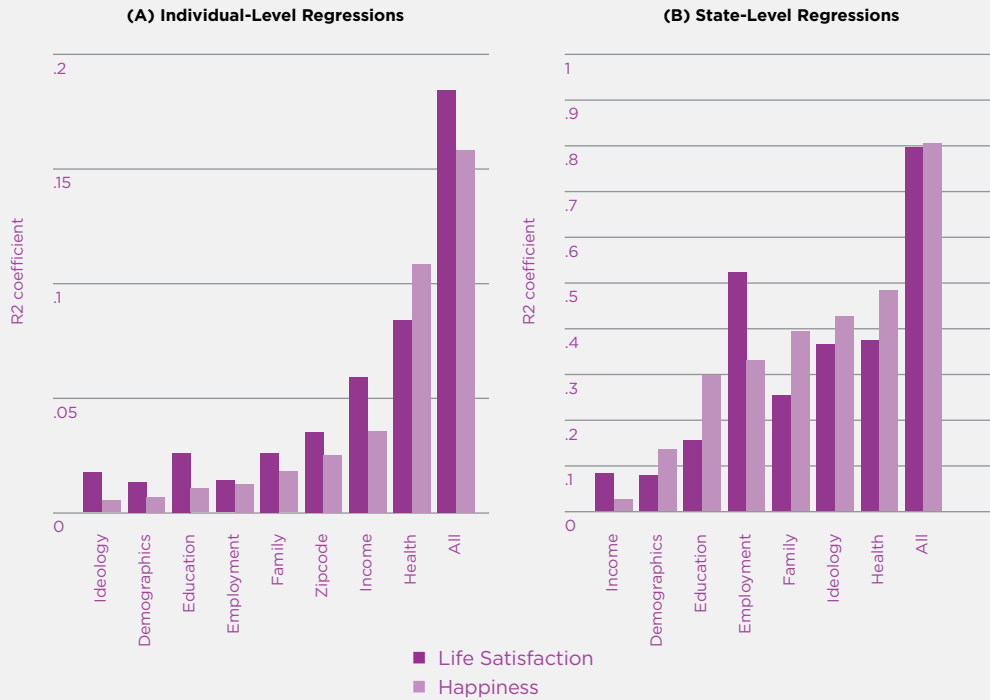
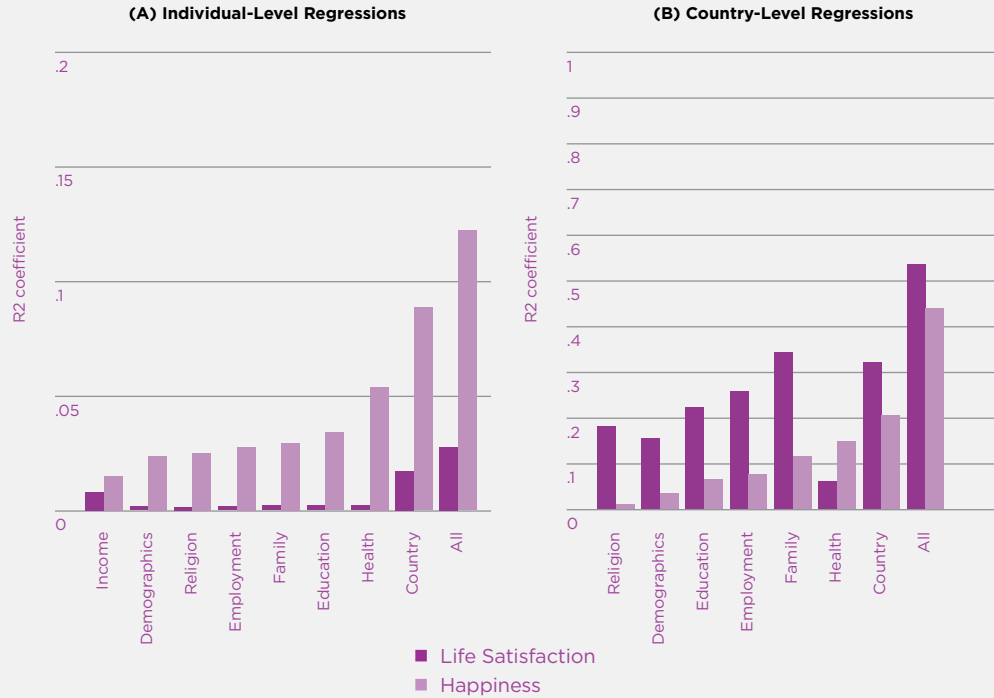


Figure A6.1: Predicting Wellbeing From Major Socio-Demographic Characteristics
(Gallup US Daily Polls 2008-2015)



Notes: Source: Gallup US Daily Polls (2008-2015). Figure (a) plots the R squared coefficients of individual level regressions with the Cantril ladder or happiness as the dependent variables. “Health” controls for diagnosed depression, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, heart attack, asthma and cancer, whether the respondent smokes, and whether she has insurance coverage. “Income” for the monthly income of the individual. “Employment” includes whether the individual is employed, employment conditions (full time, part time, etc.) and dummies for the job category. “Education” is a set of six dummies for education level. “Demographics” controls for the individual’s gender, sex, age, the square of its age and his racial group. “Family” includes marital status and number of children. “Ideology” controls for the individual’s religion, party affiliation and political ideology. “Zipcode” are zipcode fixed effects. Figure (b) run the same regressions where the relevant variables are aggregated at the state-year level. Mozart’s letters from age 15 until his death at age 35. The depicted prediction is based on a local polynomial regression method with an Epanechnikov kernel, and it is presented along with a 95% confidence interval.

Figure A6.2: Predicting Wellbeing From Major Socio-Demographic Characteristics
(Gallup World Polls 2006-2015)



Notes: Source: Gallup World Polls (2006-2015). Figure (a) plots the R squared coefficients of individual level regressions with the Cantril ladder of life or happiness as the dependent variables. "Health" controls for diagnosed depression and other health problems. "Income" for the monthly income of the individual, whether he owns a TV, a phone and has Internet access. "Employment" captures the employment condition. "Education" is a set of three dummies for education level. "Demographics" controls for the individual's gender, sex, age, and the square of its age. "Family" includes marital status and number of children. "Country" are country fixed effects. Figure (b) run the same regressions where the relevant variables are aggregated at the country-year level.

Figure A6.3: Predicting Wellbeing From Health Conditions (BRFSS 2005-2010)



Notes: Source: BRFSS (2005-2010). Figure (a) plots the R squared coefficients of individual level regressions with life satisfaction as the dependent variable. “Unhealthy Habits” controls for smoking status, alcohol consumption, sport activity and body mass index. “Sleep Deprivation” measures the number of days in last 30 days the respondent got enough sleep. “Physical Health” captures diagnosed diabetes, strokes, pneumonia, prescribed mammogram, PAP test, hysterectomy, blood stool test, colonoscopy, asthma status, HIV test and the number of days in last 30 days the respondent’s physical health was not good. “Mental Health” measures the number of days in last 30 days the respondent’s mental health was not good (depression and anxiety). “Income” is the yearly income level of the individual; “Employment” his employment status; “Education” a set of six dummies for education level; “Demographics” controls for the individual’s gender, sex, age, the square of its age and his racial group; “Family” includes marital status and number of children; “Counties” are county fixed effects. Figure (b) run the same regressions where the relevant variables are aggregated at the state-year level.