psychological distress, and the negative and positive affect of people who contracted COVID-19 in Israel, and their relation to illness perception, guilt, shame, and perceived social support.

Design: Cross-sectional design.

Methods: Three hundred and fifty-one participants who had contracted COVID-19 completed self-report questionnaires assessing the study variables.

Results: The results revealed that COVID-19-illness perception correlated positively with psychological distress and negative affect, and negatively with positive affect. Shame and guilt were positively correlated with COVID-19-illness perception, psychological distress, and negative affect, and negatively with positive affect. Perceived social support was negatively correlated with COVID-19-illness perception, negative affect, and psychological distress, and positively with positive affect. Further, COVID-19-illness perception was linked with negative affect via guilt, and with psychological distress, negative affect, and positive affect via shame. Perceived social support was not a significant mediator.

Conclusions: Illness perception, shame, and guilt may be significant in the mental health of people who contracted COVID-19, and should be acknowledged and addressed by professionals.

**(32) Annie Tubadji. Consumer Happiness and AI Sensitivity to Cultural and Moral Preferences**

Abstract: Every product or service has an economic value and a cultural value (Throsby 1999), and they both feature as parts of the utility function of a consumer. The economic value of goods and services stems from the product or service characteristics. The cultural value, instead, is deeply rooted into the cultural embeddedness and the cultural valuation of the importance of being human. People do suffer cultural differences because of embeddedness in local culture (the so-called Platonian bias), but they all tend to intuitively converge towards the golden mean of a global moral that values what is generally human (often following an Aristotelian Kuznets curve in all their cultural attitudes) (Tubadji 2020). While people know how and when to switch between their cultural and their moral behaviour, the AI algorithms can be confused by the difference between stated and revealed preferences.

To test this hypothesis, the study uses the World Value Survey and compares the stated cultural values and actual true behaviour of people, mapping the consistency between them stating altruism as a high personal value and actually participating in volunteering organizations. On the other hand, we can train a random forest algorithm on people's stated preferences for altruism and use the random forest to obtain AI-predictions for the actual human behaviour with regard to volunteering. Next, we can explore to what extent the difference between actual and AI-predicted human behaviour can be explained by the difference between stated cultural preferences and actual choice with regard to volunteering. Thus, our results can demonstrate to what extent AI trained on stated or revealed preferences alone will always be displeasing for the consumer either based on lack of cultural sensitivity or based on lack of universal moral, as these two value criteria both have value for people and they intuitively know when to switch between these two value systems when they are contradictory, while for the random forest this difference creates an unsurmountable contradiction.

**(34) Gaël Brulé. The ecological cost of happiness**

Abstract: In the dominant paradigm, well-being and sustainability are usually presented as going hand in hand. The rationale is the following: *ceteris paribus*, happy people recycle more, care more about the planet whereas unhappy materialists tend to destroy it. This also goes in the other direction, access to nature and a clean environment usually make people feel good. However, there are also evidence that prove that

sustainability and well-being might go in opposite directions. Visiting one's friends, traveling or moving to larger houses might increase one's happiness but to the cost of the planet. In this presentation, I propose to visit these two paradigms. I build a model to highlight the mechanisms between the two and to understand the circumstances under which the two concepts can be consonant and the ones under which they are dissonant.

**(35) Yuh-Huey Jou. The Impact of Deceptive Issues and Strategies on Marital Quality in Married Couples**

**Abstract:** Focusing on deceptive communication, this study examined the impact of deceptive issues and deceptive strategies on marital quality among married couples. Questionnaire data from 229 Taiwanese married couples dealt with six kinds of deceptive issues (work issues, money problems, extramarital relationships, parents and relatives troubled, parenting, and spouse's physical appearance), four types of deceptive strategy (exaggeration, diversion, falsification, and concealment), and two aspects of marital quality (satisfaction and regret). Hierarchical linear models were applied. The results showed that (1) six kinds of deceptive issues and four types of deceptive strategy were confirmed by confirmatory factor analysis. (2) Husbands reported higher rate on work issues, more exaggeration and concealment, and better marital quality than wives, while wives reported higher rate on money and extramarital relationships problems than husbands. (3) Couples' marital quality varied by deceptive issues and deceptive strategies. Those who reported higher rates of money problems, parents and relatives troubled and spouse's physical appearance, or used more strategies of exaggeration and diversion tended to report lower satisfaction. Those who reported higher rates of money problems and parents and relatives troubled, or used more strategies of exaggeration and diversion tended to report a self-interest aim motive. Those who used more concealment strategy tended to report higher regret. (4) The interaction terms of deceptive issue and sex, sex and deceptive strategy, and deceptive issue and strategy on satisfaction and regret were significant. The patterns of those interactions seem like limiting and buffering effects. Finally, the influential cultural-specific effects such as Confucian relation-oriented agricultural society and patriarchal family orientation, as well as the impact of chastity concept were discussed.

**(36) Dorota Weziak-Bialowolska and Piotr Bialowolski. The role of individual and communal social well-being in promotion of mental health and emotional well-being**

**Abstract:** Introduction. Individual social well-being usually reflected in social connectedness and social support has been shown to contribute to mental health, longevity and various aspects of subjective well-being. Limited evidence is, however, available on the role for health of communal social well-being.

**Methods.** To provide additional insights into the role of individual and communal social well-being, this study used longitudinal observational data merged with medical records including diagnosis of depression and anxiety. The associations between both individual and communal aspects of social well-being and (1) two health outcomes (i.e., depression and anxiety) and (2) emotional well-being outcome were examined.

**Results.** The results suggest that persons with social connections have lower prospective odds of depression (by 28-35% with each standard deviation increase in the social connections indicators) and report higher prospective emotional well-being (effect sizes: 0.06 – 0.08). We also found that individuals feeling lonely have a 75% increased odds of depression, over a one-year follow-up period. No indications were found for a protective role of social connections in mitigating anxiety, but loneliness was found to be prospectively associated with a 41% increased odds of anxiety. Regarding the role of social support, the temporal effects on medical records outcomes and on the emotional well-being were even more pronounced with all examined associations being statistically significant. Weaker evidence was found for the prospective links between communal well-being and examined outcomes. Yet, protective role of trust and respect in one's broader community against depression was established (OR=0.651). These associations were independent of socioeconomic status, health conditions, lifestyle, and work conditions. The set of sensitivity analyses provided further evidence for the robustness of the established prospective associations.

Conclusions. Policy-makers and practitioners should consider not only social connections and social support as important factors for improving population mental health but also communal social well-being. Policies promoting social well-being aspects as a public health factor are likely to be perceived positively by the general public and be potentially successful thanks to being inherently in line with important human needs.

**(37) Graciela Tonon. Effective Citizenship to improve Quality of Life**

Abstract: The owner of citizenship is a legal subject with rights and obligations, these rights can only be guaranteed in a political community and, in this sense, citizenship must be understood as the product of social relations and the practice of these rights in the public sphere, and not as personal attributes previously defined (Tonon, 2012, p. 14). Today, citizenship is also the expression of belonging to a specific political community. Benedicto and Moran (2003, pp. 47-48) explain that the different processes of acquisition and transformation of citizenship take place in relation to the processes that configure the social life and vital trajectories of people, based on a dynamic and relational conception of citizenship in which social practices are at the center of the argumentation, considering the multidimensional character of citizenship formed by a number of elements whose specific relation defines its social dynamics in a certain group or social context and considering the necessity of regaining the centrality of the sociopolitical component of citizenship. A citizen is one who deliberates with others, moves with others in a conjoint mode, assumes the protagonist role of his own life and participates in public affairs (Cortina 2003). Today the process of configuration of citizenship derives from the different ways in which people relate to each other and from the ways they construct their community life. For Przeworski (1998) a sustainable democracy considers that the practice of citizens' rights needed effective social conditions; in this sense the configuration of an effective citizenship is a strategy of improvement citizens' quality of life considering as a theoretical outlook which aims at working on people's potentialities that includes the analysis of the socio-political context (Tonon 2005).

**(38) Kreg Lindberg, Ian E. Munanura, Chad Kooistra, Mark D. Needham and Ladan Ghahramani. Understanding effects of tourism on residents: A contingent subjective well-being approach**

Abstract: Research regarding tourism's effect on the subjective well-being (SWB) of destination community residents has provided important insight, but it generally has relied on indirect analyses (e.g., Ivlevs 2017; Okulicz-Kozaryn and Strzelecka 2017). This study utilized livability theory and a contingent SWB approach in which respondents directly reported anticipated SWB effects. The method is exploratory, but it can enhance confidence in causal relationships. Results from a general population survey (N = 1,389) in Oregon (U.S.A.) suggested the method functioned as intended. County-level population growth and visitor intensity predicted perceived current impacts of tourism. In turn, perceived impacts predicted change in SWB contingent on a vignette reflecting a 20% increase in tourists. Across all individuals and counties, average SWB changes were negative for the environment domain and positive for other domains. Practical implications are discussed, with the most positive SWB effects from tourism development expected to occur in counties with low visitor intensity, especially those with low population growth.

Ivlevs, A. 2017. "Happy hosts? International tourist arrivals and residents' subjective well-being in Europe." *Journal of Travel Research* 56:599-612.

Okulicz-Kozaryn, A., and M. Strzelecka. 2017. "Happy tourists, unhappy locals." *Social Indicators Research* 134:789-804.

**(39) Kate Sollis, Mandy Yap, Paul Campbell and Nicholas Biddle. What matters to people throughout the world and why should we care? A systematic review of participatory wellbeing frameworks**

Abstract: There is a growing movement across the world to make better use of wellbeing measures to guide policy. This stems from the realisation that reliance on economic indicators, such as income, GDP, and unemployment, may not be adequately capturing the aspects of life that people value. This is of particularly

high relevance in our increasingly globalised world, where policies and programs are often developed and implemented by populations other than the target group.

But how should we measure what actually matters to people? A mounting body of research over the past two decades has highlighted the value of participatory wellbeing frameworks, which are created by consulting with the target population and asking the question “What does a good life mean for you?”. This systematic review covers over 120 participatory wellbeing frameworks, spanning every region of the world and all life stages. By examining the various frameworks that have been developed and their resulting wellbeing dimensions, we can better understand what methods can be applied and the diversity of conceptualisations of wellbeing in different communities throughout the world.

This study demonstrates that while there are some similarities in what matters to people from different population groups, nuances exist within every group. Given this diverse understanding of wellbeing throughout the world, it is vital that research, policy and development initiatives take this into account. Doing so will ensure that social programs and policies will improve the lives of individuals in a meaningful way.

**(40) Kate Sollis and Ben Edwards. Are children living a good life in Australia? A participatory, multidimensional and longitudinal approach to measuring wellbeing**

Abstract: A growing body of research highlights the importance of including the voices of children in the measurement of wellbeing. This paper outlines the first known attempt to apply a participatory wellbeing framework to a longitudinal dataset to measure child wellbeing over time. Using data from Australia, this study develops a wellbeing index, informed by a participatory wellbeing framework, to measure the wellbeing of children and young people. This approach enables analysis of the key areas and life stages where life could be improved for children, an examination of whether children are having wellbeing needs met in multiple dimensions, and an exploration into the persistence of poor wellbeing over time.

In assessing whether children and young people in Australia are living a good life, a number of areas were identified where improvements could be made, such as diet, financial security and being safe in the school environment. There was evidence of persistence in poor wellbeing outcomes over time, including financial security and access to adequate shelter. Over 90% of children did not meet the threshold for wellbeing in at least one indicator, and as many as 45% of children were lacking multidimensional wellbeing, defined as not having wellbeing needs met in three or more dimensions. This paper provides an illustration of how a child participatory wellbeing framework can be applied to a longitudinal dataset to measure wellbeing over time and highlights how this approach can help to ensure policy more effectively creates measurable and meaningful change for children.

**(41) Paul Fenton Villar. Is there a Mineral-Induced ‘Economic Euphoria’?: Evidence from Latin America**

Abstract: A development imperative emphasising the economic benefits of mineral extraction has led researchers to speculate about whether minerals inflate citizens’ economic expectations and, due to an upward shift in aspirations, cause a degree of dissatisfaction. Using survey data from 18 Latin American countries, this study finds evidence of the ‘euphoric effect’ of minerals materialising among household expectations concerning future changes in the economic situation of their country. Similarly, it also finds a positive and significant relationship with expectations concerning future changes in respondents’ personal economic situation. However, it does not detect a significant relationship between minerals and citizens’ life satisfaction.

**(43) Linda Natalie Borho and Wenche Hovland. Improved wellbeing among social workers through knowledge of stakeholders’ expectations: Young, unaccompanied refugees’ expectations of social workers’ roles**

Abstract: Reduced wellbeing, work-related stress and burnout symptoms are common among social workers. New Public Management and increased austerity challenge social work practice and can intensify dilemmas that social workers face daily. Social workers need to understand and manage complex and often contradictory stakeholder expectations. Better knowledge about what specific stakeholders expect may reduce the risk of work-related stress and burnout symptoms among social workers.

Work with young, unaccompanied refugees has become an important arena for social workers in Europe.

I conducted a qualitative study, where eleven young, unaccompanied refugees living in Norway were interviewed to understand what they expect from social workers.

The theoretical framework consists of the role theory, a perspective within Symbolic Interactionism.

Findings: The social worker's roles as caregiver, practical helper and integration helper are crucial for the wellbeing of the young, unaccompanied refugees in everyday life. Important aspects of the caregiver role are mutual trust, humor, kindness, politeness and respectfulness, control and care, personal engagement and authentic motivation.

The practical helper is perceived as a major role of social workers. Typical working tasks are support in the household, help with homework and driving favors.

The role of integration helper is vital in work with young, unaccompanied refugees. There is evidence that an 'integration helper' can enable an easier and faster move into social inclusion and local integration for the young person.

Therefore, I strongly recommend that the significance of the role of integration helper is acknowledged, in addition to the more accepted roles of caregiver and practical helper.

Each young, unaccompanied refugee may expect social workers to embody a different combination of these roles, at different stages, depending on individual needs and other factors. Social workers can struggle to understand what role(s) are expected.

This uncertainty, in the attempt to fulfil expectations, can increase work-related stress and burnout symptoms among social workers (Isdal 2017; Mathieu 2012).

Better knowledge and awareness among social workers of possible expectations from young, unaccompanied refugees can empower social workers and lead to increased wellbeing at work.

#### **(45) Siranush Mkrtchyan, Razmik Dunamalyan, Marina Mardiyani and Ganna Sakanyan. Impact of the most common ENT diseases on the quality of life of school-aged children.**

Abstract: Recurring severe ENT pathology is often accompanied by somatic and neurological disorders.

The study aimed to evaluate the impact of ENT diseases on the quality of life (QoL) domains in school-aged children. A cross-sectional study was conducted, involving 500 school-aged children with ENT pathology admitted to the health facilities of the Yerevan. The Pediatric QoL Inventory (version 4.0) (PedsQLTM 4.0) was used for the evaluation of the children QoL.

According to the results of the study the majority of the school-aged children (75.5%) got an ENT acute inflammatory diseases (AID) 1-3 times a year. There was no significant association between age of children and occurrence of ENT AID ( $p > 0,05$ ).

The occurrence of ENT AID in frequently ill children (FIC) was 3.1 times higher compared with the group of episodically ill children (EIC) ( $p < 0,05$ ). In children aged 6 to 10 the difference of ENT AID occurrence by gender was not statistically significant ( $p > 0,05$ ), whereas in the group of children aged 11 to 18 the ENT AID cases were found to be higher in girls compared to boys ( $p < 0,001$ ). The proportion of chronic and recurring ENT diseases registered in the groups of FIC and EIC was 76.5% and 65.2% respectively ( $p < 0,05$ ).

The physical health (PH) QoL domain was higher among children aged 15 to 17 compared to the groups of children aged 6 to 10 and 11 to 14. The children aged 11 to 14 reported better QoL in the mental health (MH) domain compared to the children aged 15 to 17 and 6 to 10. Scores of QoL domains varied depending on the type of ENT pathology. ENT AID did not have such a negative effect on the QoL domains (PH –  $75.2 \pm 12.2$ , MH –  $64.0 \pm 14.4$ ) as chronic diseases (PH –  $71.5 \pm 15.3$ , MH –  $62.1 \pm 15.5$ ), especially chronic diseases of nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. The PH and MH domains scores in case of the mentioned diseases were  $64.0 \pm 17.3$  and  $54.2 \pm 17.3$  respectively.

Various pathologies may differentially affect QoL domains due to disease-specific factors.

**(46) Razmik Dunamalyan, Siranush Mkrtchyan, Marina Mardiyanyan and Ganna Sakanyan. Quality of life changes in children under three years of age with the most common respiratory diseases.**

Abstract: Respiratory diseases are a common cause of morbidity in children under three years of age accounting for 45.5% of all diseases.

The goal of the research was to evaluate Health related quality of life (HrQoL) changes depending on clinical course and occurrence of ARI in children less than three years of age. The research was conducted at the YSMU “Muratsan” Hospital Pediatric Clinics №1 within the frameworks of the grant program (Application code: 19YR-3B007). HrQoL was evaluated using QUALIN questionnaire. Medical records of 400 children less than three years of age admitted to the hospital with pneumonia, bronchitis and ARI were analyzed. Depending on the severity of pneumonia two groups of children were formed. The first group involved children with acute course of the disease, the second group was composed of children with protracted pneumonia.

According to the results of the study there was a statistically significant association between the severity of pneumonia and changes in HrQoL domains. NBDPH (Neuropsychiatric and behavioural development and physical health) and ASA (Ability to stay alone) domains were statistically significant lower in children with acute pneumonia compared with the second group ( $2.9 \pm 0.02$ ;  $3.0 \pm 0.05$  and  $2.8 \pm 0.02$ ;  $3.1 \pm 0.04$  respectively).

The clinical course of bronchitis was assessed based on cough severity. Two groups were formed: groups of children with moderate and severe cough. It was revealed that the cough severity most affects ASA domain ( $3.0 \pm 0.04$  and  $2.1 \pm 0.02$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

The study results also showed that the occurrence of ARI in children negatively affects almost all HrQoL domains. Children with frequent ARI had statistically significant lower TS (Total score), ASA, BC (behavior and communication), FE (Family environment) and NBDPH scores compared with the ones with rare cases of ARI.

The peculiarities of HrQoL changes among children aged <3 years with the common respiratory diseases can be used for the individual-patient monitoring and assessment of the treatment effectiveness.

**(47) Jace Newell, Eli Coltin and Eric Flaningam. Automated Data Processing: Making Community Indicators Possible for Lafayette, Indiana**

Abstract: City and regional planners have utilized community indicators for more than 100 years to measure the interdependence of social, environmental, and economic inputs that influence a community's well-being. Collaborators seeking this type of community information, notably in the north-end region of Lafayette, Indiana, United States, aren't able to develop indicator-based projects because of the prohibitive, manual, and labor-intensive analysis processes. These practices keep not only Lafayette but cities worldwide from implementing true community indicator systems.

What is the extent to which an automated process will efficiently provide sufficient data for the City of Lafayette to utilize in informing neighborhood revitalization, affordable housing, and homelessness intervention initiatives? In what ways can our data processes be quantitatively analyzed using automated,

software-aided approaches? These are the types of questions addressed within this project as we examine specific community indicators to provide adaptive recommendations to the increasingly impoverished, suffering region of Indiana. The plan is to mitigate the current labor-intensive reality by creating an automated system that will result in the city receiving up-to-date data and analysis that will assist them in formulating optimal decisions about existing and future economic and community development initiatives.

Researchers are partnering with the City of Lafayette in developing automated processes to evaluate project performance through scripted, autonomous community indicator reporting. These community indices include economic indicators such as household income, unemployment, type and quality of jobs, and cost of living as well as human needs satisfaction indicators such as disease incidence, environmental pollution, crime and safety, housing conditions, roads and transportation, literacy and job skills, poverty and homelessness, housing conditions, and community infrastructure. Through accessing and statistically analyzing city information databases, researchers are gauging the effectiveness and necessity for community projects in the north-end region of Lafayette. These results will continuously and positively impact the outcomes of the decisions our partners, the City of Lafayette, commit to concerning the well-being of its members.

#### **(48) Eli Coltin and Jason Ware. Good Data for Good Decisions about Community Revitalization**

Abstract: Across the river from the aging, economically depressed northern neighborhoods of the Lafayette, Indiana, United States, is a whole different world. Neighboring college city, West Lafayette, has a median age of 22 in stark contrast to the northern neighborhoods of Lafayette with a median household age of 42. By simply crossing the street into the rest of Lafayette, the median age drops to 33. Why does the northend of Lafayette struggle to retain their younger residents when youthfulness surrounds them? In partnership with the City of Lafayette, geographical and numerical data about households were evaluated to provide empirical evidence for informed negotiations and decisions relating to resident retention, neighborhood revitalization, affordable housing, and homelessness intervention. In a study that was designed to involve in-person community interaction, the onset of COVID-19 required a virtual pivot. The updated design of the study analyzed data on over 3,000 households to derive and display trends through statistics, graphs, and visualizations that would assist in efforts of community revitalization. Quantitative and categorical data, such as income and marital status, were analyzed for their trends relating to resident retention and years in home. Over 70% of households in this study's neighborhoods had an estimated income lower than \$20,000 with many bordering and below the federal poverty line. These low-income residents, as well as home renters, were found at-risk to be transient residents. Conversely, through comparative analysis, households with children and married households were found to live in their homes for longer. On average, households with children lived in their home for 6 years longer than those without children. Married households on average live for 11 more years in their homes than unmarried households. Using these identified factors significantly relating to retention, visualizations identifying at-risk areas of low retention were highlighted to aid in the City of Lafayette's planning targeting specific areas. Visualizations, conclusions, and statistics relating to this study were presented to community partners at the City of Lafayette to influence decision-making and resource allocation to reverse the crisis of transient residents leaving an aging population.

#### **(49) Orsolya Lelkes. Living well without harming: flourishing life as a remedy for the ecological crisis**

Abstract: The presentation is based on my forthcoming book titled „Sustainable Hedonism. A Thriving Life that Does not Cost the Earth” (Bristol University Press, May 2021).

Tim Jackson in his influential book calls for ‘Prosperity without growth’. This is the general aspiration of the degrowth movement and of a number of real-life initiatives as well. In contrast, there is a prevailing fear that the reduction of consumption would lead to a decline in living standards and happiness. Reduction of consumption may hurt if it is externally enforced, coerced, for example in a scenario where a government is prompted to take radical measures. Loss normally hurts. Recessions tend to have negative mental effects



and can cause social scars, and these impacts of the COVID pandemic are just unfolding. We are better off if we are able to choose an alternative pathway to tackle the current ecological and climate crisis.

The fear that the reduction of consumption would lower happiness is based on the assumption that there is a positive relationship between resource-intensive consumption and happiness. Empirical studies challenge this assumption and do not find such link.

Values also play a major role. The relationship between consumption and well-being depends on personal values and attitudes. Overall generalizations (on the impact of reducing consumption on happiness) mask crucial disparities, blur our understanding and with it, the path to solutions. We need to be more aware of underlying values. Moreover, values may be altered as a result of interventions. Materialist, extrinsically oriented behaviour is often a sign of unmet core psychic needs. Meeting these needs may heal toxic behaviour and harmful actions.

I argue that cultivating flourishing life can be environmentally beneficial for several reasons. Pursuing a more eudaimonic life makes us more collaborative, responsible and ecologically aware in general. It can inspire voluntary simplicity, environmental and pro-social action, while at the same time also increase subjective well-being. Therefore, it can provide a normative approach for a good life which is not harmful for others and for the future generations.

#### **(50) Orsolya Lelkes. Sustainable Hedonism**

Abstract: The presentation is based on my forthcoming book titled „Sustainable Hedonism. A Thriving Life that Does not Cost the Earth” (Bristol University Press, May 2021).

How could values that might seem distant, such as ecological balance and solidarity, override what is immediate, personal, and enjoyable? Why would anyone opt for minimalism in the world of maximizers? Ecologically responsible behaviour is often perceived as a loss of happiness and life quality, evoking resistance or even anger.

The idea of loss is unlikely to motivate for adjustment. A more viable path is to refine and fine-tune our relationship to joy. We need to find a life strategy that is both joyful and does no harm to others and does not endanger our future on this planet. I call this ‘sustainable hedonism’.

Our consumption has gradually outgrown the limited resources of our planet. Our global elite in particular poses both an environmental problem, and a cultural problem as well if we regard them our role models or our standard for comparison.

Our simplified 21st century version of hedonism encourages radical hedonism, unrestrained egoist pleasure-seeking. In contrast, ancient hedonists were masters of pleasure, but with inner freedom, emphasizing that one should not become a slave to desires. Epicurus calls for the domination of ‘vain and empty desires’, a simple life that results in tranquility.

The ecological crisis calls for the reassessment of our needs. On a material level, we may need to challenge our existing distinction between ‘necessary’ and ‘optional’ things in our lives. Rather than restricting our notion of needs to material needs only, we need to be also aware of our psychological needs.

Receiving pleasure and pain is a matter of habit, and it can be learned, argues Aristotle. Self-mastery does not need an ascetic self-denial, but rather a ‘golden mean’ or a ‘middle way’ between self-indulgence and self-mortification, as argued by both Aristotle and the Buddha as well. According to Aristotle, pleasure and morality need to be connected. It invites us to become better hedonists and more virtuous at the same time.

#### **(51) María Navarro Hernández and Ángeles Sánchez Domínguez. Public spending of the welfare state in the European Union and child poverty in a context of economic crisis**

Abstract: The reduction of economic inequalities and poverty are key objectives of the Welfare State in the EU. Children are the most vulnerable group in terms of increased poverty. During the last economic crisis,

it has evolved symmetrically to the rate of economic growth. Growing up in poverty affect children, thus it should deserve special attention from the societal well-being point of view. A poor child is more likely to become a poor adult because they will suffer more illnesses, live in a worse environment, and suffer material deprivation of goods and services that are necessary for their physical, mental, emotional and intellectual development. From an economic point of view, child poverty represents an economic inefficiency in that human capital is wasted.

We analyze the relationship between social spending and child poverty in the EU-28 Member States, over 2008-2018. Within the social expenditure, we consider specifically its three items (education, health and social protection). We also control by the progressivity of the tax system. The main aims are to check (1) whether the social expenditure contributes to alleviating child poverty, (2) whether all the categories of social expenditure have the same effect. To address these issues, we rely on panel data methodology; more specifically, fixed effects' estimator. We use the information from several datasets of EUROSTAT, such as Income and living conditions (AROEPE under 16 years).

The results show that social spending as a whole contributes to reducing child poverty. Within the types of spending, education spending is the most effective tools to reduce child poverty. Additionally, we differentiate two groups of countries according to the progressivity of their tax system: those that show greater progressiveness than the EU as a whole and the rest. We find first that the progressivity of tax systems contributes to reduce the child poverty and, second, public education spending programs are more effective in reducing child poverty in the countries less progressive. Taking into account that the COVID\_19 represents a new threat to well-being, which will seriously affect poverty, the results of this paper indicate that the Member States should bet on expansive fiscal policies.

**(52) Julia Schmidtke, Clemens Hetschko, Gesine Stephan, Michael Eid, Ronnie Schöb and Mario Lawes. The impact of Covid-19 on mental health and well-being An event-study based on high-frequency longitudinal survey data**

Abstract: Since its outbreak in China at the end of 2019, Covid-19 has spread rapidly over the entire planet. In response to the threat of the highly contagious and often lethal disease, drastic measures including contact restrictions, forced working from home, closure of businesses, schools and kindergartens were implemented. Large shares of the workforce were in short-time work, furloughing without pay or even lost their job. It therefore seems all too likely that the effects of the pandemic are not only limited to those who were infected with Covid-19, but impact all those who experienced radical changes in their working and social life. Using monthly data from the German Job Search Panel, we apply an event-study design to test this hypothesis. We find that the first federal lockdown in Germany during March and April 2020 had no substantial effects on life satisfaction, but reduced satisfaction with family life, people's mental health (in terms of depression) and affective well-being. Overall, we find more pronounced effects in women than in men.

**(53) Wolfgang Scholz. Greening Wadis as a strategic tool to enhance the quality of life in cities**

Abstract: The paper is based on recent studies in Muscat/Oman (as example for other arid states in the region) on the development of green infrastructure. Aim is to extend green areas in the city to enhance the quality of life for the residents and to support a sustainable urban development. As strategic approach, existing wadis (dry riverbeds) which are currently dividing the urban area will be converted into green spaces. Wadis are mostly characterized today as "empty areas" with blank soil and stones in the middle of the city. Wadis cannot, due to the danger of flash floods, be designed as normal urban parks but rather as green open spaces for recreational activities, sports, relaxing with only low investments and in the flood safe higher areas also for picnic, playgrounds and sitting.

These kinds of activities were revealed in questionnaires of German and Omani researchers (200 and 300 interviews) among residents for their outdoor activity preferences. Aim was to identify resident's needs, to analyze spatial potentials and to develop technical approaches for a transformation of wadis into green

spaces. Various methods, including literature research, GIS analysis, expert interviews, questionnaires, site exploration, and draft designing were applied.

Findings displayed that Wadis are already used for various informal activities and are seen as urban space with a great potential. The requirements vary significantly among different groups due to their cultural backgrounds and gender, asking for tailor-made areas in the Wadi parks.

The feasibility of this approach has been confirmed by expert interviews. Surprisingly, water as fundamental resource for green spaces in arid countries is not the bottleneck. Treated wastewater, nowadays discharged into the Omani sea, could be used for irrigation. But green areas in wadis must consider the destruction by flash floods and thus be designed with low interventions. The feasibility of Wadis as flash flood prone parks has been confirmed by several test designs.

The proposed Wadi parks can also provide green connections between today separated neighborhoods and thus improve the quality life by well-connected neighborhoods with high quality outdoor spaces supporting better climatic conditions in the city.

#### **(54) Lihi Lahat, Francesca Scala and Omer Keynan. Perceptions of Time and Well-Being during the Covid-19 Pandemic: An Analysis of Social Media Sites in Canada and Israel**

Abstract: The way we use time is known to affect well-being, and the restrictions and lockdowns imposed by governments during the Covid-19 pandemic have necessarily changed our typical uses of time. How has the ensuing social isolation changed our perceptions of time, and how have these perceptions affected well-being? Using Canada and Israel as our case studies, we ask three inter-related questions: 1. How do changes in perceptions of time affect well-being during situations of social isolation? 2. Are there gender differences in the perceptions of time and well-being during times of social isolation? 3. Are there national differences in the way people perceive time and well-being?

To identify perceptions of time, the study will use social media content analysis, looking at three social media from mid-March to the end of April 2020. In the first layer of analysis, we will examine data from an international database on Twitter and Instagram with the hashtags #Covid19Pandemic and #Quarantine. In the second layer of analysis, we will explore discourse(s) on Facebook in Canada and Israel. Both countries had at that time relatively low numbers of Covid-19 - related deaths. However, Israel implemented a stricter lockdown and offered a lower level of economic support than Canada. We expect cross-national policy differences related to income support and employment benefits, as well as gender patterns in labour market participation, to have an impact on perceptions of time and well-being in the two countries. The study will also illuminate the benefits of social media as a tool for policymakers to gauge trends in well-being and identify possible areas for intervention.

The study is based on a partnership with the Israeli Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Social Services that will assist the research team. The aim is that the study produces useable knowledge based on the integration of tacit and academic knowledge. The presentation will include preliminary findings. In addition to its theoretical and empirical contributions to the field of public policy, the findings can help inform preventative policies aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of social isolation on well-being during disruptive life events.

#### **(55) Alberto Prati and Claudia Senik. Feeling good or feeling better?**

Abstract: Can people remember correctly their past well-being? We study three national surveys of the British, German and French population, where more than 50,000 European citizens were asked questions about their current and past life satisfaction. We uncover systematic biases in recalled subjective well-being: on average, people tend to overstate the improvement in their well-being over time and to understate their past happiness. But this aggregate figure hides a deep asymmetry: while happy people recall the evolution of their life to be better than it was, unhappy ones tend to exaggerate its worsening. It thus seems that

feeling happy today implies feeling better than yesterday. These results offer an explanation of why happy people are more optimistic, perceive risks to be lower and are more open to new experiences.

**(56) Gábor Hajdu and Tamás Hajdu. Does the unemployment rate moderate the well-being disadvantage of the unemployed? Within-region estimates from the European Social Survey**

Abstract: Using eight waves of the European Social Survey, we analysed how the local unemployment rate influences the well-being disadvantages of the unemployed. We estimate region fixed effects and slopes models that, unlike the standard region fixed effects approach, provide an unbiased estimate of the cross-level interaction term (the term between being unemployed and the unemployment rate). We find that the satisfaction of unemployed people (relative to employed people) is lower when the unemployment rate is higher. The results are similar for the depression scores, but the differences are smaller and insignificant regarding the happiness scores. Our results do not support the “social norm of unemployment” hypothesis that states that the negative impacts of unemployment are smaller if the unemployment rate is higher. In contrast, these results are in line with the argument that worse re-employment perspectives in high-unemployment regions may be particularly harmful to unemployed people. We note that these results do not contradict the claim that, in regions with a weaker social norm to work, unemployed people may be more satisfied. Instead, the results suggest that the unemployment rate is not a good proxy for the social norm to work. Our analysis also provides evidence that the empirical method is an important determinant of the findings. The results show that models without a systematic specification of macro-level effect heterogeneity (e.g., as a standard region FE model) do not fully eliminate the effects of correlated unobserved macro-level moderators from the cross-level interaction estimates.

**(57) Clare Wilson, Roseanne Misajon and Joanne Brooker. Migration Experiences and Perspectives of Self-Compassion and Self-Coldness Among Hazaras in Australia**

Abstract: Hazaras are a persecuted minority group in Afghanistan and surrounding regions. They represent a large subgroup of asylum seekers and refugees in Australia. Mental health issues are a core concern for Hazaras in the Australian community; however, limited work has explored psychosocial variables which might associate with distress and wellbeing in this group. Self-compassion, involving acknowledging one’s own suffering and generating a desire to alleviate it, has shown to be an important component in trauma recovery. We conducted a quantitative study using a sample of Hazaras (N = 72) which had two aims: to explore relations between self-compassion, self-coldness, psychological distress, and subjective wellbeing; and, to further explore the relations between sociodemographic variables, with particular focus on legal factors, and psychological distress and subjective wellbeing. Self-compassion and self-coldness shared significant relations with integration, resilience, spirituality, psychological distress, and subjective wellbeing in opposite directions. Several subgroups of Hazaras also emerged as potentially more vulnerable to mental health difficulties. Qualitative interviews were also conducted with a diverse sample of Australian community-based Hazaras. These interviews were semi-structured and centred on their experiences across migration stages (pre-migration, in-transit, and post-migration), impacts and interruptions of COVID-19 on the community, and personal understandings of self-compassion and self-coldness in light of trauma and other personal difficulties. The presented findings will have important implications from political, community, and clinical perspectives.

**(58) Sabina Alkire and Fanni Kovetsi. A Birdseye View of Well-being: Exploring a Multidimensional Measure for the United Kingdom**

Abstract: This paper explores a new approach to capturing well-being and human development in a single, joint multidimensional index that is at once intuitive, rigorous and policy salient. Based on Amartya Sen’s capability approach and the Alkire-Foster method as adapted in Bhutan’s Gross National Happiness Index, the paper presents a new exploratory Multidimensional Well-being Index (MWI) for the United Kingdom. The aim of the paper is twofold: inform the debate on the measurement of well-being, and of human development more generally, and illustrate the added value of a single rigorous metric in the form of an index, as a complementary headline measure to GDP. The MWI presented here follows a subset of the

domains and indicators from the official national well-being dashboard for the UK and is constructed from a single wave of Understanding Society (Wave 9) data. Findings are presented at the national level and decomposed by population subgroups and regions to reveal inequalities in well-being across the population. Results show that 44% the population enjoys satisfactory levels of well-being, but this varies greatly. For instance, across ethnic groups, 53% of white people enjoy favourable well-being, but only 35% of other ethnic groups, and only 27% of persons who self-identify as Black African/Caribbean/Black British. Many people report lacking a balanced diet and minimum physical exercise, as well as feeling unhappy, anxious and not feeling satisfied with income or leisure time, that highlights the need for policy focus on these areas if well-being is to be raised and maintained for all. Overall, while some data constraints arise around the indicators, the results illustrate a methodology that could be insightful for policy and tracking changes in well-being over time across the population.

**(59) Mariano Rojas, Karen Watkins and Lázaro Rodríguez. The Happiness of CEOs in Family and Nonfamily Firms: Different Explanatory Structures and its Consequences**

Abstract: This paper studies the explanatory structure of happiness for CEOs in family and nonfamily firms. The explanatory structure of happiness refers to the domains-of-life explanation of life satisfaction as well as to the experiences-of-being-well (affective, evaluative, sensory) explanation of satisfaction in domains of life. The literature states that family firms behave differently than nonfamily ones; in particular, family firms tend to emphasize nonfinancial goals associated to family and emotional aspects in life. CEOs and firm owners, like anybody else, strive for happiness; thus, this paper is based on the general hypotheses that differences in organizational and behavioral characteristics of the firm reflect differences in the explanatory structure of happiness of those leading the firms; thus, this paper studies the existence of differences in the explanatory structure of happiness for CEOs in family and nonfamily firms. The empirical exercise is based on subjective well-being information reported by CEOs of family and non-family firms in Spain in 2019. The implementation of the approach provides better understanding of the role played by family satisfaction and by affective experiences. Econometric analyses show that the explanatory structure of happiness differs between those running family and nonfamily firms. The life satisfaction of CEOs in family firms depends strongly on their satisfaction in the family domain of life, which is also strongly determined by emotional experiences, rather than evaluative or sensory ones. The situation is different for CEOs in nonfamily firms; the importance of family satisfaction in explaining their life satisfaction is smaller, and emotional experiences play a minor role in explaining family satisfaction. The paper concludes that differences in organization and behavior between family and nonfamily firms can be explained by differences in the explanatory structure of happiness of those leading the firms; the same existence of a distinction between family and nonfamily firms could be the result of heterogeneity in the entrepreneurs' explanatory structure of happiness.

There are many papers studying happiness in the firm; it is common for these studies to focus on job satisfaction. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first paper addressing the issue of CEOs happiness.

**(60) Consuelo Chua, Florenda Gabriel, Joanne Bantang and Aurora Llige. Perceived Effects of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the Wellbeing of Selected Filipino Families**

Abstract: The COVID 19 pandemic has affected the wellbeing of Filipino families in various ways. Therefore, this qualitative study aimed to describe the perceived effects of the COVID 19 pandemic on the wellbeing of selected Filipino families. The study also examined how the current pandemic changed the families' perspective of family wellbeing. The respondents of the study comprised 22 purposively selected Filipino families from low, middle, and high incomes groups. Qualitative data were gathered using in-depth interviews with the head of each family. Due to the social restrictions brought about by the COVID 19 pandemic, interviews were done through online voice or video calls. Thematic analysis was applied to analyze the qualitative data that ensued from the interviews. Results showed that the COVID 19 pandemic resulted to both positive and negative perceived effects on family wellbeing. The most common positive effect across all income levels pertained to enhanced family relationships and interaction. On the other

hand, the prevailing negative effect involved decreased family leisure and recreation. The perceived effect of the pandemic on family financial security was mixed. Most low income and middle-income families reported having lower financial security; whereas several high-income families reported better financial security and higher savings due to lower expenditures. The COVID 19 pandemic also brought about changes on the families' perspective of family wellbeing. The families in general, regardless of income level, reported that their experiences during the pandemic strengthened the importance of simple living and basic needs fulfillment over more material aspects of family wellbeing.

**(61) Hui-Chuan Hsu and Chyi-Huey Bai. City and Individual factors associated with cognitive function in older adults**

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine associations between cognitive function and the social environment and individual characteristics of older adults. Methods: Individual data of older people were from the Nutrition and Health Survey in Taiwan 2013-2016. The participants who were aged 65 and above were included for analysis (n=1356). City-level data were obtained for twenty cities in Taiwan. The data of city-level indicators were from governmental open data and Taiwan's Age Friendly Environment Monitor Study. A multilevel mixed effect model was applied for analysis. Results: Population density, median income, safety in the community, barrier-free sidewalks, high education rate of the population, low-income population rate, household income inequality, and elderly abuse rate were related to cognitive function in bivariate analysis. When controlling for individual factors, the low-income population rate was significant. In addition, older adults who were younger, had a spouse, had a higher education level, had worse self-rated health, had more disease numbers, had better physical function, and experienced more positive emotions had better cognitive function. Discussion: The city-level indicators associated with cognitive function highlight the importance of income security and age-friendliness of the city for older adults. Partnerships between local government, social enterprises and non-profit organizations are suggested.

**(62) Pranitha Maharaj and Shanaaz Dunn. Ageing and poverty in South Africa**

Abstract: South Africa has one of the most rapidly ageing populations in Africa and the proportion of persons aged 60 and older has been increasing steadily over time. Living longer is a significant achievement however, ageing is occurring in a context where poverty is widespread. This study uses nationally representative data from the South African National Income Dynamics Survey conducted in 2017 to explore poverty among older people. The purpose of this study is to examine socio-demographic characteristics associated with poverty among older people in South Africa. For this research, the analysis was restricted to men and women aged 60 years and older. To explore the factors that are associated with poverty at older ages, logistic regression was employed. Poverty, in the context of this study, was defined according to three standards: food, lower and upper poverty lines. The results indicate that more older people are living below the upper-bound poverty line in comparison to those that are food poor. Older, Black African women with lower levels of education, who have never been married are at an increased risk of living in poverty. Older people accessing a grant are more likely to live in poverty. This is expected because social security grants are available for poorer individuals as a means to offset the effects of poverty. The findings of the study demonstrates the importance of implementing nation-wide initiatives in order to address challenges that affect the population that are the most vulnerable.

**(63) Sakari Kainulainen. Empirical analysis on Veenhoven's Theory of Happiness**

Abstract: According to Ruut Veenhoven, the best way to ask on our overall happiness is: how satisfied are you with your life as a whole today? According to Veenhoven's theory, biological-based hedonic level of affects influence more to our overall happiness than cultural-based contentment does. Results emphasizing the role of emotions in subjective well-being have also been obtained by other researchers, but the results can be changed regardless of the indicators and data used. We have tested Veenhoven's theory in Finland with several different materials during the last ten years. First results are already published (Kainulainen, Saari & Veenhoven 2018). The data and metrics used are open to some criticism. For this reason, a total of

seven data collections have been carried out using the same indicators. Four of the data are surveys addressed to the general population, one to workers in low-wage sectors, one to those living in poverty and one to inmates in prisons. A total of 20,855 Finns, 18 to 82 years of age, have responded to these surveys. The questions related to Veenhoven's theory are in different surveys in the same order, but also in a different order and in completely different places in questionnaire as well. The results support Veenhoven's theory that the affects correlates more to our satisfaction with life than contentment. Only in prisons the result is the opposite. Results will be shown.

#### **(64) Angeles Sanchez and Victor Becerra. Subjective poverty as a more comprehensive approach to analyzing poverty in Peru**

**Abstract:** The most widespread measures in Peru to analyze poverty are based on income poverty lines. In turn, public policies are designed on the basis of these measures. In this context, official figures for Peru indicate that poverty has decreased from 54.80% of the population in 2001 to 20.20% in 2019, largely due to the economic growth rate registered in the country. However, our hypothesis is that this way of measuring poverty camouflages the true quality of life conditions of the most vulnerable households. In line with Sen's conceptual framework of poverty as deprivation of capabilities, we consider that poverty is (1) a multidimensional concept, (2) relational and (3) dynamic. In this context, the subjective poverty approach in which people respond if they see themselves poor can be very useful, as a complement to traditional measures of poverty, to identify the determinants of poverty and design public policies to fight poverty more effectively.

In this paper we estimate an ordered probit model with micro-data from the National Household Survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru. This survey includes the question of the economic ladder, which consists of the respondent having to indicate in which step he is in a 10-step ladder, where step 1 represents very poor and step 10 very rich.

The results show that the factors that would contribute to reducing the probability of self-reported poverty would be (i.e. negative correlation): income, social capital, educational level of all family members, access to public services in homes (water, sanitation and electricity), being employed and Internet access. On the contrary, the factors that increase the probability of self-reported poverty (i.e. positive correlation) are: belonging to an autochthonous racial entity other than white, the head of the family is a woman, a bad perceived health, and suffering from chronic illness. Likewise, beneficiaries of public health and social protection programs are more likely to self-report as poor. Thus, the implementation of these programs should be redesigned to avoid feelings of shame and stigmatization.

#### **(65) Vita Berzina, Ina Mezina-Mamajeva, Valdis Folkmanis and Lilian Tzivian. Nurses well-being and quality of life in relation with willingness to leave the profession**

**Abstract:** Background: To reduce the number of nurses that leave the profession, it is necessary to understand the factors that affect it.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to investigate factors associated with the willingness to leave the profession in Latvian nurses.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was performed in one of the largest hospitals. We assessed nurses' well-being using Rife psychological well-being scale (PWB) and quality of life using the World Health Organization measure (WHOQOL). We additionally asked nurses about their willingness to leave the specialty and their socio-demographic and work-related data (for example, working hours). Multiple logistic regression adjusted for personal and socio-demographic parameters was built to investigate the association between nurses' willingness to leave and their stress, well-being and QOL.

**Results:** Altogether 125 nurses participated in the study (98.4% women, median age 45 years; median time in specialty 20 years); of them 57.6% wanted to leave a profession. Two domains of PWB: purpose (mean 32.0, SD 5.00) and environmental (mean 30.3, SD 4.93), were significantly univariately related to willingness

to leave the profession ( $p=0.02$  and  $p=0.03$ , respectively), as well as self-related QOL (mean 4.0, SD 0.51,  $p=0.09$ ). However in multiple logistic regression the most important factors that decreased willingness to leave the profession were good working environment (odds ratio, OR=0.30 [95% confidence interval 0.14; 0.67]), and high purpose PWB (OR=0.90 [0.82; 0.99]), but higher education increased it (OR=1.81 [1.12; 2.92]).

Conclusions: Positive changes in nurses well-being and QOL should be of the main importance for regulating authorities.

#### **(66) Morten Tønnessen. Human development, inequality and social risks in Latin-America and the Nordic countries**

Abstract: This presentation is based on a published article, Tønnessen (2019), which provides an overview and analysis of human development, inequality and people's perception of social and economic risks in Latin America and the Nordic countries. While Nordic countries rank very highly on the UN's Human Development Index (HDI) and are known for their 'Nordic welfare model', Latin American countries have been making significant progress economically, and with regard to health and education. However, inequality levels remain high throughout Latin America, representing an obstacle to further human development in the region. This is evidenced by the UN's inequality-adjusted HDI data, among other sources. High levels of inequality translate to a poorer-than-average social welfare for significant portions of the populations in Latin American countries. To a large extent, actual living conditions are reflected in what people perceive as social risks when looking ahead and thinking about their own prospects, as well as those of their families. Improved and more equal living conditions are therefore likely to change people's life satisfaction, in addition to what they are the most concerned about. In this article, people's perception of social risks in selected Latin American and Nordic countries is analysed based on data from the OECD's Cross-National Survey on Social and Economic Risks.

#### Reference

Tønnessen, Morten 2019. Human development, inequality and social risks in Latin America and the Nordic countries. *Journal of Comparative Social Work* 14(1). 28 pp. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31265/jcsw.v14i1.231>

#### **(67) Inta Zile, Valdis Folkmanis and Lilian Tzivian. Gender differences in quality of life of final grade schoolers and their association with anxiety and depressive symptoms**

Abstract: Background: Adolescents before state exams may have high anxiety level, can express depressive symptoms and can have reduced quality of life (QOL).

Purpose: To investigate gender differences in anxiety, depressive symptoms and QOL in final school year adolescents.

Material and Methods: The psychological function of adolescents was assessed by the Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment at the beginning and at the end of the final school year. QOL was measured using the SF-36 inventory. Multiple logistic regression models adjusted for type of the school (regular/high-rated gymnasium) were built for each gender individually to investigate the association between anxiety, depressive symptoms and QOL.

Results: 286 adolescents (50.5% boys) were enrolled in the study. In both time points girls had higher level of anxiety and higher level of depressive symptoms ( $p < 0.01$  for both parameters). In multiple logistic regression models QOL of girls at the beginning of the school year was decreased by depressive symptoms (odds ratio, OR=0.65 [95% confidence interval 0.55; 0.78]) but was not by the level of anxiety. However, at the end of school year QOL was associated with both, anxiety and depressive symptoms (OR=0.67 [0.51; 0.90] and OR=0.78 [0.68; 0.89], respectively). For boys, QOL was associated with depressive symptoms (OR=0.76 [0.66; 0.88] and OR=0.70 [0.62; 0.82] at the beginning and at the end of school year, respectively) but not with anxiety in both time points.



Conclusions: Girls should be particularly treated to reduce their levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms during the final school year.

**(68) Dirk Bethmann and Robert Rudolf. The paradox of wealthy nations' unhappy adolescents**

Abstract: Using PISA 2018 data from nearly half a million 15-year-olds across 72 middle- and high-income countries, we find a negative log-linear relationship between per-capita GDP and adolescent life satisfaction. This finding further holds for hedonic and eudaimonic measures. Our finding stands in stark contrast to the otherwise positive relationship found between GDP per capita and adult life satisfaction. Our analysis suggests that this apparent paradox can largely be attributed to higher emotional cost of schooling in high-income countries.

**(69) Nicholas Pang. One-Day Brief Intervention for Psychological Flexibility : ACT-based Performance Enhancement in Final Year Medical Students for Clinical Medical Examinations**

Abstract: Introduction: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is a mindfulness-based therapeutic modality that has been adapted to a Mindfulness Acceptance Commitment (MAC) protocol, which serves as performance enhancement. MAC protocols have demonstrable efficacy in sports and music performance enhancement, but little evidence otherwise in other non-sports fields. This pilot study aims to assess the efficacy of MAC in improving performance anxiety in clinical medical students, through assessing changes in psychopathology scores (depression, anxiety and stress) and psychological process variables (psychological flexibility, cognitive fusion, and mindfulness).

Methods: Final year medical students were randomised into intervention and control groups. A one-day MAC protocol was delivered to an intervention group, with the control group crossing over one month post-intervention. Both groups filled in sociodemographic questionnaires, and questionnaires measuring psychological flexibility, cognitive fusion, mindfulness, depression, anxiety and stress at three time points: T1 (before intervention), T2 (immediately after intervention), and T3 (one month post-intervention). Repeated measures ANOVA was employed to assess the change between intervention and control groups across time.

Results and Conclusion: There was a significant change in anxiety scores from T1-T3, with  $F(2, 2) = 5.109$ ,  $p = .011$ . Also, there were significant improvements in mindfulness [ $F(2, 40) = 2.208$ ,  $p = .003$ ], cognitive fusion [ $F(1.171, 34.125) = 10.327$ ,  $p = .001$ ], and psychological flexibility scores [ $F(1.398, 27.970) = 7.620$ ,  $p = .005$ ] across time in the intervention group compared to the control group. This pilot study builds on small single-sample evidence bases for the efficacy of MAC in non-sports performance enhancement, suggesting that larger-scale randomised trials of the MAC protocol in clinical medical students may prove equally efficacious.

**(70) Francesco Sarracino, Kelsey O'Connor, Chiara Peroni, Talita Greyling and Stephanie Rossouw. Well-being expressed through Twitter during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Abstract: This article uses data collected from Twitter to describe how well-being changed in ten countries during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Our measure of well-being is Gross National Happiness (GNH), a country-level index built by applying sentiment analysis to Tweets issued from seven European countries, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The aim of the paper is to describe how GNH changes within countries, and to assess its validity as a measure of well-being. Thus, we analyze the correlation of GNH with other indicators of sentiment, such as life satisfaction and consumer confidence. We also try to explain the changes in GNH using the number of new infections, policy response stringency, unemployment rate, and distancing behavior. Our results indicate that sentiment analysis of Tweets can provide reliable and timely information on well-being, which is particularly useful to quickly inform decision-makers.

**(71) Jing Jian Xiao and Piotr Białowolski. Consumer Financial Capability and Quality of Life: A Global Perspective**

**Abstract:** The concept of financial capability has been gaining interest around the world over the recent years. The international movement promoting consumer financial capability started in developed countries and then gradually spread to the developing world. Yet, the associations between consumer financial capability and the quality of life at the national level remain understudied. This study seeks to examine the association between consumer financial capability and quality of life. Specifically, this study attempted to answer the following questions: (1) is financial capability correlated with quality of life; if yes, is this relationship structurally different between highly developed countries and less developed countries, i.e., are there differences in correlations between highly developed countries and less developed countries; (2) which quality of life factors are most closely correlated with financial capability? Data for this study is merged using three diverse sources for 137 countries/areas issued by World Bank and United Nations. In this study, financial capability is defined as an individual ability to apply relevant financial knowledge and demonstrate desirable financial behaviors to achieve higher quality of life. Financial capability is measured by an index combining financial knowledge and financial behavior. Quality of life is measured at the national level and proxied by the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI comprises components of life expectancy, expected year of schooling, mean year of schooling, and per capita gross national income. Results show that the indexes of financial capability and the quality-of-life are strongly correlated. However, correlation levels differ between countries at different stages of development. Along with the increase of development levels, more factors turn out to be associated with financial capability. For example, among countries with very high and high human development all factors such as life expectancy, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, and per capital gross national income are positively correlated with financial capability. Among less developed countries, only two factors, life expectancy and expected years of schooling are correlated with financial capability. These results have implications for public policies on how to promote socioeconomic developments and improve quality of life.

#### **(72) Kai Ludwigs. App Research Kit - Measuring change during the pandemic**

**Abstract:** When there is more uncertainty there is more need for research. Thus, since the pandemic started the need for research increased in general but especially the need for longitudinal research measuring change during the pandemic. One very promising method to measure change without personal interviews is app-based research because it allows researchers to contact participants fully anonymously with push-notifications in an app and survey them flexibly at any time with low effort for the researchers and the participants.

Unfortunately, building and hosting a research app usually costs a lot of resources so that this method usually is only to be seen in highly funded studies. In order to change this and allow more studies to measure change in detail we built the App Research Kit which allows researchers to build their own research app within minutes without any coding similar to building an online-survey.

In our presentation we want to outline the tool and present a variety of pandemic-related research apps that used it to measure change in well-being metrics.

#### **(73) Judit Kalman. Where are working women happier? Gender Differences in Effects of Labor Market Status on Subjective Well-Being Across European Welfare Regimes**

**Abstract:** This research investigates what gender differences exist in the relationship of work and subjective well-being across different European welfare regimes. Besides estimating individual-specific socio-demographic effects, especially that of labor market status it emphasizes the institutional context of different welfare regimes, tries to measure effects of the generosity of welfare policy schemes (unemployment, parental leave, childcare) and some macroeconomic factors (GDP, social and ALMP expenditures) on individual life satisfaction. Using micro-data from ESS 1-7 waves from 22 countries, adding context variables from various sources (e.g. Scruggs CWED2 welfare generosity scores, OECD, EIGE gender equality index etc.) it applies a pooled cross-section analysis with relevant multivariate methods). Apart from individual factors, it confirms welfare and gender regime typology, as well as the finer measure of generosity of welfare provisions to matter. Life-satisfaction is lowest in the post-socialist

Eastern and Southern European countries, even among those with paid employment, but especially among the unemployed. After controlling for various individual and country level factors, direct negative effects of liberal and continental regimes are apparent, but also in various cross-level interactions. In Post-socialist and Southern regimes it seems traditional gender norms still prevailing, however in liberal and continental regimes the hard reconciliation of work and family affect gender differences in life satisfaction compared to nordic countries. Apart from a new insight on gender-specific determinants of the work-happiness puzzle, the cross-welfare regimes comparison is a contribution to the happiness, labor market and welfare state literatures and provides valuable input for highly prioritized public policy themes.

**(74) Whitney Nesser, Scott Snyder, Kimberly Driscoll and Avani Modi. Examining the Factor Structure of the Caregiver Quality of Life Cystic Fibrosis (CQOLCF) Scale**

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to examine the factor structure of the Caregiver Quality of Life Cystic Fibrosis (CQOLCF) scale (Authors, 2003). The CQOLCF, based on the Caregiver Quality of Life Index-Cancer (CQOLC) scale (Weitzner, 1999), has been used in several studies (Authors, 2009; Chow, 2013; Suthoff, 2019) and has been translated in a number of languages (Gobbi, 2008; Lupi, 2008; Narayanan, 2015). The CQOLC scale and the CQOLCF scale have primarily been used to generate single summary scores based on initial psychometrics. Recent studies on the CQOLC scale have identified between 4 and 8 factors within the scale depending on method and population. Therefore, a factor analysis (principal axis factoring with orthogonal rotation) was conducted on the CQOLCF scale in order to support improved clinical and research application of the scale. While most prior studies of the CQOLC scale used principal components analysis to identify the underlying structure of the scale, this study used factor analysis in order to focus on an underlying structure rather than on aggregating variables.

Data for the CQOLCF were available for a total of 217 adult caregivers of patients with Cystic Fibrosis from two separate studies involving the measure (Authors, 2003; Authors, 2009). The samples were almost exclusively Caucasian (97% and 98%). Factor analysis (principal axis factoring using orthogonal rotation) of the CQOLCF yielded a seven factor solution accounting for 51% of the shared variance amongst items. Factors were Existential Dread (12%), Disruption (11%), Emotional Strain (7%), Support (7%), Positive Impact (6%), Finance (5%) and Guilt (3%).

In some ways these findings mirror structural analyses of the CQOLC scale, but in some ways the findings vary. This suggests that constructs comprising quality of life of those caring for individuals with CF may be somewhat different from those of individuals caring for cancer patients who are typically older. This presentation will introduce the CQOLCF scale, discuss its development and research applications, discuss the need for and results of the factor analysis, compare the results to similar studies of the CQOLC scale, and highlight implications for practice and research.

**(75) Elena Rozhdestvenskaia. Subjective assessment of wellbeing and digital inequality**

Abstract: We have many approaches to assessing well-being, which makes category analysis difficult. This article tests the hypothesis on the relationship between subjective assessments of well-being and life satisfaction with the level of development of digital competencies. The initial assumption was the idea of increasing digital inequality in different age groups, which can influence subjective assessments. Results based on microdata, collected in July 2020, a sample of 600 people (combined sample), the method is a standardized telephone interview of individuals using a conversation script form with a subscriber (CATI, Call Center, IC "Context", Tomsk).

As a result, the hypothesis confirmed, but a close relationship found between the decline in digital competencies and age, especially in the 73+ group, where the highest scores of subjective well-being and the lowest digital competencies observed against the background of low demand for their development.

In Russia, the average indicator of Internet accessibility for households is 77%. Skill proficiency drops dramatically with age. Thus, 100% of respondents aged 50 to 54 years old, 97% aged 55-72 years old, and

86% aged 73 years and older are able to make calls by mobile phone. 84% at the age of 50-54 own the search for the necessary information, and after 73 years - only 20%.

In general, after 73 years, most digital skills are no longer in demand, older people do not see the need to learn them. The exception is: searching for information on the Internet and skype - every sixth person at this age would like to learn these skills (15% each).

#### **(76) Sara Ayllón. Poverty and psychological resilience**

Abstract: This paper studies to what extent poverty and psychological well-being can be thought of as inputs in a feedback loop, by which poverty may have an influence on unhappiness, while past low levels of general satisfaction with life may lead to economic hardship. This interrelationship is studied by means of an econometric strategy with feedback effects using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). Results indicate that when accounting for high-order dynamics, past poverty experiences (2 and 3 years back) do not increase the probability of feeling unhappy which can be interpreted as a certain degree of psychological resilience to poverty. On the other hand, unhappiness has a (short-lived) positive influence on the probability of being in poverty. Evidence suggests that psychological uneasiness can be added as an explanation to persistent poverty.

#### **(77) Robin Konietzny, Milena Nikolova and Bart Los. Trade and Job (In)Security: The Two Sides of Occupational Import Exposure**

Abstract: We study how different aspects of occupation-level import exposure affect perceived job security. To that end, we use German worker-level panel data combined with global input-output data for 2000-2014. Our instrumental variables results show that Eastern European imports hold no consequences for the job security of German workers but Chinese imports do. Chinese imports that substitute for domestic production (i.e., competition-increasing imports) increase worker's job insecurity. Meanwhile, working in occupations benefiting from Chinese intermediate imports (i.e., productivity-enhancing imports) boosts job security. These effects are more pronounced for workers with prior unemployment experience but do not vary by the tasks involved in an occupation or a more senior position within a firm. We find suggestive evidence that changes in expectations about promotion, working hours, and wages are mechanisms underlying these findings. As such, Chinese import shocks are a double-edged sword: while competition-increasing imports impose a job insecurity cost for German workers, productivity-enhancing ones alleviate job worries. These divergent experiences may explain the conflicting attitudes towards globalization and protectionism in Germany and beyond.

#### **(78) Susanne Elsas. Family income and individual welfare. Endogeneity of Income and Household Size in the Estimation of Equivalence Scale Elasticity**

Abstract: Welfare is an individual-level concept, yet income, on the other hand, accrues at the household level, most taxes and benefits consider the household composition and family members pool their incomes. The individual-level income measure, which is the basis for many welfare economic income analyses, is equivalized income, computed using equivalence scales. One approach to estimate them uses data on financial, family income and number of household members. This promising approach, yet, relies on the assumption that income and household size vary conditionally exogenously in the satisfaction equation. Research though shows that subjective well-being not only follows from objective living conditions but also influences them. Income and household size are thus potentially not exogenous in the satisfaction equation, and estimations that assume exogeneity could yield biased estimates for the welfare effect of income.

I therefore re-estimate the equivalence scale elasticity using Schwarze's (2003) approach to compute equivalence scales from family income effects and household size effects on financial satisfaction. To address the problem of potential endogeneity in the underlying regression, I apply Lewbel's (2012) method

that generates instruments from heteroscedasticity in the model's data. The data come from a large representative household panel, the German SOEP, covering the years 1984 to 2018.

First estimates show that especially family income is endogenous in financial satisfaction, in a way that the family income effect is significantly under-estimated in models that assume exogeneity. Household size appears not to be endogenous in satisfaction. The equivalence scale elasticity that is computed from these estimates thus tends to be overestimated due to endogeneity.

Relevance of this work is twofold: first it highlights that applied well-being research must thoroughly consider endogeneity issues, and it presents an application of one possible way to deal with it. Second, measures of income poverty and income inequality are sensitive to equivalence scales. Social groups living in large/small households appear more or less threatened by poverty, depending on the chosen equivalence scale. Equivalence scales thus shape the picture of income inequality and poverty in a society.

**(79) Jason Ware. Towards Better Decision Making and Community Well-Being at the Neighborhood Level in One Small City in Indiana**

Abstract: The City of Lafayette Indiana (a city in the United States) has chosen to collaborate with the author and his research team to address a number of issues in the Lafayette community. Per Lafayette city officials, "good [planning] decisions are based upon good data, and in some respects, better data not only helps the city know more about the assets and challenges in their community, but also whether their planning and development efforts are working or not." The author considers this kind of work to be community indicator work towards enhanced community well-being. The City of Lafayette economic development professionals view this data-driven collaboration as a way to help provide baseline and evaluative data, and as a way to create a system where data can be collected, analyzed, and used to guide neighborhood revitalization, affordable housing, homelessness intervention, and other urban solutions. The author and his research team are collecting neighborhood, housing, and homelessness data from secondary sources such as Census, Polk Directory, HMDA, HMIS, and more, as well as primary qualitative data from city residents. In this presentation the author will discuss: 1) how this city-university collaboration developed over time, 2) how the project and work were re-designed in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, 3) the preliminary findings and deliverables that came from it (such as affordable housing, livability, property conditions, current state of evictions, homeowners' narrative studies) and 4) city initiatives that this work supports.

**(80) Ferdi Botha and Esperanza Vera-Toscano. Structural estimates of the intergenerational transmission of life satisfaction, health and family background among young adults: Longitudinal evidence from Australia**

Abstract: We use longitudinal data from 19 waves of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey to study how a person's family environment and individual outcomes during adolescence predict later early adult outcomes and life satisfaction. Tracking the same individuals from the time they are adolescents until their early to mid-30's, we employ a structural equation modelling framework and specify adult life satisfaction as a function of family background, adolescent outcomes, and adult outcomes. Family background is measured by family income, parental mental health, parental life satisfaction, and family disruptions. Family background is specified to directly impact later adult outcomes and adult life satisfaction, as well as adolescent emotional outcomes, measured by mental health and life satisfaction. Apart from also directly affecting adult life satisfaction, adolescent emotional outcomes are specified to affect adult outcomes such as income, education, employment status, family formation, and health, which in turn also impact adult life satisfaction. The paper contributes to our understanding of how intergenerational transmission of well-being and family circumstances during adolescence affect various child and early-adulthood outcomes, and ultimately how these factors shape the overall life satisfaction of adult Australians.

**(81) Daniel A. Cernas Ortiz and Patricia Mercado Salgado. Social connectedness outside of work and affective well-being in the context of telework during the coronavirus pandemic**

Abstract: Centuries before Christ, Aristotle asserted that “Man is by nature a social animal”. More recently, precarious levels of social connectedness have been linked to poor health, low life satisfaction and well-being, lack of meaning, and, unfortunately, suicide and premature death (Hawthorne, 2006). As terrible as the consequences of poor social interaction are, modern ways of organizing may expose individuals to them. A case in point is telework, the practice of working from non-traditional locations using information and computer technology, which is said to promote social isolation (Daniels, Lamond and Standen, 2000; Gallatin, 2018). Being the opposite of feeling alone with no esteemed people to be with, or rely on and resort to in difficult times, social connectedness outside of work (SCOW) refers to being and feeling in touch and emotionally connected with individuals outside one’s job (Hawthorne, 2006).

Social connectedness outside of work is associated with positive work-related events that improve the chances of feeling happy or reducing the opportunities of feeling depressed or frustrated at work (Cernas-Ortiz and Wai-Kwan, in press). Hence, we postulate that SCOW should be positively related to positive affective well-being and negatively related to negative affective well-being in the job context. However interesting this proposition, we consider that it is even more relevant to investigate it in the context of telework during the pandemic. After all, the one thing that the coronavirus pandemic curtailed to a great extent is precisely social interaction.

We tested our propositions in a sample of Mexican teleworkers during the COVID-19 pandemic. We conducted linear regression analyses to analyze the data. The results contribute to the understanding of how social relationships with individuals outside one’s job influence affective well-being at work. A practical implication of the research is that, in nowadays difficult times, organizations should help employees strike a work-life balance so that they can socialize with their family and friends and, as a result, enjoy higher levels of well-being.

### **(82) Miguel Cruz and Ruut Veenhoven. Happiness and Intimate Migration. A Research Synthesis Using an Online Findings Archive.**

Abstract: In this paper we want to know the impacts of migration of intimates on happiness. In particular, we consider whether migration of an intimate serves to increase or decrease the level of “happiness” of family members who remain in the home community. It is worth knowing what the balance of the effects is and how this balance varies across persons and situations.

The objectives of this paper are: to analyze whether there is such a trade-off between intimate migration and happiness, or if on the contrary, the migration of intimates adds to happiness, or if the positive and negative effects are offset. Also, if the effect of intimate migration on happiness is similar for everyone, and if not, what kind of people benefit from intimate migration and what kind of people do not. And if the migration of intimates adds to happiness, how much happiness does it add, and if the effect of intimate migration is substantial or marginal.

Regarding the methodology, we considered the results published in 9 research reports on the relation between migration of intimates and happiness, which together yielded 158 findings. We reviewed these findings, using a new technique, entering these findings in an online ‘finding archive’, the World Database of Happiness, each described in a standardized format on a separate ‘finding page’ with a unique internet address. In this paper, we use links to these findings pages and this allows us to summarize the main trends in the findings in a few tabular schemes.

The results indicate that there is a positive but not clear or great relationship between happiness and intimate migration. We found mainly positive but also negative correlations between intimate migration and happiness. This pattern seems to be universal; the available studies show only minor variations across people, times, and place. We found little differences across methods used and populations studied, as well as in the controlled variables. This relation is independent of remittances.

### **(83) Pauline Thuku. Effect of Community Response to COVID-19 Pandemic on the Wellbeing of Older Persons in Kenya**

**Abstract:** The COVID-19 pandemic has been described as the greatest global challenge since the Second World War. The effects of the pandemic have stressed the human and non-human resources of all countries leading to a social, economic and health crises. To control the spread of the novel virus, leaders all over the world put in place stringent measures. Due to fragile economies, there were fears that African countries could be most affected and unable to shield their citizens from the COVID-19 effects. Consequently, the Kenyan government started seeking for resources and putting in place the COVID-19 control measures before any case of infection was confirmed. When the first infection case was reported in March 2020, the government responded by adding more stringent measures, including closure of all education institutions, places of worship and a ban on all public gatherings. Among those most affected by COVID-19 and its containment measures were older persons. Since research had established that older persons are more likely to experience increased severity and higher mortality from the disease than other sub-populations, community members were urged to ensure that the elderly were well protected. This may explain the reason why relatively low levels of infection and mortality rates especially in rural Kenya have been reported. However, limited research exists on the relationship between COVID-19 and older persons' well-being in Kenya. This study fills the gap by assessing the relationship between adherence to COVID-19 containment measures and the well-being of older persons. Nyeri County was purposively selected for the study and all persons aged seventy years and above targeted. A sample of 360 respondents was selected and snowball sampling utilized in data collection. The field data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 26). The study found that although many older persons felt isolated due to the COVID-19 containment measures, majority of them felt well protected and had not been infected. The study concluded that effective COVID-19 containment is a communal issue. However, enhanced social inclusion of older persons on all matters affecting them was recommended in order to promote their well-being.

#### **(84) Larissa Pople. Child-centred measurement of poverty and children's subjective well-being**

**Abstract:** Poverty predicts a range of children's outcomes including behavioural and educational problems. Added to this, qualitative research provides evidence of poverty having a direct impact on children's quality of life. It is surprising, then, that it does not have a stronger quantitative relationship to children's subjective well-being (SWB). One of the reasons for this relates to the measurement of child poverty, which is generally not 'child-centred' and may not adequately capture children's experiences of socioeconomic disadvantage. Traditional measures of poverty tend to focus on the household rather than on the specific circumstances of the child in question and fail to consider the extent to which there is intra- and inter-household sharing.

This paper examines the different measures of children's socioeconomic circumstances that are contained in the UKHLS survey and assesses their 'child-centredness' in relation to three criteria: whether the measure is child-reported, whether it takes the child as the unit of analysis, and whether it relates to a topic that is known from research to be important to children's quality of life. Data from multiple observations of 13,882 children aged 10 to 15 from 10 waves of Understanding Society were pooled to explore the relationship between children's socioeconomic circumstances and their SWB.

In multivariate analysis, as hypothesised, the socioeconomic measures in the UKHLS that are child-reported, take the child as the unit of analysis and/or could be judged to be child-centred were stronger predictors of children's SWB than traditional measures such as household income poverty and parental unemployment. Notably, the child-reported measure of children's spending and saving habits that identifies whether a child has access to pocket money or savings was the strongest predictor of all. This analysis demonstrates that different results are gained when different approaches to poverty measurement are taken, and highlights the importance for child poverty research of drawing more heavily on data from children themselves.

#### **(85) Devrim Dumludag and Melodi Buket Kanlıoğlu. Relative Unemployment, Working Status Expectation and Happiness in Turkey**

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between relative unemployment in Turkey, anticipation of the working situation next year and happiness using life satisfaction survey (YMA) data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) in 2013. The total number of samples for the relevant year is 196,203.

The provincial variable in the study allowed us to analyze the happiness of the unemployed in the provinces. Another variable examined in the study is the work expectations of unemployed people about their country and personal lives next year. In the analysis, the unemployed were analyzed in comparison with employees and those outside the labor force. In 2013, the average unemployment rate of the provinces in Turkey was 9.16%. Based on this ratio, a relative happiness comparison of the unemployed in the provinces that remain below and above was made.

The findings of the study can be expressed as follows: when referring to those who work in provinces where unemployment is less than 9.16%, it is observed that the life satisfaction of the unemployed is more negatively affected, while the unemployed in provinces where unemployment is greater than 9.16% are less negatively affected.

On the other hand, expectations are important in the economy. For this reason, the country work expectation question in the survey and the personal work expectation question in the next year were analyzed separately.

The unemployed have the lowest life satisfaction, he said, when asked what the country's working situation will be like next year. It has been observed that those who say it will be better, those who are hopeful, and those who are unemployed are less negatively affected. According to personal work expectation results, it can be said that the unemployed who respond to 'my working life will be worse' next year have the lowest life satisfaction, while the unemployed who do not have an idea have a relatively less negative impact.

#### **(86) Jesus Alfonso Datu and Frank Fincham. Cross-National Invariance of the Caring for Bliss Scale in the Philippines and the United States during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Abstract: The Caring for Bliss Scale (CBS; Rudaz et al., 2020) is a 4-item measure that provides an estimate of individuals' capacity to cultivate inner joy and happiness. Although there is evidence supporting this scale's psychometric validity and reliability in the United States, its generalizability remains unknown in non-Western contexts. This research explored the scale's cross-national invariance among selected undergraduate students in the Philippines ( $n = 477$ ) and the United States ( $n = 643$ ). A multi-group confirmatory factor analysis using maximum likelihood estimation showed that the unidimensional well-being construct exhibited configural, metric, scalar, and residual invariance across the Filipino and the U.S. samples. This scale had good internal consistency estimates in both settings. Further, there was no significant difference in caring for bliss scores between Filipino and American undergraduate students. This study offered preliminary evidence regarding the cross-national applicability of the CBS in different cultural settings during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **(87) Matthew McClellan. LGBTQ+ college students lived experiences uncovering supports amid the COVID-19 pandemic: A photo elicitation and interpretative phenomenological study.**

Abstract: Institutions of higher education (IHE) have adjusted their modality of traditional face-to-face college learning to remote learning due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, forcing millions of college students and faculty to adapt to remote learning in Spring 2020 (Bastrikin, 2020). This shift to remote learning may impact how students experience college and influence their personal and academic development. LGBTQ+ (Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other sexual orientations and gender identities) college students face and experience unique challenges. These can include previous unaccepting family or caregivers, housing instability and homelessness, and lack of support and resources (Heitz, Laboissiere, Sanghvi, & Sarakatsannis, 2020). Some disadvantages faced by LGBTQ+ college students may be intensified when multiple intersecting identities (race, class, religion, ability, and others) are present (Salerno, Williams, & Gattamorta, 2020; Whittington et al., 2020; Collins, 2015). College is a time for students to "find their chosen family" (Duran & Perez, 2017), but in this COVID-19 world, that isn't



as accessible as it once was. This study seeks to explore what are the lived experiences of LGBTQ+ college students as they find and use both academic and personal supports during the COVID-19 pandemic. It will address how LGBTQ+ college students making sense of their lived experiences and how their experiences have impacted them. This study will use a collaboration of photo elicitation and interpretive phenomenological analysis with participants to gather data using imagery, reflection, and description to discover and articulate the essence of LGBTQ+ college student lived experiences.

**(88) Chang-Keun Han, Sion Kang, Seong-Jun Maeng and Chanwoo Jung. The effect of materialism on giving behaviors in Korea: Mediating effect of social relationship satisfaction**

Abstract: Last decades, materialism has been increased in Korea. Rapid increases on housing prices and stock market investments may be indicators of materialism in Korea. Materialism coupled with individualism may explain the high levels of suicide rates and depression in Korea. In this regard, this study aims to examine the extent to which materialism influences philanthropy measured by giving behaviors (donations and volunteering hours). In addition, this study tests whether satisfaction in social relationship mediates the relationship between materialism and giving behaviors. This study used a sample of 4,765 (aged from 19 to 75) from the Survey on Koreans' Happiness and Quality of Life 2019. The measure of materialism consists of 18 indicators developed by Richins & Dawson (1992). The measures of giving include two frequency variables of volunteering and donation. The satisfaction of social relationship was measured by 13 Likert-typed indicators. Control variables include age, gender, marital status, religion, household income, region, and homeownership. The Process Macro was used for the statistical analysis. We found that citizens with a higher level of materialism are less likely to donate and volunteer. In addition, we found that the relationship between materialism and giving behaviors was mediated by the satisfaction level of social relationship. These findings suggest that citizens with a high level of materialism have low levels of satisfaction in social relationship and accordingly they have negative views on giving. This study concludes with several implications on theory, practice, and policy.

**(89) Kimberly Zarecor and David J. Peters. Rural Smart Shrinkage and Perceptions of Quality of Life in the American Midwest**

Abstract: Rural communities in the American Midwest have experienced upheaval since the 1980s with shrinking populations, an exodus of younger people, job losses, and aging infrastructure. Evidence shows that these trends are unlikely to be reversed in most places. Despite this, high-cost and unproven economic growth strategies are still promoted as the most appropriate responses. This chapter presents findings from an interdisciplinary research project about quality of life (QoL) in rural Iowa that proposes changing the analytical paradigm in this context from growth to one that sees adaptation to population loss as a form of resiliency. Using qualitative and quantitative data, the research considers how some shrinking rural communities in Iowa have been better able to adapt than others. The research shows that negative trends in QoL perceptions in these towns were best mitigated by investing in community services and social capital, rather than in economic development. This process is described as rural smart shrinkage, a term borrowed from research on shrinking cities and applied here to rural communities for the first time. The framework shifts away from associating population loss with community decline and instead emphasizes intentional and low-cost strategies that may sustain shrinking rural communities into the future. The paper will include examples from small towns in Iowa where the research team has been collecting data since 2017.

**(90) Deniz Yucel. Changes in Work Conditions and Well-Being Before and During the Corona Crisis**

Abstract: Using data from 2983 individuals who participated in wave 11 of the German Family Panel (pairfam) data and its supplementary COVID-19 web survey, this study tests the effects of changes in work conditions (such as work hours and workplace) on mental health. In addition, this study tests whether these effects vary between men and women; as well as between those who have a preschool child living in the household or not. The results suggest comparing before and during the Corona crisis, an increase in work hours as well as having full or part-time home office for both male and female partners worsened their

mental health. On the other hand, a decrease in work hours for male partners only worsened their mental health, whereas this led to an improvement in mental health for female partners. Moreover, the results indicate that having full part-time home office during the Corona crisis worsened the mental health for those who have a preschool child living in the household, whereas there was no such effect for those who do not. Lastly, this study tests the joint moderating effects of gender and having a preschool child living in the household. The finding that those who have full or part-time home office experience worse mental health only emerged for women who have a preschool child living in the household. The finding that an increase in work hours worsened the mental health only emerged among men who have a preschool child living in the household. These results and their implications are further discussed in the paper.

### **(91) Gang Chen and Jan Abel Olsen. Relative Importance of Life Domains: Discrete Choice Experiments from Five Developed Countries**

Abstract: Introduction

Life satisfaction is a key component of subjective wellbeing and has gained particular attention in public policy. Many empirical studies have been conducted to understand the relative importance of different life domains to the overall or global life satisfaction based on the experience data. This study contributed to the literature by using a stated preference technique to reveal the relative importance of key life domains amongst the general public in five developed countries.

Methods

An online survey was developed and administrated to samples of the adult population in five countries (Australia, Canada, Norway, UK, USA) between April to June 2020. In each country, more than 800 respondents completed discrete choice experiments (DCE) in which hypothetical life conditions were described based on six life domains from the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI); the standard of living, health, relationships, safety, community connectedness, and future security. The DCE data were analysed considering the potential preference heterogeneity. The study received approved from the Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee (Project ID: 24071).

Results. Based on the mixed logit estimates, there was a consistent finding that health and standard of living were the two most important life domains except for Norway, in which relationships ranked the second and standard of living ranked the third. In the other four countries, relationship and safety were ranked either the third or fourth. For all countries, future security was the fifth and community connectedness was the least important life domains. Substantial preference heterogeneity was observed when studying each country using latent class analyses. In three countries, there was a clear pattern that among a smaller proportion of respondents (ranged from 15% in the UK, 19% in Canada to 45% in Norway) only up to three life domains were important in the DCEs. Respondents' characteristics associated with latent class memberships were explored.

Conclusion. This study provided a unique cross-country stated preference evidence of life domain importance among the general public in five developed countries. It revealed substantial preference heterogeneities which enabled a better understanding of what matters the most for the general public.

### **(92) Luca Negri, Claudia Carissoli, Mario Cocchi, Margherita Fossati, Gianluigi Reni and Antonella Delle Fave. Well-being and work related self-efficacy in persons diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder**

Abstract: Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by impairment in social interactions and communication. Despite the potential of work as an opportunity for well-being and social participation, limited evidence is available on perceived well-being and work self-efficacy among persons diagnosed with ASD.

Aims: This study was aimed at filling a gap in the literature, by investigating well-being and work self-efficacy in young adults diagnosed with high functioning ASD.

Methods: Forty-two persons with ASD diagnosis aged 18-35 ( $M=25.71$ ,  $SD=4.51$ ; 88.1% men; 54.8% employed) and 42 persons without clinical history were involved in the study. Groups were balanced for age, gender, education and employment status.

Participants completed the Eudaimonic and Hedonic Happiness Inventory (EHHI), exploring happiness, goals and meanings through qualitative and scaled items; PANAS and SWLS, investigating hedonic well-being; the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), evaluating internalizing and externalizing problems; and the Autoefficacia Occupazionale Percepita (AOP), assessing perceived self-efficacy across job typologies.

Results from scales were compared between groups through parametric and non-parametric tests, and qualitative answers through Fisher's exact test.

Results: Levels of positive affect, internalizing and externalizing problems were significantly higher among participants with ASD diagnosis. Group similarities instead emerged in definitions of happiness and meaningful things. As concerns perceived goals, a significantly higher number of participants with ASD diagnosis quoted interpersonal relationships, whereas work ranked first in both groups; work self-efficacy was however significantly lower across job typologies among persons diagnosed with ASD.

Conclusions: The present study contributes to the scanty literature on perceived well-being and work self-efficacy of persons with high functioning ASD diagnosis, overall and in comparison with a group without health limitations. Results provide suggestions for designing intervention programs targeting individual and contextual resources, in order to enhance work self-efficacy and social inclusion of these citizens.

#### **(94) David Kansakar. Inspecting The Role Of Positive Emotions, Adaptive Coping, And Psychological Resources To Explain The Strengthening Of Resilience After Stress Exposure**

Abstract: Aims: Though stress and adversity generally have a negative well-being impact, some recent studies have indicated the resilience promoting role of stressors. This study aims to delineate the mechanisms underlying strengthening of resilience after stress exposure. To do so, this study utilises the broaden and build theory of positive emotions and the transactional model of stress and coping. Methods: A cross-sectional online survey was utilised to test the hypothesised model. Data was collected from June to October 2019 in a Hong Kong university. A total of 506 university students filled out the survey, out of which 276 were valid responses. All participants took part without monetary reward and provided their consent prior to research participation. Results: Results generally supported (See Table 1) the overall theoretical model (See Fig. 1). Contrary to the hypothesis, stress was negatively related to resilience ( $r = -.61^{**}$ ). A linear regression analysis demonstrated that stress negatively predicted resilience ( $\beta = -.079^{***}$ ). A parallel mediation analysis of stress and resilience through positive emotions and adaptive coping showed a reduced direct effect of stress on positive emotions ( $\beta = -0.068^{***}$ ). Further, it was found that though stress negatively predicted positive emotions ( $\beta = -.43^{**}$ ), positive reappraisal alleviated the negative effect of stress on positive emotions ( $\beta = -.34$ ,  $p=.002$ ). Importantly, positive emotions is related to resilience via adaptive coping [ $\beta = 0.0113$ , standard error (SE) = 0.0036, 95% BCaCI (0.0049, 0.0192)] and also via two psychological resources, state general self-efficacy [ $\beta = 0.0110$ , standard error (SE) = 0.0033, 95% BCaCI (0.0046, 0.0179)] and state hope [ $\beta = 0.119$ , standard error (SE) = 0.0035, 95% BCaCI (0.0054, 0.0192)] but not state optimism [ $\beta = 0.0036$ , standard error (SE) = 0.0027, 95% BCaCI (-0.0008, 0.0168)]. Conclusion: Findings suggest that during stressful situations positive emotions is related to resilience via the broaden pathway through adaptive coping and via the build pathway through psychological resources state general self-efficacy and state hope. Findings suggest potential practical implications for loving kindness meditation intervention, that generates positive emotions, to build resilience in university students after stress exposure.

#### **(95) Iñaki Permanyer and Nicolai Suppa. Racing ahead or lagging behind? Territorial cohesion in human development around the globe.**

Abstract: This paper investigates whether global improvements in human development involve sub-national regions in a territorially cohesive way. For that purpose, we use a sub-national human development index for over 1765 regions within 162 countries over three decades, and propose measures for relative over- and under-performance. We observe that under- and over-development within countries tends to disappear over time around the world. In contrast, from a global perspective, we detect the presence of a non-negligible set of under-developing sub-national regions spanning across 20+ countries that, in the last two decades, have failed to catch-up with the world average human development.

**(96) Octavian Marian Vasile, Marja Aarsten, Iuliana Precupețu, Laura Tufă, Cosmina Pop, Diana Dumitrescu and Maria Rosa Radogna. Loneliness as mediator between exclusion from social relations and mental well-being for older adults**

Abstract: Scholars say that people with frequent contacts with family, friends or neighbors have high social integration. Loneliness, a negative subjective feeling about social relationships, is an effect of exclusion from social relations and correlates with mental well-being (Burholt et al. 2020). Data shows low levels of mental well-being for more than half of Romanian and at least a quarter of EU adults 50 years or older. World Health Organization considers mental well-being essential to well-being and as important as physical health. Using data for the year 2016 from European Quality of Life Survey, and multilevel structural equation models, we test the direct and indirect effects of exclusion from social relations and loneliness for mental well-being. We found evidence for both types of relationships while controlling for gender, employment status, material deprivation, and residence. The positive effect of having contacts by phone or internet is interesting if we think at the COVID-19 pandemic which imposes physical distancing as a prevention measurement. We discuss which is the proper measurement model for exclusion from social relations, reflective or formative, and measurement equivalence of the WHO-5 scale for mental well-being.

**(97) Péter Róbert and Borbála Szczuka. Subjective well-being of children aged 12-14: Does survey setting matter?**

Abstract: The paper investigates 12 satisfaction items among Hungarian children aged 12-14. Data come from two surveys: a home survey of F2F kind with an interviewer (N=531) and a school survey with self-administered paper-pen questionnaire (N=976). The 12 items are arranged into three groups: home-sensitive (family, housing, neighbourhood, things possessed); school-sensitive (school, classmates, friends, physical outlook); neutral (leisure time, health, life in general, future prospects). We assume that satisfaction is higher in the school survey data where children may give more conform responses in a more official environment, while answers reflect the truth better and are more reliable in the home survey data from a more informal environment.

Satisfaction items, the dependent variables are measured on a 0-10 point scale. The key predictor is the location: school=1, home=0. Ordered logit regression analysis is performed as we consider children's satisfaction score as a kind of estimate which indicates rather a latent than an observed attitude. Though the scale has an ordering, the distance between the strict scores is not identical but can vary. The analysis focuses on the effect of survey settings on satisfaction and 12 models are fitted to the data. The models are controlled for gender, age, place of residence, size of household, one-parent family, subjective evaluation of financial situation in the family, school performance of the child.

Preliminary findings reveal that (1) satisfaction is significantly higher for 6 out of 12 items in the school survey data; although (2) children in the school survey tend to be more satisfied with the four home-sensitive items + life in general and future prospects but not the school-sensitive items. (3) Satisfaction with three school-sensitive items: school, classmates, physical outlook is significantly higher in the home survey data. Finally, (4) survey setting difference is insignificant for 3 items: friends, leisure time, health.

While, the assumption on stronger conformity in the school survey is partially verified in this way, the results are dubious as children report higher satisfaction with the school-sensitive items in the home survey. Thus, the response mechanisms behind the two different survey settings require further investigation.

### **(99) Olga Popova and Vladimir Otrachshenko. Religion and happiness**

Abstract: The flourishing literature in economics, sociology, and religious studies finds that religious individuals are happier than the nonreligious. This chapter summarizes the most influential literature on this topic, focusing on theoretical foundations, empirical applications, and challenges in analyzing the religion-happiness relationship. Based on previous economic literature, several theories explaining why individuals engage in religious activities are outlined, including the theory of time allocation to religious and secular (market) activities, rational choice theory, and the club goods theory. The chapter also discusses how these theories explain why religiosity helps to promote happiness. The review of empirical studies focuses on the insurance effect of religion and summarizes the studies of happiness and religion at the individual- and country-levels. Another dimension underscored in the chapter is the geography of religious beliefs and the studies of happiness and religion in different world regions. Finally, the major challenges in studying the religion-happiness relationship are highlighted and several avenues for future academic and policy-oriented research on the topic are outlined. The chapter underscores that studying the religion-happiness relationship and understanding the channels behind it is an important milestone in pursuing happiness, well-governed institutions, and more generally, sustainable development.

### **(100) Jan Delhey and Stephanie Hess. Everybody Hurt? Psychological Well-Being During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Germany, UK and Sweden**

Abstract: A variety of national studies provide evidence that peoples' psychological well-being (PWB) has deteriorated during the covid-19 pandemic. However, there are few studies that compare the impact of the pandemic on PWB in different countries. Our contribution examines Germany, Sweden and UK, three countries which have been hit differently by the pandemic and which choose diverging policies to combat the spread of the coronavirus. Our main goals are to compare the levels of PWB in these countries and to identify social groups who are especially vulnerable to mental health problems during the pandemic.

We use data from the Values in Crisis (VIC) Project which collected nationally representative data for Germany, Sweden and UK in April/May 2020 (W1) and again in February/March 2021 (W2). Additionally, we derive data from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) 2016 to use as a pre-Corona benchmark. The measure used to determine PWB captures feelings of loneliness, tension and depression. Performing multiple regression analyses, we compare the self-rated PWB of people from different socio-economic groups to explore the social structural factors contributing to low well-being.

In W1 of our VIC data, levels of PWB have been lowest in UK, followed by Germany and Sweden, which is in line with the magnitude of covid-19 incidences and death rates during Spring 2020. In all three countries, being young, female and not having a partner or children severely harmed peoples' PWB; low socio-economic status is an additional risk factor. In all three countries, this "social structuration" of (low) PWB is more pronounced during the pandemic (VIC W1) than pre-pandemic (EQLS). Once W2 of the VIC data is available, we additionally explore differences in PWB between both VIC waves to capture the trajectories of PWB during the course of the pandemic.

Our analyses corroborate the decline of PWB during the pandemic, especially in UK which was hit hardest. In contrast, the social groups who are most vulnerable for low PWB are very similar across the countries studied. Rather independent of death rates and the "Corona strategy" chosen, within societies the coronavirus widened the unequal chances of attaining high PWB.

### **(101) Natalia Kopylova and Talita Greyling. The construction of a Quality of life index for older adults in South Africa**

Abstract: This study constructs a multi-dimensional Quality of Life (QoL) Index to measure the wellbeing of older adults (60 years and older) in South Africa. This is the first of its kind, focusing on QoL from a developmental perspective. Old age is normal and inevitable, with unique dimensions contributing to the

wellbeing of older adults. The main objective is to construct a QoL measure for older adults and then empirically test the wellbeing of a specific group of older adults (by race and age groups) over time.

We construct a multi-dimensional composite index including the dimensions “housing”, “economic status”, “education”, “safety”, “mental health”, “physical health”, “social connections”. To weight the index, we adapt the method of Nicoletti et al. (2000), which uses Principal Component Analysis to consider both ordinal and nominal data structures and therefore incorporates Categorical Principal Component Analysis. To empirically test the methodology, we employ a representative micro panel dataset, namely the National Income Dynamics Survey spanning over the period 2008 - 2017.

The dimensions “housing”, “safety” and “mental health” explained the most variance in the index. The QoL of older adults increased as they aged because many of the dimensions improved over time (only “safety” and “economic status” showed a decrease). Whites have the highest QoL followed by Coloureds and Africans. However, only the QoL of Africans increased over time and decreased for other race groups. Africans are catching up with other race groups which is in line with the policy measures implemented in 2005 by the South African government for the redistribution of assets and resolving the economic disparities among disadvantaged race groups. Although the QoL increased for all age categories, the increase in the younger age group (60 - 70 in 2009) was much higher than the increase in older age groups over time (70 - 80 in 2009).

This study highlights the dimensions most important to improving the wellbeing of older adults and emphasises the most vulnerable groups of older adults. If a policy were to focus on these groups and dimensions, it can make a difference to the overall wellbeing of an ageing community

### **(103) Özge Gökdemir and Songul Gul. Remittances and Life Satisfaction of Immigrants living in Istanbul**

Abstract: This study investigates how remittances effect the life satisfaction levels of migrants living in Istanbul. Since Turkey has become one of the world’s most prominent country of destination for regular and irregular migration, a particular attention has drawn to the life satisfaction levels of immigrants. As is known, migrant workers’ remittances are the savings of workers and families that will be spent for food, clothing and other expenditures, and also important source of external funding for many developing and undeveloped countries.

In order to collect data, a survey has been applied to 1006 immigrants from 89 different countries. Our findings reveal that remittances have a significant positive effect on the life satisfaction of immigrants. Surprisingly we haven’t found a significant effect of income on the life satisfaction levels of immigrants. On the other hand other factors such as the reason behind migration, spouse of children left behind, have significant effects on life satisfaction of immigrants.

### **(104) Yassine Moustanjidi, Astrid Ley, Kurt Ackermann, Silvia Beretta, Sigrid Busch, Jan Dieterle, Manal M.F. El-Shahat, Jilan Hosni, Franziska Laue and Veronika Stützel. Reclaiming public land for a better quality of life – Cape Town’s social farming projects**

Abstract: In the context of a search for what is depicting quality of life in cities – both in academia as well as in the global agenda policy discourse (SDGs – Goal 11) – there is a greater recognition for the need to understand dimensions that contribute to well-being and quality of life in cities beyond economic and growth indicators. Ultimately, a more comprehensive understanding is meant to contribute to sustainability as a strengthening of quality of life. This approach focuses on lifestyle, behavior and space appropriation as possible expression of sufficiency and less on material economic prosperity and is therefore less demanding on the environment, especially in urban development.

Part of this search for a more comprehensive understanding includes the role of public space for city dwellers. Here, in the realm of urban studies there is on the one hand a tradition of more spatial-centred research of analyzing morphological characteristics of public space. On the other hand, behavior studies

are more social-centred limited to social and anthropological perspectives. By combining both perspectives, the aim is to identify key characteristics that could ultimately influence planning and policy-making. It will thereby bring together a socio-spatial analysis as well as an interdisciplinary perspective from urban planning and landscape ecology.

The paper seeks to unravel the role of urban agriculture to activate public space and public life (social cohesion) in the context of the Global South – its potentials and limitations for urban development. In order to do so it will discuss different examples in Cape Town, South Africa. The City and various civil society organisations are concerned about the continuous social polarization and fragmentation as well as the need to foster more climate and environmental sensitive approaches in order to address the unsustainable sprawl characteristic for many cities in the Global South. Here, urban agriculture on public land is seen to play a catalytic role.

**(105) Maria do Carmo Botelho, Nuno Nunes, Rosário Mauritti, Luís Cabrita, Daniela Craveiro and Sara Franco da Silva. Inequalities and well-being in Europe through the OECD Better Life Initiative**

Abstract: Inequalities are growing (Milanovic, 2016; Alvaredo et al., 2018, Piketty, 2020), and their consequences are visible in the economic (Piketty, 2014; Stiglitz, 2015), social (Costa et al., 2018; Dorling, 2019), cultural (Lamont et al., 2014), political (Sandel, 2020; Therborn, 2020) and environmental (Chancel, 2020) structures of contemporary societies. Recent studies emphasize that inequality constrains well-being (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2009 and 2018; Mauritti et al., 2016; Botelho et al., 2018; Stiglitz et al, 2019), and for that discussion this paper has two interlinked objectives: first, it aims to present knowledge about the multidimensional, intersective, cumulative and systemic relations between inequalities and well-being (Tilly, 1998; Therborn, 2013; Atkinson, 2015), under the framework of OECD Better Life Initiative; and second, by proposing a system of monitoring indicators that enables a between-country analysis and for Europe to compare with other world-regions and countries (Therborn, 2011; Eurostat, 2017; OECD, 2020).

The OECD Better Life Initiative which has played a key role in advancing the “Beyond GDP” agenda (Sen, 2009; Philipsen, 2015; Hoekstra, 2019), clarifies that relying on growth alone is not an adequate solution to address the key global development challenges identified in the United Nations 2030 Agenda (Sachs et al., 2019; Karlsson and Silander, 2020). The concern for inequality and well-being benefits by having a concrete European focus, transnationally, inside and between countries, a multi-scaling analysis already embraced by European Union institutions and international organizations. We propose a multidimensional system of place-based indicators (country, NUTS 2) in close convergence with Eurostat and OECD indicators, based on micro-data from European Social Survey (ESS) and Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), that were analysed by multivariate statistical methods, namely factorial analysis, multilevel regression analysis and multiple correspondence analysis. The analysis developed confirms the existence of multidimensional intersections between social inequalities and specific dimensions of well-being, that varies between the different countries and regions of Europe. These results are a contribute to enhance a European well-being agenda, that would allow overcoming strict visions of European integration, convergence and social cohesion, objectives that in the current global pandemic crisis are even more challenging for Europe.

**(106) Rosário Mauritti, Nuno Nunes, Maria do Carmo Botelho, Sara Franco da Silva, Daniela Craveiro and Luís Cabrita. Place-based inequalities and well-being: Portuguese case studies**

Abstract: Inequality and well-being are central concerns in today’s world. Advanced theories of inequality emphasize that social inequalities are multidimensional, very often intersect with each other and are systemic and cumulative (Bourdieu, 1979; Tilly, 1998; Therborn, 2013; Atkinson, 2015; Lamont, 2019; Piketty, 2020). Recent studies show that inequality constrains well-being (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2018; Stiglitz et al, 2019; OECD, 2020), however, the findings are mostly supported by analysis between countries, that do not take into consideration inequalities within countries and their specific place-based scope (Mauritti et al., 2016

and 2019). The global pandemic crisis, the most significant event since World War II with profound human, social and economic repercussions, has challenged the centrality of the problems of inequality and well-being in the contemporary world (Eurofound, 2020). We can ask in what ways has the pandemic crisis exacerbated inequalities and reduced the well-being of people.

This study aimed to understand the relations between inequalities and well-being, under the frameworks of OECD Better Life Initiative in different municipalities and regions of Portugal and to propose a comparable system of indicators that allows the discussion of public policies for achieving well-being of different populations at local levels. Five case studies (municipalities) were selected, each one representing different configurations of inequalities in Portugal. A set of mixed-methods, namely local statistics, documentary analysis, interviews and focus groups to stakeholders and residents, were developed in order to understand well-being patterns of populations living in places characterized by different inequalities features. Also, the territorial differences studied, in terms of inequality and well-being, made it possible to have an accurate view of the consequences suffered by these populations during the Covid-19 period.

The operationalization of the OECD well-being model applied to these territories during the pandemic has revealed a great potential for knowledge about the multiple institutions and spheres of daily life relevant for health, human development and the social protection of citizens (Adler and Fleurbaey, 2016; Razavi et al., 2020). Through this analysis it was possible to reveal specific place-based problems, in terms of well-being and inequalities, to which public policies should be able to respond.

#### **(107) Ειρήνη Leriou. Understanding and Measuring Child Well-Being in the Region of Attica, Greece: Rounds 2-5**

**Abstract:** In the current announcement are presented the results of the second, third, fourth and fifth round of the quantitative research on children's well-being over time in the Attica region (Greece) and are proposed economic and social policies for maximizing the children's quality of life. More specifically, during the last years, the previous economic crisis in Greece has had negative effects on the society as a whole. Nowhere are these effects more evident than in the rapid increase of child poverty in the same time period. This study focuses on the various factors in children's well-being and, by negative inference, on child poverty as reflected in the region of Attica by age group. In this way, it defines conceptually and operationally each of the aforementioned factors. Taking this into account, the presentation briefly discusses outputs of an empirical quantitative research on child poverty in the region of Attica on the basis of a new proposed methodological framework, in order to develop an evidence-based understanding of the multidimensional characteristics, extent and geographic distribution of the aggravation of children's quality of life in the region of Attica (Greece). Moreover, rounds 3-5, of the quantitative research coincide with the outbreak of the pandemic of Covid-19. From this point of view, it is presented how the current health crisis of Covid-19 has affected children's well-being in the Attica.

**Keywords:** Children's Well-being · Indicators · Welfare Economics · Public policy · Economic policy · Quality of Life · COVID-19 · Social Protection · Economic Development

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#### **(108) Sabina Alkire, Ricardo Nogales, Natalie Quinn and Nicolai Suppa. Global multidimensional poverty and COVID-19: A decade of progress at risk?**

**Abstract:** According to the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), an internationally comparable measure, poverty in developing countries has fallen substantially over the last 15 years. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated economic contraction are negatively impacting multiple dimensions of poverty and jeopardising this progress. This paper uses quantitative assessments of increases in food insecurity and out of school children made by UN agencies to inform microsimulations of potential impacts of the pandemic under six alternative scenarios. These simulations use the nationally representative datasets



underlying the 2020 update of the global MPI. Because these datasets were collected between one and 12 years pre-pandemic, we develop models to translate the simulated impacts to 2020 while accounting for underlying poverty reduction trends and country-specific factors. Aggregating results across 70 countries that account for 89% of the global poor according to the 2020 global MPI, we find that the potential setback to multidimensional poverty reduction is between 3.6 and 9.9 years under the alternative scenarios.

**(109) Masayuki Kanai. Heterogeneous Effect of Religious Groups on Wellbeing in Different Cultural Contexts**

Abstract: A volume of empirical evidence on a positive relationship between religiosity and wellbeing has been accumulated around the world. Research addressing possible mediating mechanisms between religiosity and wellbeing has also advanced in recent years, focusing especially on personal/psychological factors such as positive affection. However, comparative analyses on social/institutional factors such as material/psychological support from religious groups/organizations has not fully developed so far. Thus, this paper investigates possible mediating effects of religious groups using cross-national survey data in Asia where cultural contexts of religion are quite diverse.

Data from “Social Well-Being Survey in Asia (SoWSA)” were analyzed. The survey was conducted in 2015-17 in seven Asian countries: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The populations are nationwide except for Indonesia. Survey mode was in-person interview to stratified random samples in Southeast Asia and web survey to quota samples in East Asia. Regressions of wellbeing measured by subjective happiness to religious practice and confidence in religious groups for personal and collective risks controlling for demographic and socio-economic factors were conducted for each country. Analytical sample sizes ranged from 1,200 to 2,000.

The results suggest the mediating effect of religious groups in Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, and Indonesia. However, the effect of religious practice remains in all the above countries. This means the effect of religious groups partially explains the relation between religiosity and wellbeing in some societies but does not exhaustively address the mechanism. Possible cultural/institutional interpretations partly from semi-structured interview data are discussed on site.

**(110) Hyeonjung Kim. The influence of job quality on young employees' happiness: the mediating effect of potential for development**

Abstract: Happiness studies have shown that job is closely related with happiness at the individual and the national levels; for example, the effects of employment rates and income have been frequently examined. Compared with these economic indicators, quality aspects of job (work) have been less highlighted. Thus, this study attempts to examine the relationship between job quality and happiness, particularly of young employees in Korea who tend to value quality of life, in contrast to their parents who are famous for hardworking.

For analysis, this study uses the three year survey data of the (10th-12th) Korea Education & Employment Panel (KEEP) conducted by the Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (KRIVET). This study tries to construct the concept of job quality with seven dimensions: workplace location (city or suburbs), job type (full-time, temporary, daily), social insurance, working hours, income, fringe benefit, labor union. Happiness, a dependent variable, is measured with the answer for the question, "how much are you happy?". Moreover, this study has an interest in exploring how job quality affects their happiness; so the mediating effect of potential for development is going to be examined because survey results have recently reported young workers' high passion for self-development.

The empirical findings shall contribute to understanding the effects of job quality on the happiness of young employees, of whom turnover rates have increased despite a current job shortage. By investigating the mediating effect of potential for development, this study shall provide implication for motivating young employees from the eudaimonic approach of happiness.

**(111) Hyeonjoung Kim. Government Competitiveness and Happiness in Developing Countries: Using the fsQCA approach**

Abstract: The government in developing countries is relatively larger than in developed countries. This is because both economic and social development in developing countries are extensively driven by government plans. In this regard, it is important to comprehensively understand government activities and performance. Unlike concepts focusing on market-like values or indicators related to economic growth, the concept of government competitiveness based on a multi-dimensional approach to government activities has advantages. Specifically, government competitiveness consists of 9 pillars: economy, education, environment, governance, health & welfare, ICT, infrastructure, safety, and agriculture & food. Among these domains, this paper will select 3 areas by discussing three different perspectives on national development.

The developmental model assumes that economic growth leads to increased investment and spending by the high-income group, and then benefits will be automatically redistributed to the lower-income group as the pie becomes larger. That is, there would be a trickle-down effect. This model emphasizes effectiveness. On the contrary, the welfare model pays attention to the distorted filtering-down effect: economic growth not only gives more benefits to the higher-income group but also exacerbates the quality of life for other groups in a society. The governance model compromises two different perspectives aforementioned. To achieve the balance between effectiveness and equity, this model concentrates on the governance effect, considering which mechanism of policy implementation a government has. All things considered, these perspectives suggest that three main drivers of national development are economic, welfare, and governance. Hence, these three domains of government competitiveness will be chosen in this paper.

This paper will use Government Competitiveness Index which is annually produced by Government Competitiveness Center at Seoul National University. And the other data source is Happiness Index included in the World Happiness Report. To examine the model of the study, Fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) approach will be adopted to analyze the complexity of causal relations. This approach is suitable because this paper focuses on identifying diverse possible paths to happiness rather than investigating determinants of happiness. Furthermore, this paper will suggest the necessary and sufficient conditions of government activities to reach higher happiness.

**(112) Moosung Cho. A Holistic Health Approach to Strategies to Develop Healthy City and Its Project through Critical Review of WHOQOL : Korean Case of Innovation City Naepo**

Abstract: Background: Healthy city is a city that is continually creating and improving physical and social environments and expanding community resources that enable people to mutually support each other in performing all functions of life and in developing to maximum potentials (Hancock & Duhl, 1988). Healthy city is defined as city that is striving for holistic health of citizens (Cho, 2015). WHOQOL is an instrument for measuring quality of life based on the concept of health by WHO (Skevington et al., 1997; Casamali et al., 2019). WHOQOL has physical, psychological, social, environmental domain which means holistic health to measure quality of life (WHO, 1996). Health is defined as a complete state of physical, mental, social wellbeing and not merely absence of disease or infirmity. Health is multidimensional wellbeing between minimum and maximum. WHOQOL needs to complement objective indicator with subjective indicator of it ( Felce, 1997; Haas, 1999; Hagerty et al, 2001 ). The concept of healthy city can be defined by holistic health. Characteristics and indicators of healthy cities can be categorized by dimension of physical, mental, social, environmental health. Therefore the projects of healthy city can be also classified by holistic health perspective. Naepo is designated as Innovation city including Healthy city building as settlement conditions. Naepo is built by 2020 or so on the border between Honseong County and Yesan in Chugnam Province. Chungnam government is performing 22 projects with governments of above two Counties to build a better Healthy City Naepo.

Methods: Literature review about Health City and analysis of Report on Basic Plan to Build a Better Healthy City Naepo and Conference data for 22 projects to build Healthy city.

Results: 22 projects for health city Napo including Sports Center, Arts Center. Naepo Healthy City Forum, and Climate and Atmosphere Center are categorized by physical health, mental health, social health, environmental health. Holistic health concept is identified as useful concept to understand healthy city.

Discussion: Strategies to build a better healthy city include strategy to understand, diagnosis of healthy city by subjective and objective indicator, and strategy for performance through project. Holistic health approach is useful for these strategies.

**(113) Kanu Priya Mohan and Pranav Kalra. Applied Behavioral Science Interventions to enhance Psycho-Social Well-being of the Youth during the Covid-19: Examining Future Directions**

Abstract: Background and purpose: This research aimed to showcase the development, application, and critical analysis of behavioral science interventions to enhance psycho-social wellbeing of the youth affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. An integration of key concepts from positive psychology, positive mental health and psychological wellbeing provided the theoretical underpinnings of this research.

Method: In this applied phase of a larger research project, significant results from the previous mixed methods research were applied to develop interventions aimed at enhancing adaptive coping and resilience among the target group of individuals aged 20-35 years. Participation was voluntary and the interventions were provided using online platforms. Individual sessions based on coaching framework were offered over a course of 1-2 months. The research design included qualitative feedback from participants taken post interventions.

Results: Emerging results were analyzed to, i) understand the impact of the pandemic on psycho-social wellbeing; ii) develop guidelines of best practices for interventions focused on enhancing adaptive coping and resilience among youth in similar contexts; and iii) to assess the impacts of these interventions on wellbeing.

Implications: Implications of these findings are discussed for further research and practical interventions for the target group, and the practitioners supporting youth. These results could be meaningful in rethinking paradigms to support the psychological wellbeing of the youth dealing with challenges both during and post pandemic.

**(114) Christine Belle Torres and Iremae Labucay. Quality of Life and Well-Being of OFW Families in the Past Two Decades and During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Abstract: Philippines is one of the countries with the biggest diasporas globally. Per the International Labour Organization, there are about 10 million Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) globally (one of 10 Filipinos are OFWs). Having a better quality of life is often cited as the biggest factor that pushes OFWs to leave the country and seek better opportunities abroad. In 2019, OFW remittances hit a record high of US\$33.5 billion just before the pandemic hit (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, 2020). OFWs are thus acknowledged by the Philippine government for their contribution to the economy, lauding them as “modern-day heroes”.

Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the global economic activities. OFWs are one of the most affected in terms of job loss, decrease in remittances, and being exposed to and contracting Covid-19 virus, among other risks. In 2020, more than 550,000 OFWs were displaced by the pandemic and more than 300,000 OFWs have returned home (Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Labor and Employment, 2020). Consequently, OFW remittances dropped by 19.2% in May 2020, two months after the onset of pandemic.

This paper will look into the quality of life (QOL) and subjective well-being of adult Filipinos from households with OFWs before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. It will compare QOL and well-being of adult Filipinos from OFW and non-OFW families, using data from the quarterly face-to-face surveys of Social Weather Stations (SWS) from 2001 to 2020 and from the July 2020 National Mobile Phone Survey.

QOL will be measured using the following indicators: one's perceived quality of life and personal optimism and pessimism. It will also look at life satisfaction, hunger, and poverty as well-being indicators.

Initial findings show that 7% (estimated 1.7 million) are OFW families in the last quarter of 2020, lower than 13% in July 2020. Gainers among OFW families or those who say their quality of life is better than before declined from 49% in Q4 of 2019 to 14% in Q4 of 2020. In July 2020, 36% among OFW families say their OFW family member/s send or give money often, down from 66% in December 2019.

**(115) Tomasz Strózik and Dagmar Kutsar. Can we combine good learning outcomes with high school life satisfaction? A comparative study with schoolchildren in Estonia, Finland and Poland.**

Abstract: During the compulsory years of schooling, children actually spend most of their days in school or participate in school-related activities. School not only prepares the children academically but also affects many aspects of their development (e.g. social skills or self-perception). Therefore not only school achievements, but also peer-child or teacher-child relationships should be considered as key aspects of children's school lives and play a crucial role in understanding children's well-being.

The paper will present the comparative findings of the school children's subjective well-being of Estonia, Finland and Poland; three the highest placed European countries in the newest Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2018 rankings.

The analysis will use data gathered from 3 000 children aged 12 years old as part of Wave 3 of the international Children's Worlds survey. This is a self-completion questionnaire-based survey of representative samples of children in mainstream schools.

A particular attention in the paper will be paid to the children's evaluation of school life in three different education systems. The study will embrace several aspects of children's school lives (e.g. relations with peers and teachers, school marks, bullying and school related activities) and their impact on children's satisfaction of life measured with use of various psychometric scales.

**(116) Hazel Hyeseung Kang, Yongmi Kim and Youjin Hahn. Effects of Fine Dust on Subjective Well-being of Adolescents: Evidence from South Korea**

Abstract: We investigate the effect of exposure to fine dust (PM10) on subjective well-being of middle and high school students in South Korea. We control for individual fixed effects to rule out issues with residential sorting and unobserved time-invariant differences across individuals. Our findings suggest that the level of PM10 negatively affects the self-reported subjective well-being level of adolescents, with the effect being more concentrated among students with lower parental education. We also find a strong nonlinear effect, indicating that the negative effect of fine dust becomes weaker with the higher level of concentration.

**(119) Jorge Guardiola. Mahatma Gandhi's Sarvodaya (welfare for all) as a way to end violence and achieve happy, sustainable societies**

Abstract: In this discussion paper, I build on Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya (welfare for all) to propose an ethical understanding of happiness that leads to the satisfaction of the needs of all humans (present and future generations). To that end, I argue that suffering and violence is prevalent in the world, and that most people have adapted to it, reflecting what Hannah Arendt referred to as "the banality of evil". To prevent suffering, we must develop the idea of "good" happiness. I understand "good" happiness to be directly linked to Sarvodaya, as it entails a person acting to enhance his/her own happiness and simultaneously that of others. I propose a set of guidelines regarding what is needed to embark on the path towards Sarvodaya: 1) A better understanding by human beings about their role in the environment, that is, to see themselves as belonging to the land rather than the land belonging to them; 2) Scientific learning from other cultural paradigms that view human beings in this way, such as Buen Vivir, Buddhism or Ubuntu; 3) Changes to State investments, such as decreasing military expenditure and increasing social,

health, education and environmental protection expenditure; 4) Satisfaction of human needs rather than material desires, which requires a paradigm shift away from planned and perceived obsolescence.

**(120) Yilin Ning, Peh Joo Ho, Nathalie Støer, Ke Keat Lim, Hwee-Lin Wee, Mikael Hartman, Marie Reilly and Chuen Seng Tan. Treating ordinal outcomes as continuous quantities: when, why and how.**

Abstract: Ordinal variables, such as quality of life scores and patient-reported outcomes, are common in studies of population health and patient care. Analysing such outcomes often utilizes the linear regression model to estimate the effect of an exposure or intervention of interest. The magnitude of the effect is quantified by the difference in mean ordinal scores of the two (or more) groups being compared, and this quantity is useful for the assessment of clinical significance. However, this approach may be inappropriate as it assumes the ordinal outcome is a proxy for the continuous scale but does not assess this assumption.

The cumulative link model, which is an appropriate model for assessing the effect of an exposure on an ordinal outcome, is less well known and not widely used. Here we propose a new procedure using this model to assess the proxy assumption and to estimate the difference in mean ordinal scores when appropriate. As an illustration, the procedure is applied to five subscales of fatigue measured using the Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory to investigate the effect of time since diagnosis on fatigue among breast cancer survivors in Singapore.

A statistically significant improvement over time since cancer diagnosis was found in the General Fatigue and Mental Fatigue scores, but only General Fatigue satisfied the proxy assumption. As such, we can only draw conclusions on the magnitude of change in General Fatigue score, which is expected to be 1-unit for every 6.5 additional years since diagnosis and clinical significance (i.e., a 2-unit difference) achieved at the 13-th year.

The procedure offers a seamless way to assess both statistical and clinical significance of an effect on ordinal outcomes when the proxy assumption is appropriate. Where the assumption is not appropriate, only the statistical significance should be reported.

**(122) Oliver Nahkur. Mission impossible? Attempting to construct global, cross-country comparable, regular and child driven International Child Vulnerability-Resilience Index**

Abstract: Childhood has been associated with vulnerability for centuries. Child vulnerability has been considered more of a problem of Global South. However, Global North is also increasingly taken this issue into their agenda. E.g., in 2017, England started to do their annual childhood vulnerability reports, attempting to measure the number of vulnerable children in England. Indeed, prevention and early intervention to child vulnerability entails the need to assess the likelihood of future ‘suffering’. Recently, composite child indicators based on objective/statistical data have been constructed. For example, a global objective indicator - the Child Vulnerability Index – have been constructed as a measure of how likely it is for children to be at risk in a particular country. However, children should not be seen as an ‘object of concern’. Children’s own views and perspectives on their life should be taken seriously when trying to measure their vulnerability. This need is even more explicit because of the existing evidence of the disconnect between children’s own assessment of their “vulnerable” situation and that of professionals. Moreover, such an approach is aligned with the ideas of new sociology of childhood and child indicators movement and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 12. To the author’s knowledge there is no global, cross-nationally comparable and regular subjective vulnerability measure based on children’s data. International Survey for Child Well-being (ISCWeB) as children-based, robust, regular and not a “WEIRD” (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic societies -based) dataset offers good basis to form such a truly global measure. For example, third wave of the survey included 35 countries with such diverse contexts as Namibia, Nepal and Norway. In the process of development of the measure, the author also took into account the focus change solely on risk and its avoidance to building resilience to overcome

child vulnerability or to improve the well-being of vulnerable children. The aim of the paper is to present conceptual framework of the new global, cross-nationally comparable and regular subjective vulnerability measure - International Child Resilience-Vulnerability Index (ICRVI) - and its' operationalization based on ISCWeB 3rd wave 12-year-old children database.

**(123) Fernel Ted Paguinto and Chrstine Belle Torres. Causes and Impact of Social Isolation on Well-Being of Adults: A Cross-Country Analysis**

Abstract: Studies in health and social sciences have shown that social isolation could lead to depression, loneliness, and other mental and physical health risks. Social isolation is often associated with lack of social networks or connections (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020). Menec et al., (2020), for instance, defined social isolation as the lack in or weakness of social interactions, contacts, and relationships that are formed within the social networks of an individual. Existing evidences link social isolation to poor health and mortality risks. In Japan, less frequent contact with close ties was attributed to about 18,000 premature deaths, in contrast with about 1,800 in England. In addition, negative health impacts of social isolation were higher among the older Japanese compared to the older British (Saito, et al., 2020).

This paper will look into the possible causes and impact of social isolation on well-being of adults through a cross-country level of analysis. It will utilize data from the Social Networks and Social Resources module of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) which was implemented in 30 countries worldwide in 2017. Social isolation will be measured using these three indicators: feelings of being isolated from other people, lack of companionship, and being left out. First, the paper will examine the possible link of frequency of contact with families and friends and dependency on others to social isolation. Second, socio-demographic backgrounds (e.g., sex, age, class, education) will also be used in the analysis to determine variation in trends and level of social isolation. Lastly, the impact and indicators of social isolation on well-being will be measured based on the feelings of unhappiness and depression, and feeling of being pressured in life.

**(124) Martin Binder and Ann-Kathrin Blankenberg. Self-employment and Subjective Well-Being**

Abstract: Self-employment contributes to employment growth and innovativeness and many individuals want to become self-employed due to the autonomy and flexibility it brings. Using “subjective well-being” as a broad summary measure that evaluates an individual’s experience of being self-employed, the chapter discusses evidence and explanations why self-employment is positively associated with job satisfaction, even though the self-employed often earn less than their employed peers, work longer hours and experience more stress and higher job demands. Despite being more satisfied with their jobs, the self-employed not necessarily enjoy higher overall life satisfaction, which is due to heterogeneity of types of self-employment, as well as motivational factors, work characteristics and institutional setups across countries.

**(125) Fernel Ted Paguinto. Levels of Social Trust and Political Participation in Southeast Asia: A Cross-national analysis Using the Asian Barometer Surveys**

Abstract: Trust reduces complexity for individuals while providing them with a sense of security by allowing them to take for granted most of the relationships upon which they depend (Warren, 1999). Individuals trust due to a set of expectations and they are expected to act on accordingly to achieve a sense of security. These not only contribute to well-being in itself, but also enable individuals to expand their horizons of action (Warren, 1999). Social trust, therefore, could be a prerequisite for any form of participation to occur as it lays the foundation to an action or a predictor for political participation of individuals. Political participation is a fundamental factor to build a better society, as it attempts to influence government policies administration, and politics through voluntary and forced participation.

Using data from the Asian Barometer Surveys, this paper will analyze the possible relationship between social trust and political participation at a country-level analysis in Southeast Asia. The paper will first examine the levels of social trust in eight (8) countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Three types of social trust will be examined: general trust

("Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?"), interpersonal trust (trust variable towards people such as relatives, neighbors, other people, and strangers), and institutional trust (representative variable for trust in institution, organizations, and government). These types of trust variable and measurements are adapted from Suh & Yee (2013). The paper will then analyze political participation specifically on 1) online expression, 2) expressing one's opinion toward governments or media, 3) participating in activities such as demonstrations, political campaigns, and 4) voting. Finally, the paper will determine if there is a relationship, and the extent of relationship between social trust and political participation, and if there are variations across socio-demographic groups and across the five waves of the Asian Barometer Surveys.

### **(127) Nurul Hafeezah Sahak and Irwan Sukma Sukarman. Good or Bad: Restricted Movement Order during COVID-19 Outbreak on Quality of Life?**

**Abstract:** Introduction: Prior to the declaration of COVID-19 as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), Malaysians had been ordered by the Prime Minister to follow restricted movement order (RMO) to contain the spread of the disease from March until June 2020. Remote work during this period of time may create potential psychological stressors as workers have to juggle between work life, personal life and distractions at home. These situations could cause burnout and lead to poor quality of life (QoL). On the other hand, slow pace of life during RMO could also bring positive impact on family bonding and social support, as they have more quality time to spend with family members. The main objective of this study was to explore the hypothesis of whether QOL was positively or negatively impacted during and after RMO.

**Method:** This was a cross-sectional study with twice data collection during study period among academicians in a University College located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Consented participants received questionnaires via University email. Each set of questionnaires consisted of three sections which were to determine sociodemographic and employment data (Part I), quality of life level (Part II) and coping strategies used for work-from-home during RMO (Part III). WHOQOL-BREF was used to measure participants' quality of life level in physical health, psychological health, social relationships and environmental health domain. The first data collection was conducted in May 2020 during RMO and second data collection was held in October 2020 after RMO ended.

**Results:** A total of 94 participants participated in this study. Quality of life level was better during RMO for all the four domains in WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire. Majority (48.8%) of the participants reported to have "good" quality of life during RMO. There was significant difference in physical health domain during RMO and after RMO ended ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was medium, positive correlation between age and psychological domain ( $p < 0.05$ ). Similarly, there was also medium, positive correlation between length of employment and psychological domain ( $p < 0.05$ ). Length of employment reported medium, positive correlation with environmental domain ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** RMO brought positive vibe on the level of QOL among academicians.

### **(128) Christian Michael Entoma. Factors Affecting Frequency and Magnitude of Stress Among Filipinos: Findings from the SWS National Surveys**

**Abstract:** Subjective well-being and self-assessed suffering are part of the socially-relevant research agenda of Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit social research organization in the Philippines. Stress, in particular, has been measured two ways in its national probability-based surveys: 1) Frequency of experiencing stress in daily life and 2) Magnitude of stress caused by the COVID-19 crisis.

Frequency of experiencing stress in daily life had been measured in the omnibus nationwide face-to-face SWS surveys of adult Filipinos aged 18 years old and above in March 2017 and December 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic. Data for these surveys were gathered using pen-and-paper personal interviews (PAPI). On the other hand, magnitude of stress caused by the COVID-19 crisis had been measured in the three mobile phone surveys of 2020: among working-age Filipinos aged 15 years old and above in May, and

adults in July and September. Data for these surveys were gathered using mobile phones and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) at a time when community quarantines and travel restrictions limited the conduct of face-to-face PAPI surveys. This presentation will focus on findings from these studies.

Initial findings show that one out of three Filipinos frequently experienced stress in their everyday lives in March 2017, and this improved to one out of four in December 2019 (Torres and Sandoval, 2020). Regarding magnitude of stress, more than half of Filipinos say that the COVID-19 crisis causes great stress in their present lives (Entoma, Laroza, Mercado and Zaide, 2020). This paper will look at possible factors affecting frequency of experiencing stress in everyday life, such as socio-demographics (sex, age, and education), experience of hunger, past and future quality of life assessment, life satisfaction, health assessment, and happiness. On the magnitude of stress, this paper will look at factors such as experience of hunger, past and future quality of life assessment, job status, worry about catching COVID-19, and feelings about the COVID-19 crisis (i.e., “the worst is behind us” vs. “the worst is yet to come”).

**(129) Sebastian Toc. Thirty years of quality of life research in Romania. A systematic review of papers published on "quality of life" in Quality of Life Journal: 1990-2020**

Abstract: In the transition to democracy and capitalism, Romania has gone in the last thirty years through institutional reconfiguration and social change at the expense of a significant part of the population. For many social groups, quality of life has been affected by the major political decisions involving privatization of state companies and reducing the state's role in all sectors of economic and social life. The discourse has often legitimized these decisions that they are "necessary" to achieve the level of wellbeing from Western Europe. The transition was considered a temporary period of "sacrifice," required to achieve a level of "quality of life" similar to Western countries.

During this period, the Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy conducted research and published academic books, articles, or public reports on the quality of life, focusing on Romanian society. Based on the research results, it has provided policy recommendations to improve the outcome of the reforms. One way of disseminating research results was the establishment, within the institute, of the Quality of Life Journal, which publishes scientific articles in four issues per year in Romanian or English since 1990.

In this paper, I review the published work in the last thirty years, analyzing the main conclusions for three periods: the transition to capitalism (1990-1999), the EU pre-accession period (2000-2007), and the EU post-accession period (2008-2020). The wellbeing of the population was a constant topic in public discourse, presented both as an outcome at the end of a crisis (either transition crisis in the 90s or the financial crisis of 2007-2008) and a justification for policy reform. However, the conclusions of the studies published in the last thirty years suggest that Romania's situation has been and continues to be rather pessimistic in terms of quality of life, being among the countries with the highest rates of poverty and inequality, rural-urban divides, an income level below the European average, poor and underfinanced public services, and low levels of population satisfaction.

**(130) Sabina Alkire, Ricardo Nogales, Natalie Nairi Quinn and Nicolai Suppa. On Track or Not? Projecting the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index**

Abstract: In this paper we compute projections of global multidimensional poverty. We use recently published estimates of changes over time in multidimensional poverty for 75 countries, which are based on time-consistent indicators. We consider and evaluate different approaches to model the trajectories of countries' achieved and future poverty reduction. Our preferred model respects theoretical bounds, is supported by empirical evidence, and ensures consistency of our main measure with its sub-indices. We apply this approach to examine whether countries will halve their poverty between 2015 and 2030 if



observed trends continue. Our results suggest that if observed trends continue, 47 countries will have halved their poverty by 2030--irrespective of the underlying model.

### **(131) Nicolai Suppa. Work and Wellbeing: A Conceptual Proposal**

Abstract: Labour is of utmost importance for human wellbeing. Yet a comprehensive framework that can reflect the empirical diversity of labour activities along with each activities' manifold effects on human wellbeing is still lacking. An additional challenge for any such framework is to adequately handle fundamental moral ambiguities, which are inherent to many forms of work. This paper argues that a conceptualisation of labour within the capability approach can meet these requirements. Specifically, I argue that labour can be conceived as a characteristic-providing activity, where obtained characteristics are then transformed into functioning achievements, while accounting for both individual and societal heterogeneity. Additionally, paying adequate attention to unfreedoms experienced by agents turns out to be vital for a comprehensive account. Finally, the paper discusses policy handles, offers suggestions for particular applications, and identifies several other benefits for labour economics.

### **(132) Mahar Mangahas. Surveying Filipino well-being in the 2020 pandemic**

Abstract: In the Philippines, the 2020 pandemic-induced lockdown forced Social Weather Stations ([www.sws.org.ph](http://www.sws.org.ph)) to temporarily shift from the traditional face-to-face (F2F) mode to the mobile phone (MP) mode, for its periodic, probability-based, surveys of human well-being. Probability-sample surveying by telephone mode in the Philippines is severely hampered by the relative scarcity of landline-equipped households, and by the phone companies' refusal to allow sampling from their MP databases, claiming it would violate subscribers' privacy. Fortunately, in 2017-19, SWS had been recruiting, from its F2F respondents, those willing to be re-surveyed by MP; in this way, it amassed a national panel of 31,600 MP holders, originally identified by probability sampling, with known regional locations for the sake of weighting. Sampling (without replacement) from this panel, SWS did national surveys by MP mode of 4,010 households in May, 1,555 households in July, and 1,249 households in September, choosing the respondent by the last-birthday method. In November, when conditions allowed resumption of F2F interviews, SWS did a fourth national survey of 1,500 households, using its normal multi-stage geographical sampling, cum random walk and Kish grid.

In this way, SWS monitored the extent of the people's fear of infection by Covid-19, their cooperation with health protocols, their stresses and strains from the lockdown, and the extent of their assistance from government, among other topics of contemporary importance. The SWS Quality of Life indicators all collapsed to all-time-historical-worst levels, with only slight relief by the end of the year.

### **(133) Hülya Eker and Esra Burcu. An Evaluation on Social Wellbeing of Youth in Turkey over "2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index"**

Abstract: Young people have the power to reshape the future of their society with their ideas, energies, skills and potential. Social wellbeing of young people is important in terms of determining the opportunities, current situation and problem areas offered to them in all areas of society, in a critical context. In this study, the social wellbeing of youth in Turkey was evaluated over "2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index" which is measuring the social wellbeing of youth, continuing systematically since 2014 and covering various countries. This indexing explains the social wellbeing status of young people through variables as gender equality, economic opportunities, education, health, safety and security, civic participation, information, and communication technologies. In this context, social wellbeing of youth in Turkey and other 29 countries included in the index has been compared by considering the above-mentioned areas while benefitting from the data in this index which reflects social wellbeing measures of youth with a holistic perspective. In this study, a secondary descriptive analysis was performed through the data in which Turkey is included as well as the other countries by using the related index data base of 2017. When the results of this secondary description are evaluated, the positive aspects of social wellbeing of youth in Turkey are at the forefront in information and communication technologies, security and safety compared with other countries. On the other hand, compared with the countries in the index; the negative aspects of social

wellbeing of youth in Turkey are gender, economic opportunities, education, and civic participation. Depending on the index, social wellbeing of youth in Turkey was evaluated by associating with some data in Turkey. At this point, some results of statistics on youth by associating with the research data of TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute) between the years 2019-2021 fully support the results in this index. In this context, inequalities on education opportunities and limitations in employment for young people in Turkey can cause them to experience double disadvantage especially depending on their being women or men, living in the city or in the countryside, and their status of disability.

**(134) Marie Bischoff, Marie Miersch, Silke Schmidt and Holger Muehlan. “Wanna play tag with me?” - Associations between sociometric status, social competence and quality of life in a sample of preschool children**

**Abstract:** Introduction: Sociometric assessments can uncover group structures and can help to determine the sociometric status of group members. Previous studies have found a relationship between social competence, sociometric status and quality of life in samples of school children. The aim of this study was to examine these relationships in a sample of preschool children and to assess prior to that the general applicability of sociometric measurement in this sample. Gender and age differences were additionally analyzed.

**Method:** The sample consisted of 86 children aged between 3 to 6 years from three northern German kindergarten classes. Sociometric status was assessed by interviewing the children with two questions: “Who is your favourite playmate in your class?” and “With whom do you play never in your class?”. Parents completed questionnaires about social competence (VSK) and quality of life (Kiddy-KINDL) of their child.

**Results:** 80% of the children participated in the sociometric test. Only 6% of those did not understand the instructions or answered incorrectly. Social competence is moderately associated with sociometric status and quality of life. Whereas quality of life correlates highly with sociometric status. Girls are rated as more socially competent than boys. The correlation between children’s age and rated social competence is low. Finally, a mediation analysis showed a significant effect from social competence to quality of life which is not mediated by the sociometric status of the children.

**Conclusion:** Sociometric assessment is applicable in preschool children. The association between social competence and quality of life is not mediated by the sociometric status of a child. Other constructs could be more relevant in mediating this relationship. As children with low sociometric status exhibit low social competences and quality of life, the sociometric test could be used as diagnostic tool to detect such children already in the preschool age and to implement more social skills trainings in kindergarten classes.

**(136) Iremae Labucay. Feeling Safe and Secure: Cross-National Analysis Using Data from the World Values Surveys**

**Abstract:** This study uses data from the World Values Surveys to investigate public perceptions of safety and security in a cross-national comparative perspective.

The paper will start with an analysis of the general perception of security (Could you tell me how secure you feel these days?) and its correlates. Previous research has shown that one’s sense of personal security is influenced by interpersonal trust, trust in authority and institutions that are providers of security, tolerance of other groups, the experience of crime victimization, and their socio-demographic background (sex, education, age, and community urbanity). It is expected that there will be significant country variations in the general sense of security, considering the geographic spread of the WVS.

In addition, the paper will examine the differences in perceptions of threats to economic security as well as threats to national security, and whether these threat perceptions heighten one’s feeling of security. It is possible that in other countries, economic insecurity perceptions would have more influence on one’s feeling of security, but in other countries threats to national security would have more influence.

Finally, the paper will determine the public's practices in terms of precautions they take to ensure their physical security. Once again, these practices will be analyzed vis-à-vis one's feeling of security. The analysis will be done at the country-level using the data from the Wave 7 of the World Values Surveys.

**(137) Sabina Alkire and Rizwan Ul Haq. Analyzing Individual Deprivations alongside Household Poverty: Possibilities for Gendered, Intra-household, and Multidimensional Analyses**

**Abstract:** Most poverty measures identify a household as poor or non-poor based on the achievements of all its members. As a consequence, gendered and intra-household inequalities are not illuminated even when data for them exist. This paper augments a household multidimensional poverty index (MPI) by applying individual-level analyses to individual indicators in that MPI, and analyzing individual deprivations alongside the matrix of deprivations underlying an MPI. In particular, we focus on undernourished and out of school children and explore six different types of analyses including poverty status, gender, intra-household inequality, and intergenerational patterns. We illustrate each aspect of the methodology using the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for seven countries in South Asia. This paper provides a prototype methodology that can be incorporated into standard analyses of monetary or multidimensional household poverty measures that include individual indicators, in order to shine a light jointly on individual and household poverty.

**(139) Peggy Schyns. Social practice theory (SPT) and applied policy research: can SPT make a difference in terms of sustainability and health?**

**Abstract:** A relatively new theoretical and methodological approach for studying social phenomena is Social Practice Theory (SPT). With roots in philosophy (Heidegger and Wittgenstein) and social sciences (Giddens, Bourdieu, Foucault), this approach studies daily practices such as eating, doing the laundry or working at home. Instead of an individualistic focus – as can be witnessed in e.g. rational choice theory, the theory of planned behaviour, and, more recently, nudging theory – this upcoming theory (with concomitant research methods) holds at its core a 'social practice', consisting of 'non-individual' elements. The elements within practices, such as meanings (e.g. social norms and symbols), materials (e.g. infrastructure, bodies and objects), and competences (e.g. shared knowledge and skills) are studied together (Shove et al. 2012). In SPT, individuals are no longer the main focus of attention, but instead collective, socio-cultural routines, of which daily life consists of, are.

Why should we study social reality from this perspective? An important reason is a theoretical one: SPT tries to solve disadvantages the mainstream theories are struggling with, such as a one-sided focus on either individuals or structures. Second, we need answers to urgent policy questions that cannot solely be resolved by theories aimed at changing the behaviour of individuals, or putting the burden of responsibility of change on individuals (Hargreaves 2011; Spurling et al. 2014). Finally, from a practical perspective: with the Covid-19 pandemic, some social-cultural routines have already changed drastically, and sometimes even overnight. In these new conditions, we may find important leads for more sustainable and healthy shifts in routines.

In this presentation, results from a literature study on SPT are presented. First, three mainstream are contrasted with the emerging SPT approach. Second, the delicate link between SPT and policy research is addressed (Moloney & Strengers 2014, Keller et al. 2016): can SPT be a promising alternative for policy makers to change practices in a more sustainable and healthy direction?

**(140) Ljiljana Kaliterna-Lipovcan, Andreja Brajsa-Zganec, Marija Dzida, Marina Kotrla-Topic and Renata Miljevic-Ridzicki. Family resiliency and mothers' and fathers' subjective well-being**

**Abstract:** Theory of change model indicates pathways from family to child well-being. One important aspect of family well-being is family resiliency. Family resiliency refers to the ability of the family to strengthen family connections and to enable personal growth of its members in conflict and stressful situations. It includes family functioning, family leadership and supportive relationships.

The aim of this study was to investigate the contributions of different dimension of family resiliency of mothers and fathers in predicting their subjective well-being. The research was conducted as a part of project „Child Well-Being in Family Context” financed by Croatian Science Foundation. The sample consisted of 72 mothers and 64 fathers between 31 and 54 years old (14% with 1 child, 56% with 2 children, 30% with 3 or more children). The survey consisted of a comprehensive battery of questionnaires and among others, mothers and fathers completed questionnaires about their family resiliency - The Family Resilience Assessment Scale (FRAS), and subjective well-being - Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Personal Well-being Index (PWI).

Research shows that generally higher results on 6 components of family resilience scales: Family Communication and Problem Solving, Utilizing Social and Economic Resources, Maintaining a Positive Outlook, Family Connectedness, and Ability to Make Meaning of Adversity were related with higher results on well-being scales. Results suggested that higher family resiliency of mother and father is associated with higher subjective well-being. Results are interpreted in line with theory of change and various characteristics of parents and family.

#### **(141) Krisia Santos and Christian Michael Entoma. Impact of Joblessness on Quality of Life Indicators of Filipinos**

Abstract: Joblessness has been one of the most damaging individual experiences among the working-age population (Ahn et al., (2008). It has continuously been associated with one's welfare and is known to be a big challenge throughout the world (Wani, 2017). There are consistent evidences that joblessness is detrimental to the quality of life, defined by the World Health Organization (2012) as the perception of a person to his position in life, of jobless individuals. Brereton et al., (2008) investigated that jobless males and females are equally dissatisfied with their life in general. Waheed (2002), on the other hand, concluded that joblessness is a countless economic problem, and a great cause of individual poverty.

Regular monitoring of quality of life indicators, also known as Social Weather Indicators, is conducted by Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit social research organization in the Philippines through its national surveys that use probability-based samples. Social Weather Stations (2020) recently reported that 27.3% (est. 12.7 million) of the adult labor force are jobless. The researchers' objective is to examine the effect of joblessness on selected quality of life indicators of Filipinos, such as: 1) Self-rated Poverty, 2) Experience of Hunger, 3) Quality-of-life in the past 12 months, and 4) Personal Optimism/Pessimism in the coming 12 months. In these surveys before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, the researchers also aim to explore if there are mediating factors such as household size, presence of minors in the household, and education of the household head that could possibly affect these selected indicators.

#### **(142) Beatriz León-Salas, María del Mar Trujillo-Martín, Yolanda Álvarez-Pérez, Vanesa Ramos-García, Ana María de Pascual Y Medina, Magdalena Esteva-Cantó, Noé Adal Brito-García, Nerea González-Hernández and Pedro Serrano-Aguilar. INFORMATION NEEDS AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR LONG-TERM SURVIVORS OF BREAST CANCER: PATIENTS AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' PERSPECTIVES**

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Long-term breast cancer survivors (BCS) have different information needs and research priorities about the disease than women in earlier stages of the disease. These needs and priorities may be different from those of health professionals who care for them.

OBJECTIVE: To identify the information needs of BCS women during long-term survivorship and research priorities for this period from the point of view of affected women and health care professionals.

METHODS: We conducted two online Delphi surveys of two rounds. Participants in Survey 1 were patients recruited from different Spanish Autonomous Communities. Participants in Survey 2 were healthcare professionals recruited from Canary Islands Community. The first round aimed to identify

information needs and research priorities; the second round aimed to rank the relative importance of those needs and research priorities previously identified. Both surveys were developed using Google Forms.

**RESULTS:** A total of 93 patients and 58 clinical experts were invited in Survey 1 and 2, respectively. Participants in Survey 1 who responded at least one round (57%) ranged from 36 to 70 years old ( $n=53$ ; mean=55.9; SD=9.2). Age of the participants in Survey 2 who responded at least one round (44.8%) ranged in age from 24 to 65 years ( $n=26$ ; mean=46.9; SD=10.9). The information need rated as the most important was “recommendations for the management of physical symptoms (bone problems, pain, menopause, etc.) and other disease (fibromyalgia, etc.) after treatment” (median=9; IQR=1). The most important research priorities were the “action protocol and recommendations for a coordinated action between primary care and specialized care in the follow-up of the long survivor”, “dietary recommendations during BCS long-term survivorship: foods to avoid, recommended foods, etc.” and “vision of life and long-term coping strategies” (median=9; IQR=1).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Information on management of symptoms in the long-term survival stage of BCS and the different ways to coping with this stage of life, has emerged as an unmet need for patients and clinical experts. The need for a coordinated approach to the provision of information on BCS been agreed. Research priorities were elicited in an attempt to focus future research on the areas most needed.

**(143) Andreja Brajsa-Zganec, Marija Dzida, Ljiljana Kaliterna-Lipovcan, Zvezdana Prizmic-Larsen and Toni Babarovic. Association between parental behaviors and emotion regulation strategies in early adolescence**

**Abstract:** Research shows that characteristics of parents and families are important predictors of different aspects of child development. In early adolescence the family still plays an important role in a child's emotional development. In this study we examined, seven different parental behaviours broadly grouped into three dimensions: Parental Support, Restrictive Control, and Permissiveness and their link with emotion regulation strategies of early adolescents. , Successful emotion regulation plays an important role for a child's overall emotional development and the use of certain regulatory strategy partly depends on parents' behaviour in the family context. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the contributions of different perceived parenting behaviours of mothers and fathers in predicting children's emotion regulation strategies in early adolescence. The research was conducted as a part of project „Child Well-Being in Family Context” study financed by Croatian Science Foundation. The sample consisted of 172 children (44.8% girls, Mage = 10.16, SD = 0.87) who attended 3rd (30%), 4th (35%), and 5th (35%) grade of primary school. The survey, consisted of a comprehensive battery of questionnaires related to child's personality, well-being, technology use and parenting styles, and among others, children completed also questionnaires about their perceived mother's and father's behaviours (Parental Behaviour Questionnaire) and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire The questionnaires were administered in class.

Research so far shows that generally warm parenting has positive links with adaptive emotion regulation strategies, such as cognitive reappraisal, while psychological control has positive links with nonadaptive emotion regulation strategies, i.e., expressive suppression. Our analyses revealed that positive mother's and father's parenting behaviours predicted higher children's use of cognitive reappraisal. Restrictive control predicted higher expressive suppression usage. Results are interpreted in line with emotion socialization theories and theory of change which links parental behaviours with children's emotion regulation strategies, therefore different characteristics of the family context can support or undermine child's emotion regulation development.

**(144) Jeehoon Han and Caspar Kaiser. Changes in Time Use and Happiness**

**Abstract:** A complete measure of subjective wellbeing should take account of both how enjoyable activities are and of how much time we spend on them. Using unique time-use surveys from the United States, which contain near real-time happiness measures at the episode level, the present paper takes up this task. We examine levels and changes in subjective wellbeing across activities over the last three decades. Exploiting variation in happiness within individuals and across activities, we find that non-market work activities

produce more happiness today than they used to do in 1985. In contrast, market work and in-home leisure activities have become less enjoyable. We find little evidence that changes in time allocation over the last three decades are associated with changes in activity-level happiness. Nevertheless, aggregating activity-level happiness and weighting by time allocation, we find that men's overall happiness has fallen relative to women's happiness over the last 35 years. This contrasts with empirical trends observed in other datasets. We explain this divergence by analyzing how experienced happiness based on time-use data relates to global life satisfaction. It turns out that little variation in life satisfaction is explained by activity-level happiness. This result highlights the importance of distinguishing between affective wellbeing experienced in time and more global evaluative measures.

**(145) Nazaret Ibáñez-Rueda, Jorge Guardiola and Francisco González-Gómez. How sustainable water use in the shower influences the perception of being well?**

Abstract: In this paper, we analyze the relationship between subjective wellbeing and water consumption in the shower. The questions we explore are: 1) How water consumption relates to subjective wellbeing, 2) Is there differences in the relationship with subjective wellbeing with the time spent in the shower, and the number of showers per week, 3) Is there differences per season in the relationship (Winter and Summer), 4) Are there explanatory factors contributing to further explain on the relationship?

The dataset comprises around 1000 students from different disciplines at the University of Granada, Spain, and was collected during the months of March and April 2019. The different subjective wellbeing dimensions considered are life satisfaction, affect (after PANAS index) and vitality. We built indicators for water consumption in the shower, using variables reporting on the time devoted to showers and the frequency of showers per week, in Winter and in Summer. The explanatory factors we are testing to moderate the relationship between subjective wellbeing and water shower consumption are connection to nature, visits to nature, aspirations (intrinsic vs extrinsic motivation), particular features of personality, acting pro-environmental, and the study field.

Preliminary results on the different questions suggest that:

- 1) There is a negative relationship between water consumption and all dimensions of subjective wellbeing, in accordance with the literature arguing on the existence of a wellbeing dividend (being pro-environmental helps the environment and increases happiness).
- 2) and 3) All subjective wellbeing dimensions are negatively related to time spent in the shower, regardless of season. In contrast, frequency of showering is not significantly related to wellbeing, with one exception: the number of showers in summer is positively associated with positive affect.
- 4) We are still researching on the results dealing with that question.

**(146) Bill Nichols and Urszula Wolski. Patient Behaviour and Social Interaction: The Digiatics Project**

Abstract: Healthcare systems globally face substantial challenges. As people live longer, the number of patients with chronic conditions continues to rise. This increases the burden on healthcare systems (Rademakers et al. 2016). In the UK National Health Service (NHS), for example, an estimated 30% of those with long-term conditions account for 70% of spending (De Silva, 2011).

Consequently, since 1999 Health Policy in England has promoted 'self-care support' to reduce costs and improve patient quality of life (UK Department of Health [UKDH], 1999). Evidence suggests that many patients are willing to take greater personal responsibility. For example, a 2005 UKDH survey found that of 56% reporting at least one chronic condition, 48% were interested in playing a more active role. However, barriers preventing self-care include time (18%), money (14%), and lack of information and knowledge (8%) (UKDH, 2005). These factors are exacerbated by low healthcare skills, levels of personal motivation and self-confidence, and a lack of social support (Vallis, 2009).

Contextually, the UK also lacks a single digital infrastructure through which patients may access personalised NHS-accredited support programs. Consequently, available support services are often underutilised while, conversely, core NHS services remain overstretched, an issue severely compounded in 2020-21 by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The UK's Digiatics offers one response to this challenge. The Digiatics W:ISH (Wellness Interactive Support Hub) is a partly social media-based IT platform driven by individuals' own NHS data from their Electronic Health Records (EHR). W:ISH commenced NHS trials in February 2021. Using a longitudinal, mixed methods approach, this research focuses on the W:ISH effects among the most vulnerable population segments (65+) and aims to identify:

1. To what extent, and with what degree of cost-effectiveness, social interaction technologies (SIT or social media) and digital media on W:ISH moderate patient behaviour (e.g., medication self-management, physical fitness regime) towards desired health outcomes (e.g., mitigating and reducing the incidence/scale of obesity)?
2. Which types of content and messaging on W:ISH enable the most positive effects?

#### **(147\_ Dankarl Leon Magpayo. The Hope of the Nation's Quality of Life and Well-Being - Exploring the Changes on the Quality of Life and Well-Being of the Filipino Youth Through the Past Two Decades and Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Abstract: According to Dr. Jose Rizal, the Philippines' national hero, "The Filipino youth are the hope of the nation." However, it is very difficult to be the nation's hope if the youth are faced with societal challenges that may affect their quality of life and well-being. Intergenerational poverty and hunger continue to be a burdensome yoke to them and their families. Also, the lack of available and sustainable jobs in the country hinders access to opportunities for self-improvement and better living conditions. In addition, the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic exposed the deficiencies of the country's healthcare system and inequalities in access to medical care. Moreover, the transition to distance learning, brought by the pandemic, put a burden on the Filipino youth, especially those who live in areas with poor internet connection.

This paper aims to study the trends in the quality of life and overall well-being of the Filipino youth 15-30, as defined by the Youth in Nation-Building Act (RA 8044), across time. The study will utilize time-series data from surveys done by Social Weather Stations (SWS), a social research organization, in the Philippines since 2000 to present. The analysis will include findings from the mobile phone surveys done by SWS while much of the Philippines was under strict lockdown measures.

Firstly, this paper will compare the changes on indicators of quality of life and subjective well-being, as well as experience of hunger and poverty among the youth across time. Secondly, the study will also explore how the Covid-19 pandemic affected their well-being, including feelings of stress. Lastly, the study is intended not only to examine the temporal trends among the youth, but also to compare trends with the other age groups, particularly among the middle-aged and the senior citizens.

#### **(149) Urszula Wolski. Physical Activity Under Lockdown**

Abstract: The WHO announced Covid-19 a global pandemic in March 2020. Since then, the pandemic continues and has resulted in several lockdowns, at different times, in numerous countries. Whilst restrictions have been eased at times, and gyms, sport and leisure centres were permitted to reopen, albeit with restrictions such as smaller class sizes, taking part in regular physical exercise during the lockdowns may have been difficult, particularly for those needing to shield. Since January 2021, the UK, found itself in another full lockdown, with gyms and leisure centres closed once again.

Being physically inactive is defined as participating in less than 30 mins of moderate intensity physical activity per week (Public Health England, 2017). 'Moderate' is where the heart rate and breathing are

elevated. The advice according to the National Health Service (NHS) in the UK, is to do at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity a week (<https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/exercise/>).

Using a mixed methods approach (questionnaires and semi-structured interviews), research carried out since the first lockdown in March 2020, looked at whether and in what ways adults continued with physical activity, for example, turning to online classes, or if they had not participated in little or no exercise previously, was this something they started because of lockdown. In addition, what has been the impact on happiness and wellbeing?

**(150) Malou Tabor, Josefina Mar and Rommel Tabije. Investigating the Effects of Government Money-help on Household Hunger in the Philippines during the COVID-19 Crisis**

Abstract: In order to cope with job loss due to a travel ban, temporary closure of non-essential shops and businesses, and strict stay-at-home policy during the crisis of COVID-19, the Philippine government has taken steps to support the Filipino households. One of its steps is to provide cash subsidies to low-income households.

Utilizing the data from Social Weather Stations (SWS), the Philippines' leading research institute on public opinion and quality of life, this paper will explore the success of money-help from the government. This paper will analyze the effect of money-help received on the incidence of hunger. Data are analyzed and cross-tabulated to the number of times, and to the amount of subsidy they received during the pandemic. Results were also analyzed by area and urbanity.

In November 2020, SWS conducted its first face to face survey since the start of the pandemic. The initial result shows that more than half of the Filipino households receive money-help from the government. Furthermore, the survey found that hunger eased at 16.0% from the record-high of 30.7% in September 2020. This paper will also observe and evaluate the effectiveness of financial assistance from the government in curbing hunger.

**(151) Malou Tabor, Marco Mercado and Josefina Mar. Filipino Assessment on Risk of Going to Essential Places During COVID-19 Pandemic**

Abstract: Numerous countries and regions globally were locked down in response to the growing spread of the pandemic virus. In the Philippines, it was characterized by the government as community quarantine. The community collectively endured its impact on their jobs, personal freedoms, and social lives. Now that most private businesses and establishments were allowed to resume, some Filipinos went out to buy food or have gone back to their place of work. The government laid out guidelines and safety protocols for the reopening of the economy. But in general, the duration and proximity of interaction with other people contribute to the higher risk of coronavirus spread. And thus, people using public transportation and public spaces pose a greater risk for catching COVID-19.

The September 17-20, 2020 National Mobile Phone Survey of Social Weather Stations (SWS) asked series of questions to measure the opinions and experiences of Filipinos during the COVID-19 crisis. Based on its initial findings, the majority of adults considered it risky to go to the grocery store or market. Moreover, the majority among those who have a job or livelihood considered it risky to go to their place of work. The survey was done when most areas of the country were under the Modified General Community Quarantine. This permits socio-economic activities with minimal public health standards.

This paper will look into some factors that could affect the person's assessment of risk in doing selected activities during the pandemic. In particular, this paper will study whether (1) experience of hunger, (2) degree of worry about catching COVID-19, and (3) believability on the reported number of COVID-19 cases, could influence one's outlook on the extent of danger that COVID-19 could bring to his/her health and well-being when doing essential activities.

**(152) Marco Mercado. Does Having a College Degree Worth It? A Study on Quality of Life and Well-Being of College Graduates in the Philippines**



Abstract: Education can be a backbone for a good career, finances, and family. Being educated is an important achievement. It brands an individual, intellectually and socially, to have an advantage in a highly competitive job market. But after burning all the midnight oil, there are some Filipinos that are still far from the promised better life. The November 2020 survey of Social Weather Stations found that three out of ten college graduates are jobless.

This paper will study the status of well-being of college graduates. It will start by analyzing the change in their personal quality of life in the past year. It will look into the effect of education on job stability during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, this paper will examine whether having a bachelor's degree increased life satisfaction as well as chances of having a happier love life. Lastly, this paper will study the importance of having a college degree in raising a family. It will look at the educational attainments of household heads and examine whether it affects household poverty and experience of hunger.

The analysis will be done using the data collected by Social Weather Stations in the past three decades including the survey results gathered amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

**(153) Stephanie Hess. Pathways to Children's Happiness – Intergenerational Transmission of Parents' Satisfaction Across Different Life Domains and the Role of Parent-Child-Relationships**

Abstract: It is well established that happy, balanced parents nurture happier and more balanced children. Many studies tested the intergenerational transmission of parental life satisfaction (PLS) on their children's life satisfaction (CLS) and identified several transmission links such as parenting behavior and the parent-child-relationship (PCR). However, less is known about the precise pathways between parents' satisfaction across multiple life domains and CLS. This contribution explores the underlying link between latent PLS (across multiple life domains) and CLS via positive and negative aspects of PCR.

For the analyses I use data from the (pre-)teen and youth questionnaires as well as parents' information in the individual questionnaires of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) from 2006 to 2018. I utilize Structural Equation Models that analyze the association between parent-reported latent PLS (health, sleep, work, family, leisure time and income satisfaction) and child-reported CLS. Further, the models include child-reported measures that capture aspects of the PCR such as whether children are arguing or sharing sorrow with their parents, feel supported or being bossed around. Additionally, I conduct multigroup analyses for a variety of socio-demographic variables such as child gender and age as well as parent's educational level, household income and number of children in the household to untangle possible environmental influences on the relationship between latent PLS and CLS.

The findings reveal that latent PLS is closely connected to CLS which is well in line with former findings from studies that used a single item measure to assess parents' overall life satisfaction. Further, the models reveal that the association between mothers' latent life satisfaction and CLS is much stronger than the association between fathers' latent life satisfaction and CLS. Additionally, the analyses show that PLS is partially transmitted via parent-child relationships. The multigroup comparisons indicate that this link exhibits heterogeneity: it is much stronger for girls, for children under the age of 17 and for children from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Those results indicate that PLS across different life domains is significantly related to CLS but the association is much stronger for certain social groups, resulting in differing happiness dividends for children from different socio-economic backgrounds.

**(154) Sujarwoto Sujarwoto, Rindi Saputri and Tri Yumarni. Social media addiction and mental health of university students during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia**

Abstract: Mental health problems among university students during the COVID-19 outbreak is a serious worldwide public health concern. This study aims to examine the linkage between social media addiction and mental health of university students in Indonesia as well as address whether family relationship and

religiosity may mitigate the harm effect of social media on mental health of students during the outbreak. We collected data of 709 students from universities across the country between June 03 and June 20, 2020. Mental health was measured using 10 items validated by the Center for Epidemiological Studies–Depression (CES-D) scale. We found that seventy-two percent of participants had mild mental depression issues. Students with higher social media addiction scores had a greater likelihood of having mild mental depression (OR. 1.07, CI: 1.02-1.12). Students who had good relationships with their parents and were more religious had better mental health than those who had poor relationships with their parents and were less religious. This study suggests the need to mitigate university students' mental health risks through combating the 'infodemic' of COVID-19 misinformation and strengthening family relationships and religiosity during the pandemic.

**(155) Yufi Adriani and Ruut Veenhoven. Happiness In Indonesian Youth ; Before and During Pandemic**

Abstract: Happiness is a general term and has a universal meaning that everyone can quickly feel and reach. When there is a question, how happy we are right now? Most people could answer it without too much thinking and confusion. Many researchers and experts try to define the meaning of Happiness (see, for example, Veenhoven (1995), Cummins (2013), Argyle & Martin & Lu (1995)). In Indonesia, recently, more people tend to feel unhappy in their everyday life. Poverty was widespread, the weak economy and the lowest level of monthly income, high unemployment, natural disasters, and terrorism were factors that interfere with the community lately, including young people, especially in the past 1,5 years where pandemic started. Pandemic has a significant and extreme impact on most of society.

Few researchers in Indonesia had done an initial study about Happiness in young people, yet it concludes that most Indonesian people could not be expressed and give an excellent description about the definition of Happiness, or they might answer that they were moderately happy. This appears in a few research regarding Happiness in Indonesia, according to a world database of Happiness. While other countries put the source of Happiness from many things, Indonesian people still mostly see Happiness from wealth and how they fulfilled everyday needs.

What drives young people to be satisfied with life has not been the same as among older people because their circumstances, values, and aspirations change throughout life (Diener, 1984). Therefore, further research is necessarily needed to see the happiness in different age group.

**(156) Cuiqin Wang and Jorge Ruiz-Menjivar. Examining the life satisfaction of older parents in China: Retirement readiness, social support, and gendered expectations of filial piety**

Abstract: This study examined the effects of retirement readiness, social support (including support outside the family network), and gendered expectations of filial piety on elderly parents' life satisfaction (LS) in China. A fundamental cultural and moral pillar in Chinese culture is filial piety: adult children must provide financial and emotional support for their older parents. Filial piety's embodiment is observed through adult children living with and caring for aging parents. In traditional China, elder parents favored co-residing with male adult sons—based on Confucianism, male children were expected to perform ancestor worship and continue the family lineage. Nonetheless, China's economic modernization has shifted traditional family values and gendered expectation views. For example, family structure is less prescribed, and old-age support programs have reduced the offspring's financial responsibilities. Using the 2014 China Longitudinal Aging Social Survey Data, we estimated three ordinal logistic regression models to predict older parents' LS with a set of subsamples: older parents (N=1,052); older parents living with adult children (N=516); and older parents who live with adult children and care for grandchildren under 18 years old (N=235). The first model showed that, contrary to traditional beliefs, elderly parents who co-reside with their offspring were 1.64 times more likely to assess their LS as low. On the other hand, good health status, having retirement assets, and increased social support were associated with higher LS among elderly parents. The second model indicated that the gender of the offspring was not a significant predictor of overall LS. Elders living with their offspring, increased social support, and higher socioeconomic status of adult children were positively

related to higher LS levels. Conversely, male seniors and Han people exhibited lower levels of LS. Finally, the last model showed that having retirement assets and increased social support were positive determinants of elderly parents' LS. The amount of time spent caring for grandchildren did not affect older parents' LS in one way or another. The findings from this research provide further insight into the predictors of aging parents' LS in the context of a gradual shift in family values and beliefs in modern Chinese society.

**(157) Paul Dolan, Christian Krekel, Ganga Shreedhar, Helen Lee, Claire Marshall and Allison Smith. Collective Action and Subjective Wellbeing in Times of Crisis: Evidence from the NHS Volunteer Responders**

Abstract: We study the impact of collective action, specifically volunteering for England's National Health Service (NHS) to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic, on subjective wellbeing. Using a sample of over 9,000 volunteers, we exploit the oversubscription of the programme and the quasi-random assignment of tasks to estimate causal effects. We find that active volunteers reported higher life satisfaction, feelings of worthwhileness of things in life, social connectedness and belonging, and pro-social beliefs. A social welfare analysis shows that the benefits of the programme were 150 times greater than its costs. Our results are useful for understanding collective action in times of crises.

**(158) Jeremiah Angela Malonzo and Joanne Bantang. CASE STUDY OF COVID-19 EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED STREET CHILDREN IN METRO MANILA**

Abstract: This is a qualitative research that describes the knowledge and experiences of street children on COVID-19. Street children face double jeopardy during the pandemic where the Metro Manila was subjected to community quarantines. These street children, however, do not have places to quarantine themselves in. They are still exposed and, unfortunately, had to contend with the threat to exposure, not only to the disease but also to other vulnerabilities, such as loss of sources of money from alms given in the streets or services they render from commuters and car owners passing through. A phone-to-phone interview was used to interview five street children in the cities of Metro Manila, specifically, Pasig, Marikina, and Quezon. Results showed that street children's knowledge on COVID-19 is very basic. They know that COVID-19 is a contagious and deadly virus and they can name the basic items needed to protect themselves from the virus (e.g. face mask). They can describe the practices that may help lessen the spread of the virus. The street children interviewed know several things on how to prevent COVID-19 but do not practice the proper ways of wearing protective gears. They also do not practice the proper way of hand washing and social distancing. Some received food assistance from the government and everyone received food and money donations from people passing by. Results suggest that information on COVID-19 guidelines should be widely disseminated and not just on television, social media, or radio so that people on the streets may also be informed. In addition, practice of the safety measures are dependent on the availability of items they can use to protect themselves.

**(159) Gerardo Sandoval and Linda Luz Guerrero. Correlates of Current, Future and Ideal Happiness in the Philippines**

Abstract: This paper examines the factors correlated with current, future and ideal happiness in the Philippines. The data used are from the July 2013 special nationwide survey conducted for Japan International Cooperation Agency-Research Institute (JICA-RI) by Social Weather Stations (SWS) for the research project, "Re-examination of Development Policy from Happiness Study in the Philippines." The study involved face-to-face interviews of a probability-based, national sample of 1,000 adult respondents, using a questionnaire developed by JICA-RI.

The study found that current happiness, on a scale of 0 for Very unhappy to 10 for Very happy, has an average score of 7.1. Future happiness, on a scale of -5 for Much unhappier to 0 for Same as now to +5 for Much happier, has an average score of 2.6, indicating expected increase in happiness over the next 5 years. Ideal happiness, on a scale of 0 for Very unhappy to 10 for Very happy, has an average score of 7.1. Current, future and ideal happiness are all positively and significantly correlated. Salient factors considered

by Filipinos in their assessment of happiness include family relationships, health status, household budget, employment status and adequacy of work.

In terms of factors significantly correlated with happiness, the July 2013 national study found that a happier Filipino adult is someone who is young, well-educated, of either sex, from upper class and not self-reported poor, from high-income financially capable household with comfortable household situation, does not experience involuntary hunger, self-reported healthy, satisfied with life and family, does worthwhile activities, surrounded by happy people and makes important people happy, has consistent communication with a friend, is satisfied and feels secure with job, and experiences a lot of positive emotions.

**(161) Samuel Tomczyk and Laura Altweck. Time is ... health? Association between latent profiles of daily time use and well-being in a cross-sectional sample of the German population**

**Abstract:** Background. Time use surveys allow us to closely monitor daily activities, times of stress and relaxation, and examine predictors and trajectories with regards to individual and public health. However, previous studies have often neglected the complex interaction of daily activities, for instance, the complementary function of physical activity after a long day of work, when looking at health outcomes. Therefore, methods like latent profile analyses present a possibility to model distinct profiles of time use, and investigate their associations with sociodemographic variables, and well-being.

**Method.** Using latent profile analysis, this study examined self-reported daily time use (0-12+ hours) for nine types of behavior (work, errands, housework, childcare, care and support of persons in need of care, education, repairs and gardening, physical activity, and hobbies/leisure-time activities) in the most recent wave of the German Socio-Economic Panel (N=30,152; 51.9% female; M=46.87 years). Sociodemographic variables, affective well-being, general and domain-specific life satisfaction, and self-rated health were inspected as predictors of time use via multinomial logistic regression models.

**Results.** Six latent profiles of time use emerged: full-time work (47.2%), leisure (33.8%), childcare (8.9%), education (7.0%), part time care (2.6%), and care (0.5%). Overall, the care and part time care profiles showed the lowest well-being scores, lower subjective health, and life satisfaction. Moreover, women were more likely to be classified within care and childcare profiles than men. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to belong to the full time work profile, and reported significantly higher well-being than women.

**Limitation.** The sample is not representative, and not all measures were psychometrically tested beforehand.

**Discussion.** Latent profile analysis of daily time use points to complex subgroups in the general population, and distinct associations of sociodemographic data, and indicators of psychological well-being. The analysis reveals a burden on women, given their investment in care and childcare duties, and the negative associations with well-being. The care group seems to be particularly affected, and thus, is an important target group for prevention, for instance, regarding mental health problems. However, time use was assessed via self-reports, therefore future studies could implement objective measures like digital trackers to validate findings.

**(162) Francesca Viola, Maria Rosaria Centrone and Gwyther Rees. Children's experiences and perceptions of Covid-19 and responses to it**

**Abstract:** The COVID-19 pandemic and governments' responses related to it have huge short- and long-term implications for children's physical and mental well-being. Differential impacts may depend on individual child characteristics and contextual factors and may be stronger for children who already face disadvantages. There have been many attempts to explore the impact of the pandemic on children with broad quantitative survey-based studies, but few have explored the issues in depth. In light of this, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, together with other partners in UNICEF and academia, is developing a multi-country qualitative research project to explore with a grounded theory approach children's perceptions and experiences of the COVID-19 crisis, as well as their recommendations for future management of similar crises around the world. The pilot study in Italy involves ca. 120 children and

adolescents aged 10-19 years (girls, boys, children living with disadvantaged socio-economic conditions, LGBTQIA+, migrant children and children with disabilities) through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. Using a participatory approach, consultations with children are organized throughout the research process to discuss design, preliminary findings and dissemination strategies. Starting from an ecological framework of reference, the results of the study will shed light on how the pandemic has influenced children's and adolescents' lives and on thematic areas relevant for them. The research aims at identifying key messages and implications for policy and practice, ensuring that children's perspectives and voices on this global issue are heard, documented and considered in formulating child-focused responses that reflect their needs for support.

**(163) Mingming Ma, Shun Wang and Fengyu Wu. Lockdown, Infection, and Expressed Happiness on Social Media in China**

Abstract: Using posts data from Sina Weibo, the largest social media platform in mainland China, and applying a machine learning approach to generate a city-level expressed happiness index, we evaluate the effect of the unprecedented Wuhan lockdown which lasted 76 days on Wuhan residents' mental well-being during the initial outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following a difference-in-differences approach, we find that, in the first 11 days, the lockdown had a significant and negative effect on residents' mental well-being, measured by the expressed happiness index, of Wuhan compared to that of other cities when the number of daily new cases was low ( $\leq 146$ ). Otherwise, the impact of Wuhan lockdown on mental well-being became positive. These suggest that lockdown can be protective for people's mental well-being when a pandemic became severe. We also find that the announcement on the human-to-human transmission of the COVID-19 before Wuhan lockdown was a big shock to Wuhan residents' mental well-being. In addition, a further investigation into a longer-term effect of Wuhan lockdown reveals that lockdown had a positive and significant mental impact during a later-lockdown period when Wuhan generally had no new infections. Interestingly, this protective effect continued even when Wuhan became almost "unlocked", but the size of the protective effect diminished over time. Our results are robust to the use of alternative control groups and a different expressed happiness measure. Our findings imply that it is important for policymakers and the public to act timely and decisively in mitigating a pandemic, and the mental benefits of mobility control measures need to be evaluated against the costs in the new normal. Our study also warrants future research in understanding the underlying mechanisms and heterogeneity among different sociodemographic groups in the effects of lockdown style mobility control measures on mental well-being.

**(164) Israel Escudero-Castillo, Ana Rodriguez-Alvarez and Javier Mato-Diaz. Unemployment, mental health, and economic crisis: a bivariate analysis**

Abstract: The worsening working conditions and the unemployment of a significant part of the population due to economic crisis could be causing an increased risk of suffering from a mental health problem. Using data from the Spanish National Health Survey (2005, 2012 and 2017 editions) this paper analyses the effect of unemployment on psychological well-being paying special attention to how the Great Recession of 2008 modulates this relationship. Health economic literature shows that the economic context may affect the self-evaluation of mental health. In this regard, during downturns, unemployed people may increase the probability of worse mental health compared to employed people.

The General Health Questionnaire, included in the survey, allows obtaining a standardized measure of mental health risk in the population. In order to control the potential effect of mental health selection, i.e. the influence that the dependent variable (psychological well-being) could have on the independent variable (unemployment), a bivariate probit model with instrumental variables is proposed. Results support the conclusion of the literature and reveal that the crisis has increased the risk of mental health problems for unemployed people. Furthermore, this increased risk linked to the Great Recession has not been significantly reduced, a feature that could be due to the slow recovery of employment rates.

**(165) Sergiu Baltatescu, Dagmar Kutsar, Dorota Strózik, Claudia Bacter, Kadri Soo and Tomasz Strózik. Parental migration for work and child subjective well-being in six Eastern European countries**

**Abstract:** Giving the economic difficulties after the fall of the Communism, a significant part of the population from Eastern European countries went to work abroad leaving their children at home for shorter or longer time. While there are positive outcomes such as the increased financial possibilities and social capital of the families, most of effects on children were negative. Children left home by their migrant parents experience strong negative psychological conditions such as loneliness, anxiety, trauma and loss of trust in adults. There are effects of integrations such as violence, aggressive behaviours, and underachievement in school. All are supposed to contribute to the low subjective well-being of the children. We test this hypothesis using the data collected in 2019 within the third wave of Children's Worlds (International Survey of Children's Well-Being - ISCIWeB). Six Eastern European Countries are included in the study: Albania, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The percent of the fathers who worked abroad for at least a month in a year varies from 10% in Hungary to 22% in Romania, with an average of 15.7%. The proportions of mothers who worked abroad varies from 1.5% in Croatia and Hungary to 10% in Romania, with an average of 3.6%. Results show that, with the exception of Albania, children of migrants have lower subjective well-being. A predictive model including other demographic and status variables is proposed, in order to have a clearer picture of the effects of parental migration.

**(166) Afschin Gandjour. Defining Worse-Than-Death Health States: an Unavoidable Necessity for the QALY Approach?**

**Abstract:** Introduction: Severe conditions can lead to health states perceived to be worse than death/being dead. In the conventional approach of calculating quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) states worse than death are assessed by methods such as the time trade-off or the visual analogue scale. Yet, the ability to discriminate states worse than death has been questioned. The purpose of this study was to re-analyze the necessity of eliciting preference scores for states worse than death.

**Methods:** This study analyzes three distinct scenarios of providing treatment for health states considered to be worse than death. The scenarios differ by whether the average treatment outcome and the lower bound of its 95% confidence interval (CI) are better or worse than death. For outcomes worse than death, a distinction is made with regard to the existence of a preference for continuous living.

**Results:** Given the availability of effective and cheap interventions such as palliative sedation, average treatment outcomes worse than death require an ethical justification, i.e., a preference for continuous living despite a health state considered to be worse than death. This allows assigning a preference score above zero, representing a preference for living, and capturing changes in-between states worse than death above the zero line. In agreement, a zero score would be assigned to a state of indifference to living. For treatments with an average outcome better than death but a lower CI bound signifying a preference for death, probabilistic sensitivity analysis could rank disease trajectories with a preference for death based on the degree of suicidal wish (because tradeoffs between costs and degrees of suicidal wish are ethically questionable).

**Conclusions:** It is possible to define the zero point of the valuation scale as a state of indifference to living and still capture relevant differences between worse-than-death states above the zero when conducting an economic evaluation based on the QALY method. Discrimination between degrees of preference for death appears to be only necessary for the purpose of rank-ordering alternatives in a probabilistic sensitivity analysis and can be captured by the degree of suicidal wish.

**(167) Daniela Andren and Erik Johansson Tapper. Valuing transport safety using the well-being valuation approach?**

**Abstract:** Transport safety's success is highly dependent upon cooperation and continued commitment and accountability among many parts, especially the individual's active commitment in both their contribution

to the financing of the infrastructure of transport safety and their behavior to protect themselves and others. A growing empirical literature uses the individual's remembered utility of a past life episodes to guide policy. Following this tradition, we examine the link between individuals' experiences of traffic accidents and their current life satisfaction using data from Sweden, where since 1997 there is a continuous renewal of the commitment to transport safety work to achieve Vision Zero for serious injuries and fatalities on Swedish roads.

Using data collected during April-May 2020, when both increasing number of cases of Covid-19 and the governmental interventions for stopping the spreading of the virus, which might influence both who participated in our survey and their responses, we analyzed if it is possible to use exogenous variation in accident experience to estimate the cost of preventing traffic accidents by using the well-being valuation method (WVM).

Our preliminary results suggest that both the respondents' household income and their past accident experiences by being themselves in an accident and/or a family member or friend have not a statistically significant impact on their current level of subjective life satisfaction. Given that these two estimates are not statistically significant, we cannot use them to calculate the monetary value of preventing road traffic accidents. Therefore, in the next step we aim to model in better details how all different combinations of experiences of first-hand accidents and and/or dead of someone known influence the individual well-being.

**(169) Daniela Andren and Nicklas Pettersson. Studying continuously during an university course – with experiences from the impact of the coronavirus COVID-19**

Abstract: Online teaching and online learning have been studied for many years with focus on both the inputs and outputs, but seldom on outcomes such as the well-being of the students and/or teachers. Therefore, we already know that good outputs in forms of grades are strongly correlated with a clear and robust instructional design and planning, using a systematic model for design and development, but we still know very little about the well-being of the students and/or teachers.

Our paper provides insights on the content and the functionalities of our sustainable educational approach (SEA) designed to both facilitate online learning and online collaboration and to motivate students to study and learn continuously, which proved to facilitate a smooth shift to online teaching and learning to stop the spreading of Corona virus COVID-19 during Spring 2020. Using a sample of students registered for a course in elementary statistics during 2016-2020, we present empirical evidence for the positive short-term effects of using the SEA on the students' grades and their individual well-being.

**(170) Noelia Somarriba Arechavala, Pilar Zarzosa Espina and Ana Teresa López Pastor. The importance of the neighbourhood environment and social capital for happiness in a vulnerable district. The case of the Pajarillos district in Spain**

Abstract: The characteristics of neighbourhoods, their physical and social environment, have been shown to have profound effects on the individual well-being and happiness of their residents. In an effort to help design policies and action plans that enhance well-being in the district, our study seeks to understand how happiness levels among residents in a low-income neighbourhood in Spain are linked to their socio-demographic characteristics, individual health, relationships with the neighbourhood and community, as well as the physical environment of the neighbourhood. When conducting research into happiness in neighbourhoods that have a low economic status, it should be remembered that subjective well-being is perceived differently to the rest of the population. Results confirm the importance of variables related to the neighbourhood's social capital and physical environment as key elements in local residents' happiness. Results also point to traditional indicators in the measurement of well-being, such as education or difficulty making ends meet, as not being significant.

**(171) Tinto Alessandra, Linda Laura Sabbadini and Miria Savioli. The measurement of well-being in Italy in the Covid era**

Abstract: 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.

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 new set consists of 152 indicators, 33 of which are new, integrating eight of the twelve domains of the Bes framework. The integration is coherent with the fundamental lines of the #NextGenerationEU programme, through which Europe is redesigning its strategic vision for inclusion and growth and responding to specific knowledge needs, including the enrichment of available information on health, digitalization, human capital (both on the training and labour sides) and climate change.

The framework update, which is the result of the interaction with experts in the field, followed three main paths:

- data sources: new questions were added in current ISTAT surveys to enable collection of new data, relevant in the Covid era (questions on distance learning, on trust in doctors and scientists were, for instance, included in the 2021 Aspects of Daily Life survey).
- Timeliness of updates: some indicators that could only be updated on a multi-yearly basis were replaced with others available annually. This is the case, for example, of some measures on safety, household economic vulnerability and family work asymmetry.
- New indicators: the original framework was widened with new indicators already available but not considered before (as less relevant in the pre-Covid era) or newly available indicators.

**(172) Oliver Nahkur, Helina Maasing, Mare Ainsaar and Ave Roots. MICRI: a composite index for measuring the risk of immigration related conflicts**

Abstract: There has been a widespread concern among policymakers that intensive immigration can drive anti-immigrant attitudes, which may further develop into an ethnic strife. In order to systematically monitor immigration related conflict, the authors have constructed a theoretical composite conflict risk index for measuring immigration-related conflict risk (MICRI) at subnational level. The index offers new input to the quantitative conflict risk modelling by including subjective indicators, which usually are missing from risk indices, besides objective indicators. The understanding has grown between scholars that groups' perceived grievances play an important role in whether a conflict arises or not, therefore capturing the subjective "feelings" of a group allows us to go closer to the source of conflict. MICRI consist of 17 indicators, which are aggregated over 10 dimensions: identity/sense of belonging, distrust, conflicting values, low norm obedience, threat perception, unequal treatment, dissatisfaction, lack of economic resources, communication, and intensive immigration to a region. The article presents the methodology and data behind the indicators, evaluates the index's internal constancy using the quantitative regional level data of 75 Estonian municipalities, which are sourced from the European Social Survey and national statistical database. The results of initial testing show that the internal consistency of MICRI is good (c-alpha 0.698), which indicates a good potential for the index's performance.

**(173) Miria Savioli, Alessandra Tinto, Emanuela Bologna, Silvia Montecolle, Stefania Taralli, Stefano Tersigni and Barbara Baldazzi. The analysis of well-being in Italy in 2020: levels and inequalities at the time of Covid-19**

Abstract: In 2010 Italy joined the international debate with a project for the measurement of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (Bes). The project offers a complex picture of well-being in Italy, through the



analysis of 152 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.

The eight issue of the Bes report, published at the beginning of 2021, was enriched with a wide range of indicators and analysis, included to be able to start building a picture of well-being at the time of Covid. To reach this purpose for each domain, an effort was made to make 2020 data available: indicators coming from the Labour Force Survey were analysed comparing the second quarter of each year; 2020 provisional estimates were published from the Aspects of Daily Life survey, for which the process of data correction has been accelerated, with an enormous effort, also due to the major delay in data collection caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, when the 2020 update of the indicator was not yet available, analyses of the first months of 2020 were provided, for the Safety and Environment domains, for example.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought out new needs and exacerbated old and new inequalities. The objective of this paper is to illustrate how is well-being in Italy nowadays, with a special focus on the analysis of inequalities in the different 12 domains for which 2020 data are available.

The results show a complex and contradictory picture, with a Country in great difficulty, which however also has strengths. The Bes report aims to offer a timely and reliable tool, to accompany and guide decisions and to evaluate the results of the policies that will derive from them.

#### **(174) Patricia Moreno-Mencia and David Cantarero-Prieto. Are healthy habits associated with reduced mental health?**

Abstract: Mental illness is an increasing problem in developed countries and affect a large number of the Spanish population. Moreover, it contributes to early retirement and also some working conditions, such as the stress level or the satisfaction with the job, are associated with the risk of depressive and anxiety symptoms. The purpose of this article is to investigate the Spanish regional differences in the effect that some life conditions, such as obesity, doing exercise regularly, having a good diet, not smoking or not drinking alcohol has on mental health problems.

We use data from the Spanish National Health Survey of 2017 in order to estimate a multilevel logit model with the objective to calculate the effects of life conditions factors on mental health outcomes. The main objective is to provide a comparable framework for the Spanish population with different characteristics though multilevel analysis.

People has in average 10.6% chances of having depression across all regions. Similarly we can show that in average, the probability of having anxiety problems is a 9.4% and is a 2.2% in case of other mental illnesses across the Spanish Regions. Men have less probability of having mental health problems, the same as married people, those with higher level of studies and the ones which are satisfied at work. Moreover, having healthy habits reduce the probability of suffering any mental disorder. On the other hand, older people and obese have more probability of developing a mental illness.

Mental disorders are a growing public health problem in developed countries. So that, Governments has taken measures to deal with the problem such as the prevention. In order to prevent the mental problems they have to concentrate efforts in stress reduction, measures to decrease alcohol and tobacco consumption, to incentive the healthy life avoiding obesity problems, etc.

#### **(175) Sergiu Baltatescu. In the pursuit of happiness? Socio-economic changes and trends in levels, inequality and correlates of happiness in Romania**

Abstract: After the fall of the communism, Romania passed through a difficult period of socio-economic transition. The increase in GDP was balanced on the negative side by the increase in social inequality, poverty, and corruption. As a result, the happiness level decreased in the 1990s and started to recover slowly but with ups and downs since. In this paper I discuss the way in which the economic and social transformations affected the happiness of Romanian citizens. How the average happiness levels varied,

absolutely and relative to other Eastern European countries? How big are the differences in happiness in Romanians today and how inequality in happiness has developed over time? And how the structure of correlates of subjective well-being changed throughout these years?

For this purpose, I analyzed the data from World Database of Happiness, using the time series of the national (Diagnosis of Quality of Life, Public Opinion Barometer) and European (EQOLS, Eurobarometer) surveys. Trends in happiness have two minimal points in 1999 (when post-transition hurt the most) and 2009-2010 (in the worst years of global economic crisis). Inequality in happiness peaked in 2010 and very slowly decrease since. Levels of average happiness by socio-economic groups varied substantially throughout the studied period, reflecting significant changes in the structure of social determinants of happiness. Results are discussed in the context of the main explanatory theories of happiness at aggregate levels.

**(176) Fernando Arias-Galicia. SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.**

Abstract: COVID19 HAS INFLUENCE LARGE SCALE CHANGES ALL OVER THE WORLD. MANY PAPERS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED ABOUT THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF THIS PANDEMIC ON BOTH MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. HOWEVER MUCH LESS ATTENTION HAS BEEN DIRECTED TOWARDS PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN THE WORKING LIFE, FOR INSTANCE ENGAGEMENT. BESIDES THE GREAT MAJORITY OF PUBLISHED RESEARCH HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES. MUCH LESS RESEARCH HAS BEEN PUBLISHED ON LESS DEVELOPED NATIONS. SO, SOME SAMPLES IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU WERE STUDIED. THE FIRST PAPER REFERS TO A SAMPLE OF 264 HEALTH WORKERS IN MONTERREY, MEXICO (A NORTHERN CITY). RESULTS SHOWED A GREAT DEAL OF COMMITMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION. ANOTHER SAMPLE OF 138 TEACHERS IN TABASCO (A SOUTHEAST STATE IN MEXICO) WERE SURVEYED USING A QUESTIONNAIRE COMPOSED OF EFFORT-REWARD IMBALANCE, ENGAGEMENT, BURNOUT, AND BOTH PERCEIVED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH ALSO DELIVERED HIGH SCORES ON ENGAGEMENT AND WORK PLEASURE; ALL SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS WERE IN THE EXPECTED DIRECTION. THE SAME INSTRUMENTS WERE APPLIED TO A SAMPLE OF 354 PERUVIAN TEACHERS; RESULTS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE MENTIONED BEFORE. ANOTHER PIECE OF RESEARCH WAS ABOUT RESILIENCE IN A SAMPLE OF 790 MEXICANS (621 FEMALES AND 169 MALES) BETWEEN THE AGES 18 AND 85; YOUNG PEOPLE FELT MORE STRESS AND LESS RESILIENCE WHILE OLDER PARTICIPANTS SHOWED MORE SOCIAL SUPPORT. WHAT ABOUT PREGNANT WOMEN? A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DESIGNED TO MEASURE ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, MATERNAL BONDING WITH THE FETUS/BABY, SUICIDAL IDEATION, ISOLATION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT, SUFFERED AND EXERCISED VIOLENCE, RESULTS SHOWED BOTH RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY; SO THIS INSTRUMENT MAY BE USED TO MEASURE SOME MENTAL HEALTH FEATURES OF GESTATING WOMEN. IN COLOMBIA 90 EMPLOYEES FROM A FOOD PRODUCING COMPANY WERE SURVEYED TO MEASURE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERSONAL COMPETITIVENESS, AND PERFORMANCE; AN INFLUENCE OF THE FIRST MENTIONED VARIABLE ON THE LATTER TWO WAS FOUND. IN GENERAL, RESULTS MEAN A SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF BOTH PERCEIVED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AS WELL AS SATISFACTION AND ENGAGEMENT IN WORKERS; ALSO MENTAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE SHOWED HIGH LEVELS IN OTHER SAMPLES. ALL THIS IN SPITE OF THE PANDEMIC.

**(177) Leonie Steckermeier. The social structure of autonomy in Europe**

Abstract: Human autonomy i.e., the control over one's own destiny and the freedom to choose how to live one's life, is a product of modernization, driven by, among other things, progressive liberation from binding

social norms and values, as well as economic development. It plays a key role in various concepts from notions of freedom and empowerment to self-determination theory and the capability approach. From a societal viewpoint autonomy and choice are understood as the drivers of social change. For individuals, they represent a basic human need, the fulfillment of which is associated with higher life satisfaction, better mental and physical health. However, freedom can also be accompanied by overburdening, especially when the freedom of choice develops into an oppressive requirement that lacks the necessary resources to meet. Despite the growing importance of autonomy in individuals' everyday life, little is yet known empirically on how autonomy is structured within societies.

Using data from two waves of the European Social Survey (ESS 2006 and 2012) and two waves from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS 2011 and 2016) covering about 110,000 individuals in 18 European countries I investigate how individuals' perceived autonomy is socio-demographically structured and how this structure varies among European societies. Preliminary results show that individual's autonomy in Europe is structured most strongly by economic capital and health status, lesser by social inclusion and surprisingly not at all by individuals' education. Further, the amount to which autonomy is structured by economic capital, health status and social inclusion varies between European societies. Overall, individuals perceive more autonomy over their lives in more affluent and higher developed countries, in societies characterized by a high level of trust and a strong emphasis on emancipative values. Yet, in those countries individuals' autonomy also depends more strongly on their economic capital and health status. This points to growing inequality in autonomy and autonomy resources: in societies that put a stronger emphasis on autonomy it is more strongly structured by individual means such as income and health.

**(178) Fernando Arias-Galicia, Alejandro Erasmo Loli Pineda and Carlos Pulido Caverro Pulido Caverro. QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE: PERUVIAN TEACHERS DURING THE COVID19 PANDEMIC**

Abstract: SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Introduction. How Peruvian teachers experienced their quality of working life during the covid19 pandemic? This was the question posed by a group of academics. There is a great deal of scientific published papers on anxiety, stress, and many harmful psychological phenomena in industrialized countries. Less attention has been paid to these phenomena in less developed nations. So, this paper attempts to fill partially this lack of knowledge. Besides much less observation has been directed to positive aspects of emotions. There are many signs of the important role played by positive sentiments on both mental and physical health. Hence it is important to ascertain the balance of both negative and positive emotions on working life. What is the relative weight of each?

Materials and method. A convenience sample of 354 teachers was surveyed. 44% of respondents were female and 56% were males. 3% was between 18 and 30 years of age, 13 % was between 31 and 40 years, 23% was between 41 and 50 years, and 64% was 51 and more years. 62% was married, 26% was single, 9% was divorced, 2% just lived together and 1% was widow. 32% declared to have a doctoral degree, 50% hold a master degree, 16% had a college degree, and 2% had secondary education. 44% has been working for 21 years or more in the same educational institution, 20% declared to work for 11 to 20 years, 14% between 5 to 10 years, 22% less than five years.

TheSE instruments were administered: Effort-reward-imbalance, WHOQOL-Bref (to measure perceived physical and mental health), Engagement and BUrnout.

Results. Reliability indexes were acceptable. Correlations were in the expected t directions. Some demographic variables delivered significant differences in means of the dependent variables. Engagement and work satisfaction rendered higher scores than burnout.

Conclusions. Positive aspects of work showed higher levels of negative ones. In other words, despite difficult working conditions, favorable psychological states were higher than less deleterious ones. So, teachers seem to show endurance.

**(179) Alejandro Mendoza, Dr. Juan Carlos Castaño Benjumea, Víctor Xochitotl Nava and Fernando Arias-Galicia. QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE: EMPLOYEES IN COLOMBIA**

Abstract: QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE: EMPLOYEES IN COLOMBIA

SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU

The contingency created by COVID 19 has caused great changes and has required personal and organizational adaptations that have impacted on the emotions and emotional effects of people and, therefore, on their performance and the achievement of their organizational objectives.

The present research aims to determine the influence of emotional intelligence on emotional resilience and emotional pressures, as well as on its trajectory, to observe its impact on personal competitiveness and on the perception of performance, under the modeling of structural equations in second order latent variables.

The concepts of emotional intelligence, emotional resilience and emotional pressures are assessed when applying the instrument "Index of emotional competences" of Mendoza et al. (2015), for this study, data was collected from a sample of 90 employees who provide their services in a food-producing company in Colombia, since they restarted operations in 2020, after the closure caused by the COVID 19 pandemic.

The validity and reliability of the emotional intelligence subscales were analyzed, using the Smart PLS software through factor loadings, AVE, discriminant validity, as well as Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability; obtaining acceptable scores in all dimensions.

The structural modeling determined a direct influence of Emotional Intelligence in personal competitiveness and in the perception of performance (explaining approximately 30% and 46% of their respective variance); as well as in resilience and emotional pressures, the latter had a significant inverse influence, explaining approximately 11% of its variance.

**(180) Fernando Arias-Galicia and Erika May. TEACHERS QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID19 AND FLOODS IN TABASCO, MEXICO.**

Abstract: SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Introduction

Life had a tremendous change all over the world as results of the COVID19 pandemic. It can be stated that many areas of human activity have suffered a substantial impact. Among these educational institutions have experienced the need of change completely the way they operate. Schools became virtual, demanding new kinds of behaviors. Teachers, students, principals, administrative personnel, as well as janitors and so on had to transform the daily activities asking for a quick adaptation to new ways of working. A great deal of research has been published about the deleterious effects of these changes, among them burnout, poor physical health, diminished mental health, anxiety and so on. However little attention has been paid to the positive and protective factors namely: rewards and engagement. Therefore it was decided to ascertain some negative and positive factors amongst teachers. It is important to mention: during several weeks the area where schools were located suffered from heavy floods so in addition to internet teaching there were severe stress producing situations. .

Materials and method

This is an ongoing project. At this time 138 teachers have been surveyed. They work in a technical school at the state of Tabasco, Mexico. Located at the southeast area. Ages ranged from 33 to 67 years old. 37% were females and 63% were males. 48 had a superior high school degree, 41 had a college degree and 11 had a master degree. The following instruments were administered: Effort-reward-imbalance, engagement, burnout, and perceived physical and mental health.

Results. All correlations were in the expected directions. Reliability was between accepted international limits. Scores of positive factors were higher than deleterious ones.

Comments. In spite of severe environmental problems and distance teaching participants showed endurance.

**(181) Esperanza LÓpez Vázquez and Fernando Arias-Galicia. Exploring Risk Perception, Stress, and Resilience During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Abstract:

SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Introduction. It is important to analyze personal resources to confront exceptional levels of stress caused by the Covid19 pandemic. The main goal of this research was to ascertain perception of risk, stress coming from this situation, and resilience resources employed during this time of pandemic. Method and materials. A sample of 790 participants (621 females and 169 males) aged between 18 and 85 years old was taken from several states of Mexico, mainly from the State of Morelos. Two scales were administered to measure risk perception, and personal resilience. Results. Young people showed higher levels of stress whereas adults felt higher social support as well as higher scores on resilience and risk perception. This latter variable correlated negatively with resilience and positively with stress. Discussion.. Therefore it is of capital importance to enhance resilience in the general population in order to decrease risk perception and stress coming from the present pandemic. Some repercussions of this research will be discussed extensively as well as some suggestions.

**(182) Pei-Chun Tsai, Piotr Michon, Anna Żabińska, Pamela Jackson and M. Joseph Sirgy. Testing the Effectiveness of a Well-Being Intervention Program in Poland**

Abstract: Guided by ten happiness principles (e.g., identifying core values, goal-setting, using personal strengths, mindfulness, cognitive restructuring, self-compassion, savoring the present, gratitude, social interactions, and contributing to the happiness of others) from the ENHANCE program (Enduring Happiness and Continued Self-Enhancement) developed by Heintzelman et al. (2016), this study examined whether the ENHANCE program intervention would increase one's well-being (i.e., life satisfaction, positive feelings, basic psychological need satisfaction, meaning in life) and decrease one's psychological distress (i.e., depression and negative feelings). Considering findings from several meta-analysis and empirical research suggested varied personality traits may predict well-being outcomes (Anglim & Grant, 2016; Grant et al., 2009; Steel et al., 2008), this study investigated the effects of personality traits on the effectiveness of the ENHANCE Program.

A total of 150 college students at a public university in Poland participated in the ENHANCE intervention program and completed pre-assessment on Week 1, post-assessment on Week 12, and follow-up assessment on Week 14. Results from one-way repeated measures ANOVA tests were conducted to examine the impact of the ENHANCE intervention on participant's scores on well-being and psychological distress. Post hoc tests using the Bonferroni correction revealed that participants increased scores on satisfaction with life, meaning in life, and basic psychological needs satisfaction from pre-test to post-test, but there is no significance between post-test and follow-up. Contrary to our hypothesis, the results did not support a statistically significant decrease in depression and negative feeling scores across time.

Mixed between-within subjects ANOVA tests were conducted to assess the impact of personality traits on participants' scores on well-being and psychological distress. The findings suggested that there were

significant interaction effects between time and personality traits (i.e., neurotic trait and exhibitionism trait) in predicting meaning in life and depression scores. In particular, participants who were lower on neurotic trait displayed a significant increase in the meaning of life from pre-test to post-test. Also, participants who were lower on exhibitionism trait showed a significant decrease in depression from pre-test to post-test. Given this study was conducted in the mid of the COVID-pandemic, the findings may possibly be impacted as a result.

**(183) Andrea LeFebvre and Veronika Huta. The balance between eudaimonic and hedonic pursuits in predicting positive and negative functioning outcomes**

Abstract: There are different ways in which people seek out well-being – namely, through eudaimonic pursuits and hedonic pursuits. Eudaimonic pursuits involve seeking authenticity (doing what you believe in), excellence (striving for your best), growth (learning a skill or gaining insight), and meaning (contributing to others or the world; Huta & Waterman, 2014). Hedonic pursuits involve seeking pleasure, enjoyment, fun, comfort, painlessness, relaxation, and ease (Huta & Ryan, 2010; Seligman, 2002; Peterson et al., 2005). We hypothesize that eudaimonia and hedonia keep each other in check, where excessive eudaimonia in the absence of hedonia or excessive hedonia in the absence of eudaimonia lead to maladaptive outcomes. Specifically, we hypothesize a certain list of positive functioning variables (e.g., honesty, gratitude, generosity) which we predict to occur when eudaimonia is pursued to a strong degree complemented with sufficient levels of hedonic pursuits. We also propose additional positive functioning variables (e.g., savouring, playfulness, spontaneity) which we predict to occur when hedonia is pursued to a strong degree complemented with sufficient levels of eudaimonic pursuits. Conversely, we hypothesize a list of negative functioning variables (e.g., perfectionism, work addiction, overly outcome-focused) which we predict to occur when eudaimonia is pursued to strong degree with a lack of hedonic pursuits. We predict further negative functioning variables (e.g., greed, irresponsibility, slothfulness) which we predict to occur when hedonia is pursued to a strong degree with a lack of eudaimonic pursuits.

A North American sample of 494 undergraduate students completed an online questionnaire assessing their well-being motives and functioning. Preliminary results reveal that excessive hedonic and excessive eudaimonic pursuits are both related to a series of negative functioning outcomes. In addition, the interaction between excessive hedonic pursuits and eudaimonia was significant in predicting less irresponsibility, impulsivity and slothfulness and increased savouring and ability to go of work tasks. The interaction between excessive eudaimonia and hedonia was significant in predicting work addiction, being overly outcome-focused, high standards in performance, having a life philosophy, and wisdom. Results of this study emphasize the importance of understanding the balance of a person's eudaimonic and hedonic pursuits in predicting their well-being and functioning outcomes.

**(184) Bruma Palacios Hernandez, Frida Michelle Benítez Domínguez, Bernarda. Téllez Alanis and Fernando Arias-Galicia. Psychometric properties of a Brief Screening Scale of Perinatal Mental Health in Mexican women in the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Abstract: SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased stress and affected mental health especially in vulnerable groups such as pregnant and postpartum women, reducing their quality of life and well-being. To assess changes in perinatal mental health in the context of the COVID-19 health emergency, the psychometric properties of a brief screening scale developed to assess the mental health of perinatal women are reported. The sample included 190 women, 89 pregnant women and 101 postpartum women, residents of Mexico, aged between 18 and 40 years with an average age of 28.6 (SD 4.9), most of them married or with a partner (57.6%). A brief screening scale was designed with 7 items to self-report the presence in the last 4 weeks of anxiety, depression, maternal bonding with the fetus/baby, suicidal ideation, isolation and social support, suffered and exercised violence, with Likert-response from Never (0) to Daily (4). For each item, its presence was explored before (T1) and since COVID-19 pandemic (T2). The scale was applied online using Google

forms from June to August 2020. An Exploratory Factorial Analysis (EFA) was performed using the maximum likelihood method with promax rotation using the JASP software (V. 0.14.0.0). The internal consistency values and KMO Tests indices were also calculated for T1 and T2. Analysis of the factorial structure of the perinatal mental health screening instrument at both times (T1 and T2) identified two items with loads less than .40 which were eliminated and reported the existence of a single factor consisting of 5 items with factorial loads between .45 and .61 (T1) and .42 and .91 (T2), KMO indices of 0.75 (T1) and 0.77 (T2), plus a McDonald's omega reliability indices of 0.77 (T1) and 0.82 (T2). These results show a brief screening scale of 5 items with adequate indices of internal consistency, which can be used to perform quick and accessible general screenings to assess mental health changes associated with highly stressful events in perinatal women to assess effects in their well-being.

### **(185) Peter Krause. SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY. SDGS - CONCEPTS, INDICATORS, AND MEASURES**

**Abstract:** The paper addresses the meanings of social sustainability for the SDG framework. Section 1 describes the SDG framework as the leading conceptual background for social sustainability applications, reflects embedded intergenerational impacts and identifies significant overlaps to multidimensional Quality-of-Life indicator settings. Section 2 reviews (social) distributive approaches and behavioral assumptions in currently (immanently) used (systemic) forecast scenarios for climate change, land use, and bio diversity. Section 3 summarizes (briefly) several multidimensional measurement approaches for poverty and (partial) deprivation or (partial) capabilities and wealth – according to the Alkire/Foster measurement framework. A second line of measurement concepts reviews multidimensional inequality measures (Maasoumi) and reflects also diversity measures as complements. Further measurement approaches are considered for social sustainability regarding several conceptions of time (deprivation in time; duration; mortality-paradox) and space (national standards, regional identity, cross-national and global impacts).

Section 4 compares several results from the various multidimensional concepts and measurement approaches on inequality, diversity, poverty, deprivation, capabilities and wealth – to existing SDG indicators in national and cross-national perspective. Section 5 finally summarizes concepts and results with special attention to their meaning for social sustainability applications in (systemic) forecast scenarios and the SDG framework.

### **(186) Zachary Chaney, Grace Clark, Hannah Sharp, Praise Benson, Bryan Hains, Kristina Hains, Dan Kahl and Tiffany Thomas. Bridging the University/Community Gap with Agricultural Technology**

**Abstract:** Background

The need for fresh produce within our communities is expanding globally. Agrarians across the world are implementing agri-technology to address these need and combat food insecurity. One form of technology, controlled environment agriculture, (CEA) allows agriculturalists to control the plant's environment, temperature, and light to provide cost-effective year-round production of fresh produce (KentuckyAgriTech, 2020). One company within the United States is using this technology to provide mass produce through vertical growing techniques. However, little is known about the technological advancements within the surrounding communities and region.

**Aims.** Students from a Southern U.S. university collaborated with a regional agri-tech company to examine college student's knowledge of CES, dietary habits and access to fresh produce. Our objective was to establish a foundation for an ambassador program that will create awareness regarding CEA and educate citizens across the nation about agricultural technology and food access.

**Methods.** Students were purposely sampled at eleven colleges and universities within the Central and Eastern Kentucky region. An online, seventeen-question questionnaire was sent to 110 undergraduate students. We received 28 responses, giving us a 25% response rate

Conclusion. Results indicated that the majority of students consumed at least one fresh produce 3-4 times a week but mostly purchased their produce on a meal-by-meal basis. Students also articulated that while they did consume fresh produce, cost was the major barrier for better dietary habits. Finally, the majority of students were unaware of agri-technologies such as CEA being used within their geographic region. Based on our results, we are broadening our scope with [University] to look at how agri-tech initiatives could improve food access in their community and in turn, improve the well-being of the community as a whole. As two land grant universities, we believe it is our responsibility to help these underserved communities bridge the educational gap between them and the agri-tech sector.

(187) Daniela Andren, Ida Andersson-Norrie and Kristin Ewins. Online teaching and students' well-being with experiences from COVID-19

Abstract: The rapid development of the information and communications technology (ICT) and the social media platforms after the Facebook's launch in 2004 offered the Millennials several channels not only for developing skills for online communication but also for developing the habit of spending time online to get inform, to learn and to distant socializing. Therefore, before the outbreak of the coronavirus COVID-19 in 2020, almost all students, many of them Millennials, were very accustomed to and presumably expect that the benefits outweigh the costs of adapting to new digital applications when moving from the traditional classroom to digital learning platforms. At the same time, the use of social media and computer games are assumed to be responsible for the sharp increase of students' voluntary delay in study-related activities.

Earlier literature suggests that learning lost due to inefficient learning strategies and tools, student's procrastination and/or school closure due to a shock such as the Coronavirus outbreak in 2020 use to lead to worse outcomes, both in form of failing exams, but also in a superficial accumulation of knowledge needed in most cases in other courses. Additionally, the learning loss was accompanied with worse health outcomes in the long run.

In this paper, we analyze data from Sweden during 2018-2021, covering the period where the concept "Swedish exceptionalism" was once again popularized when the seemingly non-authoritative wait-and-see strategy relying on the individual's own responsibility given governmental voluntary recommendations got huge international attention. In this setting, recommendations were that all teaching, learning and examinations at the higher-education organizations were to be done remotely. Nevertheless, compared to other countries, Sweden was an exception, locally allowing for larger flexibility within all educational units at all educational levels, implying that the educational system was never locked down.

Using data from several surveys about students online learning and their well-being during 2018-2021, our results suggest that the average well-being of the students, measured in terms of general life-satisfaction, did not decrease significantly after March 2020. But the majority of the students were emotionally affected by the social isolation.

**(188) Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn and Rubia Valente. The Urban-rural Happiness Gradient Across Countries**

Abstract: This study shows, for the first time, that city unhappiness is common across the world. In all developed countries, people are happier in smaller places than in large places. Without exception, we find that city dwellers are not happier than rural residents.

This finding is important because it contravenes a common belief that emerged claiming that urban areas are happier, arguably for ideological reasons (e.g., Glaeser 2011b, Glaeser et al. 2016, Burger et al. 2020). The effort to contravene the findings that cities tend to be less happy than smaller areas, is arguably due to economics axioms: money is centered in cities (production, productivity, income, and consumption increase with population size), and therefore, cities have greater utility, so they must be happier. Yet, empirical evidence says otherwise.



**(189) Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn and Rubia Valente. Do Cities Promote Distrust and Dislike for Humankind?**

Abstract: We use pooled US General Social Survey (GSS, 1972-2016) data to examine the relationship between urbanism and misanthropy (hatred of people). Three operationalizations of urbanicity and an extensive set of control variables are employed. Human evolutionary history (small group living), psychological (homophily or ingroup preference), and classical urban sociological theories suggest that misanthropy should be observed in the most dense and heterogeneous places, such as large cities. Our results mostly agree: overall, over the past four decades, misanthropy is lowest in the smallest settlements (except for the countryside), and the effect size of urbanicity is about half of that of income. It is only the largest cities that are robustly more misanthropic than smaller places. Yet, the rural advantage has now disappeared from the early 1990s to the late 2000s, misanthropy has increased fastest in the smallest places (< 10k). The possible reasons for this trend are explored and directions for future research are discussed. The analysis is solely focused on the US, and the results should not be generalized to other countries.

**(191) Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn, Rubia Valente and Lonnie Golden. The top regrets of the dying: "I wish I hadn't worked so hard." (Greed is good for the Economy, but not for Human Wellbeing)**

Abstract: A palliative nurse listed the most common regrets of the dying in their last days: among the top, especially for men, is "I wish I hadn't worked so hard." We know from philosophers, social scientists, and religious teachings that greed and materialism are vices. Yet, economic theory promotes the maximization of income and consumption as a virtue. In this paper, we test whether wanting "more work and more money" results in human flourishing measured as life satisfaction. We also use alternative measures of greed based on whether respondents agreed to the following statements: "next to health, money is most important," "no right and wrong ways to make money," and "a job is just a way to earn money." Results on all measures concur--greed/materialism is robustly related to lower life satisfaction. The large effect size of greed measures on SWB is remarkable. The negative effect size of greed is on average about half of the positive effect of income.

This study supports policies aiming at improving working conditions and lowering working hours; curbing materialism and conspicuous/positional consumption. This study is observational, not causal, and results may not generalize beyond the US, especially where people are less obsessed with work and money.

**(192) Audrey Hawk, Tara Rojas, Renee Smith, Bryan Hains, Kristina Hains, Dan Kahl and Tiffany Thomas. University-Civic Partnerships for Community Well-Being: Examining Civic Leader Perspectives of Substance Use Disorder**

Abstract: Background: Substance use negatively impacts quality of life in the "transmission of disease through intravenous needles, alcohol and increased morbidity and mortality (National Academies of Sciences, 2017)." Substance use and addiction are no longer considered a poor coping mechanism, in recent years, it has been recognized as a disease. Today, the appropriate terminology, substance use disorder, is defined as a disease impacting an individual's brain and behavior and can lead to an inability to control the use of legal, illegal drugs, or medication (Mayo Clinic, 2020).

Aim: To establish an innovative community/university partnership and examine civic leader perspectives of substance users and knowledge of community resources for treatment and rehabilitation.

Methods: This qualitative undergraduate study used a purposive sample size of seven civic leaders personally impacted by substance abuse. Interviews consisted of ten guiding questions and were conducted via Zoom. Researchers annotated verbal and nonverbal cues during six sessions.

Findings: All participants recognized substance abuse can impact anyone, however, had individual perspectives when generalizing. Participants expressed a lack of knowledge of current resources, policies and action taken by government entities in [City, STATE]. Finally, leaders agreed that further communication was needed among civic agencies and services to enhance community rehabilitation.

Discussion: It can be concluded that there is not enough communication between civic leaders, substance users and public resources and agencies. Additionally, community leaders are passionate about helping those who suffer from substance use disorder; however, they need civic support and enhanced communication channels to provide better service. Finally, multi-disciplinary research is needed to obtain the voice of the substance user as well as those who serve users on the front-line. These important concepts must be addressed to improve quality of life in our inter-woven communities.

**(193) Zachary Chaney, Bryan Hains and Kristina Hains. Mentoring for Academic & Community Sustainability**

Abstract: Background: It is argued the 21st century workforce has difficulty recruiting, engaging, and collaborating with underserved populations in urban and rural communities (Vespa, J., Medina & Armstrong, 2020). This can be attributed to a lack of parity in a workforce that does not represent underserved populations. Today's employees do not have the social skills to engage in culturally diverse communities (AgCareers, 2018; U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2018). Our innovative initiative, between a historically Black and predominantly White land grant universities, develops diverse leaders who enter the workforce as culturally aware ambassadors who have the ability to engage underserved communities, enhancing their community's well-being.

Aims: Successful leadership programs incorporate mentoring and learner-centered instruction at their core (Hains & Smith, 2012; Hains, Ricketts, & Tubbs, 2012). A layered mentoring approach where students receive mentorship from several mentors, focusing specifically on social, emotional, and cultural intelligence enhances the success of minority leaders who then have the skill to engage underserved communities.

Methods: During their 15-week leadership development program, students receive mentoring inclusive of three categories:

- Faculty mentors: Faculty who have experience developing undergraduate students and engaging diverse communities will guide students through the program where students reflect on their own emotional, social, and cultural intelligences.
- Professional mentors: Leaders of local organizations will team up with the ambassadors to complete a collaborative student led project within the 15-week program and provide knowledge and application within their industry.
- Peer mentors: Ambassador alumni will further hone their leadership skills and create a longitudinal network of mentors who can provide opportunities and feedback to the program.

**Conclusion**

The program's legacy is particularly important. The alumni have the reputation of being exceptional leaders with extensive cultural, social, and emotional training in both domestic and international settings. As leaders, they will be able to engage currently underserved audiences – creating a pipeline effect. It is this reputation that will not only make the 15-week leadership development program sustainable, but also highly marketable at universities across the nation and around the globe.

**(194) Jorge Ruiz-Menjivar, Zeynep Copur and Yong Liu. Exploring the effects of time perspective domains on financial confidence and satisfaction: Empirical evidence from Turkey.**

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the impact of time perspective on financial confidence and satisfaction. Data come from a random sample of 513 adult participants in Ankara, Turkey. Time perspective is a measure of the extent to which individuals focus on the future, present or past, and represents a key mechanism as temporal coding, collecting and remembering events, and formation of expectations (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999; Przepiorka, Sobol-Kwapinska, & Jankowski, 2016). We employed ordinary logistic regression to assess the effects of time perspective domains (i.e., past negative, past positive, present fatalistic, present hedonistic, and future positive) on one's view to accomplish financial goals and the level of financial satisfaction. Our model also included other financial variables of interest

(i.e., financial knowledge, financial risk tolerance, and financial socialization) along with a set of control, demographic variables (i.e., sex, age, education level, marital status, and income). Our results indicated that past negative and present fatalistic domains of time perspective were negatively associated with higher financial confidence levels. On the other hand, future positive was a predictor of higher levels of financial confidence. Further, financial knowledge and financial socialization were positively related to financial confidence. In terms of the regression analysis results predicting financial satisfaction, we observed similar results for the time orientation domains. Past negative and present fatalistic were negatively related to financial satisfaction, whereas future positive was a significant predictor of financial satisfaction. Our results also showed a positive relationship between higher financial knowledge levels and risk tolerance, and financial satisfaction. Finally, women were less likely to exhibit higher levels of financial satisfaction as compared to men. To our surprise and contrary to previous findings, neither income nor education were predictors of financial satisfaction. Conclusions from our study highlight the influential role of time perspective on self-formed judgments and perceptions related to one's financial capability and well-being.

**(195) Jose Miguel Alberto Carlos and Dankarl Leon Magpayo. A comparison of Social Support, Perceived Integration, and Social Trust among Self-Rated Poor and Self-Rated Non-Poor Filipinos**

Abstract: The multi-dimensionality of poverty has been well-established (Rojas 2015; Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi 2010) and new traditions in measuring it, particularly subjective approaches, are gaining traction in recent years (Rojas 2015). Moreover, there is growing interest in the intrinsic value of social relationships as a dimension of poverty (Mills and Zavaleta 2015).

Following these trends, this study uses a purely subjective approach in relating the quality of people's social resources and their own assessment of their poverty status. It aims to contribute to the understanding poverty in the Philippines beyond expert-driven conceptualizations.

In particular, this paper explores the relationship between self-rated poverty, an original indicator developed by Social Weather Stations (SWS) in the Philippines, and survey items on social resources from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The specific social resources studied are social support, perceived integration, and social trust.

In April 2018, both ISSP's Social Networks and Social Resources module, and SWS's traditional wellbeing indicators were implemented in the same survey in the Philippines allowing for cross-tabulations of these two sets of indicators.

In SWS's self-rating approach, respondents are asked to rate their families as either POOR or NOT POOR by pointing to a card containing the two options separated by a horizontal line. Respondents can point to anywhere on the card, including the line dividing the options. Thus, this approach allows for groupings of individuals into 3 distinct categories: self-rated poor, self-rated not poor, and borderline poor.

Meanwhile, ISSP's social support is measured using a battery of 10 questions regarding the presence of a person or organization that respondents have access to when in need of assistance in matters like money, job search, official paperwork, sickness, etc.. Perceived integration, is measured using a battery of 3 questions asking if in the last 4 weeks, respondents have felt a lack of companionship, a sense of isolation from others, and a feeling of being left out. Finally, social trust is measured at 2 levels: trust in other people and in institutions.

**(196) Birger Poppel. Measuring Quality-of-Life and Well-being in the Arctic**

Abstract: Rapid economic, environmental, social, political, and cultural changes have characterized societal and human development in the circumpolar North since World War II.

Changes of livelihoods and living conditions for indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents are not least caused by global warming and climate change that e.g. impacts traditional activities and food security. Other significant changes indicate that the Arctic and its residents have come closer to center stage in international politics: increased economic interests in the Arctic because of the abundance of minerals including oil and

gas; easier access to Arctic waters; political tensions – including attempts to articulate a new Cold War – are just a few prominent examples. In the same period an added self-awareness among indigenous peoples has developed, and a quest for increased control and sovereignty has resulted in new government structures, devolution of power to northern communities and development of self-governing entities.

The paper will focus on discourses about quality of life and well-being among indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents including how the concept of well-being has been understood and defined in an Arctic context, and, further, the development of indicators within different domains.

The development will be illustrated by initiatives to assess ‘human development’ in the Arctic – including Arctic Human Development: (AHDR), Arctic Social Indicators (ASI), Economies of the North (ECONOR) and the Survey of Living Conditions of the Arctic, SLiCA. These initiatives and research efforts among others have contributed to fill the gap of lack of knowledge of different aspects of living conditions and quality of life in the Arctic

### **(197) Nikita Sharma. Does Quality Matter? Immigrants and Job Satisfaction in Australia**

**Abstract:** A growing literature has established that immigrants face a wage gap in the host country labour market and that this wage gap never closes for some immigrant groups. However, immigrants may value other aspects of their job more than their wages, but less attention has been paid to such nonmonetary returns to work for immigrants. An analysis of such nonmonetary returns is imperative as many aspects of working life substantially affect immigrant wellbeing in their destination country. One such measure of immigrant wellbeing is job satisfaction. An investigation of immigrant job satisfaction levels could reveal whether immigrants are satisfied with different aspects of their work lives, including wages. However, job satisfaction is a subjective measure of immigrant wellbeing and does not reveal much about the objective standards of immigrant jobs. An analysis of job satisfaction would fail to explain why differences in survey measures of immigrant wellbeing arise. A simple explanation could be that individuals and their jobs are different. Jobs can vary across different dimensions for immigrants as entry into “good” jobs may require specific worker credentials and linguistic proficiency. Whether immigrants get “good” jobs or not is itself an important indicator of their socioeconomic success. Further, the quality of jobs not only affects immigrant worker productivity but also job satisfaction and general wellbeing. It is also imperative to understand whether immigrants in "good" jobs are as satisfied with their work lives as natives. I test this by analysing and including information on immigrant job quality in this study of immigrant job satisfaction in Australia. Using the HILDA Survey, a multidimensional approach is used to assess job quality across four different measures – autonomy, demands, compensation and security. First, multivariate longitudinal random-effects models reveal that the job quality of immigrants in Australia varies by their country of origin. Second, mediation analyses indicate that the relationship between job quality and job satisfaction is not as straightforward as disadvantaged immigrant groups report higher levels of job satisfaction in Australia. Any successful policy to improve job quality of immigrants should consider what aspect of jobs matters the most to different immigrant groups.

### **(198) Enrique Delamonica, Oliver Fiala and Jose Espinoza-Delgado. Child poverty and child well-being in the time of COVID a dynamic quantitative analysis**

**Abstract:** COVID-19, like all epidemics/pandemics, produced various types of negative impacts in terms of quality of life, from the most severe (i.e. premature death) through unemployment and poverty to family dislocation and mental health issues. All groups, in terms of social class or ethnic/cultural background, in all countries in the world were at risk. However, the impacts of the pandemic do not affect everybody equally.

In this article, the focus is in one of these specifically affected groups: children in developing countries. As parents lose their jobs and incomes, the impact on children living in impoverished households must be measured. In this article, we assess the economic consequences of the pandemic on these children. Given that poorer families have a larger number of children than other families, the analysis first establishes the proportion of children living in monetary poor households, as defined by national standards, across

developing countries. Then, using historical changes and trends of income distribution per country, the latest projections about economic decline due to the pandemic, and demographic information about the distribution of children by deciles, we estimate the expected increase in the number of children in monetary poor households in developing countries. Thirdly, a similar analysis is carried out for children suffering material deprivation, i.e. direct child poverty. This analysis is carried out at the level of the individual child (not the household) by measuring, for rolling cohorts, the impact of health services disruption (e.g. on immunization), distance learning (including whether children have the items required to access distance learning as well as sufficient space to study at home), nutrition. Fourthly, the impact of the pandemic on a non-material aspect of child well-being is explored: exposure to violence.

The analysis is dynamic as it is based on the one hand on data periodically collected by UNICEF regarding social services disruptions as well as periodic updates of economic growth projections by international financial institutions. Thus, our estimates change through time as the conditions on the ground shift. This evolution is also presented in the article.

**(199) Alejandra Santoyo Fexas, Fernando Arias-Galicia and Eduardo Leal Beltrán. Development of a questionnaire to measure leadership and team cohesiveness within health workers.**

Abstract: SYMPOSIUM: QUALITY OF LIFE DURING PANDEMIC COVID19 IN MEXICO, COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Introduction.

Leadership facilitates the achievement of goals and objectives, shapes workers' behavior through norms and expectations. Leaders have an influence on how individuals perceive the organization and its psychosocial factors.

Thousands of healthcare workers around the world have faced the urgency of attending patients in times of the COVID-19 pandemic. The demand of health systems has increased and developed stressful conditions, aggravated with the presence of limited resources and long work shifts; another source of anxiety was the concern about getting sick as well as transmit the virus to families.

However, there may be some organizational protective factors. Two are paramount: leadership, and degree of team cohesion. Therefore it is important to ascertain the level of these two factors in organizations, with special emphasis in the case of health workers. To this end a questionnaire was designed. To be useful, psychological instruments should be valid as well as reliable. The aim of the present paper is to describe the process of developing an instrument and their psychometric characteristics.

Materials and methods.

A several academics proposed items; after discussion and revision 40 items were accepted. So, a survey consisting of qualitative and quantitative questions, as well as demographic data, was conducted with health workers from a public hospital in Northeast Mexico. An area of facilities was adapted to serve obstetric patients and children with COVID-19. The survey was applied through an electronic platform. Participation was voluntary and anonymous. 264 responses were obtained from hospital operative staff. An exploratory factor analysis with varimax rotation was implemented.

Results.

Six factors were obtained, but two were discarded because they had only two items. So, only four factors were used. General Omega reliability estimate was 0.92. Multiple classification analyses were calculate taking as dependent demographic variables. Some significant differences were obtained.

Conclusion.

This instrument may be used with health workers if more researcher render similar results. Hospitals authorities should pay attention to scores to increase quality of working life.

**(200) Kuei-Hsiu Lin and Yi-fu Chen. Being Good Parents: The Cultural Imperatives of Parenting and the Wellbeing of Parents**

Abstract: The family stress model states that economic stress and major negative life events constitute a source of stress and impede the emotional quality of parents. This, in turn, influences their parenting practices and the wellbeing of their offspring. However, recent research on parenting states that parenting itself constitutes the source of stress. Recent ethnographic studies on parenting observe that the adoption of different cultural imperatives on parenting, such as preparing children for future competition, letting children grow naturally, and raising children with global viewpoints, have created a source of anxiety and stress for modern parents. The new perspective of parenting states that parents adopt different parenting practices based on their belief of cultural imperatives and this, in turn, impedes their wellbeing. The perspective states that this link is universal across social classes. Using a representative two-wave panel dataset (N = 2,164) of parents with 3 years-old children in Taiwan, the research aim of the current study is set to investigate whether the association between the adoption of different parenting practices and parental wellbeing observed in these ethnographic studies can be observed in a large sample of parents. Besides, the current study will also investigate whether or not this association is universal across social classes. The results of this study will provide empirical evidence of the new perspective of parenting at a population level and advance our understanding of cultural imperatives of parenting and the wellbeing of modern parents in East Asia.

**(201) Alana Rosa and Pamela Jackson. An Expedited Version of ENHANCE: Improving Wellbeing in the Post-COVID Era**

Abstract: The ENduring HAppiness aNd Continued self-Enhancement project (ENHANCE) is a wellness intervention program developed by Ed Diener and his team (Kushlev et al., 2017) that teaches individuals how to boost their subjective wellbeing (SWB) through daily exercises. Research demonstrates that those who have a high SWB have been found to both feel happier and have a higher quality of life when compared to those with low SWB (Diener, 2000; 2015; Diener & Chan, 2011; Lyubomirsky et al., 2005). With the onset of the pandemic, many have experienced changes in their lives, most of them negative. Researchers examining these changes have found that people are experiencing higher rates of stress, depression, and anxiety in the post-pandemic world (Huckins, 2020; Li et al., 2020; Sibley et al., 2020). Additional research (performed pre-pandemic) showed that mental disorders were already on the rise among college students (Auerbach, 2018; Duffy, 2019; Francis & Horn, 2017) making them a particularly vulnerable population post-pandemic. The ENHANCE intervention has been found to increase SWB and lower symptoms of depression in participants (Heintzeman et al., 2019; Tsai et al., 2020). The ENHANCE intervention was performed on Radford campus in an attempt to boost the mental health and SWB of students during the Spring and Fall of 2020. Before beginning the intervention, a pre-test was performed, measuring the mental health and wellbeing of students. Similar measures were taken at the post test. While the intervention was originally designed to take place during in-person meetings, an online-only version was designed as well (Heintzeman et al., 2019). In the instance of this research, a hybrid version was used in an attempt to be more interactive and provide much needed social support to the college students who enrolled, using weekly meetings over Zoom in addition to provided readings. It is hypothesized that those in the experimental group will evidence higher baseline SWB, as well as lower symptoms of anxiety and depression when compared to those in the control group. Pre-test data from the spring and fall will also be compared to examine possible differences in wellbeing pre and post pandemic.

**(202) Sara Pato and Elsa Fontainha. Teaching and Telecommuting in Times of Pandemic: Gender Gap in Job Satisfaction**

Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic has severe and unprecedented consequences in all aspects of life satisfaction. The aim of this paper is to examine the pandemic impact on job satisfaction by gender amongst middle and high school teachers, hypothesizing that lockdowns and telecommuting worsen women's job satisfaction.

The empirical research is based on an original online survey applied to teachers from two large schools (rural; urban) in Portugal. Information from three moments (before pandemic; first school closure in March 2020; and second school closure January 2021) is collected regarding characteristics and changes about: teachers and their households; job and life satisfaction; working time and teaching roles; work-life balance; teachings goals, methods, and outcomes; work stressors; and working conditions for telecommuting. The methodology of analysis uses descriptive statistics and non-parametric methods.

The pandemic literature reveals a gender gap in job satisfaction. The work-life conflict increases with the closure of kindergarten, schools and home support services, and working women have an extra burden of unpaid work and parental supervision that arises from their still predominant traditional role.

The results shed some light on the pandemic's impact on: gender differences in life and job satisfaction; and the performance and behavior of schools and teachers. It therefore contributes to the design of specific and general policy measures to deal with the short and long-term challenges related to the pandemic (e.g. gender equality policies; working organization; improving telecommuting practices; teacher roles and methods).

### **(203) Shuyang Da and Huimei Liu. Leisure and Well-being in the Heritage Neighborhoods--A Case Study of Grand Canal Neighborhoods in Hangzhou**

Abstract: In the past decades, various heritage sites have been developed into leisure space for both tourists and locals. Leisure has been considered as an essential part of life for relaxation, happiness and self-fulfillment, which lead to enhanced well-being. However, the attachments residents feel toward heritage-based leisure space and their leisure experiences vary with daily leisure practices. The purpose of this study was to explore how leisure influences well-being in the heritage neighborhoods and how leisure and heritage jointly make effects. Field observation was conducted in the neighborhoods along the Grand Canal (Hangzhou section) and in-depth interviews were adopted with 30 residents. The participants were required to describe their daily leisure practices and their knowledge about related tangible and intangible heritages. Leisure activities and leisure experiences bringing life satisfaction in the heritage neighborhoods were interpreted. Then, their perception of well-being were also examined and illustrated. The study reveals that most residents have obtained well-being through participating in the leisure activities and their leisure participation integrates a wide range of cultural meanings and social relations. Both leisure and heritage function to construct identity and bring leisure satisfaction. Residents' leisure participation and leisure satisfaction enhance their well-being.

### **(204) Lilian Jans-Beken. A Perspective on Mature Gratitude as a Way of Coping with COVID-19**

Abstract: The intended contribution to the symposium COVID-19 and Well-being during the 2021 ISQOLS Virtual Conference presents the new concept of mature gratitude and suggests it as a way of coping with the threats and boundaries of COVID-19. First, the contribution will explain the conceptual model of mature gratitude, based on the new insights from the abundant literature on gratitude. The evidence for mature happiness as a way of coping with COVID-19 is based on studies from the COVID-19 period in association with more general literature on the characteristics of mature gratitude related to good mental health.

The results of a narrative and non-systematic literature review suggest that a confrontation with our existential vulnerability during a pandemic is not only a crisis but also an opportunity to view our lives in a different way. Mature gratitude, as proposed in this lecture, can help us in coping with the threats and boundaries that are part of our lives due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This time of crisis gives us the opportunity to self-reflect on our current life and the future and to reframe them through a positive lens which can encourage individuals to actively strengthen their psychological resilience and coping skills.

Cultivating mature gratitude through actions of kindness, expressing gratitude for life and God, and enjoying all the small things in life helps in coping with the current threats of COVID-19 and building lifelong resilience for the future. This knowledge adds to the field of existential positive psychology, the

successor of positive psychology. Whereas positive psychology focusses on the pursuit of happiness, it becomes clear that we cannot avoid or ignore unpleasant issues like suffering and human weaknesses. Our mental health is not immune to adverse effects and we need a way to cope with disruptive issues acknowledging that suffering is part of living. Existential positive psychology posits that life is a struggle in a difficult and dangerous world. A way to achieve sustainable wellbeing is to embrace and transform suffering and human weaknesses into our advantage for personal growth, happiness, and success, and mature gratitude is one way to do so.

**(205) Martijn Hendriks and Randall Birnberg. Happiness in the daily socio-cultural integration process: A day reconstruction study among US immigrants in Germany**

Abstract: Many immigrants struggle to integrate despite its frequent long-term benefits. In this paper, we aim to increase the understanding of immigrants' experiences and obstacles in the daily socio-cultural integration process by examining the understudied impact of daily integration behaviors on momentary happiness. The daily experiences of 213 immigrants from the United States in Germany were captured using a day reconstruction method. In this context, our panel fixed-effects estimates show that immigrants who are not fluent in the majority language generally feel happier when communicating in their mother tongue as opposed to the host country's majority language. Moreover, interacting with majority group members affects momentary happiness negatively for less acculturated immigrants. By contrast, socio-cultural acculturation relates positively to immigrants' enduring subjective well-being. Our results suggest that socio-cultural integration is an investment involving short-term costs to happiness, with important daily obstacles being the cost to momentary happiness of speaking the majority language and, to a lesser extent, interacting with majority group members. We argue that short-term costs of integration behaviors also occur in many other migration contexts.

**(207) Lucia Macchia. Educational opportunities, social mobility, and the happiness of the rich around the world**

Abstract: Using a nationally representative survey with 500,000 respondents from 109 countries, this paper shows that the well-being people gain from a higher income rank declines when there are greater educational opportunities in their country. This negative effect is larger for those who believe that upward social mobility through hard work is possible. Strikingly, a higher income rank, greater educational opportunities, and the belief that upward social mobility through hard work is possible are associated with negative emotional experiences, such as stress and worry whereas positive emotional experiences are unaffected. These findings have important practical implications for all sorts of hierarchical contexts, from societies to organizations.

**(208) Alexa Brock. Measuring Community Impact at the Neighborhood Level**

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to explore quality-of-life indicators from the viewpoint of residents in the Lincoln Neighborhood of Lafayette, IN. This research is part of the Faith Community Development Corporation Impact Project, which involves qualitative research that investigates the magnitude of the impact that the Faith Community Development Corporation (FCDC) and the Hartford Hub have on the residents in the Lincoln neighborhood. In the research that we have done over the past year and a half, we have conducted in-depth interviews with the residents. By utilizing interview questions that were created in accordance to Veenhoven's Four Qualities of Life framework, which is the theoretical framework for our research, we were able to investigate the life-ability, appreciation of life, utility of life, and livability of the environment of the residents. The interviews that we conducted were recorded with the consent of the residents. After the interviews, we would transcribe the recordings and utilize an inductive analysis approach to analyze common themes among the interviews. From our analysis, we found that concerns about the well-being of the children, concerns about safety, and the distrust that the residents felt regarding their neighbors were common themes among the interviews. While this critical insight has allowed us to brainstorm several ways of increasing the quality-of-life of those in the Lincoln neighborhood, such as creating a mentorship program for the children and increasing the amount of community events at the



Hartford Hub, we are looking to broaden our research to focus on the impact that the FCDC and Hartford Hub have on the residents. The Faith Community Development Corporation Impact Project should give us a deeper understanding of how the FCDC and Hartford Hub affect the life-ability and livability of the environment of the residents. Furthermore, we plan to research into how the livability of the environment of the residents has been affected by the pandemic. In the future, we hope to gain further insight into the well-being of the residents of the Lincoln Neighborhood, and help to determine what the FCDC and Hartford Hub can do to further increase their quality-of-life.

**(210) Philip Morrison. Whose happiness in which cities? The urban wellbeing paradox revisited.**

Abstract: One of the striking features of survey measured wellbeing is its heterogeneity. Not only are the commonly used wellbeing measures positively (left) skewed and widely distributed but they are also highly variable across people, settlements and countries. That we continue to characterise the geography wellbeing in terms of their mean levels of life satisfaction and happiness maybe be quite misleading.

In this paper I argue that our choice of methodology – our reliance on the conditional mean - may have lead us to underestimate the distributional effects of the tendency for average wellbeing to fall with increasing levels of urban agglomeration - the urban wellbeing paradox. European countries have often been used as examples of this phenomenon but the degree to which the wellbeing of residents is lower in Europe's major cities depends on the particular quantiles of the wellbeing distribution that are modelled.

To illustrate I draw on the two measures of wellbeing included in the 2018 European Social Survey (ESS9), life satisfaction and happiness, and estimate the effect of their living in a Big City on the mean and quantiles of the wellbeing distribution while controlling for population characteristics and country. I find the negative effect of Big City residence is born disproportionately by those with low wellbeing and that positive effects largely benefit those with high wellbeing, features which remain hidden when estimation methods rely on the conditional mean.

**(211) Carol Graham, Emily Dobson and James Kunhardt. When Public Health Crises Become Entwined: How Trends in COVID-19, Deaths of Despair, and Well-being Track Across the U.S.A.**

Abstract: In the United States, COVID-19 landed in a country deeply divided in terms of opportunity, health care, and even hope. This is reflected in its pre-existing crisis of despair related deaths - which has claimed over one million lives in just over a decade. In this paper, we explore the places and populations which are most vulnerable to COVID deaths, and where they coincide with vulnerability to high levels of deaths of despair, now that COVID has spread to virtually all the nation's counties. We also use metrics of well-being to explore its spillover effects - uncertainty, high levels of unemployment, and social isolation, among other things - on vulnerable populations. Our earlier research has found that these metrics, particularly lack of hope and worry, track with the patterns in deaths of despair, with minorities much more optimistic and less represented in the deaths than whites. We explore how these trends have changed with COVID. We use summary EMS first responder data on opioid overdose rates and mental/behavioral reports – comparing March through July 2020 compared to the same periods for 2017-2018 - to assess excess deaths attributable to the onset and spread of the pandemic. We explore the stark changes in well-being, based on a new survey conducted with Washington University in St. Louis. Remarkably, though, the cohorts with the highest COVID death rates – low income African Americans – still report more optimism and better mental health than other race/income cohorts.

**(212) Eleftherios Giovanis, Sacit Akdede and Ozgur Ozdamar. Impact of the EU Blue Card Programme on Cultural Participation and Subjective Well-being of Migrants in Germany**

Abstract: The first aim of this study is to investigate the role of the EU Blue Card programme implemented in 2012 in Germany. In particular, we aim to explore the impact on the participation in cultural activities of first-generation non-European Union (EU) and non-European Economic Area (EEA) migrants, such as attendance to cinema, concerts and theatre. The second aim is to examine the impact of cultural activities on the subjective well-being (SWB), measured by life and health satisfaction. We will apply a sharp and a

fuzzy regression discontinuity design (RDD) within a seemingly unrelated regression equations (SURE) system using the Ordered Probit method. The results show that the treated subjects experience an increase in cultural participation activities and an improvement in their SWB, as a result of the EU Blue Card programme, compared to the control group. Participation in classical music performance, opera or theatre influences more the SWB compared to other cultural activities. Moreover, the cultural participation presents a stronger effect on health satisfaction compared to life satisfaction. Policies that promote labour market integration and participation in cultural activities will enable immigrants to integrate into the social norms of the host societies and improve their SWB.

**(213) Graciela Tonon and Claudia Mikkelsen. Children's quality of life in their neighborhood: a study in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina**

**Abstract:** This article introduces and analysis the relationship that boys and girls establish with the spaces in which they live, taking into account their satisfaction with the neighborhood and their quality of life, and paying special attention to the daily situation of boys and girls who reside in cities of Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. In terms of methodology, it is a research study in which the quantitative method was used and the International Survey of Children's Well-being (ISCWeB) was applied; an instrument created by Children's Worlds – international research network devoted to the study of child well-being all over the world. We worked with 1062 boys and girls between 8 and 10 years of age, during the period 2015-2018. The results showed that children have a medium level of satisfaction with the cities in which they live, being able to distinguish that towns with a smaller size range and with a productive profile close to the rural productive sector show slightly favorable situations. Regarding the links that they establish with the rest of the residents of their neighborhoods, both groups -8 and 10 years old- show a medium level of satisfaction. Specifically regarding the public spaces they can use in their neighborhoods, the level of satisfaction children expressed was high: 3.22 points for the 8-year-old group and 3.11 points for the 10-year-old children (in a scale 0-4 points). In relation with the feeling of safety in public places, the satisfaction levels mark distances between the data obtained according to the age, showing greater concern and therefore less satisfaction in 10-year-old children. The primary results reveal that children experience an intermediate level of satisfaction with their neighborhood, and a lower level of satisfaction with the feeling of safety when walking through the streets of the neighborhoods they inhabit. Constructing knowledge regarding the quality of life and the wellbeing of boys and girls, allows a closer look upon a group of peculiar characteristics, thus regarding boys and girls as active actors as it is established in the Convention on the Children's Rights (Tonon, 2016).

**(214) Stephanie Rossouw and Talita Greyling. Big Data and Happiness**

**Abstract:** The pursuit of happiness. What does that mean? Perhaps a more prominent question to ask is, 'how does one know whether people have succeeded in their pursuit'? Survey data, thus far, has served us well in determining where people see themselves on their journey. However, in an everchanging world, one needs high-frequency data instead of data released with significant time-lags. High-frequency data, which stems from Big Data, allows policymakers access to virtually real-time information that can assist in effective decision-making to increase the quality of life for all. Additionally, Big Data collected from, for example, social media platforms give researchers unprecedented insight into human behaviour, allowing significant future predictive powers.

**(216) Rabia Tassaduq. Assessment of the Quality of Life of Dental students of Islamabad during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Quality of life (QoL) of dental students in Islamabad

**Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted at three dental colleges of Islamabad, from September-November 2020. It comprised of dental undergraduate students (N=600). A self-administered WHOQOL-BREF Questionnaire was used to collect the data online, after seeking approval from WHO. Pilot testing

was done to calculate Cronbach alpha. The questionnaire consisted of 25 questions on physical health, psychological health, social relationships & environment including two stand alone questions. Data was analyzed using SPSS 22.

Results: Questionnaire was proved to be reliable on pilot testing with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.874. Overall response rate was 59.6%. The domain Environment had the highest transformed score i.e. 75 (on a scale of 0 to 100), followed by social relationships, psychological health and physical health with scores of 69, 56 and 50 respectively. On comparing QOL among four undergraduate years, using ANOVA, statistically significant difference was found only for environment. Gender also, had no significant effect on QOL. Another comparison was made between clinical and pre-clinical years and was also found to be insignificant. Correlation coefficients for all domains and two stand alone questions were all statistically significant.

Conclusion: The study found that the dental students in Islamabad were satisfied with their overall health (mean score  $3.72 \pm 0.82$  out of 5) and rated their quality of life as good (mean score  $4.06 \pm 0.72$  out of 5).

### **(217) Clemens Hetschko, Andreas Knabe and Ronnie Schöb. HAPPINESS, WORK, AND IDENTITY**

Abstract: This chapter introduces identity utility to the study of (un)employment and (un)happiness. The concept is described in terms of an augmented utility function, the implications of which are assessed in light of the empirical literature on unemployment and well-being. Studies on unemployed persons' affective and cognitive well-being allow assessing the importance of the loss of identity utility relative to other nonmonetary consequences of joblessness, such as fewer social contacts and a lack of a structure in daily life. Unlike life satisfaction, unemployment leaves affective well-being mostly unaffected, which points to a major relevance of the loss of identity. This view is corroborated further by studies on the importance of the social norms to work and be self-reliant for the life satisfaction of the unemployed, as well as by studies showing the positive life satisfaction effect of retirement on unemployed workers. Based on this strong evidence for identity utility losses of unemployed persons, the notion of identity utility is used to explain heterogeneity in the effect of unemployment on life satisfaction. It is also linked to further consequences of unemployment, such as social exclusion and stigmatization. Moreover, this chapter uses identity utility to assess the likely effectiveness of labor market policies in alleviating the misery of the unemployed. Finally, research on work, happiness and identity is reconciled with a more standard economics view on labor supply based on studies examining the impact of working hours on workers' well-being.

### **(218) Tamanna Adhikari, Talita Greyling and Stephanie Rossouw. Social welfare payments and subjective well-being: a quasi-experiment.**

Abstract: Abstract Research thus far has shown the significant value that social welfare payments (SWP) have for poor households, particularly concerning improved nutrition, food security and positive educational effects. However, research on the effect of SWP on subjective well-being is sparse, particularly in developing countries. Therefore, this study aims to empirically test if SWP leads to higher levels of subjective well-being. By testing the aforementioned, we will determine whether policy intervention intended to increase welfare truly achieves the goal. This study's significant contribution is using a quasi-experimental framework to compare the well-being effect of individuals that falls marginally below the means-test (receives an SWP), the treatment group, and individuals that fall marginally above the means-test (does not receive an SWP), the control group. In this manner, we derive two cohorts of individuals who are similar in characteristics but different in their treatment. As such, we can isolate the effects of an SWP on subjective well-being and establish if it causes higher levels of well-being. Additionally, we control for other social and demographic characteristics at the individual level. This study will use the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) dataset, a South African national household survey that spans the time period from 2008 to 2017.

**(219) Shoirakhon Nurdinova. How are Uzbeks happy?**

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate life satisfaction and happiness in Uzbekistan. To estimate life satisfaction and happiness, I used data from World Values Survey (WVS). Findings reveal that a negative age effect and positive influences of age square, income scale, and health status. Results show that gender, the number of children, and education had no significant effect on life satisfaction. The single and married are satisfied with their life. Furthermore, there is no significant effect on the life satisfaction of the widowed, divorced, and separated in Uzbekistan. People who are out of the labor market are more satisfied with life compared to the unemployed. Results are similar to the previous literature on happiness economics.

**(220) Kuba Kryz. Towards Cultural Sensitivity in Measuring Societal Progress**

Abstract: People across cultures differ in behaviours, thoughts and preferences. Cultural sensitivity – i.e., acknowledgment of these cultural differences – in development science is a postulate known since at least the 1960s, but seems to remain understudied by now. The goal of the current paper is to address this gap and to investigate folk theories of societal development, and particularly to identify universals and cultural specifics in how lay people conceptualise societal development. In the described empirical study carried out among 2,684 participants across nine countries from five continents, we researched preferences towards twenty-eight different development aims, and separately priorities towards three aims constituting Human Development Index. Our study showed that what people understand as modernization remains substantially universal across countries, but specific pathways of development and preferences towards these pathways tend to be different across countries. We also distinguished three facets of modernization: basics for modernization (e.g., trust, safety, economic development), welfare aims (e.g., poverty eradication, education), and inclusive aims (e.g., openness, gender equality, human rights). Our findings have implications for development researchers and practitioners, by demonstrating that preferred development pathways substantially differ between cultures. Cultural sensitivity may be reflected in how development is conceptualised and measured, and in this paper we propose a method of implementing our findings into development indexes. We anticipate that these findings will encourage development studies to be carried with more sensitivity to cultural diversity. The understanding of cultural background of societal development can help practitioners and policy-makers guide their societies in the way reflecting indigenous concepts and visions of societal development. For international governing bodies, our study may help understand cultural differences in societal development pathways, and shape policies in a culturally sensitive way. People deserve recognition of their indigenous ways of being

**(221) Kuba Kryz. Societal emotional environments explain Latin American happiness**

Abstract: Top positions in various rankings of life satisfaction tend to be occupied by Western European and Latin American societies. However, in contrast to Western European societies, Latin American societies tend to score low to moderate on major country-level predictors of societal well-being. In this paper, we introduce the concept of ‘societal emotional environment’: the emotional climate of a society (operationalized as the degree to which positive and negative emotions are expressed in a society) to explain Latin American happiness. Using data collected from 12,888 participants across 49 countries, we show how societal emotional environments vary across countries and cultural clusters, and we consider the potential importance of these differences for well-being. Our study confirmed that Latin American countries rank high on positive societal emotional environments. Vibrant, intensive, and expressed positive emotions may make life in Latin America exceptionally satisfactory, and our study lends support to this explanation.

**(222) Kuba Kryz. A Culturally Sensitive Approach to Measuring Happiness Across the World**

Abstract: 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 this paper 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 this paper, 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.

#### **(224) Andreas Krafft. How Resilient is the Population in Times of Corona?**

Abstract: The goal of this study from the Hope Barometer 2021 is to explore the diverse coping strategies of the Swiss population in dealing with subjective feelings of stress, as well as the psychological consequences related to the population's hope, well-being and stress-related growth. The study includes variables on attitudes such as perceived hope (Krafft et al., 2017) as well as on the emotional, psychological and social well-being (Keyes, 2007) of the population that have already been surveyed in the Hope Barometer of previous years. This allows us to compare this year's results with last year's and see how they have developed.

On the other hand, special scales were included that relate to the experience and coping of the current crisis and that have not been systematically examined in other recent studies. In addition to perceived stress (Cohen et al., 1983), fourteen coping strategies (Carver, 1997) and six fields of stress-related growth (Ameli et al., 2001) were surveyed. Of particular importance in our study are personal hopes, individual sources of hope, and the role of hopeful openness to the future (Krafft et al., 2017).

A total of 7,070 people from the three language regions of Switzerland (German, French and Italian) took part in the survey between November 2 and November 30, 2020.

The Corona pandemic put people in Switzerland to a moderately stress test. Most people in Switzerland were able to cope constructively with the crisis. While coping with multiple family and professional challenges, most people have never lost hope. Women experienced significantly higher levels of stress than men but also used stronger coping resources such as positive reframing, self-direction, and emotional support. The most prominent sources of hope are beautiful experiences in the free nature and the support of family and friends. While the emotional and psychological well-being of the population has remained constant between 2019 and 2020 and has even increased in some regions, social well-being has slightly declined. Many people have grown internally in dealing with the difficulties, uncertainties and challenges of 2020. Thus, positive self-perception, friendly interaction with other people and optimism have gained importance.

#### **(226) Dana Ioana Țălnar-Naghi. Job Satisfaction & working from home in Romania, before and during Covid-19**

Abstract: Based on ICT's development, telework is a rapidly changing phenomenon (Eurofound, 2017) and has provoked many debates on how it influences people's lives (Allen, Golden and Shockley, 2015; Golden, 2009), allowing people to work from anywhere and anytime via laptops, tablets, and smartphones (Maitland & Thomson, 2014). Covid-19 outbreak accelerated social change and led to a forced entry of entire societies into telework. The change was step in particularly for countries with lower pre-pandemic incidence of working from home, such as Romania. Using longitudinal data from an original series of surveys carried out in 2018 and during Spring 2020 lockdown, the paper aims to explore job satisfaction of those working-from-home in relation to work-life boundaries, before and during the quarantine period. Findings are useful for a deeper understanding of how new work arrangements influence tele-workers' perceptions of quality of life. Results indicate that while before the pandemic, the job satisfaction of those working from home was decreasing with the age of the respondent (the younger being more satisfied with working from home), that trend changed during quarantine, and job satisfaction increased exponentially for people over 40. Additionally, working more hours before the pandemic is associated with lower job satisfaction scores during COVID-19 quarantine.

**(227) Hannah Jean Jimala. Exploring the Religiosity of Filipinos: A Time-Series Analysis on the Importance of Religion and Attendance at Religious Services, 1991-2020**

Abstract: The Philippines ranks among the most religious societies in the world. A predominantly Christian country in Asia, Filipino religiosity has become part of the whole Filipino cultural system. This religiosity is observed in various religious customs and traditions, particularly in spiritual relationships manifested through ceremonies, devotional practices, and level of faith. Such religiosity is a social and cultural embodiment of an individual's profound experiences and the manifestation of their faith. It is evident in the long history of the translocation of the Black Nazarene in Manila where thousands of devotees brave the stampede and large crowds to get a glimpse and touch of it, as well as in how the Sinulog-Santo Niño festival in Cebu City became a cultural event in the country.

Even in the time of the coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, Filipinos remain steadfast with their religiosity. The Veritas Truth Survey found about 9 out of 10 Filipinos saying faith is important in battling the health crisis. The survey only verified the role of religion in vulnerable social and economic contexts (Cornelio, 2020).

This paper aims to explore the trends in the religiosity of Filipinos by analyzing the time-series data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and quarterly surveys conducted by Philippine-based social research organization, Social Weather Stations (SWS), from 1991 to 2020. Religiosity is measured by the perception of the importance of religion and attendance at religious services. Survey data will be analyzed to examine the trends across time as well as across the socio-demographic characteristics of Filipinos, including sex, age, etc. In addition, the paper will explore to what extent Filipino religiosity has extended to other life domains, including their subjective well-being, quality of life, among others. The paper will also look into how the Covid-19 pandemic has affected Filipino religiosity.

**(228) Humberto Charles-Leija, Mario Toledo and Ivan Guerrero. Effects of positive museums on the prosocial behavior**

Abstract: The present research aims to study the impact that positive emotions have on prosocial behaviors. Researchers from Tecmilenio University conducted a study to assess how experiencing positive emotions has a positive impact on prosocial behaviors through the exhibition “An Amazing World”, as part of the Positive Museums program, which aims to foster positive emotions such as awe, hope and inspiration. After the exhibition, participants identified the emotions they experienced, through a reflexive exercise, in addition to writing a positive message for future visitors. After this exercise, they were given the option of donating to an altruistic organization. Finally, participants, evaluated, through a survey, which emotions they experienced the most and with what intensity. The proposed hypothesis is that positive emotions such as inspiration, awe and hope will predict the prosocial behavior (making a donation). The results showed that, although there are no significant differences between the 10 proposed emotions, the intensity with which they experienced the emotion predicts prosocial behavior (donation).

**(229) Humberto Charles, Ivan Guerrero, Mario Toledo and Rosalinda Ballesteros-Valdes. Well-being, Character Strengths, Relationships and Meaningful Work. A Framework of a Positive Organization**

Abstract: This study focuses on the theoretical approach to a well-being model for organizations, seeking to determine if an organization is positive. The question of interest is as follows: What characteristics must an organization meet to be considered positive? The authors propose four main elements: implement healthy organizational practices to contribute to the physical well-being of employees; focus on strengths and virtues as part of the tasks performed by workers; create a positive relational environment for workers; and a meaningful work for employees. The presence of components associated with a positive organization will generate a greater worker's job satisfaction, engagement and commitment.

**(230) Humberto Charles, Mario Toledo and Carlos Mora. Positive side effects of having a life purpose, the case of graduates of Tecmilenio University**

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to identify the work and personal benefits generated by having a life purpose. A survey was carried out among 1,208 graduates from Tecmilenio University. They were asked to establish how defined their life purpose was, on a scale of 0 to 10, and they were asked questions about personal and professional experiences during the 12 months prior to the survey and their income level. The results indicate that graduates from Tecmilenio University who have a more defined purpose are more likely to enter higher income groups, as well as more friends and family members willing to support in a time of emergency and less chance of being unemployed. . The study suggests that having a clear life purpose has multiple positive effects on the professional and personal life of individuals.

**(231) Marie Heijens, Sarah Martiny and Kjaersti Thorsteinsen. Gender Differences in the Well-Being of Parents in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Abstract: Emerging research documents that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has a significant impact on many people's lives. Research also shows that some groups are affected more negatively by the pandemic and related restrictions than others are. For example, studies consistently show that women—and especially mothers (Gausmann & Langer, 2020; Harth & Mitte, 2020)—experience a stronger decline in well-being during the ongoing pandemic than men (Etheridge & Spantig, 2020). Extending this research, the main aim of the present work is to investigate whether and how the well-being of parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In November 2020, we conducted an online study with 448 parents (218 fathers and 230 mothers) from four European countries ( $n = 129$  in Norway,  $n = 113$  in Sweden,  $n = 104$  in Germany and  $n = 102$  in the United Kingdom). We asked parents to report their well-being in spring 2020 (retrospectively) and their current well-being (November 2020) using the World Health Organization Well-Being Index (WHO-5). In line with our hypotheses, a repeated measures ANOVA showed a significant main effect of gender,  $F(1, 445) = 10.69, p = .001, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .023$ . At both points in time, fathers reported higher well-being ( $MT1 = 56.50, SD = 25.00; MT2 = 56.68, SD = 25.28$ ) than did mothers ( $MT1 = 47.76, SD = 25.70; MT2 = 51.00, SD = 24.42$ ). In trend, well-being increased over time,  $F(1, 445) = 3.76, p = .053, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .008$ , but mainly for mothers,  $F(1, 445) = 3.00, p = .084, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .007$ . In a next step, we will explore differences between the four countries. Taken together, these results are in line with initial research showing that women suffered more from the pandemic than men did. Policy makers should consider these results and focus on providing more support for mothers of young children in the ongoing and possible future health-related crisis.

**(232) Hannah Jean Jimala and Marco Mercado. Does Religiosity Promote or Discourage Social Trust among Filipinos?**

Abstract: The Philippines is one of the most religious countries in the world, and yet, has among those with lowest social trust. This is contrary to expectations that one's commitment to religion, measured by religious behaviors and practices, has a strong positive effect on one's level of social trust Wiernik (2011). Religiosity must have an influence on the development of trust attitudes, and it must manifest the entire religious experience – from the internalization of beliefs to behavior, and other cognitive and physical experiences. Berggren and Bjørnskov (2009), however, notes that that individuals in religious groups may already have trust in those who belong to their groups and distrust those from the outgroup.

This paper, therefore, hopes to explore to what extent does religiosity promote or discourage social trust among Filipinos. The paper will analyze data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) survey modules on Social Networks and Religion, which were implemented at the same time in the Philippines in 2017. Religiosity will be measured by one's self-assessment of level of religiosity, frequency of attending religious activities, and frequency of praying. Social trust, on the other hand, will be measured by the level of one's trust with other people.

**(234) Carlos Robledo, Doris Cardona, Alejandra Segura and Angela Segura. Profiles of the elderly in a virulent world, according to the human right to an old age with quality of life**

Abstract: The objective of this study was to build profiles of older people residing in five cities in Colombia, in the year 2021, according to the perception of their quality of life. For this, an observational, analytical, cross-sectional study was carried out, where 2500 people aged 60 years and over were surveyed, to whom a directed survey was applied, with variables and validated scales related to quality of life, such as : mental health, living and health conditions. The exploratory analysis used was univariate in order to look at the behavior of the variables. For the construction of the profiles, the clustering in multivariate data technique or conglomerates was used and then a bivariate analysis was made in order to look at the differences between the clusters constituted. The STATA program (CES University license) was used for data processing, generation of statistics and dendrogram graph. Thus, two groups of older people were established, with good perception and bad perception, and the characteristics that most contribute to the fact that this individual look is influenced by conditions of health, economic security and the exercise of their autonomy were identified. It is concluded that aging is a demographic phenomenon that forces us to think about the conditions in which the citizens of a territory live and die, but thinking about their quality of life is the call to the right to age in a dignified way. Its study must transcend material goods and focus on intangible goods, as a way of seeing the exercise of human rights in old age. Finally, some opportunities are presented for research and the redefinition of welfare policies in relation to the current global pandemic.

**(235) Lucía Gómez Balcácer, Noelia Somarriba Arechavala and Patricia Gómez Costilla. HAPPINESS AND HEALTH IN EUROPE. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL**

Abstract: Scientific articles on the determinants of happiness and health are currently a very fruitful part of academic research. Since the relationship between happiness and health can present endogeneity problems, most of these studies explain happiness as a function of health (and other factors) or, conversely, explain health as a function of happiness. Although the pursuit of health and happiness has re-emerged as a common goal pursued by all societies, empirical research on the determinants of health and happiness has, for the most part, remained separate. Happiness and health, as two determinant variables of well-being, should be analyzed jointly by researchers and public policy makers. This paper aims to contribute to the literature by analyzing the relationship between happiness and health taking into account different variables. Our work pays special attention to the effects of social capital on happiness and health. We explore the determinants of happiness and health in 23 EU countries by developing two multilevel models with data from the 2018 European Social Survey (ESS). We find that having trust in institutions, having the support of family and friends, and engaging in social activities are positively related to happiness and health.

**(236) Fabio Battaglia and Gianmarco Fifi. Still Together, after All: The Growth Paradigm and the Italian Left**

Abstract: Scholars have long been arguing in favour of the need to go “beyond GDP”. Yet, GDP is still predominant in policy and public discourse as a yardstick to measure well-being. This seems to be particularly the case in a country like Italy, in which despite a long track record of well-being measurement, the pursuit of economic growth remains unchallenged. Interestingly enough, such support of the growth paradigm comes also from left-wing political and intellectual circles, which are often assumed to be the most receptive to the so-called “beyond GDP” agenda. Indeed, findings from several semi-structured interviews, as well as those of an analysis of parliamentary debates and one of newspaper articles that we carried out as part of our respective PhDs, show that left-wing policymakers, as well as left-wing intellectuals and journalists, while some of them might recognise some of the flaws in GDP as an indicator, all agree on the importance of pursuing increasing economic growth. In particular, we find that economic growth was framed as a prerequisite of any form of social justice, making growth not just a desirable but indeed a necessary outcome. This, we argue, shows that the maintenance of the growth paradigm is not due to an imposition coming from powerful institutions or restricted economic potentates, but rather emerges as a consequence of widespread consensus.

**(237) Tatiana Karabchuk and Aizhan Shomotova. Faculty Well-Being under COVID-19 Pandemic**



Abstract: The COVID-19 Pandemic brought a lot of changes and turbulence to the education sector forcing schools and institutions to turn to online mode and causing a lot of challenges and stress for both students and faculty. This research aims at discussing faculty well-being under COVID-19. Online survey design allowed us to investigate the happiness level as well as the level of anxiety and stress among the faculty members that had to deal with the transition to online teaching within a short period of time. The case study of the UAE University shows how faculty adjusted to the new reality under the lockdown situation in the country. The paper discusses the teaching and research efficiency of the faculty members as well as their satisfaction with their work-life balance and experiences of working from home.

**(238) Tatiana Karabchuk and Aizhan Shomotova. Digitalization of social capital and sustainability of well-being across the Globe**

Abstract: The recent digitalization of social life impacts considerably on the happiness and life satisfaction of society. This article tackles the issue of happiness sustainability under the condition of massive digitalization of social life. The usage of new technologies brings changes in human communications and connections. Previous research showed explicitly the positive impact of social capital measured as a number of friends and the frequency of contacts with family and friends on life satisfaction and happiness. Recent studies also demonstrated the positive impact of fruitful inclusion into online social networking on individual happiness despite the puzzle of loneliness under intensive digital social life. This research brings the theoretical discussions further by questioning the impact of digital divide development on the national level and usage of social media and the Internet on an individual level on subjective well-being. With the help of the latest wave of the World Value Survey data of 2017-2020 and multilevel modeling, we provide empirical evidence on how digitalization on the national level affects happiness and life satisfaction on an individual level via social capital indicators. In other words, we test here the impact of social capital indicators such as trust, social activities, political activism moderated by the Internet, social media, and mobile phone penetration at the national level on individual happiness and life satisfaction in the cross-national perspective

**(239) Tatiana Karabchuk and Fayeza Hasan. Health state and health care system as predictors of happiness: gender differences and role of the citizenship**

Abstract: Purpose: This research is aimed at the evaluation of the three health domains on the happiness level and life satisfaction with the help of a unique detailed national representative survey on Happiness and Health in 2017 with a sample of 9000 participants conducted in the UAE.

Methods: The study measures and compares four subjective well-being indicators as outcome variables: 1) happiness, 2) life satisfaction; 3) life evaluation in the future; 4) happiness to live in the country of study. Regression modeling was used to disclose the association between health and happiness for the general population as well as for men and women and nationals and non-nationals. The health impact was estimated through three health sub-domains measured with multiple indicators such as 1) “health state,” 2) “happiness with own health,” and 3) “happiness with the healthcare system and its elements.” Gender differences and the role of the citizenships in happiness and health association were of particular focus.

Results: The results showed that own physical and mental health, access to a 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, however health insurance proved to be more important for women than for men. Having access to healthcare facilities aside from their quality and costs also played a major role in explaining life satisfaction.

Conclusion: An unexpected discovery of the study was made regarding people with disabilities and chronic diseases. Opposite to the traditional lower level of life satisfaction in many other countries, they seemed to be happy with their lives in the UAE. This could be due to the various incentives the government provides to this group of people.

**(240) Ananda Amelya and Asteria D. Kumalasari. The Indonesian Happiness-IAT: A development of the implicit measurement of happiness**

Abstract: Due to its important role in people's life, happiness has been studied widely in the past decades. Numerous research assess happiness using self-report measurements that explicitly ask participants to answer plenty of questions about themselves and their life conditions. The explicit measurements have potential limitation such as the social desirability responding and the lack of awareness in participants. Thus, some methods of implicit measurements (e.g., implicit association test/ IAT), were developed to overcome these limitations and to complement the information that is reflected from the explicit measurements.

The present study aimed to develop an implicit measurement of happiness, namely the Indonesian Happiness-IAT (IH-IAT), following the procedure conducted by Diaz (2009). The present study describes three steps conducted to proof the validity of the IH-IAT, namely 1) expert judgment, 2) rating study, and 3) pilot study. The expert judgement procedure resulted in 25 words associated with "happiness" and "unhappiness" to be used as the stimuli of the IH-IAT. These words were rated by 41 psychology students in a rating study and resulted in 10 words associated with "happiness" and "unhappiness". Finally, these words were used as the stimuli of the IH-IAT in a pilot study conducted to 95 participants that were obtained using a cluster sampling to senior-year college students in a public university in Indonesia. Results show that the IH-IAT is a valid and reliable measurement to implicitly assess participants happiness. The study found that most participants associated themselves with happiness. The limitation and the societal impacts of the study will be discussed.

**(241) Deborah Hardoon, Saamah Abdallah, Lisa Muller and Magdalena Soffia. Analysis of UK national data on work and purpose**

Abstract: To what extent do you feel that the things you do in life are worthwhile? This is one of the four headline subjective wellbeing questions asked by the UK's Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the Annual Population Survey (APS). As a self reported measure of purpose, it is the main indicator for eudaimonic wellbeing of people in the UK, complementing the other three questions, which ask about overall life satisfaction, happiness and anxiety. It is also the question that has been researched the least.

Previous analysis has found that people who are employed have a higher sense of purpose compared with those that are unemployed or economically inactive. Meaning and purpose is also identified as a core aspect of job quality. This paper exploits the UKs nationally representative APS data, to explore the relationship between purpose and work in more detail. It finds that the industry we work in can explain the most variance of purpose for those employed, but also that aspects of job quality such as hours worked, being in a managerial role, or working from home all matter too. This paper explores the variations and trade-offs within different industries where a higher sense of purpose can also correspond with higher anxiety.

Drawing on data gathered by the ONS during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the APS and the Opinion and Lifestyle Survey, which includes the worthwhile question, this paper will also explore the extent to which sense of purpose has changed for different people of working age since March 2020, in the context the furlough scheme, the risk of future unemployment, and people officially designated as 'key workers', employed in sectors recognised for their essential contribution to society.

Finally the paper concludes with implications for policy and employers, highlighting the need to understand and measure workers' eudaimonic wellbeing, foster more purposeful work as well as recognising the potential trade-offs with other aspects of wellbeing.

**(242) Jan Ott. Beyond Economics, happiness as a standard in our personal life and in politics.**

Abstract: Beyond Economics; Happiness as a standard in our personal life and in politics (J. Ott); summarized in 9 provocative/practical propositions.

1)Overall or cognitive happiness is the appreciation of life as a whole, based on the application of standards people have adopted or internalized themselves, knowingly or unknowingly.

It is not by definition based on correct information or assumptions about facts.

2) People are free to adopt whatever standards they prefer. They may adopt inconsistent, incomparable and immoral standards, and may change them whenever they want to. Theoretically happiness can be inconsistent, incomparable, instable and immoral.

3) It is practical and respectful to ignore emotions first and to pay attention to overall or cognitive happiness, and to emotions and affective happiness in a second step. This is less self-evident for children since affective happiness is their dominant standard.

4) Happiness is not the same as utility. One reason: happiness has a minimum and a maximum while utility is unlimited.

5) People may become more critical in easy conditions and less critical in difficult conditions.

6) It is relatively easy to explain differences in average happiness in nations by differences in actual living conditions. The impact of actual conditions on average national happiness is not overruled by differences in adaptation or anything else.

7) It is difficult to explain individual differences in happiness by differences in actual conditions. One reason: information about individual differences, for example in genetics, personality and mental problems, is usually not collected in surveys. Multi-level analysis is no solution for this problem.

8) Happiness is somewhat problematic as a standard in our personal life because it is still difficult to explain individual differences in happiness. It can be useful, nevertheless, if it helps us to detect and understand the standards we have. This can make us less vulnerable for manipulation.

9) It is more effective to use happiness as a standard in politics, because there is a better understanding of the factors that contribute to differences in average happiness in nations. Happiness as a standard can help us to analyze the shortcomings of neo-liberalism more precisely.

**(243) Amanda Cromhout, Lusilda Schutte, Marie Wissing, Angelina Wilson Fadji, Tharina Guse and Sonia Mbowa. Is Harmony in Life a One-size-fits-all? Lessons from the Psychometric Properties of the Harmony in Life Scale in South African and Ghanaian Samples**

Abstract: Harmony in life is an indicator of well-being and quality of life. Although harmony may be key facet of well-being in a variety of settings, it may be especially important in interdependent cultures, such as African cultures. Despite its importance for well-being, research on harmony in life in various African contexts are sparse. The aim of this study was to better understand harmony in life in understudied African populations by exploring the psychometric properties of the Harmony in Life Scale (HILS, Kjell et al., 2016), that focuses on the cognitive evaluations of overall harmony in life, in South African and Ghanaian samples. Data from four South African samples (two multicultural samples who completed the HILS in English and a rural and an urban Setswana-speaking sample who completed the HILS in Setswana, sample sizes varying between  $n = 200$  and  $n = 427$ ) and a Ghanaian sample who completed the HILS in English ( $n = 420$ ) were used. Except for the rural Setswana-speaking South African sample, confirmatory factor analysis yielded good fit indices for all samples with CFA-values ranging from .971 to .985 and RMSEA-values ranging from 0.083 to 0.058 and omega coefficient scores indicated sufficient internal consistency reliability with values between .83 and .90. An alternative model, where residual terms of one item pair were allowed to correlate, yielded adequate fit for the rural Setswana-speaking South African sample. The HILS shows potential for use in the current samples, provided that model modifications are incorporated for the rural Setswana-speaking South African sample. Considering that model modifications were needed for the latter sample, we suggest that contextual and/or cultural variables, and/or issues with translation may have influenced the results. Overall, it seems is if there is some extent of universality pertaining to harmony in life as conceptualized in the HILS, but that unique cultural, contextual, and/or translation variables also play a role. Future research in Africa and globally should further explore this aspect.

#### **(244) Dalida Mukasheva and Dinara Yessimova. Trends in Social Work in Kazakhstan with HIV**

**Abstract:** This article considered the concepts and development of the social work system and the definition of the role of social work in HIV prevention/AIDS among injecting drug users. The purpose of the survey was to define the role of social work in HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users. The work's subject is to demonstrate the role of social work in supporting PLHIV and identifying the specifics of social support for clients of social work among PLHIV and other chronic diseases. [1] Social work nowadays has been becoming a more global scientific discipline seeking answers to international questions. Social work is therefore linked to all seventeen global goals of sustainable development (SDGs). [2] Social workers' training is a new division in Kazakhstan, and the role of social work in the formation of new social structures for overcoming conflicts has not yet been determined. The current health and social protection system in Kazakhstan is relatively unprepared in this area.

We have reviewed the role of a social worker, the state social policy of Kazakhstan concerning the prevention of HIV infection, and the development of a system of medical and social support, ways, and opportunities for the development of social work. In this survey, we used the expert interview method were took part in 24 interviewers. The following results were obtained during the analysis: Social work around HIV is emerging, but quite slowly in Kazakhstan. It is facing and mainly done by local NGOs, who are teaching outreach workers. The survey's theoretical and methodological basis is represented by the work on the social prevention of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users. The survey's empirical base is represented by the following institutions: Public Foundation, Public, AID city centers, outreach workers, Global Health Research Center of Central Asia. The study was conducted from February 2018 to December 2019. The structure of the survey is the introduction, two chapters, conclusion, and references.

#### **(246) Inna Murtazina. Attitude to loneliness in middle and late adulthood**

**Abstract:** The problem of loneliness is one of the fundamental problems of human existence. Loneliness is a complex set of constructive and destructive factors. Loneliness can be filled with despair, contribute to the spiritual development of a person (Osin, Leontyev, 2013). Different are both approaches to understanding loneliness, and his subjective experiences.

The aim of our study was to study the attitude to loneliness in middle and late adulthood.

**Participants:** 72 respondents (36 - female and 36 - male) aged 30 to 61 years ( $M=44.4$  years;  $SD=9.21$ ). Two age groups were identified: 30-45 years ( $M=36.8$ ) and 46-61 years ( $M=53$ ). The native language was Russian. **Methods:** survey; Multidimensional Inventory of Loneliness Experience (MILE) by D. A. Leontiev and E. N. Osin (short version).

The results of the survey showed that people aged 30-45 more often than respondents aged 46-61 liked to be in a state of loneliness ( $\varphi^* = 2.088$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). The majority of respondents in both groups, defining loneliness, presented it as solitude (immersion in oneself, the opportunity to be alone with oneself, relaxation) or as isolation (absence of relatives, friends). 5 respondents aged 46-61 found it difficult to answer the question what loneliness means to them. Most often, in a state of loneliness, adults aged 30-45 felt calm (21.05%) and free (10.52%), used this time for planning (28.95%) and reflection (36.84%); respondents aged 46-61 in a state of loneliness felt comfortable (15.79%), thought about the future and their life (34.38%).

The MILE results showed that at the age of 30-45, respondents showed lower scores on the scale of experience of loneliness ( $t = 2.414$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), were less dependent on communication ( $t = 2.75$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). They also had a more pronounced positive attitude towards loneliness ( $t=2.704$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ).

Thus, the perception of loneliness in adults has some differences. Despite the fact that with age, people begin to like being in a state of loneliness less, as well as some changes in the experience of loneliness, in most cases (61.1% of all respondents) loneliness was considered as a positive resource state that every person needs. Support by RFBR project 19-513-18015.

**(247) Alessandra Tinto, Miria Savioli, Maria Cozzolino and Leonardo Salvatore Alaimo. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on subjective well-being in Italy**

Abstract: The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic brought wide social changes in the daily life of the whole population, also due to the management measures put in place by national and regional Governments. The immediate effects on the population are here explored focussing on some indicators of subjective well-being. Both the cognitive component (life satisfaction) and the affect component of subjective well-being, more linked to current feelings and emotions, will be studied (mental health index). The picture will be completed with the analysis of expectations for the future.

In Italy, levels of life satisfaction, although showing a general improvement in recent years, are lower than the European average. In the year when the pandemic began, despite the particularly severe consequences of the virus on health and on the economy, life satisfaction, which is an evaluation of the overall life, did not decline. The impact of the uncertainty of the current situation, in terms of health, economic conditions and the labour market, emerges more when indicators of future prospects are considered, and when considering the affective component of subjective well-being on vulnerable groups of population (for instance those living alone). To better analyse the impact of the pandemic on subjective well-being, propensity score matching is used on 2019 and 2020 survey data to approximate a randomized controlled experiment and therefore be able to say more on causal relationships between the spread of the pandemic and subjective well-being.

**(248) Whitney Nesser, Olabode Ayodele and Scott Snyder. Disparities with perceived health status among university students, staff, and faculty: A comparison of 2016 and 2019 survey data**

Abstract: Background: Perceived health status has been studied on university campuses (e.g. Cruz et al., 2018; Oztasan et al., 2016; Payakachat et al., 2014). However, these studies have excluded health status assessment of campus faculty and staff, and have not provided socio-demographic factors associated with disparities in perceived health status. This study addresses this important health education issue.

Objective: To compare non-participant matched survey data from 2016 and 2019 for a more comprehensive understanding of perceived health status among faculty, staff, and students of a Midwestern university.

Methods: Two cross-sectional surveys were conducted at a Midwestern university in 2016 and 2019. Perceived quality of health was measured using a standard health status question. In addition, the survey measured socio-demographics including questions on age, sex, race, and education level.

Results: The surveys yielded responses from a total of 1605 students, 401 staff and 267 faculty. Chi-square analyses did find statistically significant associations (dependence) between perceived quality of health and the following variables: education level (Chi-square=74.677,  $p<.001$ ), age (Chi-square=47.13,  $p<.01$ ), gender (Chi-square=21.432,  $p<.01$ ), dichotomized race (Chi-square=30.6,  $p<.001$ ), and role on campus (Chi-square=46.54,  $p<.001$ ). Examination of adjusted standardized residuals indicates that higher than expected cell frequencies were found for: (a) graduate-degree respondents with excellent health, (b) respondents with high school graduation or with some college having poor or fair health, (c) males reporting excellent health, (d) 18-21 year olds reporting fair perceived health, (e) 61-70 year olds reporting excellent health, (e) non-white respondents rating their quality of health as poor or fair and fewer rated their health as good as would be expected, (f) faculty rating their health as excellent.

Conclusion: These analyses provide a picture of an environment with perceived health status disparities existing on a university campus. Many of the findings are troubling (e.g. respondents identifying as African-American rate their health as poor or fair, as do students of all races aged 18-21). These results have implications for student success and campus policy.

**(250) Alan Piper and Samira Barbara Jabakhanji. Sleep quantity, sleep quality and life satisfaction before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in five European countries.**

Abstract: The relationship of sleep duration and life satisfaction is often estimated via a quadratic function, with both low and high sleep durations being associated with lower life satisfaction as well as a variety of mental and physical health concerns. Additionally, sleep quality is important for our day-to-day functioning, sense of well-being and other mental and physical health outcomes. There is currently no previously existing evidence on these relationships within the context of the lifestyle disruption caused by the pandemic. This study provides new evidence on these relationships and, using the COVID-19 dedicated COME HERE panel dataset, is able to assess them both immediately before the pandemic and at different points within the pandemic for five European countries: France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden. COME HERE (n=24,010) assesses lifestyle and well-being variables at two- to three-months intervals longitudinally. The analysis is undertaken with pooled Ordinary Least Squares, and fixed effects estimation. A particular focus is on labour force status, where particular groups - particularly the full-time employed and those unemployed - have substantially different average sleep durations, and specific worries about COVID-19. The country differences in infection rates and numbers of COVID-19-related death rates at different points in time are also explored. Initial results demonstrate that individuals who changed their sleep duration following the onset of the pandemic have lower life satisfaction than those who stayed with their pre-pandemic behaviours. As well as sleep duration, this result also includes changes to, or the maintenance of bed and wake-up times. Heterogeneity regarding these associations between sleep behaviour and life satisfaction is also considered and reported, as are changes in both leisure time activities and leisure activity. Finally, a concluding discussion considers what individuals can do with respect to sleep behaviour in pursuit of more well-being.

**(251) Talita Greyling, Stephanie Rossouw and Tamanna Adhikari. COVID-19 vaccines: A cocktail of negative emotions and happiness**

Abstract: The rapid government-mandated roll-out of the Covid-19 vaccines has created different emotional responses across the globe. This paper's primary research question is to investigate whether the 'event' of people getting vaccinated explains changes in the level of happiness (evaluative mood) fear, anger and sadness. A secondary question investigates whether different vaccination rates (higher/lower) across countries can explain different levels of happiness and negative emotions. In this context, we analyse both within and between-country effects of vaccine roll-out rates.

To account for happiness and negative emotions, we make use of real-time data extracted from Twitter. We employ Natural Language Processing techniques to derive the sentiment and the underlying negative emotions of the tweets. We employ an algorithm to construct a balance-score to measure the evaluative mood and derive a negative mood index (comprising anger, fear and sadness) using Principal Component Analysis. We analyse a panel of nine countries both in the Southern and the Northern hemispheres, for the period starting April 2020, when the first debates regarding vaccines came to the fore, up to April 2021, when the vaccines' roll-out has been well established.

To fulfil our primary objective, which is to analyse the relationship between the vaccination event and happiness (negative emotions), we make use of an event study framework to isolate the association of the vaccines and happiness (negative emotions), three weeks before and after the date of the first administered vaccine. Secondly, we compare the effect size of the "treatment" both within and between countries.

Our preliminary findings show that the event (start of the vaccination roll-out) is positively related to the happiness levels (evaluative mood) of countries. Thus the vaccination roll-out leads to higher levels of happiness (evaluative mood) and lowers negative emotions. Furthermore, it seems that the effect size of countries with a higher roll-out rate is larger than that of countries with lower roll-out rates. Coincidentally this demarcation also applies to the Northern and Southern hemisphere, with the Southern hemisphere countries experiencing a significantly lower vaccination roll-out rate than the Northern hemisphere countries.

**(252) Samira Barbara Jabakhanji and Alan Piper. Longitudinal changes in body weight, related lifestyles and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe**

**Abstract:** Background: Changes in eating behaviour have previously been found in response to changing life circumstances and associated lower well-being. When faced with challenges, individuals may adapt their food intake as a coping mechanism, dietary quality may change due to economic hardship, or the experience of stress may alter appetite through hormonal regulation. While obesity has been identified as a risk factor for severe COVID-19 disease outcomes, potential decreases in overall well-being due to COVID-19 and related changes in eating behaviour and physical activity could lead to an increase in obesity prevalence, thus creating a double burden to individuals and healthcare systems. The aim of this study was to investigate links between changes in weight status, weight-related behaviour and well-being longitudinally during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** We use longitudinal data on several thousand individuals in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden, collected every two to three months in the COVID-19-dedicated COME HERE panel dataset. Additionally, we conduct sub-sample analysis comparing the findings of the German COME-HERE data to those obtained with recent data from the German socio-economic panel. Via longitudinal analysis, we consider associations of poor appetite, overeating, eating patterns, physical activity levels and changes in body mass index with life satisfaction and mental health. Furthermore, we assess the contributory role of worries about the coronavirus, and stress in general, with respect to these associations. Variations by country and time, based upon differing average infection rates, are also considered. Sub-group analysis is performed by weight status (underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obesity) at the outset.

**Findings:** Early results suggest substantial and significant links between weight-related lifestyles and well-being during the pandemic.

**Discussion:** Health system responses during large-scale emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, need to include healthy lifestyle promotion. In particular, mental health supports should raise awareness of the behaviours we linked to decreased well-being and weight gain, providing strategies to limit these behaviours. Furthermore, healthcare providers offering clinical obesity management may require additional resources to increase their capacity and provide services remotely. As long-term effects on weight and weight-related behaviours are possible, these findings should also inform health policymaking post-pandemic.

**(253) Fabio Battaglia, Alessandra Tinto and Miria Savioli. Safety Perception Indicators and Media Coverage of Crime: Merging or Diverging?**

**Abstract:** One of the dimensions of well-being included in most of the frameworks used at the international level to measure well-being as a multidimensional concept is that of Safety. In Italy, the Safety domain of the Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (BES), Italy's official well-being framework first set up in 2011, used to include 11 indicators, the majority of which came from data sources which are updated every 6 years (the Citizens' Safety survey and the Women's Safety survey). In 2020, the whole framework was revised and refreshed, also to improve the timeliness of updates. Within the Safety domain particularly, some work was carried out in order to validate the possibility of switching to the annual Survey on Aspects of Daily Life for the regular update of the indicators on Fear of Crime and Social Decay (or Incivilities). To do so, the trend of the indicators over time was compared with the media coverage of several crime-related queries. To do that, we used Factiva, a research tool owned by Dow Jones which provides access to hundreds of Italian newspapers. However, many of such sources started to be covered only in recent times and still for others delivery has been suspended. We therefore selected a restricted sample of 12 newspapers that did not show any of these issues (which nevertheless are among the most circulated ones in the country), so that increases or decreases of articles could only be attributed to increases or decreases in interest in the crime-related queries we identified. Overall, we found that the number of articles mentioning at least once any of these queries increased in 2014 for the first time since 2009 by almost 40%,

corresponding to the period in which the Safety perception indicators that we took into consideration also increased.

**(254) Monica Pinilla-Roncancio, Paul Rodriguez, Carlos Sepulveda, Jeannette Liliana Amaya, Angela Vega, Juan Jose Galeano and Gustavo Cedeño. Catastrophic payments and multidimensional poverty: Are they related?**

**Abstract:** This study aims to analyse the relationship between catastrophic payments in health and multidimensional poverty in six low-middle income countries (Colombia, Mexico, India, Malawi, Uganda y Tanzania). We used panel data from each of the countries and compute a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which captures deprivations associated with school attendance, asset ownership, unemployment, among other important indicators. Then we calculated the percentage of households who suffered catastrophic payments (40% of their available income) in each of the available years, and estimated a fixed effects model, controlling for different household characteristics, and the lag of multidimensional poverty and catastrophic payments. As a result, we identify the relation by observing the variation over time of poverty given the onset of catastrophic payments for affected households, in comparison with changes of poverty for households without any change on their catastrophic payment levels. We complement this analysis with an instrumental variable approach, where time variation on health shocks reported by the households is used to induce an exogenous variation on the onset of catastrophic payments in health. In this way, we ensure that onset of catastrophic payments is due to new and unexpected health events, rather than income or other type of shocks that might result on both poverty and health expenditures to be classified as catastrophic payments.

The findings reveal that although households who faced catastrophic payments had higher levels of multidimensional poverty, the fixed effects model did not reveal any relationship between catastrophic payments and multidimensional poverty. In addition, when we estimated a model using the different indicators included in the MPI as dependent variable, we obtained similar results. These findings are consistent among the six countries included in the study. In addition, we conducted an instrumental variables analysis using information from chronic diseases and disability and the results are consistent, given that, when the instrumental variable is relevant to explain the catastrophic payments, the IV regressions do not change the coefficient against the incidence of multidimensional poverty. Is worth pointing out that in Mexico and Tanzania the instruments do not explain consistently the catastrophic payments.

**(255) Maricarmen Vizcaino and Chistopher Wharton. Caring for food: Food waste prevention strategies from Mexican households**

**Abstract:** Introduction. Previous authors have indicated that among developed countries an important factor influencing the generation of food waste at the household level is how food is valued and how certain family values – such as finances or convenience - may not be compatible with the goal of avoiding food waste. However, what we know so far about food waste generation in the home may not accurately represent the customs and family dynamics of families among developing countries such as Mexico. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine how families in a developing country value food and its relevance to food waste generation in the home.

**Methods.** Twenty-four adults in charge of the food-related decisions in their household were recruited through social media and the snowball technique. Participants completed an online survey that asked about perceived level of food waste in the home and a series of questions about strategies and barriers for food waste prevention. Lastly, participants were invited to complete a zoom interview that inquired about their family values, the value of food, and its association with food waste.

**Results.** Data indicated that 62.5% of participants perceived their food waste as ‘very little,’ whereas 29.2% indicated their food waste to be ‘almost none.’ Participants indicated they see food as a critical source of nutrition and health for their families, regardless of cost; in addition, they reported no conflict between providing good nutrition to their families and values such as saving money, convenience, or providing for



children and guests. Important strategies reported included the use of fruits/vegetables in season, freezing and reuse of leftovers, and being a role model for children as they learn to care for food.

Discussion. Preliminary data indicates the importance of changing the value system through which we provide worth to food and the resources it requires to produce it – from a mere monetary lens, to an all-encompassing value system that takes into account social justice, sustainability, and human health.

**(257) Kelly Hamshaw. Adapting to COVID-19 in Vermont’s Designated Downtowns: Insights from Rural Community Leaders and Local Business Owners**

Abstract: The COVID-19 global pandemic drastically changed how local communities functioned—forcing lockdowns, closing businesses, and disrupting typical socio-cultural dynamics. The State of Vermont in the northeastern United States took significant actions in mid-March to protect public health. Vermont’s historic downtowns are typically vibrant epicenters of their communities—place where people gather to eat, shop, and enjoy activities and events of many types. Many of these rural communities are home to small locally owned businesses that rely on steady foot traffic, tourists, and large events. The state’s Designated Downtown Program supports local economic development and community wellbeing initiatives using a variety of tools, including technical assistance resources, eligibility for tax credits, and priority consideration in funding programs. Qualitative interviews were conducted with forty-five community leaders and local business owners from each of the state’s twenty-three Designated Downtowns to identify key themes from their experiences in adapting to COVID-19 conditions while mobilizing to meet local needs and promote community wellbeing. Five key themes emerged from the interviews: 1) businesses and community leaders developed creative strategies to adjust to a socially distant world, 2) development of local currencies promoted reinvestment in local economies, 3) communities integrated COVID-19 precautions into local placemaking efforts, 4) relationships between community stakeholders were critical for adapting, and 5) crisis cultivated collaboration across multiple scales. Community leaders also reported challenges with capacity limitations within their organizations, balancing business sustainability and public safety goals, and navigating complicated resources. Supporting vibrant, thriving downtowns in rural communities is critical for preserving local economies and promoting community wellbeing while we adjust to the current challenges brought by COVID-19 and inform plans for long-term community recovery in post-pandemic world.

**(258) Rhonda Phillips, Diane Verrill and Patsy Kraeger. Generating Social Enterprise in Local Food Systems: A Survey of Food Incubators**

Abstract: Incubators have proven to be of value in the entrepreneurial start up markets and can aid in generating positive change in communities. Incubators seek to replicate the opportunity of the business incubator to integrate a focus on community development as essential to small business success. Business and entrepreneurship have traditionally focused on the financial bottom line whereas social incubators/social businesses seek to integrate a social good overlay with community stakeholders helping shape a vision for community good or community/ pro-social purposes. In this paper, we explore how the incubator model is focused on helping food-based and social entrepreneurs form socially oriented businesses and similar social enterprises, nonprofits, or other organizations. The paper explores innovation and entrepreneurship from the perspective of social good creation and how it relates to supporting local food systems via enterprise development. We look at the entrepreneurial /innovative value creation from a hybrid perspective with a social and business bottom line to improve the common good through incubator efforts. We also are interested in impacts on the community where these incubators operate – are there positive outcomes for the social and/business sectors? Do the incubator programs help capture some of the benefits of these type businesses and organizations for the area? Have local food systems benefited from social or food focused incubators and resulting enterprises? We explore food incubators, looking for common elements related to community, economic and food system development.

**(259) Patsy Kraeger, Rhonda Phillips and Kerry Kuenzi. U.S. Community Philanthropy’s Response to COVID -19: Improving Community Well Being**

Abstract: The question this study examines is: to what extent are community foundations funding COVID-19 mitigation in their communities? This article examines the extent that community foundations (CFs) are funding COVID-19 mitigation in their communities. We examine the 894 National Standards accredited community foundations in the United States for the sample and compare National Standards accredited CFs' general discretionary grantmaking to COVID-19 responsive discretionary grantmaking.

Mapping the landscape of U.S. Community Foundations that are national standard certified U.S. Community Foundations presents statistically significant data supporting the premise that community foundations accredited through the National Standards program are mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 in local communities through additional discretionary funds. Exploratory research is presented regarding how CFs increase community well-being through responsive discretionary grantmaking during the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 to mid-November 2020. Our lens for this article is that discretionary grantmaking is likely to help improve community well-being in select communities across the United States.

**(260) Roberto Castellanos. Happy citizens in times of political dissatisfaction. What makes an engaged and happy citizen?**

Abstract: Is it possible to build an active citizenship and at the same time improve the wellbeing of people and social groups? In the paper I am proposing I will address this question by identifying and discuss the relationship between the exercise of an engaged citizenship (voting, participating in political activities, being an informed citizen, among other features) and the individual and contextual (social and institutional) conditions that favor subjective wellbeing (SWB), in the context of Latin America. The exercise of citizenship requires that people develop, throughout their lives, a set of skills that allow them to know their Rights and Responsibilities, to translate them into concrete actions linked to their biographies and life experiences in different contexts (Roles) and to identify and use Resources and Relationships at their disposal in order to fully exercise those Rights. At the same time, the SWB literature has identified that the access to relational goods and the quality of relationships are key to the achievement of higher and stable levels of wellbeing. I propose to analyze the possible relationship between what is commonly understood as an active and engaged citizenship and the levels of SWB of citizens in different countries of Latin America. This seems to be a relevant topic given the context of apparent political dissatisfaction, distrust and estrangement from civic participation. To conduct this analysis I will use the Latinobarómetro, the Americas Barometer, and to the extent possible, a more in-depth take on the case of Mexico, based on the national well-being survey, BIARE, and a newly to-be-released national survey on civic culture and practices.

**(261) Eundeok Kim and Andrew Fairley. The Role of Social and Environmental Sustainability Practices of Social Enterprises in the European Fashion Industry in Tackling Global Social Problems: A Multi-Case Study**

Abstract: Accelerating environmental destruction and a continued focus on profits over people have led many individuals within the fashion industry to question if their traditional business model is still viable in the twenty-first century (Elkington, 1994). Alongside the search for more desirable business practices, attention to social enterprises has increased, resulting in a growing number of studies on social enterprises and how they address social problems while providing products and/or services at a profit (Austin et al., 2006). This study aims to analyze the business models of selected European social enterprises as well as their social and environmental sustainability practices to assess their values and impacts on social change using empirical data. The Triple Bottom Line (Savitz, 2014) was used as a conceptual framework. The multi-case study employed a qualitative research method, conducting document analyses and in-depth interviews with three successful social enterprises in the European fashion industry. The global social problems the selected social enterprises address through their social and environmental sustainability practices focus on empowering women, creating jobs and economic growth, enhancing education, increasing responsible consumption and production, spurring industry innovation and infrastructure, and urging climate action. The authenticity of social enterprise was identified as one of the most important key success factors.

Although the percentage of change created over the year was mentioned as an evaluation of their success, a measurement of social and environmental impacts using specific metrics and criteria were still in its infancy, requiring much work. Balancing social and sustainability performances with economic performances appeared challenging, and the social enterprises believe that significant changes in public policies are necessary. This study provides educators, researchers, and practitioners with valuable insights on the role and successful business models of leading social enterprises in the European fashion industry.

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### **(262) Jeroen Boelhouwer and Ruut Veenhoven. Why are the Danes happier than the Dutch?**

**Abstract:** The Danes are happier than the Dutch. According to the World Database of Happiness the average on scale 0-10 was 8.3 in Denmark over the last 10 years and 7,6 in the Netherlands. Not only are the Danes happier than the Dutch, but they also became happier over time; the Danes gaining 0,4 points since 1973 and the Dutch 0,2 points.

In this paper we try to answer the question why this happened, focusing on societal conditions for happiness, such as material affluence, full employment, rule of law, social security. Did Danish society provide more of these things from the beginning and/or did it come to provide more? If so, what can the Dutch learn from the Danes?

### **(263) Hossein Mousazadeh, Amir Ghorbani, Hossein Azadi, Farahnaz Akbarzadeh Almani and Hasan Mosazadeh. The role of controlled ecotourism in improving the quality of life of the elderly in a virulent world**

**Abstract:** In the recently virulent world, travel and tourism restrictions on the elderly have affected their quality of life. The restart of controlled ecotourism is essential to improve the quality of life of the elderly. Hungary is one of the most successful and leading countries in the field of coronavirus vaccination in public and especially among the elderly in Europe. We believe that all stakeholders, including us as researchers, have a duty of big liability to improving the quality of life of the elderly in a virulent world by ecotourism and the future that is steadily changing and is full of new crises. The purpose of this study is to study the role of controlled ecotourism in improving the quality of life of the elderly in a virulent world. For this purpose, the present study, using qualitative methods and grounded theory, intended to introduce ecotourism as a platform for improving the quality of life of the Hungarian elderly. Accordingly, data were collected through in-depth interviews with a broad range of participants by open and friendly questions. The travel packages designed in this study are expected to be effective in improving the quality of life dimensions of the Hungarian elderly. Based on a qualitative analysis, the study then discusses further research directions.

### **(264) Javier Martinez, Claudia Andrea Mikkelsen and Rhonda Phillips - Quality of life and Sustainability, Socio-spatial and Multidisciplinary Perspectives**

Under the current pandemic, Transforming our World, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 becomes more relevant than ever. Members States committed:

“to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner” and they “recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people” (United Nations 2015, p. 9).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reflects the global societal relevance of the central topics in this symposium: sustainability and quality of life. We acknowledge that the concepts of sustainability and quality of life share similar characteristics as both are multidimensional, multidisciplinary, multiscale and offer complex and nuanced views on human progress and wellbeing. This symposium will present different studies related to the quality of life and sustainability, considering social, economic, environmental, cultural and political/governance aspects and specific socio-spatial contexts. The presentations will include authors from various disciplines, geographical contexts (Global South and North) providing a multidisciplinary perspective. The authors' varying cultural and socio-spatial contexts in the selected cases provide actual knowledge of quality-of-life and sustainability. Methodologically, the authors apply a wide diversity of approaches and tools, which facilitates a unique understanding of the interlinkages between quality of life and sustainability.

#### **(266) Laetitia Dillenseger - Informal caregivers and life satisfaction: Empirical Evidence from the Netherlands**

The impact of informal care provision on life satisfaction remains an unsolved puzzle: because of reverse causality and time-varying unobserved variable biases, simple cross-sectional estimations or fixed-effect models may provide unclear picture of the causal relation between the informal care supply and life satisfaction. Using panel data from the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social

Sciences (LISS) for the Netherlands over the period 2009-2018, we first estimate a simple Ordinary-Least-Square (OLS) model with fixed-effect analysing the impact of informal care on caregivers' life satisfaction. We then use an Arellano-Bond system Generalized-Method-of-Moments (GMM) model to address endogeneity issues. We find that taking into account an endogeneity bias slightly increases the negative impact of providing informal care on life satisfaction compared with an OLS with fixed-effects approach. Additionally, the detrimental effect of providing care is larger for women, individuals being in co-habitation with children, and unemployed individuals. Among caregivers, providing support to someone living in the same household or being a family caregiver has a stronger negative impact on life satisfaction.

#### **(267) Francesco Sarracino - From research to decision making: leveraging on quality-of-life studies?**

The relationship between research and policy making is like a dialogue: you need (at least) two parts (the researcher and the policy maker); something to talk about; a shared language; the will to communicate. This view helps highlight some critical aspects that affect the impact of research in policy-making. For instance, the two parts must be willing to listen to each other: researchers should be able to understand or even anticipate the needs of policy makers, whereas the latter should ask questions and take the time to listen to the answers. Second, researchers should agree on a solid and shared body of research to be summarized and communicated clearly by means of executive summaries and policy briefs. I discuss the two aspects in more detail, the advantages of the approach based on quality of life research, and some ideas to improve the use of research in policy making. An advantage of the literature on quality of life is that it is easy to communicate to non specialists, as people can easily relate to the findings from the literature. On one hand, this can benefit the public debate, as it facilitates people's participation in the political process. On the other, this can promote the accountability of, and trust in public institutions, who can now speak a language understood by lay people, and can evaluate the effects of their policies using measures of well-being.

#### **(268) Julia de Kadt - Understanding shifting Quality of Life in Gauteng province, South Africa, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic**

The Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) has conducted a large-scale, randomly sampled, face-to-face Quality of Life survey (QoL) every two years since 2009. This series of surveys has developed into one

of the largest and longest-running social surveys in South Africa, and takes a strongly multidimensional approach to the measurement of well-being. Sample sizes have ranged between 6 000 and 30 000 respondents, covering all areas of Gauteng province – South Africa’s densely-populated economic hub, and home to over 15 million residents. Each iteration has covered core content, such as living conditions, satisfaction with a range of political, social and personal aspects of life, social attitudes and opinions. Other, iteration-specific content, shaped by current events and public priorities, is also included. All data is made freely available for broader use.

Data collection for the sixth, and most recent, iteration of this survey (QoL 6) was conducted from October 2020 to May 2021. Despite the challenging context of the COVID-19 pandemic, over 13 500 face-to-face interviews were safely conducted with residents of Gauteng, generating a wealth of crucial data into how well-being and quality of life have been impacted by the pandemic. In this paper, shifts in both overall quality of life, and particular dimensions are described. The differential impact of the pandemic across the region’s population, and the implications this has for inequality, is also explored. Finally, implications for policy responses are discussed.