

# B

## Meta-Analysis of Life Satisfaction Approach Papers

**Author(s) Country Good evaluated Income Compensation value**

***Blanchflower and Oswald (2004)***

USA and UK Various For example, Cost of unemployment: -\$60,000 p.a (in addition to the loss in the wage)

***Carroll et al. (2009)*** Australia Droughts and some other life events

Drought (in Spring time): -\$18,000; Marriage: A\$67,000 p.a.; Employment: A\$72,000 p.a. (in addition to the gain in the wage)

***CASE (2010)*** UK Culture and Sport Engagement in sport (£11,000 p.a.), attending a concert (£9,000 p.a.), attending a cinema (£9,000 p.a.). All values for engagement 'at least once a week'.

***Clark and Oswald (2002)***

UK Various Employment to unemployment: -£15,000 p.m. (GHQ) and -£23,000 p.m. (SWB) (in addition to the loss in the wage); Health excellent to good health: -£10,000 p.m. (GHQ), -£12,000 p.m. (SWB); Health excellent to fair health: -£32,000 p.m. (GHQ), -£41,000 p.m. (SWB).

***Cohen (2008)*** USA Crime and Health Crime: -\$49 p.a. for 10% increase in crime rates. Health:

Good health to fair health: -\$161,060 p.a.; Good health to poor health: -\$276,624 p.a.

***DCLG (2010)*** UK Urban regeneration

£59,600 p.a. for transition from being 'not satisfied' to 'satisfied' with the local area. Values also listed for other outcomes of regeneration.

***Deaton et al. (2008)*** Africa Value of life Small estimates for the value of life by Africans.

***Tella et al (2003)*** USA and Europe

Various Values estimated for macro-level unemployment rates and inflation rates.

***Dolan and Metcalfe (2008)***

UK Urban regeneration Regeneration of local area: £19,000. £6,400 when income is instrumented.

***Ferrer-i-Carbonell and van Praag (2002)***

Germany Chronic diseases For example, cost of diabetes: 59% of income; cost of arthritis: 43% of income; cost of hearing problems: 18% of income.

***Ferriera and Moro (2009)***

Ireland Air quality and climate

Reduction in air pollution: €945 per microgram per cubic meter of PM10 (5% improvement from average).

Climate: €15,585 for 1c temperature increase in January and €5,759 for 1c temperature increase in July (increase

in temperature valued positively).

**Frey et al (2004b)** Paris, London, NorthernIreland

Terrorism Value of reducing terrorist activity to lower levels (asexperienced in other parts of the country): 14% - 41% of income per capita.

**Groot et al (2004)** Holland Cardiovascular disease

€12,000 – €25,000 p.a. for 25 year olds. Valuations decrease with age. Based on an approach using measures of income satisfaction and not life satisfaction.

**Groot and van den Brink (2006)**

UK Cardiovascular disease

Cost of heart disease: -£49,564 (men) and -£17,503 (women). -£93,532 for 25 year old man and -£1,808 for 75 year old man.

**Helliwell and Huang (2005)**

USA Non-financial job characteristics

1 point fall in job satisfaction (on a 10 point scale) has a cost of -\$30,000 to -\$55,000 p.a.

**Levinson (2009)** USA Air quality Cost of -\$464 p.a. per microgram per cubic meter ofPM10 (notes that this is larger than revealed preference values).

**Luechinger (2009)** Germany Air quality Value of €183 to €313 for a 1 microgram per cubic meter reduction in SO2 (compared to €6-€34 using a revealed preference method).

**Luechinger and Raschky (2009)**

Europe Flooding Value of prevention of flood: \$6,500; Value of decrease in annual flood probability by its mean: \$190 (note that this is similar to compensation found in hedonic markets).

**Mackerron and Mourato (2009)**

UK Air quality in London

Cost of 1% increase in NO2 levels: 5.3% of income (note that this is deemed unrealistically high compared to stated and revealed preference studies).

**Oswald and Powdthavee (2008)**

UK Death of family members

Loss of mother: -£20,000 p.a. (-£10,000 with income instrumented); Loss of child: -£41,000 p.a. (-£34,000 with income instrumented); Loss of partner: -£64,000 p.a. (-£36,000 with income instrumented).

**Powdthavee (2008)** UK Social relationships

Cost of moving from state of seeing friends and relatives less than once a month to never: -£63,000 p.a.; Marriage: £68,000 p.a.; Value of move from very poor health to excellent health £300,000; Cost of unemployment: -£74,000 p.a. (in addition to the loss in the wage).

**Powdthavee and van den Berg (2011)**

UK Health Conditions Costs of problems connected with arms, legs, hand, feet, back, etc. (£7,000 p.a.), Diabetes (£6,000 p.a.), Heart or Blood pressure or blood circulation problems (£8,000 p.a.). Many other estimates reported. A number of well-being measures used - results reported here from life satisfaction measure only.

**Rehdanz and Maddison (2005)**

Multicountry panel

Climate Large range of values estimated for 67 countries.

**Stutzer and Frey(2004)** Germany Commuting Cost of work commute of 23 minutes per day (sample mean): -€242 p.m. (19% of the average monthly wage).

**van den Berg and Ferrer-i-Carbonell(2007)**

Holland Informal care Cost of caring: -€8 to -€9 per hour if recipient is family member. -€7 to -€9 per hour if recipient is not family member.

**van Praag and Baarsma (2005)**

Holland Airport noise Cost of noise generated per flight: -€253.

**Welsch (2002)** Crosscountry

Air pollution Cost of \$70 p.a. per kiloton of nitrogen dioxide per capita.

**Welsch (2006)** 10 European countries

Air pollution Reduction in total suspended particles valued at \$13- \$211 p.a. per microgram (per cubic meter) (notes that this is comparable to values obtained from US hedonic models).

**Welsch (2007)** International- 54 countries

Air pollution Cost in range of 'few hundred US dollars' per ton of nitrogen dioxide for the direct effect. The indirect effect of air pollution on SWB is positive as it is an input to production, but it is smaller than the direct effect in absolute terms.

**Welsch (2008a)** International – 21 countries with history of conflict

Civil conflict Cost of one fatality due to conflict: -\$108,000

**Welsch (2008b)** International Corruption 1 index point increase in corruption on the Transparency

International 1-10 point scale (a relatively large change) has a cost of -\$900 per capita p.a. (including indirect effects).