

“I Wish I Hadn’t Worked So Hard.”—Greed And Life Satisfaction

Sunday 8th November, 2020 11:49

Abstract

A palliative nurse listed the most common regrets of the dying in their last days: “I wish I hadn’t worked so hard” is among the top, especially for men. We know from philosophers, social scientists, and religious teachings that greed and materialism are vices. Yet, neo-classical economic theory, which dominates current thinking, 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 additional measures of greed/materialism based on whether respondents agreed with 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 for all measures concur—there are large negative effect sizes of these measures on life satisfaction, on average about half of the positive effect of income. The findings support policies aiming to curb excessive working hours, materialism, and conspicuous/positional consumption. This study is associative, not necessarily causal, and results may not generalize beyond the US, especially where people are less obsessed with work and money.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (SWB), HAPPINESS, LIFE SATISFACTION, WORKING HOURS, GREED, MONEY, CONSUMERISM, CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION, MATERIALISM

“Money is therefore not only the object but also the fountainhead of greed.” Karl Marx, Grundrisse

“I wish I hadn’t worked so hard” is among the the top regrets of the dying (Ware 2012). This is an incredibly useful resource: the wisdom of people who evaluate their life as a whole on their deathbed. Other top resentments among the dying include: “I wish I’d had the courage to live a life true to myself, not the life others expected of me,” “I wish I’d had the courage to express my feelings,” “I wish I had stayed in touch with my friends,” and “I wish that I had let myself be happier.”¹

There is a clear pattern in responses—regrets are of a spiritual or social nature, but not materialistic.

Research on social indicators, quality of life studies, and subjective well-being should leverage such treasure

¹See Ware (2012). These regrets are all similarly related—live your own life, spend time with loved ones, travel more, etc.—they all point to less work; if there is any work involved in these wishes, they are often about being more brave and actionable, or taking a different career or investment path, as opposed to working harder and getting more money; remarkably, no one regrets not working harder or making more money. And yet, this is precisely the most common pursuit during our lifetime—income and consumption. Still, note that people do not regret some forms of consumption, such as traveling, which relates to extrinsic vs. intrinsic consumerism—buy experience, not material goods. For other studies on deathbed regrets and elaboration of the concept, see SOM (Supplementary Online Material).

trove of information to advance our understanding on how to live a meaningful and happy life, with fewer regrets. It would be prudent to adhere to these laments and to re-evaluate our own life choices. Of particular interest in this study, is one of the top regrets of the dying, wishing not having worked so much.

In general, philosophers, social scientists, and religious teachings condemn working excessively and wanting too much money and material possessions—greed is even one of the seven deadly sins in Christian teachings. Temperance and restraint from excess are traditionally seen as virtues. Benjamin Franklin, who wrote on moral perfection, includes frugality, temperance, and moderation in his list of virtues.²

The wisdom of the dying and their honest evaluation of what really matters in life should be taken seriously, as arguably, there is no one in a better position to know what really matters in life than those facing its end. We have a lot to gain from their regrets, particularly if our own way of life is like theirs. Yet, most people won't come to the realization that wanting more work and money is indeed a mistake until it is too late.

Greed, materialism, and consumerism (defined in section 2) became accepted and even celebrated in American society. “More working hours” is a badge of courage—“conspicuous exhaustion” and “busyness”—especially in Anglo countries and among professional/managerial jobs (Gershuny 2005). Elon Musk, for example, proclaims that to be successful “a person needs to work 80-100 hours per week” (Musk 2018). Unrestrained income and consumption maximization (greed) is an integral part of the American Dream (Robinson and Murphy 2009). In popular culture in the US, wanting to work more hours and desiring to make more money is typically a virtue (with some exceptions, e.g., Folbre and Nelson 2000). Both hard work and high income are highly desirable as they may signal ambition and desire for success. A person who follows this trajectory, as popular opinion has it, should be happy.³ The American dream is largely based on the capitalistic notion that financial success is what determines who has “made it” or “succeeded” in society (Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011): “Life is a game. Money is how we keep score” (Ted Turner, attributed). This is the purpose of the free market economy, to satisfy whatever desires and wants there may be, and to create new ones—arguably, it is only half a joke that marketing is the science of how to make people buy things they don't need for the money they don't have. Indeed, money itself creates insatiable wants (Marx 1844a);

²“Benjamin Franklin on Moral Perfection”—Practical advice on obtaining a perfectly moral bearing. From his autobiography. https://www.ftrain.com/franklin_improving_self

³In one study, students were asked about their feeling related to money, and “happiness” was the most frequent emotion they associated with money (Mogilner 2010). A recent survey found that a third of people define success by their possessions (cited in Joye et al. 2020).

and yet, as this study tests, wanting more work and more money is related to lowered life satisfaction. If the goal of life is to have a satisfying life, then our values as a society are incongruous.

In what follows, we document the relationship between indicators of greed/materialism and life satisfaction using the US General Social Survey (GSS). We start by defining our key concepts and variables, present the theory and literature on how greed/materialism can affect life satisfaction, and then proceed to present empirical evidence, discussion of our results, and conclusions. Note, we study greed/materialism (an attitude): "I want more hours and more money" (and similar). We do not study overwork, overearning, and overconsumption (behaviors). As elaborated throughout, in the US, one of the richest and arguably the most consumerist/materialistic country, wanting more work and money typically is greed, not need (unless one is in deep poverty). *lll*

1 Subjective Well-being

Happiness is an end in itself. "What do [men] demand of life and wish to achieve in it? The answer can hardly be in doubt. They strive after happiness; they want to become happy and to remain so" (Freud et al. 1930, p. 52). A brief overview of the concept of happiness is provided in McMahon (2005), and a full definition and overview across human history is in McMahon (2006).

For simplicity, the terms happiness, life satisfaction, and subjective well-being (SWB) are used interchangeably. But we tend to opt for "life satisfaction" as this is what we mostly measure. Ruut Veenhoven (2008, p. 2) defines happiness as an "overall judgment of life that draws on two sources of information: cognitive comparison with standards of the good life (contentment) and affective information from how one feels most of the time (hedonic level of affect)." Some scholars use 'life satisfaction' to refer to cognition and 'happiness' to refer to affect (e.g., Dorahy et al. 1998). This dichotomy is not pursued here, because there is only one survey item⁴ in this study capturing mostly the concept of life satisfaction but also happiness to a lesser degree. Therefore, the definition by Veenhoven (2008) seems most appropriate.

Even though self-reported and subjective, the life satisfaction measure is reliable (precision varies), valid, and correlated with similar objective measures of well-being (Myers 2000, Layard 2005).

⁴This is an inherent limitation of our study, as the GSS only has one question on life satisfaction. Still, these are the best data for our study—datasets with more precise measures of SWB have inadequate geographical and temporal coverage.

2 Greed

“‘Excess and intemperance’ are money’s true norm.” (Marx 1844a)

The Merriam-Webster’s dictionary defines greed as “a selfish and excessive desire for more of something (as money) than is needed.” If one doesn’t lack necessities (needs), but desires to have more, then it is greed. See also Seuntjens et al. (2015a) and Wang and Murnighan (2011).

According to the livability theory: “Like all animals, humans have innate needs, such as food, safety, and companionship—gratification of needs manifests in hedonic experience” (Veenhoven 2014)—for the vast majority of Americans wanting more money is not to satisfy innate needs. Thus, desiring to have more money if one can satisfy basic needs is greed. In a rich country such as the US, money-orientation is typically greed.

5

Bok (2010) made an useful comparison: today’s bottom income decile has a better quality of life than everyone 100 years ago except for the top decile. Arguably, a person in the US at the 90th percentile of income 100 years ago was not critically hampered by the lack of money to satisfy her basic needs, likewise, we argue that the same is true for a person at the 10th percentile of income today in a rich country such as the US.⁶ Except for those in deep poverty, wanting more is arguably typically greed due to materialism and consumerism. Sure, even in the US, and even for the middle class, more money could often help with their quality of life, but the point is that by working more one loses time, which is necessary to satisfy human needs (Maslow [1954] 1987). Humanistic human needs theories of Maslow, Rogers, and Fromm specifically suggest that pursuit of money may distract from fulfillment of needs and lead to distress (cited in Kasser and Ryan 1993). Arguably, for a typical middle class American reducing work hours (income) and consumption would result in a better quality of life (Dittmar et al. 2014, Kasser 2003, Hsee et al. 2013, Leonard 2010). Indeed, if

⁵In popular opinion in the US, however, greed is more associated with the ENRON scandal and the likes—breaking the law to acquire millions. But the definition of a greedy person is a person who wants more than is needed, and what is needed are the biological/physiological needs that we all share: food, shelter, security, etc (Veenhoven 2014). It could be argued that to achieve self-actualization, or self-esteem as proposed in the Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs (Maslow [1954] 1987), additional money is necessary—but do note that attainment of any of those does not require much money, it is rather that people in a consumerist society wrongly believe that they need money for self-esteem, and self actualization. Notably, more work hours to generate more money actually prevents one from socializing and belonging with others, and from doing creative activities that can lead to self actualization (both the human needs on Maslow’s Hierarchy). Indeed, the US is in a crisis of alienation and isolation as a result (Putnam 2001, Wilkinson and Pickett 2010).

⁶In our empirical analysis that follows, we dropped the poorest 10 percent from our sample as a robustness check. We also controlled for income and social class in our models. In addition to Bok (2010), refer to Pinker (e.g., 2018) for human civilization progress.

longer work hours create a “rat race” where no one’s wellbeing improves, either absolutely or relatively, there is a case for adopting collective policies and practices that mitigate these forces (Jauch 2020, Hamermesh et al. 2017, Golden 2009).

In the US the problem is not so much the lack of income as conspicuous consumption. Even the impoverished in poor developing countries spend as much as 30 percent of income on conspicuous consumption (Banerjee et al. 2011). The upper limit for the 1st decile of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers in the US is \$500, or about \$70 daily, which is more than 10 times the amount that half of the world population lives on: \$5.50.⁷

Typically, the rich are more greedy (and more unethical in general) than the rest of the population (Piff and Robinson 2017, Piff 2014, Piff et al. 2012, 2010, Kraus et al. 2009), but it does not change the fact that the middle class, and even the poor, can be greedy, too. Greed is based on the love for money, not the possession of it.

Perhaps, according to an US perspective, our measures in this study are not measuring greed per se, but merely capturing a person’s money-orientation. But taking international perspective and human biological needs (as per Veenhoven 2014), our measures are reasonable and adequate measures of greed.⁸

It is difficult for people in the US to see that they are greedy, because the term “greed” has negative connotations. But at the same time, greed became the norm, so people don’t perceive anything wrong. Indeed, as Jon Foreman put it: “Greed, envy, sloth, pride and gluttony: these are not vices anymore. No, these are marketing tools. Lust is our way of life. Envy is just a nudge towards another sale. Even in our relationships we consume each other, each of us looking for what we can get out of the other. Our appetites are often satisfied at the expense of those around us. In a dog-eat-dog world we lose part of our humanity.”⁹

The intention to work more and make more money, may not seem congruent with greed, but in an

⁷The data come from <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/wkyeng.t05.htm> and <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/17/nearly-half-the-world-lives-on-less-than-550-a-day>.

⁸There are several greed scales, with items that have stronger money orientation than the ones used here. For instance Seuntjens et al. (2015b): 1. I always want more, 2. Actually, I’m kind of greedy, 3. One can never have too much money, 4. As soon as I have acquired something, 5. It doesn’t matter how much I have. I’m never completely satisfied, 6. My life motto is “more is better,” 7. I can’t imagine having too many things. Mussel et al. (2018) compares different scales. We are unaware of a large scale nationally representative dataset having such a proper greed scale that would also contain subjective well-being measures and its predictors. It’s rather the US that is an outlier and doesn’t fit the international norm in terms of greed, materialism, aggressiveness, dominance, and the like. The US is perceived as exceptionally and problematically narcissistic (Miller et al. 2015). The US is able to dominate other countries through being (or threatening to be) aggressive and violent (e.g., Pratto et al. 2011). Indeed, the US is considered the leading terrorist organization in the world (Chomsky 2015).

⁹Another example: “Most of the time, successful modern life involves [...] working very hard for as much money as possible, and doing what we are told. These elements are almost a conventional prescription for success.” theschooloflife.com/thebookoflife/henry-david-thoreau.

exceptionally rich, materialistic and consumerist society, such as the US, wanting more is usually not a need but a want or greed. Indeed, an argument can be made that Americans are in general greedy, as they consume most in the world per capita (Leonard 2010, Kasser 2003). If it is not apparent that the US is one of the most greedy or the very most greedy nation, it is clear that the US is the most materialistic/consumerist nation in the world, and greed is close to materialism.

Seuntjens et al. (2015a) provides an useful overview of the concept of greed, which is summarized in this paragraph. In Belk's definition, greed is one of the core elements of materialism. Although materialistic people can indeed be greedy, greed is broader than just a desire for material possessions. People can be greedy for food, power, or sex, which has nothing to do with materialism. Whereas materialists desire things because they signal success in life, greed can also be felt for things that do not signal success or status (e.g., being greedy for candy).

We will continue with the discussion of greed and its relationship to human wellbeing in section 5, but first we present the theory and define human wellbeing.

3 A Theoretical Foundation

“Money is therefore not only the object but also the fountainhead of greed.” Karl Marx, Grundrisse

Marx wrote a brief paper, “The Power of Money” (Marx 1844b). He argues that money is the procurer between a person's needs and the desired object. Money is a powerful and omnipotent being because it can buy anything, and one can appropriate of all objects desired as a result. But also money has a distortive power. It distorts human nature and relations between people:

Money, then, appears as this distorting power both against the individual and against the bonds of society, etc., which claim to be entities in themselves. It transforms fidelity into infidelity, love into hate, hate into love, virtue into vice, vice into virtue, servant into master, master into servant, idiocy into intelligence, and intelligence into idiocy. Since money, as the existing and active concept of value, confounds and confuses all things, it is the general confounding and confusing of all things—the world upside-down—the confounding and confusing of all natural and human qualities.

He who can buy bravery is brave, though he be a coward. As money is not exchanged for any one specific quality, for any one specific thing, or for any particular human essential power, but for the entire objective world of man and nature, from the standpoint of its possessor it therefore serves to exchange every quality for every other, even contradictory, quality and object: it is the fraternization of impossibilities. It makes contradictions embrace.

Assume man to be man and his relationship to the world to be a human one: then you can exchange love only for love, trust for trust, etc. If you want to enjoy art, you must be an artistically cultivated person; if you want to exercise influence over other people, you must be a person with a stimulating and encouraging effect on other people. Every one of your relations to man and to nature must be a specific expression, corresponding to the object of your will, of your real individual life.

Acquiring money is counterproductive—neediness grows as the power of money increases (Marx 1844a). Then, according to Marx, for human flourishing, instead of acquiring more money, one should rather try to enjoy things without using money,¹⁰ because of the money’s distortive property. Hence, we would expect that those who want more money are not happier, and probably less happy than others. There is little happiness from money, because happiness is “subsequent fulfillment of a prehistoric wish. That is why wealth brings so little happiness: money was not a wish in childhood” (Freud cited in Marcuse 2015, p. 203).

Just as wanting more money is counterproductive, so is wanting more labor: labor alienates a person from 1) object of her labor, 2) herself and her essence, and 3) from other humans (Petrović 1963)

While Marx didn’t use directly the terms “life satisfaction” or “happiness,” he had much to say about well-being using different terminology. He was a humanist, inherently interested in human flourishing and well-being. When arguing for a free classless society, he is essentially advocating for a person’s ability to develop her multiple physical and psychological talents and potentials: “the full development of human mastery over the forces of nature . . . the absolute working out of [their] creative potentialities . . . the development of all human powers as an end in itself”(cited in Struhl 2016, p. 91).

According to Marx, work is a drudgery and toil in capitalism (Marx [1867] 2010, Lyons 2007). Wage

¹⁰For instance, in less capitalistic countries such as Eastern Europe or Latin America, kids get together spontaneously and play soccer in public space for free and are happy. In the US there is a coach, there is special soccer field, special gear, etc. It costs money and from anecdotal observation looks less happy. “Money can’t buy happiness, but it can make you awfully comfortable while you’re being miserable” (Munier 2004, p.26).

slaves are “hired slaves instead of block slaves. You have to dread the idea of being unemployed and of being compelled to support your masters” (p. 283 Goldman et al. 2003). Capitalists largely do not work, their income and wealth come from capital, not labor. Labor under capitalism is a wretched condition. Yet it is necessary, one needs to make a living and exchange their labor for necessities. But wanting more work and money through labor (and even capital) than necessary is a futile endeavor and should lead to more alienation and misery, not human flourishing, which is why one of the top regrets of the dying is, “I wish I hadn’t worked so hard.”

What one should do instead according to Marx is enjoy life freely and spontaneously, “It will be possible to hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon, rear cattle in the evening, criticize after dinner . . . without ever becoming hunter, fisherman, herdsman, or critic., and do what one pleases” This agrees with the Frankfurt School, e.g., Marcuse’s idea of unrestrained joyful spontaneity (Marcuse 2015). Even Keynes made similar predictions in his “Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren” (Keynes [1930] 1963).

Instead, under capitalism, as Marx put it well, “labor has become not only a means of life but life’s prime want” (cited in Struhl 2016, p. 91). Indeed, Americans already live to work, while people in less capitalistic and more enlightened societies work to live (Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011). Therefore, wanting even more work and more money seems counterproductive for human flourishing (unless one is in poverty).

Marx would rather call capitalists “greedy” than workers, but of course workers can be both taken advantage of by greedy capitalists and be “greedy” at the same time, especially when they live in a contemporary post-industrial affluent country like the US. Curiously, Marx thought capitalists are also at least in some ways victims of the capitalist system:

The propertied class and the class of the proletariat present the same human self-estrangement. . . . The class of the proletariat feels annihilated in estrangement; it sees in it its own powerlessness and the reality of an inhuman existence. It is . . . abasement, the indignation at that abasement, an indignation to which it is necessarily driven by the contradiction between its human nature and its condition of life, which is the outright, resolute and comprehensive negation of that nature.

(cited in Byron 2016, p 381).

For example, the idealized bourgeois family was in fact fraught with tension, oppression, and resentment—the family kept together not because of love but for financial reasons.

Marx agreed that basic human needs must be satisfied (similar to Veenhoven’s livability theory (Veenhoven 2014))¹¹: “people cannot be liberated as long as they are unable to obtain food and drink, housing and clothing of adequate quality and quantity” (cited in Geras 1983, p. 70). Marx argues that humans are social beings, and too much focus on individualism distorts human nature. Humans are not inherently selfish, as economists argue, rather their selfishness results from commodity fetishism. Humans are alienated from their human nature and other humans under capitalism (Byron 2016, Petrović 1963). Good society should allow full uninhibited spontaneous human expression (Marcuse 2015).¹² And this would be one mechanism linking greed to unhappiness—humans become alienated from their nature, and end up unhappy.

Ideology can promote and perpetuate greed. Economics neoclassical school’s claim that a *laissez faire* neoliberal free market capitalism is fairest, and people’s belief in this claim certainly contributes to widespread greed. Ironically, the masses supporting capitalism are irrational and acting against their own interest—and they do so following the classical economic theory preaching that everyone is rational and self-interested. We know that people are not perfectly rational and they often act against their own interest (Akerlof and Shiller 2010, Ariely 2009, Shiller 2015). Non-capitalists are not free in capitalism, they are commodities in the market and they work too much and worry too much to enjoy life (Okulicz-Kozaryn et al. 2014). Ironically, we have capitalism in the first place in order to be free—we justify the very existence of capitalism with freedom (Hayek 2014, Friedman 2009, Glaeser 2011). Free market provides incentives to embrace capitalism and submit oneself to a capitalist, and economics provides the “science” to justify such as system.

Economic theory¹³ states that the more income and consumption, the more utility or happiness (Autor

¹¹While some argue that Marx had no theory of human nature, a case can be made that he at least in parts of his writing referred to human nature. Veenhoven’s and Marx’s theories are similar in how they both refer to the essential biological/physiological needs we have. But, while Veenhoven emphasizes human similarity to other animals, Marx emphasizes the differences: “To know what is useful for a dog, one must study dog-nature. This nature itself is not deduced from the principle of utility. Applying this to man, he that would criticize all human acts, movements, relations, etc. by the principle of utility must first deal with human nature in general, and then with human nature as modified in each historical epoch” (quoted in Struhl 2016, p. 83). The varying human nature by historical epoch is counter to evolutionary biology, where genes are relatively stable over thousands of years; Still Marx does believe in evolution (Heyer 1982), and he somewhat acknowledges the problem, where he worries that some negative human tendencies would still exist after capitalism is abolished.

¹²The idea is gratification in the free play of the released potentialities of humans, sensuousness, liberation of the senses and freedom from constraints (Marcuse 2015). And such freedom, liberation and free play are constrained by capitalism, e.g., “necessary labor is a system of essentially inhuman, mechanical, and routine activities” (Marcuse 2015, p. 195).

¹³Not all of economics is responsible for overwork, overearning, and overconsumption. It is mostly classical economics like Adam Smith and neoclassical like Milton Friedman and Gary Becker. And in fairness to economics, it must be noted that virtually all of economics considers work as disutility, and Adam Smith even did condemned dehumanizing effects of repetitive work, and called it “toil and trouble” (Spencer 2020, p. 54). And of course, there are also economists that do expose false consciousness related to money (e.g. Kahneman et al. 2006). Also note that in addition to income, leisure is also part of the utility function: $U = f(Y, L)$ – income and leisure time (McConnell et al. 2016). One of the most bizarre statements come from Nobel prize winning Gary Becker—that happiness is like car in utility function (Becker and Rayo 2008).

2010, Becker and Rayo 2008):

$$\textit{money} = \textit{utility} \approx \textit{happiness} \tag{1}$$

In classical economic theory, self-interest is the key assumption, as rational people should maximize their personal outcomes (Seuntjens et al. 2015a). And by economic theory, profit maximization, not any social responsibility, should be the only concern of businesses (Friedman 1970). Economists advanced a concept of an ideal human being, so called “homo economicus,” a perfectly rational homo sapiens who maximizes income and consumption at all times: “1) people are self-interested utility-maximizers, 2) individuals should be unimpeded in their pursuit of their own self-interest through economic transactions, and 3) virtually all human interactions are economic transactions” (Walker 1992, p. 273). Indeed, taking economics classes may increase one’s greedy behavior (Wang and Murnighan 2011).

In addition to maximizing income and consumption, another problem with economics is the complete, extreme, and unrestrained labor specialization, which according to Marx leads to alienation from human nature and other humans (Petrović 1963).

According to Marx, our work should not be highly specialized in one area, but we should take on multiple roles: gardening, construction, writing, etc. We should be spontaneous and creative and see ourselves in the product we create: I did that, this is me. Ideally if we could, we should help others decrease their suffering (like nurses do) and increase their delight (like artists do).

A relevant economics theorist is Keynes ([1930] 1963), who predicted about 100 years ago that there will be enough wealth for everyone to work less and enjoy life. The prediction of 15-hour work week was supposed to materialize 100 years later. It did not happen—we work more, not less. It is forgotten that people actually worked less before industrialization than they do now (Schor 2008). Arguably Marx was correct: in order for the technological progress (which did happen), to liberate workers, there must be communal ownership of means of production (Spencer 2020), otherwise the toil and drudgery will continue as they do. In general, however, we don’t need much labor anymore to produce what we need. For instance, in 1700, it took the labor of almost all adults to feed a nation, today hardly anyone needs to be employed in farming, making cars needs practically no employees, and so forth. Yet, we do not liberate ourselves—Marx is arguably more relevant now than in the second half of 20th century (Piketty 2014, Peet 2015, Menand 2020).

Another economist, Veblen, criticized leisure class and conspicuous consumption (Veblen 2005a,b), but

also criticized primacy of money, which kills 'instinct of workmanship' (Spencer 2020). His writings are relevant in the sense that overwork and overearning is arguably usually for the sake of conspicuous or positional consumption (Haight 1997), which in return does not result in happiness, but often creates unhappiness for a consumer and those around her (Frank 2012, 2010, 2008, 2004, Kasser 2003, Schmuck et al. 2000), e.g., consumption of luxury cars decreases satisfaction of others (Winkelmann 2012).

4 Subjective Well-being Theory

There are several SWB theories about how happiness is created. There is the adaptation/adjustment or "hedonic treadmill" theory (Brickman et al. 1978): the problem with materialism is that one's goal never gets fulfilled—there is always a new iPhone or a new model of Lexus, and planned obsolescence (Satyro et al. 2018, Agrawal et al. 2016). "The more one has, the more one wants, since satisfactions received only stimulate instead of filling needs" (Durkheim [1895] 1950, p. 248). The theory of happiness as a motivator (Carver and Scheier 1990) is also relevant here. This is one key reason why greed and materialism work—humans get momentary bliss or pleasure from making money or spending it, only to find that it doesn't last and one is back on the hamster wheel. The realization of what is happening may come when it is too late, at the end of one's life (refer to the introduction and discussion).

Veenhoven's needs/livability theory is similar to Marx's theory of human nature: "Like all animals, humans have innate needs, such as for food, safety, and companionship. Gratification of needs manifests in hedonic experience" (Veenhoven 2014, p. 3645). One surely needs money to satisfy needs under capitalism. But the vast majority of people in affluent countries such as the US have already their needs satisfied, and hence, wanting more is simply greed. Importantly, many poor fail to satisfy the basic needs, not because they do not have enough money, but because they spend too much, notably on conspicuous or positional consumption. Likewise, many middle class or rich fail to satisfy their needs because they overconsume, overwork, and overearn. Overwork, overearning, and overconsumption uses limited time and attention that is necessary to satisfy needs to belong, create, and self-fulfill.¹⁴

Finally, there is the comparison/discrepancies theory (Michalos 1985). Being greedy and materialistic,

¹⁴There are many notable exceptions, of course, but in general Americans do overwork (Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011), overearn Hsee et al. (2013), and overconsume Kasser (2003). And paradoxically, because most people overwork, overearn, and overconsume—one in some way satisfies her need to belong if one does the same. Yet as discussed, this causes more problems than advantages.

one not only diminishes her own wellbeing, but also the wellbeing of others around her. Humans compare with others all of the time, and a person overworking, overearning, or overspending makes others the same way. Working, earning, and spending is like an arms race that can be won only by minuscule fraction of the population, say the top .001 of a percent of the population (1 in 100,000), all others lose, especially that in many cases the winner takes it all—Robert Frank provides many examples in his informative “Darwin’s Economy” 2012.

5 The Relationship Of Greed, Materialism, And Consumerism With Human Flourishing

“Does money buy happiness?” is the title of a classic happiness paper by Easterlin 1973 that started the so called “economics of happiness.” Fifty years later, thousands of studies have been produced on the topic and the consensus is that money buys happiness up to a point, or at least that there are diminishing marginal returns (<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl>). In other words, one needs to be able to afford necessities or basic human needs as per Veenhoven’s Livability Theory (Veenhoven 2014). More money than necessary does not buy happiness, and indeed, may actually decrease happiness .

Already 50 years ago Easterlin has recognized what today is more severe and largely unrecognized, that the pursuit of money and the pursuit of happiness are about the same thing in the US. In one study students were asked about their feeling related to money, and “happiness” was the most frequent emotion cited (Mogilner 2010). A recent survey found that a third of people define success by their possessions (cited in Joye et al. 2020).

Financial success is a central life aspiration in a capitalistic culture and an integral part of the American Dream (Kasser and Ryan 1993). Business scholars teach us we need money to be happy Whillans et al. (2017), Kushlev et al. (2015), Aknin et al. (2013, 2012), Norton et al. (2011), Dunn et al. (2008). Money in itself (money greed) is an important part of the dream, but so is materialism and consumption (possessions greed) (Kasser 2016, Dittmar et al. 2014, Kasser 2003, Leonard 2010): a suburban large expensive conspicuous “villa” (“McMansion”) (Duany et al. 2001), a large expensive conspicuous car (Cadillac, SUV, etc) (Okulicz-Kozaryn and Tursi 2015), an expensive and fashionable computer (Apple), watch (Rolex), handbag (Louis

Vuitton), and the list continues ad infinitum. Advertisers have promised satisfaction, but have led people instead into a rat race of joyless production and consumption (Cederström 2018). Even conservatives seem to notice that consumption may not lead to happiness (Brooks 2020).

There are closely related and mutually reinforcing forces: greed/money orientation/love of money, materialism, consumerism, conspicuous/positional consumption—people chase money in order to consume and see that as an end in itself, the goal of life has become to make as much money as possible mostly in order to acquire as much material possessions as possible.¹⁵

There is also a need to belong mechanism at play: humans have a strong need to belong and fit, and if they do, they are happier (Okulicz-Kozaryn 2010, 2011). Because the US is a deeply materialistic and consumerist society, one may need more money than it would be otherwise necessary to feel comfortable—not many can be comfortable not keeping up with the Joneses. But such overworking, overearning, and overconsuming has nothing to do with real human needs. It is an artificial product of capitalism that forces people act that way—all commodities are produced for exchange, not for usefulness—there will be no production without consumption (Marx 1844a).

This topic is fascinating, because on one hand the majority of the population accepts or celebrates money orientation (greed) and materialism/consumerism, but on the other hand we know that it doesn't buy happiness, and that it actually usually leads to unhappiness. Love of money (greed) and materialism/consumerism can be exciting and indeed provide a momentary pleasure—this is another reason why we chase them in addition to being mainstream and fashionable. But in the long run greed and materialism/consumerism do not lead to improved SWB, typically they lead to decreased SWB, and often to outright misery. In a sense that money and consumption do provide momentary excitement and pleasure, but have typically negative consequences in the long run, money and consumption are like fatty foods, marijuana, vodka, and gambling (Linden 2011). People indeed get addicted because of the momentary pleasure and excitement, and they

¹⁵ Again, like with greed and wanting more work and money—greed is not the same as materialism, consumerism and conspicuous consumption, but in the affluent US society it usually is, and again, we will subset our sample to drop the poor to argue this point. And importantly, even the exaggerated consumption among the so called poor in rich countries is due to wants and not needs. This is the case even in poor countries, where the poor could spend up to 30 percent more on food than it actually does if it completely cut expenditures on alcohol, tobacco, and festivals (Banerjee et al. 2011). It is often men that engage in non-necessary consumption among the poor.

The poor even engage in conspicuous consumption at the expense of proper calorie intake (Bellet and Colson-Sihra 2018). There is a culture of adornment (Cordwell et al. 2011, Mascia-Lees 1992). But even in the US, one can see a culture of adornment, also among the poor: iPhones, LV bags, golden chains. One ubiquitous characteristics of the US residential areas, even the poor ones, such as Camden NJ, is luxury cars—they are expensive and there is no added wellbeing benefit from owning them (Okulicz-Kozaryn and Tursi 2015).

often do not realize the negative consequences until it is too late and they have already lived their life.

Would you be happier if you were richer? Although, you might think so, it is actually an illusion (Kahneman et al. 2006), or a false consciousness. We know that materialism and consumerism decrease happiness (Kasser 2016, Dittmar et al. 2014, Brown and Kasser 2005, Kasser 2003, Schmuck et al. 2000, Kasser and Ryan 1993, Leonard 2010), and related, extrinsic (v intrinsic) consumption decreases happiness (Ryan and Deci 2000, Ryan et al. 1999, Morrison and Weckroth 2017).

People should buy time and experience, not material goods (except bare necessities of course). Valuing time and experience over money, not the other way round, predicts happiness (Whillans et al. 2019). Thus, one should buy experience not material goods (e.g., go bowling as opposed to buying more clothes)(Putnam 2001, Kasser 2016, Dittmar et al. 2014). One should buy time, (e.g., cut commute)—time is actually arguably the most important resource (Masuda et al. 2020, Williams et al. 2016, Whillans et al. 2017). Likewise, autonomous and flexible work schedules predict greater happiness (Okulicz-Kozaryn and Golden 2018, 2017, Farber 2016, Golden and Wiens-Tuers 2006, Golden et al. 2013).

We know for a long time that money acquisition, materialism, and consumerism do provide at least momentary pleasure: “a pleasure of gain or a pleasure of acquisition: at other times of possession” and buffers against negatives “immunity from pain” “the happening of mischief, pain, evil, or unhappiness.” (Bentham cited in Cummins 2019).¹⁶ Although one needs to remember that Bentham wrote these words before the industrial revolution took off, at a time when deprivation was common, and indeed more money was necessary for most people to meet basic needs and buffer against the misfortune. Today, the situation is very different in developed countries, and certainly in the US—for vast majority of people wanting more money is greed.

The appeal of greed is not only due to its momentarily excitement and pleasure. Greed can be good in many ways as reviewed by Seuntjens et al. (2015a) and summarized in this paragraph. Greed has many positive economic consequences. Greed and self-interest are the principal motivators for a flourishing economy: greed motivates the creation of new products and the development of new industries. Some greed may be inherent to human nature—all humans are greedy to some extent. Greed may be an evolutionary adaptation promoting self-preservation. Those who are more predisposed to gain and hoard as much resources as possible may

¹⁶In original: “a pleafure of gain or a pleafure of acquifition: at other times a pleafure of poffeffion” “the happening of mischief, pain, eveil, or unhappinefs.”

have an evolutionary advantage. But greed is insatiable. To the greedy, it is never enough. The greedy are permanently on a hedonic treadmill—they may think that they will be happier with more money, but as soon as they get more, they adapt their desires and expectations and want even more. Greed may result in financial debt. Greed can make bankers behave recklessly, which in turn can lead to a financial crisis. A classic example of the negative consequences of greed is the “Tragedy of the Commons.” Medieval herders in the UK could let their livestock graze on a common parcel of land besides their own private parcel. There was a clear preference for herders to let their livestock graze on these “commons.” Although rational from an individual perspective, it led to overgrazing and the common ground becoming infertile and useless to all. These types of situations occur due to greed.

Greed is good for business as the Wall Street movie character, Gordon Gecko famously remarked, “Greed is good.” And indeed greed is popular among the business elites (Robinson and Murphy 2009). In general, individual differences in entrepreneurial tendencies and abilities are positively related to primary psychopathy (Akhtar et al. 2013) (Feher Unknown).

While there are studies on materialism, consumerism, conspicuous/positional consumption and SWB, there are no studies about greed and SWB, hence this study aims to contribute to the literature by filling this gap. There are no studies about the actual pursuit of money, or the intention to work more and make more money and SWB. This is the first study using “more hours and more money” concept along with other similar measures for this purpose. In what follows, we describe the dataset used and the analysis we conducted to test the hypothesis that: *the more greed, the less SWB*.

6 Data and Model

We use the US General Social Survey (GSS) ([gss.norc.org](http://gss.norc.umd.edu)) . The GSS is collected face-to-face and is nationally representative.

The outcome of interest, SWB is measured with answers to “Taken all together, how would you say things are these days—would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy, or not happy?” on scale 1=not happy, 2=happy, and 3=very happy. Note that while the question uses word “happy,” it is mostly about overall cognitive life satisfaction, not momentarily affective happiness.

Two measures of greed, “more hours and more money” and “job is just a way to earn money” come

from the QWL (Quality of Working Life) module. The QWL module was designed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to measure attitudes toward work, workplaces, safety/health. These two questions were designed by social psychology researchers to capture the levels and trends in cultural attitudes, in this case focused on money.

The greed/money orientation questions were only asked in a few years: “more hours and more money” and “job is just a way to earn money” were asked in 1989, 1998, 2006, and 2016. The other two measures, “next to health, money is most important” and “no right and wrong ways to make money” were asked in 1973, 1974, and 1976.

Since the years do not overlap, we can not construct a greed scale using these variables. We focus on showing robustness by using each measure separately to show that no matter how we measure greed, the results are similar. Descriptive statistics is in the SOM (Supplementary Online Material).

Greed/money orientation is arguably confounded with type of work one performs, thus, we include industry dummies for: professional, administrative and managerial, clerical, sales, service, agriculture, production and transport, craft and technical.

Likewise, greed/money orientation is possibly confounded with religiosity: religious people are not supposed to want more money than needed, or to be greedy. Hence, we include religious dummies: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, None, Other, Buddhism, Hinduism, Other Eastern, Muslim/Islam, Orthodox-Christian, Christian, Native American, and Inter-Nondenominational.

We use household income and not personal income for two reasons: personal income data are missing for a substantial portion of the sample, and what matters for one’s happiness (and greed) is not only her own individual income, but the household income.

We control for number of people in the household—if one has a family and children (and possibly elderly in the household), wanting more money may be necessary, and a need, not greed.

Finally, we control for predictors of SWB. What makes people happy? Myers (2000) suggests that age, race, gender, income, education and marriage are all sources of interpersonal variations in happiness. Young and old people are happy (e.g., Sanfey and Teksoz 2005). Men are less happy than women, the difference being small (Blanchflower and Oswald 2004). At least some income is necessary for happiness and unemployment decreases it (e.g., Di Tella et al. 2001b,a, Di Tella and MacCulloch 2006). Being married boosts happiness

(e.g., Myers 2000, Diener and Seligman 2004). Blacks are less happy than Whites (e.g., Berry and Okulicz-Kozaryn 2009, 2011, Blanchflower and Oswald 2004). A key predictor of SWB is health, thus, we control for subjective self-report of health, which is a reasonable measure of objective health (Subramanian et al. 2009).

We also control for regional differences by including dummies for census regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, E. Nor. Central, W. Nor. Central, South Atlantic, E. Sou. Central, W. Sou. Central, Mountain, and Pacific. And since we use pooled GSS data, we include year dummies.

We use ordinary least squares (OLS) to analyze the data. Although OLS assumes cardinality of the outcome variable, and happiness is clearly an ordinal variable, OLS is an appropriate estimation method to use in this case. Ferrer-i-Carbonell and Frijters (2004) showed that results are substantially the same to those from discrete models, and OLS has become the default method in happiness research (Blanchflower and Oswald 2011). Theoretically, while there is still debate about the cardinality of SWB, there are strong arguments to treat it as a cardinal variable (Ng 1996, 1997, 2011).

7 Results

There are four tables, each for one of the 4 measures of greed, and each table has 5 models that sequentially elaborate the relationship between each measure of greed and SWB. Model 1 only includes a measure of greed (plus year and region dummies as all models do (not shown)). Then two alternative models explore separately the addition of working hours dummies (2a) and income (2b); model 3 includes all three variables together, model 4 adds the occupational dummies (not shown), and model 5 adds a set of socio-demographic controls and religion dummies (not shown). All models include year and region dummies.

In table 1, what is notable is that in model a2b the effect of “**more and more**” is half the effect of income. This is a substantial and unexpected effect size: greed cuts happiness received from income by half. Even more remarkably in the full model a5, the effect of “**more and more**” is about as large as that of income.

Controlling for working hours and income doesn’t remove the effect of greed—if you want to work more and make more money, it makes you unhappy regardless of your current working hours and income. We tried interactions of the greed measures with income and working hours, but we didn’t find very clear robust patterns, so we do not report them.

	a1	a2a	a2b	a3	a4	a5
hours and money: (base: same and same)						
.3in more and more	-0.12***	-0.12***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.07**
.3in fewer and less	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
hours: 0-16		-0.02		-0.02	-0.02	-0.04
hours: 17-34		-0.04+		-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
hours: 35-39		-0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01
hours: 41-49		-0.03		-0.03	-0.04	-0.04
hours: 50-59		0.00		-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
hours: 60-90		0.01		-0.01	-0.01	0.01
hours: unemployed		-0.02		-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
family income in \$1986, millions			0.17***	0.17***	0.16***	0.06*
age						-0.14
age squared						0.12
male						-0.02
married						0.17***
highest year of school completed						-0.04
number of persons in household						-0.02
health						0.16***
white						0.04
subjective class identification						0.09**
N	2472	2309	2306	2159	2154	1627

+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err

Table 1: OLS regressions of SWB, fully standardized beta coefficients: **more hours and more money**

In table 2, the effect of “next to health, money is most important” is about half to a third of that of income. In models with all controls, it loses statistical significance, but remains negative.

In table 3, the effect of no right and wrong ways to make money is about half to two thirds of income. In table 4 the effect of “job is just a way to earn money” is about a third to a half of the effect of income.

	b1	b2a	b2b	b3	b4	b5
next to health, money is most important	-0.08***	-0.06**	-0.05***	-0.04*	-0.03	-0.03
hours: 0-16		0.01		0.02	0.02	0.01
hours: 17-34		-0.03		-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
hours: 35-39		-0.01		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
hours: 41-49		-0.03		-0.04+	-0.04	-0.04
hours: 50-59		0.00		-0.01	-0.01	0.01
hours: 60-90		0.01		0.01	0.00	0.00
hours: unemployed		-0.15***		-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.10***
family income in \$1986, millions			0.15***	0.14***	0.12***	0.03
age						-0.29*
age squared						0.36*
male						-0.12***
married						0.22***
highest year of school completed						-0.04
number of persons in household						-0.04+
health						0.25***
white						0.04
subjective class identification						0.12***
N	4455	2407	4123	2282	2239	1832

+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err

Table 2: OLS regressions of SWB, fully standardized beta coefficients: **next to health, money is most important**

	c1	c2a	c2b	c3	c4	c5
no right and wrong ways to make money	-0.12***	-0.11***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.08***	-0.06*
hours: 0-16		0.01		0.02	0.02	0.01
hours: 17-34		-0.03		-0.02	-0.03	-0.04
hours: 35-39		-0.01		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
hours: 41-49		-0.04		-0.04*	-0.04+	-0.04+
hours: 50-59		0.00		-0.01	-0.01	0.01
hours: 60-90		0.01		0.00	0.00	0.00
hours: unemployed		-0.15***		-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.10***
family income in \$1986, millions			0.14***	0.13***	0.11***	0.03
age						-0.29*
age squared						0.35*
male						-0.12***
married						0.22***
highest year of school completed						-0.05
number of persons in household						-0.04+
health						0.25***
white						0.04
subjective class identification						0.12***
N	4368	2377	4051	2259	2216	1813
+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err						

Table 3: OLS regressions of SWB, fully standardized beta coefficients: no right and wrong ways to make money

	d1	d2a	d2b	d3	d4	d5
job is just a way to earn money	-0.10***	-0.09***	-0.06**	-0.06**	-0.06**	-0.05+
hours: 0-16		-0.03		-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
hours: 17-34		-0.06**		-0.04+	-0.04+	-0.03
hours: 35-39		-0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01
hours: 41-49		-0.03		-0.04+	-0.04+	-0.04+
hours: 50-59		-0.01		-0.03	-0.03	-0.05+
hours: 60-90		-0.00		-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
hours: unemployed		-0.15***		-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.12***
family income in \$1986, millions			0.20***	0.18***	0.18***	0.08**
age						-0.17
age squared						0.16
male						-0.02
married						0.16***
highest year of school completed						-0.04
number of persons in household						-0.00
health						0.15***
white						0.05+
subjective class identification						0.10***
N	4032	2598	3660	2422	2416	1840
+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err						

Table 4: OLS regressions of SWB, fully standardized beta coefficients: job is just a way to earn money

Controlling for income and unemployment/working hours is critical: wanting more work and money is not a vice for the poor or unemployed (or some underemployed). Controlling for income (and social class) responds to potential criticism that it is low income or deprivation, and not greed that affects negatively SWB. In the supplemental material we also subset the sample by either excluding the bottom or the top decile of the income distribution, and the results remain robust.

The large greed effect sizes are remarkable. The negative effect size of greed is on average about half of the positive effect of income. Depending on the specification, the effect size of greed is as small as a third and as large as that of the effect size of income on SWB. If greed measures were combined into an index, effect size would have probably been even stronger, but measures come from different years.

The effect size is quite persistent: both income and hours worked have only moderate confounding effect on the negative effect of greed measures on SWB: controlling for either of them cuts the effect size by as little

as about 10 percent for up to about 40 percent. Income has more confounding effect than working hours.

8 Conclusion and Discussion

“See what your greed for money has done.” Woody Guthrie

8.1 Conclusion

The regrets of the dying (Ware 2012) provide a sobering lesson on what is truly important in life. A person on her deathbed has a unique perspective to honestly evaluate life as a whole. Overwork, overearning, materialism, and consumerism are scourge of our times.

Our empirical tests agree—greed/love of money 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.

The paradox is that popular culture and neoclassical economics promote greed and overwork, and few people question them as a way of life, and yet they lead to deep and painful regrets at the end of life. It is not new that greed and materialism are vices, we have known this since ancient times, and yet today, greed and materialism are accepted, promoted, and often celebrated in our society—it has become a normal state of affairs.

8.2 Discussion

“There’s class warfare, all right, but it’s my class, the rich class, that’s making war, and we’re winning.”
Warren Buffett

What Buffet noticed, goes almost unnoticed in the US—one of the exceptionalisms of the US is the very low class consciousness (Lipset 1997, Lipset and Marks 2000). “I wish I hadn’t worked so hard” is the opposite of what is promoted by capitalists, economists, and politicians (Wang and Murnighan 2011, Wight 2005): “people need to work longer hours” (Smith 2015).¹⁷

¹⁷Not all economists, capitalists, and politicians agree of course, for instance see Wight (2005) and <https://www.epi.org/>.

Seventy percent of American workers are “not engaged” or “actively disengaged” at work (Harvey 2014). If the majority of people don’t like their job, the extra money may not be worth the extra time spent at work. Indeed, many suffer from time poverty Williams et al. (2016). This is consistent with a Marxian perspective that labor under capitalism is drudgery and toil. Indeed it is “wage slavery,” where labor is commodity—we are like commodities on the market trying to sell our labor.¹⁸

Greed, materialism and overconsumption do not lead to happiness, but to unhappiness, and it can cause pollution and climate change (Leonard 2010, Pachauri et al. 2014). It could be argued that if greed is good for the economy, then it may be good for human wellbeing indirectly—the better the economy, the higher the standard of living, and the happier the people. Except that we don’t need more economic growth. A reasonable case has been made for degrowth by Kallis et al. (2012), Kallis (2011), Van den Bergh (2011) (including reduced work hours (Fitzgerald et al. 2018)).

There is a notable paradigm shift under way in terms of what persons and societies should maximize. The second half of the twentieth century was marked by maximization of income and consumption and rebuilding of the world after the wars. It was the goal behind the establishment of international institutions, e.g., World Bank, IMF, and WTO. Now, even some economists are noticing that the maximization of income or consumption is not the only goal worth pursuing. For instance, Amartya Sen proposed subjective well-being as a measure to maximize (Stiglitz et al. 2009). Recently, Diener (2009) has provided an authoritative discussion of why potential problems with happiness are not serious enough to make it unusable for interventions, planning, and public policy. Our findings support policies aiming at improving working conditions and lowering working hours; curbing materialism and conspicuous/positional consumption.

This study is observational, not causal, and our results may not generalize beyond the US, especially where people are less obsessed with work and money. Future studies should examine other countries and how greed affects happiness elsewhere. We speculate that if anything the results should be stronger in places like Europe or Latin America where people are happier working less and spending more time with family, and

¹⁸Yet in communism, according to Marx, work could be liberating, creative, enhancing, and self-fulfilling (Spencer 2020). Thus it would satisfy Maslow’s needs of esteem and self-actualization (Maslow [1954] 1987). To be fair, there are liberating, creative, enhancing, and self-fulfilling jobs even in capitalism. The few such jobs include tenured professors—much of our work is pleasure and self actualization. Artists, writers, and actors are other such notable jobs. Yet vast majority of artists, writers, and actors survive on minimum wage from unrelated jobs to support themselves, because these types of jobs are “winner take it all” (Frank 2012). So are research jobs increasingly “winner take it all,” with proportion of tenure track or tenured faculty declining and competition increasing (see reports and discussions at aaup.org). And even us, tenured professors, find ourselves alienated and overworked with increasing administrative and service loads as even public education is being rampantly corporatized (Mills 2012a, Cox 2013, Mills 2012b, Catropa and Andrews 2020, Schmidlin 2015).

friends (Valente and Berry 2016, Valente 2015, Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011).

Although, greed is central to the human existence and contributes to many problems, notably climate change (e.g., Okulicz-Kozaryn and Altman 2019), empirical research on greed is rare. Thus, future research will provide valuable contributions to the literature.

American corporate capitalism—the highly competitive economic system embraced by the United States as well as England, Australia and Canada—encourages materialism more than other forms of capitalism. As expected, citizens who live in more competitive free market systems care more about money, power and achievement than people who live under more cooperative systems. Research also supports the notion that the more people care about money and power, the less they care about community and relationships.¹⁹ As social welfare institutions and labor market policies have some positive effect on work conditions (Inanc 2020), we do support such regulation as a step in the right direction. However, without a change in ownership relations, as Marx argued, there is unlikely any dramatic change in human wellbeing.

Greed, materialism and consumerism are widespread and rampant in the US. They are accepted and even celebrated. The underlining point is that they are not even noticed, discussed, or questioned. They became the norm to the point that they are not much recognized. It's just the way things are, the way of life as usual—but this was not always the case. The US actually has a rich tradition of simple, social, and spiritual life, dating back to the settlers Fischer (1991). Benjamin Franklin pointed to frugality, temperance, and moderation in his list of virtues.²⁰ Likewise, the US is home of two great transcendentalists: Emerson and Thoreau. Similarly, great humanists like Marcuse and Maslow lived in the US. But somehow, arguably with the help of neoclassical economists, notably Hayek, Becker, and Friedman, the US has become a nation where greed is “good.”

What makes it hard to discard the tools we have objectified is the persistence of the ideologies that justify them, and which make what is only a human invention seem like “the way things are” (Menand 2020). Undoing ideologies is the task of philosophy. Notably, Marx was a philosopher—the subtitle of “Capital” is “Critique of Political Economy.” The uncompleted book was intended to be a criticism of the economic concepts that make social relations in a free-market economy seem natural and inevitable, in the same way that concepts like the great chain of being and the divine right of kings once made the social relations of

¹⁹<https://www.apa.org/monitor/2009/01/consumerism>

²⁰“Benjamin Franklin on Moral Perfection”—Practical advice on obtaining a perfectly moral bearing. From his autobiography: https://www.ftrain.com/franklin_improving_self.

feudalism seem natural and inevitable (Menand 2020). In his 1845 work “The German Ideology,” he wrote, “the ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas.” In a capitalist society most people, rich and poor, believe all sorts of things that are really just value judgments that relate back to the economic system, for example: that a person who doesn’t work is practically worthless, that if we simply work hard enough we will get ahead, and that more belongings will make us happier. Our results, provide evidence to the contrary: working more for more money, will result in lower life satisfaction. Inevitably it will be for many people their top regret when facing the end of life.

References

- AGRAWAL, V. V., S. KAVADIAS, AND L. B. TOKTAY (2016): “The limits of planned obsolescence for conspicuous durable goods,” *Manufacturing & Service Operations Management*, 18, 216–226.
- AKERLOF, G. A. AND R. J. SHILLER (2010): *Animal Spirits: How Human Psychology Drives the Economy, and Why It Matters for Global Capitalism (New in Paper)*, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ.
- AKHTAR, R., G. AHMETOGLU, AND T. CHAMORRO-PREMUZIC (2013): “Greed is good? Assessing the relationship between entrepreneurship and subclinical psychopathy,” *Personality and individual differences*, 54, 420–425.
- AKNIN, L. B., C. P. BARRINGTON-LEIGH, E. W. DUNN, J. F. HELLIWELL, J. BURNS, R. BISWAS-DIENER, I. KEMEZA, P. NYENDE, C. E. ASHTON-JAMES, AND M. I. NORTON (2013): “Prosocial spending and well-being: Cross-cultural evidence for a psychological universal.” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 104, 635.
- AKNIN, L. B., E. W. DUNN, AND M. I. NORTON (2012): “Happiness runs in a circular motion: Evidence for a positive feedback loop between prosocial spending and happiness,” *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 13, 347–355.
- ARIELY, D. (2009): *Predictably irrational, revised and expanded edition: The hidden forces that shape our decisions*, Harper.

- AUTOR, D. (2010): “Lecture 3: Axioms of Consumer Preference and the Theory of Choice,” *MIT Open Course Ware*.
- BANERJEE, A. V., A. BANERJEE, AND E. DUFLO (2011): *Poor economics: A radical rethinking of the way to fight global poverty*, Public Affairs.
- BECKER, G. AND L. RAYO (2008): “Comment on ‘Economic Growth and Subjective Well-Being: Reassessing the Easterlin Paradox’ by Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers,” *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 88–95.
- BELLET, C. AND E. COLSON-SIHRA (2018): “The Conspicuous Consumption of the Poor: Forgoing Calories for Aspirational Goods,” Tech. rep., Working Paper.
- BERRY, B. J. AND A. OKULICZ-KOZARYN (2011): “An Urban-Rural Happiness Gradient,” *Urban Geography*, 32, 871–883.
- BERRY, B. J. L. AND A. OKULICZ-KOZARYN (2009): “Dissatisfaction with City Life: A New Look at Some Old Questions,” *Cities*, 26, 117–124.
- BLANCHFLOWER, D. AND A. OSWALD (2004): “Money, sex and happiness: An empirical study,” *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 393–415.
- BLANCHFLOWER, D. G. AND A. J. OSWALD (2011): “International happiness: A new view on the measure of performance,” *The Academy of Management Perspectives*, 25, 6–22.
- BOK, D. (2010): *The politics of happiness: What government can learn from the new research on well-being*, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ.
- BRICKMAN, P., D. COATES, AND R. JANOFF-BUMAN (1978): “Lottery winners and accident victims: Is happiness relative?” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 36, 917–927.
- BROOKS, A. C. (2020): “Are We Trading Our Happiness for Modern Comforts? As society gets richer, people chase the wrong things.” *The Atlantic*.
- BROWN, K. W. AND T. KASSER (2005): “Are psychological and ecological well-being compatible? The role of values, mindfulness, and lifestyle,” *Social Indicators Research*, 74, 349–368.

- BYRON, C. (2016): “Essence and Alienation: Marx’s Theory of Human Nature,” *Science & Society*, 80, 375–394.
- CARVER, C. S. AND M. F. SCHEIER (1990): “Origins and functions of positive and negative affect: a control-process view.” *Psychological review*, 97, 19.
- CATROPA, D. AND M. ANDREWS (2020): “Bemoaning the Corporatization of Higher Education,” *inside-highered.com*.
- CEDERSTRÖM, C. (2018): *The happiness fantasy*, John Wiley & Sons.
- CHOMSKY, N. (2015): “The Leading Terrorist State,” *Truthout*.
- CORDWELL, J. M., R. A. SCHWARZ, ET AL. (2011): *The fabrics of culture: the anthropology of clothing and adornment*, Walter de Gruyter.
- COX, R. W. (2013): “The corporatization of higher education,” *Class, race and corporate power*, 1, 8.
- CUMMINS, R. A. (2019): “Jeremy Bentham, Utility, and the Golden Triangle of Happiness,” in *Wealth (s) and Subjective Well-Being*, Springer, 67–83.
- DI TELLA, R. AND R. MACCULLOCH (2006): “Some Uses of Happiness Data in Economics,” *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20, 25–46.
- DI TELLA, R., R. J. MACCULLOCH, AND A. J. OSWALD (2001a): “The macroeconomics of happiness,” Warwick Economic Research Papers No 615.
- (2001b): “Preferences over inflation and unemployment: Evidence from surveys of happiness,” *American Economic Review*, 91, 335–341.
- DIENER, E. (2009): *Well-being for public policy*, Oxford University Press, New York NY.
- DIENER, E. AND M. E. P. SELIGMAN (2004): “Beyond Money: Toward an Economy of Well-being,” *Psychological Science*, 5, 1–31.
- DITTMAR, H., R. BOND, M. HURST, AND T. KASSER (2014): “The relationship between materialism and personal well-being: A meta-analysis.” *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 107, 879.

- DORAHY, M. J., C. A. LEWIS, J. F. SCHUMAKER, R. AKUAMOA-BOATENG, M. DUZE, AND T. E. SIBIYA (1998): “A cross-cultural analysis of religion and life satisfaction.” *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*, 1, 37–43.
- DUANY, A., E. PLATER-ZYBERK, AND J. SPECK (2001): *Suburban nation: The rise of sprawl and the decline of the American dream*, North Point Press, New York NY.
- DUNN, E. W., L. B. AKNIN, AND M. I. NORTON (2008): “Spending money on others promotes happiness,” *Science*, 319, 1687–1688.
- DURKHEIM, E. ([1895] 1950): *The Rules of Sociological Method*, The Free Press, New York NY.
- EASTERLIN, R. A. (1973): “Does money buy happiness?” *The public interest*, 30, 3.
- FARBER, S. (2016): “The Golden Clock: How One Simple Time Hack Could Increase Your Happiness at Work,” *Inc.com*.
- FEHER, B. M. (Unknown): “The Relationship Between Greed And Goal Motivation,” *Unpublished*: <http://arno.wvt.nl/show.cgi?fid=146263>.
- FERRER-I-CARBONELL, A. AND P. FRIJTERS (2004): “How Important is Methodology for the Estimates of the Determinants of Happiness?” *Economic Journal*, 114, 641–659.
- FISCHER, D. (1991): *Albion’s seed: Four British folkways in America*, vol. 1, Oxford University Press, New York NY.
- FITZGERALD, J. B., J. B. SCHOR, AND A. K. JORGENSEN (2018): “Working hours and carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, 2007–2013,” *Social Forces*, 96, 1851–1874.
- FOLBRE, N. AND J. A. NELSON (2000): “For love or money—or both?” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 14, 123–140.
- FRANK, R. (2012): *The Darwin economy: Liberty, competition, and the common good*, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ.
- FRANK, R. H. (2004): “How not to buy happiness,” *Daedalus*, 133, 69–79.

- (2008): “Should public policy respond to positional externalities?” *Journal of Public Economics*, 92, 1777–1786.
- (2010): “Hey, Big Spender: You Need a Surtax,” *New York Times*.
- FREUD, S., J. RIVIERE, AND J. STRACHEY (1930): *Civilization and its discontents*, Hogarth Press London.
- FRIEDMAN, M. (1970): “The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits,” *The New York Times Magazine*.
- (2009): *Capitalism and freedom*, University of Chicago press, Chicago IL.
- GERAS, N. (1983): *Marx and human nature: Refutation of a legend*, Verso.
- GERSHUNY, J. (2005): “Busyness as the badge of honor for the new superordinate working class,” *Social research*, 287–314.
- GLAESER, E. L. (2011): “The moral heart of economics,” *The New York Times*.
- GOLDEN, L. (2009): “A brief history of long work time and the contemporary sources of overwork,” *Journal of Business Ethics*, 84, 217–227.
- GOLDEN, L., J. R. HENLY, AND S. LAMBERT (2013): “Work Schedule Flexibility: A Contributor to Happiness?” *Journal of Social Research & Policy*, 4, 1–29.
- GOLDEN, L. AND B. WIENS-TUERS (2006): “To your happiness? Extra hours of labor supply and worker well-being),” *The Journal of Socio-Economics*, 35, 382–397.
- GOLDMAN, E., C. FALK, B. PATEMAN, AND J. M. MORAN (2003): *Emma Goldman: Made for America, 1890-1901*, vol. 1, Univ of California Press.
- HAIGHT, A. D. (1997): “Padded prowess: A Veblenian interpretation of the long hours of salaried workers,” *Journal of Economic Issues*, 31, 29–38.
- HAMERMESH, D. S., D. KAWAGUCHI, AND J. LEE (2017): “Does labor legislation benefit workers? Well-being after an hours reduction,” *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, 44, 1–12.

- HARVEY, D. (2014): *Seventeen contradictions and the end of capitalism*, Oxford University Press, New York NY.
- HAYEK, F. A. (2014): *The Road to Serfdom: Text and Documents: The Definitive Edition*, Routledge, New York NY.
- HEYER, P. (1982): “Nature, Human Nature, and Society Marx, Darwin, Biology, and the Human Sciences,” .
- HIRST, E. (1934): “The categorical imperative and the Golden Rule,” *Philosophy*, 9, 328–335.
- HSEE, C. K., J. ZHANG, C. F. CAI, AND S. ZHANG (2013): “Overearning,” *Psychological science*, 1–8.
- INANC, H. (2020): “Varieties of precarity: How insecure work manifests itself, affects well-being, and is shaped by social welfare institutions and labor market policies,” *Work and Occupations*, 0730888420934539.
- JAUCH, M. (2020): “The rat race and working time regulation,” *Politics, Philosophy & Economics*, 1470594X20927894.
- JOYE, Y., J. W. BOLDERDIJK, M. A. KÖSTER, AND P. K. PIFF (2020): “A diminishment of desire: Exposure to nature relative to urban environments dampens materialism,” *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 54, 126783.
- KAHNEMAN, D., A. B. KRUEGER, D. SCHKADE, N. SCHWARZ, AND A. A. STONE (2006): “Would you be happier if you were richer? A focusing illusion,” *science*, 312, 1908–1910.
- KALLIS, G. (2011): “In defence of degrowth,” *Ecological Economics*, 70, 873–880.
- KALLIS, G., C. KERSCHNER, AND J. MARTINEZ-ALIER (2012): “The economics of degrowth,” *Ecological Economics*, 84, 172–180.
- KASSER, T. (2003): *The high price of materialism*, MIT press.
- (2016): “Materialistic values and goals,” *Annual review of psychology*, 67, 489–514.
- KASSER, T. AND R. RYAN (1993): “A dark side of the American dream: correlates of financial success as a central life aspiration,” *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 65, 410.

- KEYNES, J. M. ([1930] 1963): *Economic Possibilities for our Grandchildren*, WW Norton & Company, New York NY.
- KRAUS, M. W., P. K. PIFF, AND D. KELTNER (2009): “Social class, sense of control, and social explanation.” *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 97, 992.
- KUSHLEV, K., E. W. DUNN, AND R. E. LUCAS (2015): “Higher Income Is Associated With Less Daily Sadness but not More Daily Happiness,” *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 6, 483–489.
- LAYARD, R. (2005): *Happiness. Lessons from a new science.*, The Penguin Press, New York NY.
- LEONARD, A. (2010): *The story of stuff: How our obsession with stuff is trashing the planet, our communities, and our health-and a vision for change*, Simon and Schuster.
- LINDEN, D. (2011): *The Compass of Pleasure: How Our Brains Make Fatty Foods, Orgasm, Exercise, Marijuana, Generosity, Vodka, Learning, and Gambling Feel So Good*, Viking Press.
- LIPSET, S. M. (1997): *American exceptionalism: A double-edged sword*, WW Norton & Company, New York NY.
- LIPSET, S. M. AND G. MARKS (2000): *It didn't happen here: why socialism failed in the United States*, WW Norton & Company, New York NY.
- LYONS, R. G. (2007): “Towards a theory of work satisfaction: An examination of Karl Marx and Frederick Herzberg,” *Journal of Thought*, 42, 105–113.
- MARCUSE, H. (2015): *Eros and civilization: A philosophical inquiry into Freud*, Boston MA: Beacon Press.
- MARX, K. (1844a): “Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844. Human Requirements and Division of Labour Under the Rule of Private Property,” *www.marxists.org*.
- (1844b): “The Power Of Money,” *marxists.org*.
- ([1867] 2010): *Capital, vol. 1*, <http://www.marxists.org>.
- MASCIA-LEES, F. E. (1992): *Tattoo, torture, mutilation, and adornment: The denaturalization of the body in culture and text*, SUNY Press.

- MASLOW, A. ([1954] 1987): *Motivation and personality*, Longman, 3 ed.
- MASUDA, Y. J., J. R. WILLIAMS, AND H. TALLIS (2020): “Does Life Satisfaction Vary with Time and Income? Investigating the Relationship Among Free Time, Income, and Life Satisfaction,” *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 1–23.
- MCCONNELL, C., S. BRUE, AND D. MACPHERSON (2016): *Contemporary labor economics*, McGraw-Hill Education.
- MCMAHON, D. M. (2005): “The Quest for Happiness,” *Wilson Quarterly*, 29, 62–71.
- (2006): *Happiness: A history*, Grove Pr.
- MENAND, L. (2020): “Karl Marx, Yesterday and Today. The nineteenth-century philosopher’s ideas may help us to understand the economic and political inequality of our time.” *The New Yorker*.
- MICHALOS, A. (1985): “Multiple discrepancies theory (MDT),” *Social Indicators Research*, 16, 347–413.
- MILLER, J. D., J. L. MAPLES, L. BUFFARDI, H. CAI, B. GENTILE, Y. KISBU-SAKARYA, V. S. KWAN, A. LOPILATO, L. F. PENDRY, C. SEDIKIDES, ET AL. (2015): “Narcissism and United Culture: The View From Home and Around the World.” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.
- MILLS, N. (2012a): “The corporatization of higher education,” *Dissent*, 59, 6–9.
- (2012b): “The Corporatization of Higher Education.” *dissentmagazine.org*.
- MOGILNER, C. (2010): “The pursuit of happiness: Time, money, and social connection,” *Psychological Science*, 21, 1348–1354.
- MORRISON, M. AND N. J. ROESE (2011): “Regrets of the typical American: Findings from a nationally representative sample,” *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 2, 576–583.
- MORRISON, P. S. AND M. WECKROTH (2017): “Human values, subjective well-being and the metropolitan region,” *Regional Studies*, 1–13.
- MUNIER, P. (2004): *On Being Blonde: Wit and Wisdom from the World’s Most Infamous Blondes*, Fair Winds Press.

- MUSK, E. (2018): “A person needs to work 80-100 hours per week to ”change the world”,” *LinkedIn Pulse*.
- MUSSEL, P., J. RODRIGUES, S. KRUMM, AND J. HEWIG (2018): “The convergent validity of five dispositional greed scales,” *Personality and Individual Differences*, 131, 249–253.
- MYERS, D. G. (2000): “The Funds, Friends, and Faith of Happy People,” *American Psychologist*, 55, 56–67.
- NG, Y.-K. (1996): “Happiness surveys: Some comparability issues and an exploratory survey based on just perceivable increments,” *Social Indicators Research*, 38, 1–27.
- (1997): “A case for happiness, cardinalism, and interpersonal comparability,” *The Economic Journal*, 107, 1848–1858.
- (2011): “Happiness is absolute, universal, ultimate, unidimensional, cardinally measurable and interpersonally comparable: A basis for the environmentally responsible Happy Nation Index,” Tech. rep., Monash University, Department of Economics.
- NORTON, M. I., L. ANIK, L. B. AKNIN, AND E. W. DUNN (2011): “Is life nasty, brutish, and short? Philosophies of life and well-being,” *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 2, 570–575.
- OKULICZ-KOZARYN, A. (2010): “Religiosity and life satisfaction across nations,” *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*, 13, 155–169.
- (2011): “Europeans Work to Live and Americans Live to Work (Who is Happy to Work More: Americans or Europeans?),” *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 12, 225–243.
- OKULICZ-KOZARYN, A. AND M. ALTMAN (2019): “The Happiness-Energy Paradox: Energy Use is Unrelated to Subjective Well-Being,” *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, 1–13.
- OKULICZ-KOZARYN, A. AND L. GOLDEN (2017): “Happiness is flextime,” *Applied Research in Quality of Life*.
- (2018): “Unhappiness is Unpredictability,” *Applied Research in Quality of Life*.
- OKULICZ-KOZARYN, A., O. HOLMES IV, AND D. R. AVERY (2014): “The Subjective Well-Being Political Paradox: Happy Welfare States and Unhappy Liberals.” *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 99, 1300–1308.

- OKULICZ-KOZARYN, A. AND N. O. TURSI (2015): “Luxury Car Owners Are Not Happier Than Frugal Car Owners,” *Forthcoming in International Review of Economics*.
- PACHAURI, R. K., M. ALLEN, V. BARROS, J. BROOME, W. CRAMER, R. CHRIST, J. CHURCH, L. CLARKE, Q. DAHE, P. DASGUPTA, ET AL. (2014): *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, IPCC.
- PEET, R. (2015): “Capital in the 21st century: Economics as usual,” *Geoforum*, 65, 301–303.
- PETROVIĆ, G. (1963): “Marx’s Theory of Alienation,” *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, 23, 419–426.
- PIFF, P. K. (2014): “Wealth and the inflated self class, entitlement, and narcissism,” *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 40, 34–43.
- PIFF, P. K., M. W. KRAUS, S. CÔTÉ, B. H. CHENG, AND D. KELTNER (2010): “Having less, giving more: the influence of social class on prosocial behavior,” *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 99, 771.
- PIFF, P. K. AND A. R. ROBINSON (2017): “Social class and prosocial behavior: current evidence, caveats, and questions,” *Current Opinion in Psychology*.
- PIFF, P. K., D. M. STANCATO, S. CÔTÉ, R. MENDOZA-DENTON, AND D. KELTNER (2012): “Higher social class predicts increased unethical behavior,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 109, 4086–4091.
- PIKETTY, T. (2014): *Capital in the 21st Century*, Harvard University Press.
- PINKER, S. (2018): *Enlightenment now: the case for reason, science, humanism, and progress*, Penguin.
- PRATTO, F., I. LEE, J. Y. TAN, AND E. PITPITAN (2011): “Power basis theory: A psycho-ecological approach to power,” in *Social motivation*, ed. by D. Dunning, Psychology Press, 191–222.
- PUTNAM, R. D. (2001): *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*, New York, NY: Simon & Schuster.

- ROBINSON, M. AND D. MURPHY (2009): *Greed is good: Maximization and elite deviance in America*, Rowman & Littlefield.
- ROESE, N. J. AND A. SUMMERVILLE (2005): “What we regret most... and why,” *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, 1273–1285.
- RYAN, R. M., V. I. CHIRKOV, T. D. LITTLE, K. M. SHELDON, E. TIMOSHINA, AND E. L. DECI (1999): “The American dream in Russia: Extrinsic aspirations and well-being in two cultures,” *Personality and social psychology bulletin*, 25, 1509–1524.
- RYAN, R. M. AND E. L. DECI (2000): “Intrinsic and extrinsic motivations: Classic definitions and new directions,” *Contemporary educational psychology*, 25, 54–67.
- SANFEY, P. AND U. TEKSOZ (2005): “Does Transition Make You Happy?” EBRD Working Paper 58.
- SATYRO, W. C., J. B. SACOMANO, J. C. CONTADOR, AND R. TELLES (2018): “Planned obsolescence or planned resource depletion? A sustainable approach,” *Journal of cleaner production*, 195, 744–752.
- SCHMIDLIN, K. (2015): “The corporatization of higher education: With a system that caters to the 1 percent, students and faculty get screwed. Low-paid teachers are fighting back against exploitation in public & private colleges. No more poverty wages,” *salon.com*.
- SCHMUCK, P., T. KASSER, AND R. M. RYAN (2000): “Intrinsic and extrinsic goals: Their structure and relationship to well-being in German and US college students,” *Social Indicators Research*, 50, 225–241.
- SCHOR, J. (2008): *The overworked American: The unexpected decline of leisure*, Basic books, New York NY.
- SEUNTJENS, T. G., M. ZEELENBERG, S. M. BREUGELMANS, AND N. VAN DE VEN (2015a): “Defining greed,” *British Journal of Psychology*, 106, 505–525.
- SEUNTJENS, T. G., M. ZEELENBERG, N. VAN DE VEN, AND S. M. BREUGELMANS (2015b): “Dispositional greed,” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 108, 917.
- SHILLER, R. J. (2015): *Irrational exuberance*, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ.
- SMITH, C. (2015): “Jeb Bush: People Need to Work Longer Hours,” *ABC News*.

- SPENCER, D. A. (2020): “Attitudes to Work and the Future of Work: The View from Economics,” in *Work in the Future*, 53–63.
- STIGLITZ, J., A. SEN, AND J. FITOUSSI (2009): “Report by the Commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress,” *Available at www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr*.
- STRUHL, K. J. (2016): “Marx and human nature: The historical, the trans-historical, and human flourishing,” *Science & Society*, 80, 78–104.
- SUBRAMANIAN, S., M. A. SUBRAMANYAM, S. SELVARAJ, AND I. KAWACHI (2009): “Are self-reports of health and morbidities in developing countries misleading? Evidence from India,” *Social science & medicine*, 68, 260–265.
- TANG, T. L.-P. AND R. K. CHIU (2003): “Income, money ethic, pay satisfaction, commitment, and unethical behavior: Is the love of money the root of evil for Hong Kong employees?” *Journal of business ethics*, 46, 13–30.
- VALENTE, R. (2015): “Working Hours and Life Satisfaction: A cross-cultural comparison of Latin America and the United States,” *Unpublished*.
- VALENTE, R. R. AND B. J. BERRY (2016): “Dissatisfaction with city life? Latin America revisited,” *Cities*, 50, 62–67.
- VAN DEN BERGH, J. C. (2011): “Environment versus growth—A Criticism of ”degrowth” and a plea for ”a-growth”,” *Ecological Economics*, 70, 881–890.
- VEBLEN, T. (2005a): *Conspicuous consumption*, vol. 38, ePenguin, New York NY.
- (2005b): *The theory of the leisure class; an economic study of institutions*, Aakar Books, New York NY.
- VEENHOVEN, R. (2008): “Sociological theories of subjective well-being,” in *The Science of Subjective Well-being: A tribute to Ed Diener*, ed. by M. Eid and R. Larsen, The Guilford Press, New York NY, 44–61.
- (2014): “Livability Theory,” *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research*, 3645–3647.

- WALKER, J. S. (1992): “Greed is good... or is it? Economic ideology and moral tension in a graduate school of business,” *Journal of Business Ethics*, 11, 273–283.
- WANG, L. AND J. K. MURNIGHAN (2011): “On greed,” *Academy of Management Annals*, 5, 279–316.
- WARE, B. (2012): *The top five regrets of the dying: A life transformed by the dearly departing*, Hay House, Inc.
- WHILLANS, A., L. MACCHIA, AND E. DUNN (2019): “Valuing time over money predicts happiness after a major life transition: A preregistered longitudinal study of graduating students,” *Science advances*, 5, eaax2615.
- WHILLANS, A. V., E. W. DUNN, P. SMEETS, R. BEKKERS, AND M. I. NORTON (2017): “Buying time promotes happiness,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 201706541.
- WIGHT, J. B. (2005): “Adam Smith and greed,” *Journal of Private Enterprise*, 21, 46.
- WILKINSON, R. G. AND K. E. PICKETT (2010): *The spirit level: Why equality is better for everyone*, Penguin, New York NY.
- WILLIAMS, J. R., Y. J. MASUDA, AND H. TALLIS (2016): “A measure whose time has come: Formalizing time poverty,” *Social Indicators Research*, 128, 265–283.
- WINKELMANN, R. (2012): “Conspicuous consumption and satisfaction,” *Journal of economic psychology*, 33, 183–191.

SOM-supplementray online material; ON-LINE APPENDIX

9 Greed is Good

Timothy 6:10

For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil, for which some have strayed from the faith in their greediness, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.

Timothy 6:9

But those who desire to be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and harmful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition.

There are more biblical quotes at <https://www.biblemoneymatters.com/bible-verses-about-money-what-does-t.#bible-verses-about-greed>.

A Confucius successor saw the root of all evil in selfishness (Hirst 1934, p. 332):

The source of disorder in a State lies in the lack of mutual love.... A thief loves his own family, but because he has not a similar love for the families of others, he proceeds to steal from their homes to add to his own Rulers of States love their own territory, but having no love for other States, they proceed to attack them in order to increase their own possessions. What is the remedy for this state of things? . . . If we were to regard the property of others as we regard our own, who should steal? If we were to have the same regard for the territory and people of another State as we have for our own, who would conduct aggressive warfare? . . . If we were to have the same regard for others as we have for ourselves, who would do anyone an injustice

The Wall Street Movie, Gordon Gecko quote about greed is good:

The point is, ladies and gentleman, that greed -- for lack of a better word -- is good.

Greed is right.

Greed works.

Greed clarifies, cuts through, and captures the essence of the evolutionary spirit.

Greed, in all of its forms -- greed for life, for money, for love, knowledge -- has marked the upward surge of mankind.

And greed -- you mark my words -- will not only save Teldar Paper, but that other malfunctioning corporation called the USA.

Also see: Network 1976 "The World is a business" GOD Speech scene: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8jIw22XXSso&feature=youtu.be>

10 regrets

Per the most major regret from Ware (2012):

"I wish I'd had the courage to live a life true to myself, not the life others expected of me."

There is a Frank Sinatra's song "My Way":

And now, the end is near

And so I face the final curtain

My friends, I'll say it clear

I'll state my case of which I'm certain

I've lived a life that's full

I traveled each and every highway

But more, much more than this

I did it my way

Regrets, I've had a few
But then again, too few to mention
I did what I had to do
And saw it through without exemption
I planned each chartered course
Each careful step along the byway
But more, much more than this
I did it my way
Yes, there were times, I'm sure you knew
When I bit off more than I could chew
But through it all, when there was doubt
I ate it up and spit it out
I faced it all and I stood tall
And did it my way
I've loved, laughed and cried
I've had my fill, my share of loosing
And now, as tears subside
I find it all so amusing
To think I did all that
And may I say, not in a shy way
Oh no, no, not me
I did it my way
For what is a man, what has he got
If not himself then he has not
To say all the things he truly feels
And not the words of one who kneels
The record shows, I took the blows
But I did it my way"

Apart from palliative nurse diaries, there are academic studies on the topic. Morrison and Roese (2011) lists these regrets:

Romance, lost love -- 18.1%

Family -- 15.9%

Education -- 13.1%

Career -- 12.2%

Finance -- 9.9%

Parenting -- 9.0%

Health -- 6.3%

Other -- 5.6%

Friends -- 3.6%

Spirituality -- 2.3%

Roese and Summerville (2005) which is a meta analysis of earlier work on the topic:

Twelve Life Domains

Career: jobs, employment, earning a living (e.g., "If only I were a dentist")

Community: volunteer work, political activism (e.g., "I should have volunteered more")

Education: school, studying, getting good grades (e.g., "If only I had studied harder in college")

Parenting: interactions with offspring (e.g., "If only I'd spent more time with my kids")

²¹And there are websites with more regrets, e.g.: I wish I wouldn't have compared myself to others. I wish I'd taken action and dove in head first. I wish I didn't wait to "start it tomorrow." I wish I'd taken more chances. I wish I was content with what I have. I wish I'd have traveled more. I wish I'd have laughed it off. I wish I'd left work at work (for only 40 hours per week). <https://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/these-20-regrets-from-people-their-deathbeds-will-change-your-life.html>

Family: interactions with parents and siblings (e.g., "I wish I'd called my mom more often")

Finance: decisions about money (e.g., "I wish I'd never invested in Enron")

Friends: interactions with close others (e.g., "I shouldn't have told Susan that she'd gained weight")

Health: exercise, diet, avoiding or treating illness (e.g., "If only I could stick to my diet")

Leisure: sports, recreation, hobbies (e.g., "I should have visited Europe when I had the chance")

Romance: love, sex, dating, marriage (e.g., "I wish I'd married Jake instead of Edward")

Spirituality: religion, philosophy, the meaning of life (e.g., "I wish I'd found religion sooner")

Self: improving oneself in terms of abilities, attitudes, behaviors (e.g., "If only I had more self-control")

Rankings of Life Regrets Within Life Domains (Studies 1 and 2a)

Study 1 (Meta-Analysis)

Study 2a (College Student Sample)

Rank	Domain	Proportion (%)	Rank	Domain	Frequency (%)
------	--------	----------------	------	--------	---------------

1	Education	32.2	1	Romance	26.7
---	-----------	------	---	---------	------

2	Career	22.3	2	Friends	20.3
---	--------	------	---	---------	------

3	Romance	14.8	3	Education	16.7
---	---------	------	---	-----------	------

4	Parenting	10.2	4	Leisure	10
---	-----------	------	---	---------	----

5	Self	5.5	5	Self	10
---	------	-----	---	------	----

6	Leisure	2.5	6	Career	6.7
---	---------	-----	---	--------	-----

7	Finance	2.5	7	Family	3.3
---	---------	-----	---	--------	-----

8	Family	2.3	8	Health	3.3
---	--------	-----	---	--------	-----

9 Health 1.5 9 Spirituality 3.3
10 Friends 1.5 10 Community 0
11 Spirituality 1.3 11 Finance 0
12 Community 0.95 12 Parenting 0

11 LOMS: LOVE OF Money Scale

see Tang and Chiu (2003):

Items of the Love of Money Scale (LOMS)

Factor 1: Importance

- 01. Money is important.
- 02. Money is valuable.
- 03. Money is good.
- 04. Money is an important factor in the lives of all
of us.
- 05. Money is attractive.

Factor 2: Success

- 06. Money represents my achievement.
- 07. Money is a symbol of my success.
- 08. Money reflects my accomplishments.
- 09. Money is how we compare each other.

Factor 3: Motivator

- 10. I am motivated to work hard for money.
- 11. Money reinforces me to work harder.
- 12. I am highly motivated by money.
- 13. Money is a motivator.

Factor 4: Rich

- 14. Having a lot of money (being rich) is good.
- 15. It would be nice to be rich.

16. I want to be rich.

17. My life will be more enjoyable, if I am rich and have more money.

12 Descriptive Statistics

Pairwise correlations (not shown) of greed variables with SWB are small, about -.1, but so are pairwise correlations of other variables, e.g., income is only correlated with SWB at .2—one needs to remember that about half of SWB is explained by genes (?).

13 paper body results; no beta coefficient but regular one

	a1	a2a	a2b	a3	a4	a5
hrsmoney: more and more	-0.15***	-0.15***	-0.11***	-0.12***	-0.12***	-0.09**
hrsmoney: fewer and less	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
hours: 0-16		-0.05		-0.06	-0.07	-0.11
hours: 17-34		-0.07+		-0.05	-0.05	-0.03
hours: 35-39		-0.03		0.02	0.03	0.04
hours: 41-49		-0.05		-0.06	-0.06	-0.06
hours: 50-59		0.00		-0.03	-0.04	-0.06
hours: 60-90		0.02		-0.02	-0.02	0.02
hours: unemployed		-0.15		-0.06	-0.05	-0.14
family income in \$1986, millions			3.58***	3.49***	3.39***	1.32*
occ: professional					0.07	0.09+
occ: administrative and managerial					0.03	0.04
occ: sales					0.03	0.05
occ: service					0.06	0.10
occ: agriculture					0.27*	0.23
occ: production and transport					0.01	0.05
occ: craft and technical					-0.01	0.05
age						-0.01
age squared						0.00
male						-0.03
married						0.21***
highest year of school completed						-0.01
number of persons in household						-0.01
health						0.13***
white						0.06
subjective class identification						0.08**
protestant						0.00
catholic						0.04
jewish						-0.14+
none						-0.11**
other						0.05
buddhism						-0.06
hinduism						0.36+
other eastern						0.04
moslem/islam						-0.19
orthodox-christian						-0.14
christian						0.15
native american						-0.45***
inter-nondenominational						-0.05
constant	2.34***	2.36***	2.18***	2.20***	2.17***	1.71***
N	2472	2309	2306	2159	2154	1627

+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err

Table 5: OLS regressions of SWB: more hours and more money

	b1	b2a	b2b	b3	b4	b5
next to health, money is most important	-0.12***	-0.09**	-0.08***	-0.06*	-0.05	-0.04
hours: 0-16		0.02		0.06	0.05	0.04
hours: 17-34		-0.05		-0.04	-0.04	-0.06
hours: 35-39		-0.02		-0.02	-0.03	-0.03
hours: 41-49		-0.06		-0.08+	-0.07	-0.08
hours: 50-59		0.00		-0.02	-0.02	0.02
hours: 60-90		0.02		0.01	0.01	0.00
hours: unemployed		-0.40***		-0.34***	-0.35***	-0.27***
family income in \$1986, millions			4.43***	3.90***	3.50***	0.93
occ: professional					0.03	0.01
occ: administrative and managerial					-0.00	-0.01
occ: sales					-0.03	-0.06
occ: service					-0.03	-0.03
occ: agriculture					0.07	0.16
occ: production and transport					-0.03	0.05
occ: craft and technical					-0.10*	-0.07
age						-0.01*
age squared						0.00*
male						-0.16***
married						0.31***
highest year of school completed						-0.01
number of persons in household						-0.02+
health						0.20***
white						0.08
subjective class identification						0.13***
protestant						0.00
catholic						-0.02
jewish						-0.11
none						-0.12**
other						-0.06
constant	2.32***	2.30***	2.12***	2.13***	2.18***	1.49***
N	4455	2407	4123	2282	2239	1832

+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err

Table 6: OLS regressions of SWB: next to health, money is most important

	c1	c2a	c2b	c3	c4	c5
no right and wrong ways to make money	-0.18***	-0.16***	-0.14***	-0.13***	-0.11***	-0.08*
hours: 0-16		0.02		0.05	0.04	0.03
hours: 17-34		-0.06		-0.05	-0.05	-0.07
hours: 35-39		-0.02		-0.01	-0.02	-0.02
hours: 41-49		-0.07		-0.09*	-0.08+	-0.08+
hours: 50-59		0.00		-0.01	-0.02	0.02
hours: 60-90		0.02		0.01	0.01	0.00
hours: unemployed		-0.40***		-0.34***	-0.36***	-0.27***
family income in \$1986, millions			4.19***	3.59***	3.27***	0.92
occ: professional					0.03	0.00
occ: administrative and managerial					0.01	-0.00
occ: sales					-0.02	-0.05
occ: service					-0.02	-0.03
occ: agriculture					0.11	0.18
occ: production and transport					-0.02	0.05
occ: craft and technical					-0.09+	-0.06
age						-0.01*
age squared						0.00*
male						-0.15***
married						0.31***
highest year of school completed						-0.01
number of persons in household						-0.02+
health						0.20***
white						0.08
subjective class identification						0.12***
protestant						0.00
catholic						-0.01
jewish						-0.10
none						-0.11*
other						-0.10
constant	2.32***	2.32***	2.13***	2.16***	2.19***	1.52***
N	4368	2377	4051	2259	2216	1813

+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err

Table 7: OLS regressions of SWB: no right and wrong ways to make money

	d1	d2a	d2b	d3	d4	d5
job is just a way to earn money	-0.05***	-0.05***	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.03+
hours: 0-16		-0.07		-0.04	-0.04	-0.07
hours: 17-34		-0.10**		-0.07+	-0.07+	-0.06
hours: 35-39		-0.03		0.02	0.02	0.02
hours: 41-49		-0.06		-0.07+	-0.07+	-0.08+
hours: 50-59		-0.02		-0.05	-0.06	-0.09+
hours: 60-90		-0.01		-0.04	-0.04	-0.01
hours: unemployed		-0.47***		-0.40***	-0.40***	-0.38***
family income in \$1986, millions			4.56***	3.93***	3.89***	1.70**
occ: professional					0.05	0.07
occ: administrative and managerial					0.01	0.02
occ: sales					0.03	0.06
occ: service					0.03	0.07
occ: agriculture					0.27*	0.24+
occ: production and transport					0.01	0.04
occ: craft and technical					-0.01	0.06
age						-0.01
age squared						0.00
male						-0.03
married						0.20***
highest year of school completed						-0.01
number of persons in household						-0.00
health						0.13***
white						0.07+
subjective class identification						0.10***
protestant						0.00
catholic						0.05
jewish						-0.21**
none						-0.09*
other						0.05
buddhism						-0.06
hinduism						0.39*
other eastern						0.05
moslem/islam						-0.19
orthodox-christian						-0.66+
christian						0.14
native american						-0.45***
inter-nondenominational						-0.10
constant	2.36***	2.46***	2.13***	2.23***	2.22***	1.69***
N	4032	2598	3660	2422	2416	1840

+ 0.10 * 0.05 ** 0.01 *** 0.001; robust std err

Table 8: OLS regressions of SWB: job is just a way to earn money

14 excluding poor, bottom 10 percent

we exclude those that are needy not greedy Interestingly (not shown) greed variables correlate with income at about -.2—meaning that poorer people are more greedy, and to some degree needy, but again as a robustness check we exlude bottom 10% of income distribution as a robustness check to make sure that we capture greed and not need—arguably being in bottom 10% of income distribution and wanting more money may mean need rather than greed.

15 excluding rich, top 10 perc

they may actually be capitalists or quasi capitalists