

# Community SWB

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## outline

Campbell ch7,ch12-14

>>>start nov1 class here: 10min presentations of ps2, and discussion

Specific studies about communities/neighborhoods

if time: review/wrap-up what we did so far, especially the happiness theories and key points in public policy

## NECESSARY readings

- Cloutier et al. (2014)
- Cloutier et al. (2017)
- Ma et al. (2017)
- Zhao et al. (2018)
- Pfeiffer and Cloutier (2016)
- Helliwell et al. (2018) NOTE: data are publicly available!!
- Musikanski et al. (2017)
- Mouratidis (2017)
- Ciorici and Dantzler (2019)
- see next slide for explanation

## lots of readings

- not necessarily that you have to read everything
- but do skim through everything, at least abstracts
- and do read those that are close to what you are doing
- there will be few slides
  - and most of class will be discussion of these readings
  - so please be prepared to discuss them!
- reference list is on the last slide

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## cambpell ch7

- especially see fig 7-1 p220
- objective: community, neighb, dwelling unit
- affect each subjective domains
- and everything affects overall QOL experience
- and could add at the very end SWB

## cambpell ch7

- community satisfaction is further broken down into
  - satisfactions listed in tab 7-2
  - note that schools and climate are the key
  - among personal stuff in 7-3 most important are:
    - life cycle/age; race; educ; more important than income!
    - (for community satisfaction, not necessarily SWB)
- fig on p236: not just SWB, all satisfactions worst in largest areas!
  - but then there is an interesting quadratic flip
  - small towns and suburbs are often the best (not SWB)

## cambpell ch7

- neighborhood satisfaction p 240
  - neighbors are more important than housing
  - and the two are more important than other stuff



## cambpell ch12: women

- remember it is 1976
- a lot of data...
- any discussion?
- let's have a look at graphs from
- <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11482-017-9547-2.pdf>

## **cambpell ch13: blacks v whites**

- again, remember, it is 1976
- interesting trends in tab13-1 on p447
  - whites became less happy
  - fewer blacks very happy, and fewer not too happy
- p455: blacks trust much less than whites
- p461: very interesting differences by domain!

## cambpell ch14:

- objective v subjective
- see fig 1,2,3 <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-011-9939-x>
- and fig1, tab1 (very important! discuss a lot) and tab2  
<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11482-017-9587-7.pdf>

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## Mouratidis (2017)

- http:  
//journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0042098017729109
- neighborhood satisfaction in Oslo
- higher in compact areas
  - again, not SWB, but neighb sat, and makes sense:
  - outside of Oslo, there's nothing there!
  -
- and remember this is Norway!
  - it has 5m people; Oslo is 600k
  - it is much richer than US
  - way more welfare oriented, equal, trusting, homogeneous
  - and very natural, like Alaska!

## Ma et al. (2017)

- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275117308570>
- Beijing, China: 22m! 15 Philadelphias!
- again, as per campbell: domain satisfactions – >SWB
- so neighborhood satisfaction – >SWB
- and as found earlier, relative income is important (Luttmer, 2005), (Firebaugh and Schroeder, 2009)
- here, more important than absolute income
- residential level data, nice maps

## Zhao et al. (2018)

- <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-018-2015-z>
- not really neighb, but city
- but could be neighb: they use twitter data (Chn equivalent)
- points to the fact that largest cities are less happy
- (but so are smallest ones in China)
- and green stuff like parks bring happiness



## Ala-Mantila et al. (2017)

- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00343404.2017.1360485?needAccess=true>
- zip-codes in southmost Finland, 50k, just urban
- interesting!
  - QOL highest in walkable central city
  - SWB highest in car dependent places
- kind of makes sense, central cities have the best amenities and many objective QOL indicators
  - but as per my research, are most miserable
- and remember, as per my research, that QOL is only moderately related to SWB

## Helliwell et al. (2018)

- <https://www.nber.org/papers/w24592.pdf>
- NOTE: data are publicly available!!  
<http://lifesatisfaction.ca/NBER2018/>
- the advantage is resolution (neighborhood) and size (1200 of them; .5m obs)
- also, Helliwell is one of the SWB grandfathers

## Pfeiffer and Cloutier (2016)

- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/01944363.2016.1166347?needAccess=true>
- just a literature review for planning happy neighborhoods
  - kind of like Ballas (2013) for cities
- usual stuff: have good transportation, social connection, engagement, security, and green stuff

## Cloutier et al. (2017) and Cloutier et al. (2014)

- <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/9/7/1214/htm>
- <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-013-9499-0>
- sustainability and commute
- uses bad Gallup data (impossible to use, very pricey!)
- sustainability and public transportation related to greater SWB

## Musikanski et al. (2017)

- <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1151&context=jsc>
- like most Cloutier's papers, mostly conceptual
- just about the initiatives to measure and study SWB
  - in several cities
  - useful, if you want to pull off something similar
  - in your city

## Ciorici and Dantzler (2019)

- go DPPA! our own scholars!
- neighb satisfaction in Camden!

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- CIORICI, P. AND P. DANTZLER (2019): "Neighborhood satisfaction: A study of a low-income urban community," Urban affairs review, 55, 1702–1730.
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- FIREBAUGH, G. AND M. B. SCHROEDER (2009): "Does Your Neighbor's Income Affect Your Happiness?" American Journal of Sociology, 115, 805–831.
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