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| Variable | Theory | Source |
| 1. 'access\_to\_electricity' | According to a poll on debate.org, Electricity is a human right. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'fixed\_broadband\_subs' | Better connectivity may or may not result in more satisfied people. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'gender\_parity' | Relative access to education between males and females should be balanced in an overall satisfied society. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'gov\_expenditure\_on\_edu' | People have access to better facilities and therefore are able to study better and pursue their dreams. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'improved\_sanitation\_facilities' | Bad sanitation facilities bring diseases which cause unhappiness. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'improved\_watersource' | Water is a human right and if it is violated, people struggle to survive and therefore cannot be happy. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'internet\_users\_(%)’ | Better connectivity may or may not result in more satisfied people. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'living\_in\_slums' | Comes with diseases, poverty and crime rate. Consequently, people can’t be happy in the slumps | Econstats |
| 1. 'net\_migration' | The net migration shows how many people move in/out of a country. Obviously, when people aren’t satisfied with the situation in their country they try to leave. | Econstats |
| 1. 'population\_density' | A high population density may result in living discomfort/ | Worldbank |
| 1. 'population\_urban\_agglomeration' | People living in urban agglomeration are usually more stressed, as the rhythm is faster than on the country side. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'primary\_completion\_rate' | All children should have some minimum degree of education | Worldbank |
| 1. 'refugee\_population\_by\_asylum' | Refugees seek asylum in countries where they assume people are happy. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'refugee\_population\_by\_origin' | Refugees try to flee from countries where they are not satisfied. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'renewable\_internal\_freshwater' | In countries where the long-term freshwater availability is ensured, people don’t have to worry about this very basic human right. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'tota\_child\_employment' | Happy children shouldn’t be forced to wok | Worldbank |
| 1. 'unemployment\_fem (%)' |  | International Labour Organization |
| 1. 'unemployment\_male (%)' |  | International Labour Organization |
| 1. 'youth\_literacy\_rate' | Being able to read/write is necessary for not depending on others. | Worldbank |
| 1. ‘international\_tourism\_number\_arrivals' | Tourists usually go to countries where people are happy (i.e. not in war zones) | Econstats |
| 1. 'pc\_per (%)' | Nowadays personal computers are a necessity and not having them makes a lot of tasks difficult and stressful. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'motor\_vehicles\_ (per 1000 people)' | The more motor vehicles, the more noise/pollusion. | Econstats |
| 1. 'road\_density\_per\_km' | Higher road density brings noise and limiting room for population. People usually prefere to not live near a road, which is getting harder when the road density increases. | Econstats |
| 1. 'time\_to\_prepare\_pay\_taxes' | This index could be an indicator of how well the civil servants of a country are organized. | Econstats |
| 1. 'total\_rail\_lines (km)' | More Rails means, that people are better connected and can easily reach different places in a country. On the other hand trains also bring noise. | Econstats |
| 1. 'total\_roads (km)' | Basically same as 22.) | Econstats |
| 1. 'population\_growth' | If the population is growing too fast, resource for the existing population can become a limiting factor. | Econstats |
| 1. 'population\_total' | This is used as a normalizing variable | Econstats |
| The following variables are the new, additional variables for the Finance sector: | | |
| 1. armed\_forces\_total | In a country where people are happy armed forces aren’t needed | Econstats |
| 1. cash\_surplus\_deficit | When people have more cash than they need, they tend to buy luxury goods to make them happier. When they are in a deficit they restrict only on the necessary stuff. Is a surplus really better in terms of happiness? | Econstats |
| 1. gdp\_at\_market\_price | The GDP is rising worldwide, but is it bringing higher happiness as well. | Worldbank |
| 1. gdp\_growth | Same as 3.) | Econstats |
| 1. goods\_exports | When a country has more goods than it needs it exports them. | Econstats |
| 1. inflation\_consumer\_prices (annual %) | cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals such as yearly | Econstats |
| 1. military\_expenditure | When there is peace, military is superfluous. On the other hand, social support performed by soldiers also helps people in e.g. environment catastrophies. | Econstats |
| 1. total\_debt\_service |  | Econstats |
| The following variables are the new, additional variables for the Agriculture/Environment sector: | | |
| 1. 'agr\_methane\_emission' | One of the most prevalent greenhouse gas emitted. | Econstats |
| 1. 'agr\_nitric\_oxide\_emission' |  | Econstats |
| 1. 'agricultural\_land' |  | Worldbank |
| 1. 'arable\_land' |  | Worldbank |
| 1. 'co2\_emission (in kilo tonnes)' | Air pollution makes people sick | Worldbank |
| 1. 'economically\_active\_popul\_in\_agr' |  | Worldbank |
| 1. 'forest\_area' | In regions close to forest areas the air tends to be fresher, leading to people feeling better. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'land\_area' | If land area is too small, space could be a burden for life satisfaction | Worldbank |
| 1. 'access\_to\_non\_solid\_fuel' | Partly economic; Non-solid fuels can bring huge revenue to the country. | Worldbank |
| 1. 'employment\_in\_agr\_female' |  | Econstats |
| 1. 'employment\_in\_agr\_male' |  | Econstats |
| 1. 'total\_greenhouse\_gas\_emission' | The climate may have a serious effect on the well-being, satisfaction of people. | Worldbank |