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Keywords: Happiness, Unhappiness, Subjective Well-Being, International Comparisons, France, Immigration, European Social Survey

PARIS-JOURDAN SCIENCES ECONOMIQUES
48, BD JOURDAN – E.N.S. – 75014 PARIS
TÉL. : 33(0) 1 43 13 63 00 – FAX : 33 (0) 1 43 13 63 10
www.pse.ens.fr

CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE – ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES
ÉCOLE DES PONTS PARISTECH – ECOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE – INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQU

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Claudia Senik

Université Paris-Sorbonne and Paris School of Economics

PSE, 48 bd Jourdan
75014 Paris
France

e-mail: senik@pse.ens.fr
Telephone. + 33 6 16 55 75 15
Fax: + 33 1 43 13 63 10
http://www.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/fr/senik-claudia/

Highlights

International differences in happiness are large but essentially unexplained.

The French idiosyncratic unhappiness is one of these puzzles. It concerns self-declared happiness as well as short-run emotional wellbeing.

Cultural and mental attitudes play a large role in explaining these happiness gaps.

Indeed, immigrants and natives in Europe have different happiness patterns.

In particular, immigrants to France do not share the specific unhappiness of native French.

Natives French are less happy than other expatriates in Europe.

This French unhappiness puzzle is not due to language.

The French Unhappiness Puzzle: the Cultural Dimension of Happiness

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Summary

This article sheds light on the important differences in self-declared happiness across countries of similar affluence. It hinges on the different happiness statements of natives and immigrants in a set of European countries to disentangle the influence of objective circumstances versus psychological and cultural factors. The latter turn out to be of non-negligible importance. In some countries, such as France, they are responsible for the best part of the country's unobserved idiosyncratic source of unhappiness. French natives are less happy than other Europeans, whether they live in France or outside. By contrast, immigrants are not less happy in France than they are elsewhere in Europe, but their happiness fall with the passage of time and generations. I show that these gaps in self-declared happiness have a real emotional counterpart and do not boil down to purely nominal differences.

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I. Introduction

Happiness studies have gained so much credit over the last decade that several governments and organizations have endeavored to collect measures of subjective wellbeing to be included in national accounts and used to inform policy (Waldron, 2010, Commission 2009, Eurostat 2010, OECD 2011). Measuring wellbeing "beyond GDP" has become a familiar idea, and subjective wellbeing is one of the main proposed alternative routes. However, targeting an aggregate wellbeing indicator is not straightforward. Although the literature is quite consensual about the correlates of individual happiness, it is much more controversial when it comes to aggregate measures of happiness.

For one thing, whether subjective wellbeing follows the evolution of national income per capita over the long run remains a hotly debated issue among specialists (see Clark and Senik, 2011). International comparisons are also quite puzzling; in particular, it is difficult to fully explain the ranking of countries in terms of subjective wellbeing.

For example, as illustrated by Figures 1.A and 1.B, the poor level of happiness and life satisfaction in France and, to a lower extent, in Germany is not consistent with a ranking of countries based on income per capita or on the Human Development Index, that includes life expectancy at birth and years of schooling. Analyzes of all available international surveys (the *European Social Survey*, the *Euro-Barometer* Survey, the *World Values Survey*, and the *World Gallup Poll*) lead to a similar conclusion: observable characteristics are not sufficient to explain international differences; in all estimates of life satisfaction or happiness, country fixed-effects always remain highly significant, even after controlling for a large number of macroeconomic and institutional controls (Deaton 2008, Stevenson and Wolfers 2008). The suggestive Figure 2, taken from Inglehart et al. (2008), illustrates the existence of clusters of subjective wellbeing, with Latin-America and Scandinavia standing systematically above the regression line, and former communist countries, below. As a rule, France, Germany and Italy rank relatively low, close to Eastern countries. Figures 3.A and 3.B show that international differences in wellbeing are quite

stable over time: national happiness fluctuates over the business cycle, but the relative positions of the different national happiness and life satisfaction curves remain essentially unchanged.

Several studies suggest that these differences cannot be explained by the structure of wellbeing, i.e. the ingredients of happiness, which are very similar across countries (di Tella et al., 2003). Because France is amongst the countries that rank lower than their wealth would predict, I call this piece of evidence "the French Unhappiness Puzzle", but the puzzle lies more generally in the existence of large, unexplained and persistent country fixed-effects, i.e. international heterogeneity in happiness and life satisfaction.

The reason for these international differences could be that different countries offer different living conditions that cannot be fully arbitraged because of the imperfect mobility of the population across borders. Inside Europe for instance, absent mobility frictions, Europeans would settle into the most attractive places (that offer the highest amenities) and migration flows would lead to the equalization of wellbeing via the adjustment of house prices and wages (Rosen, 1974; Roback, 1982). If this were the case, country fixed-effects would not attract statistically significant coefficients in estimates of subjective wellbeing (Ferreira and Moro, 2010; Luechinger 2009, Oswald and Wu, 2010). However, in actual estimates, they do. This could reflect the existence of obstacles to mobility and other violations of the perfect competition assumptions (rationality, perfect information about local amenities, instantaneous price adjustments, etc.). Hence, country fixed-effects would capture international differences in objective non-monetary local living conditions.

However, another possibility is that happiness does not depend only on extrinsic objective circumstances, but also on people's intrinsic cultural dispositions, mental attitudes and representations. This interpretation points to individual heterogeneity not in terms of preferences for such or such local amenity, but in terms of the happiness function, i.e. the capacity to transform circumstances into wellbeing. Therefore, this paper tries to disentangle extrinsic versus intrinsic factors of happiness, i.e. (i) Circumstances (institutions, regulations and general living conditions that prevail within a country) versus (ii) Mentality (the set of specific intrinsic attitudes, beliefs, ideals and ways of apprehending reality that individuals engrain during their infancy and teenage, via education and socialization instances such as school, peer groups, firms and organizations). Mentality may also be persistent over several generations, hence the term 'culture', which is understood as the set of long-run persistent attitudes, beliefs and values that characterize groups of people. I start with the simplifying assumption that Circumstances and Mentality are separable, and later consider the possibility of their interactions.

Using a survey of 28 European countries (ESS, waves 1 to 5), I focus on seven countries that have been open to immigration for a long time, to contrast the happiness of natives to that of immigrants. In a given country, say France, natives and immigrants share the same contextual circumstances, but possibly not the same "mentality" or culture. I rely on these commonalities and differences between natives and immigrants of different European countries to identify the nature of national happiness traits. In particular, to the extent to which happiness is due to external circumstances, the pattern of happiness of immigrants in Europe should be the same as that of natives. Bringing this model to the data, I find that the effect of living in a given country inside Europe is not the same for natives and for immigrants. Focusing on France, I show that the idiosyncratic French unhappiness is explained by "Mentality" (in addition to the usual socio-economic determinants) rather than by extrinsic Circumstances. A set of observations comforts the cultural interpretation of the French unhappiness: French emigrants living abroad are less happy, everything else equal, than are European migrants in average. More generally, the happiness level declared by European expatriates (of the second generation) is correlated to the average happiness of their home-fellows.

Time and generation effects tend to erase cultural differences, but not totally. The level of self-declared happiness of second-generation immigrants tends to converge towards that of natives (of their country of residence). Identically, the longer immigrants have sojourned in a given country, the closer their level of happiness gets to that of natives.

I verify that the French unhappiness is not due to language and translation effects, by contrasting different linguistic groups of the population in Belgium, Switzerland and Canada (sampled from the *World Values Survey*): in Belgium, the francophone Walloons are less happy than the Dutch-speaking Flemish, but this is not true of French-speaking cantons or individuals in Switzerland, nor of the French-speaking Canadians. I also check that measures of short-term emotional wellbeing lead to a similar ranking of countries as subjective happiness. The French unhappiness is also mirrored by a high degree of depressiveness and dissatisfaction of French natives in several domains; again, these negative attitudes are not shared by immigrants.

Overall, these observations suggest that a large share of international heterogeneity in happiness is attributable to cultural attitudes.

The French depressiveness

It has now become common knowledge that the French are much less happy and optimistic than their standard of living would predict. This comes in contrast with the French high standard of living, universal and free access to health care, hospitals, public schools and universities, and the high quality of amenities (as attested by the exceptional inflow of tourists). The low level of life satisfaction of the French is not a recent phenomenon; it has been there for as long as statistical series are available (the early 1970's), as illustrated by figure 3.A (based on *Eurobarometer* surveys[1]).

Symmetrically, France obtains high scores in negative dimensions of mental health, such as psychological distress and mental disorders, as measured by internationally recognized medical classifications, such as the International Classification of Disease (ICD10) or the American DSM. These measures of mental stress are generally negatively correlated with subjective wellbeing (Eugloreh, 2007). The high prevalence of depressiveness translates into the exceptionally high consumption of psychoactive drugs (especially anti-depression) by European standards[2].

If the "French puzzle" is well established, it remains open to interpretation. The persistently high rate of unemployment could be an explanation, but the country fixed-effect remains negative, even after the inclusion of this magnitude in happiness regressions. Algan and Cahuc (2007) have stressed the role of the vicious 'heavy state regulation - low trust - low happiness' nexus. A series of papers by the same authors has stressed the cultural dimension of trust and happiness -and the role of school- in cross-country comparisons. Other explanations based on culture and mentality have pointed to the possible role of lost colonial grandeur (that France shares with Italy and Germany), anti-capitalist preferences (Saint Paul, 2010), the conflict between egalitarian and aristocratic values exacerbated by the highly elitist school system (d'Iribarne, 1989), and the excess of hierarchy in the French society (Brulé and Veenhoven, 2011, Algan et al. 2012). Discussing these interpretations is beyond the scope of this paper, although most of them, especially the latter, are consistent with its findings. Finally, a new paper by Oswald and Proto proposes that cross-country differences in happiness are influenced by genes, in particular the 5-

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/description_en.htm

[2] For instance, according to the European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental disorders (ESEMeD, a study of the general population, run in 2001-2003 over 21 425 individuals aged 18 and over), France had the highest rate of consumption of psychotropic, before, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany (Briot, 2006).

HTTLPR, i.e. the protein-encoded serotonin transporter gene, which is known to be implicated in human mood.

Related literature

This paper is not studying the effect of migration on happiness per se; rather it is using migration flows to European countries as an identification strategy. With this respect, it is close to that of Luttmer and Singhal (2011), based on the same ESS survey, who relate immigrants' redistributive preferences to the average preference in their birth countries. Other papers have used migrations flows in order to elicit cultural persistence: Guiso et al. (2006) and Alesina and Giuliano (2011) have shown that country-of-ancestry fixed-effects are significant determinants of preferences for redistribution in the United States. In their studies of women's work behavior and fertility choices, Fernandez and Fogli (2009) have provided rich evidence of the influence of women's ancestors' culture. All these papers characterize culture as inertia, although Fernandez (2007) provides a model of cultural change, embedded in what she calls an 'epidemiological approach'.

There is a small literature on migration and happiness, showing unanimously (and unsurprisingly) that immigrants are less happy than natives, controlling for a series of observable characteristics and circumstances (see Stillman et al. 2012, Bartram 2011, Safi 2010, Baltatescu 2007, or De Jong et al. 2002). Of course, there is a much larger literature on acculturation and cultural transmission of immigrants, which includes, inter alia, Portes and Zhou (1993), Bisin and Verdier (2001, 2011), and Bisin et al. (2004). Finally, an even larger literature focuses on the discrimination of immigrants in their host countries, in particular with regards to labor market integration (see Altonj and Blank, 1999 for a survey). Discrimination is certainly a determinant of happiness, and could vary across countries and depend on the origin of immigrants: this has to be taken into account in the empirical analysis.

Finally, international comparisons of happiness are necessarily related to the large literature that focuses on biases and equivalence between constructs, measures and scales (Van de Vijver 1998, King et al. 2003)[3]. Although an abundant literature suggests that subjective wellbeing is a valid construct that can be reliably measured (see Layard 2005 or Clark et al. 2008 for useful reviews), the question here is whether international differences in happiness are not due to Frame-of-Reference Biases (FORB) and general Differential-Item-Functioning (DIF) biases (see ZUMA

[3] It should be underlined that the ESS devotes special attention to the translation and comparability of verbal labels across countries (hence a costly process of face-to-face interviews, questionnaire validation, etc.).

1998). However, it is not clear that these "biases" are purely nominal differences that should be treated as misleading measurement errors. Consider, for instance, the case of "social desirability" biases, first underlined by Cronbach (1946): a large literature in psychology, management and sociology has been devoted to identifying these responding biases, and elaborating instruments for correcting them (such as social desirability scales). However, another view has emerged (McCrae and Costa, 1983, Edwards, 1990) proposing that biases are not pure measurement errors, but carry some information and can even constitute personality traits[4] at the individual level, and cultural traits at the more aggregated country level, and are correlated with subjective wellbeing (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1975). Following this literature, I will interpret international differences not as meaningless anchoring biases and measurement errors, but as identity and cultural traits.

It is fair to mention an appealing recent survey-design technique based on "anchoring vignettes", which is meant to correct for self-assessment biases (King et al. 2004, King and Wand, 2006, Beegle et al. 2009, Kapteyn et al. 2009, Angelini et al. 2009, Hopkins and King, 2010). Subjects are asked to answer questions from the perspective of another person (the vignette), as well as for themselves. Respondents in different countries are asked to evaluate the same vignettes, so that their evaluation should be the same if there were no frame of reference bias. Any variation in the answers given by respondents is then interpreted as an anchoring bias, that researchers can use to rescale happiness measures in order to de-bias them. Two papers are particularly relevant with respect to this one. Kapteyn et al. (2009) introduced randomly assigned vignettes to assess DIF in the self-assessed life satisfaction of Dutch and American respondents. Angelini et al. (2009) used the vignettes of the *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe* (SHARE) in ten European countries to study life satisfaction. Both found that correcting for the measured bias leads to a reversal in the ranking of countries in terms of happiness. Vignettes-based research is very stimulating and it is getting more space in the social sciences literature. However, it is not clear that anchoring biases evaluated by vignettes should be seen as a pure artefact. If the French evaluate the happiness of some hypothetical person in a less positive manner than the Danes, perhaps it is because they would actually feel less happy in the situation of that hypothetical

[4] Two dimensions of social desirability are classically distinguished: self-deception and deliberate deception (hetero-deception) (Paulhus, 1984, Tournois, et al. 2009). Self-deception was found to be related with personality traits such as good self-esteem, low anxiety and low neuroticism. Hetero-deception ("faking to look good") in turn, is correlated with extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness (Paulhus 1994, Tournois et al. 2009).

person. Again, anchoring biases can be viewed as a cultural but nonetheless integral part of happiness.

My personal stand is thus to consider the cultural dimension of happiness as a reality rather than a nominal illusion. I thereby join Diener and Suh (2000), Diener et al. (2010) and Inglehart et al. (2008) who have stressed the cultural dimensions of international differences in happiness.

The paper is organized as follows: the next section presents the data, Section III the empirical approach, section IV the results and section V concludes.

II. Data

The paper uses the five first waves of the European Social Survey (ESS[5], 2002-2010). I focus on the inhabitants of countries that are traditional immigration countries, and in which immigrants represent at least 15% of the sampled population. In order to have as many observations per country as possible, I select countries that are surveyed at each of the five waves, and for which the main variables of interest are not missing. This leaves me with 7 countries of residence, i.e. Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, Great-Britain, the Netherlands and Sweden, with about 5991 (Belgium) to 8944 (Germany) observations per country in the regression sample (Table A1).

Tables A1 to A7 present the descriptive statistics for the regression sample (estimating happiness on age, gender, (log of) household income, employment status, marital status, broad region of origin, migration status, country of residence and year fixed-effects, as in equation (1) below).

I consider two nested samples: a larger one, that includes immigrants from all countries, and a smaller "European" one, where immigrants come from the 28 European countries of the ESS, i.e. countries of the European Union let alone Island and Romania, for which there is no data, plus Norway and Switzerland (see Table A4). The latter group of immigrant is likely to be more homogenous, hence more adapted to the reasoning of the paper.

In the larger sample (Table A1), amongst the 47,585 observations with no missing value, 38,419 come from natives and 9,166 from immigrants (of which 4,645 first-generation immigrants, 1,352 second-generation immigrants, and 3,136 immigrants of the 1.5 generation)[6]. The smaller, strictly

[5] http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org

[6] I call "natives" individuals born in the country where they live and whose both parents were also born in that country. First-generation immigrants are individuals who were born abroad. Second-generation immigrants were

European, sample (Table A2) contains 43,373 observations, count 38,169 natives, 1917 first generation immigrants, 825 second generation immigrants and 2463 immigrants of the 1.5 generation.

Table A3 illustrates the composition of the larger sample in terms of origin and destination countries of migrants. Amongst the 9166 (first and second generation) immigrants established in the 7 European countries under review, 1196 come from Africa, 1794 from Asia or Australasia, 420 from Latin America, 168 from North America; the bulk of immigrants come from other European countries (5588)[7]. Table A4 displays the country of origin of the 2741 European migrants to the seven countries of interest.

Subjective wellbeing measures

Table A5 shows the descriptive statistics of the main variables used in the analysis. The main variables of interest, subjective happiness (*Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?*) is measured on a 0-10 scale, where 0 was labeled '*extremely unhappy'* and 10 '*extremely happy'*. Its average level in the sample is 7.6, in the range of what is found in other similar surveys.

Together with Life Satisfaction (*All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays? Please answer using this card, where 0 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied),* this measure of hedonic wellbeing is the most commonly used in this literature. Both are considered as measures of long-run subjective wellbeing as opposed to more short-run emotions (see below). A paper by Clark and Senik (2012) has documented the very strong resemblance of self-declared Happiness and self-declared Life Satisfaction. The structure of these estimates is extremely similar. For instance, the Spearman correlation coefficient between the estimated parameters of the regressions of Life Satisfaction on the one side and Happiness on the other side is as high as 0.961.

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born in their country of residence to foreign-born parents. I call "1.5 generation immigrants" individuals who were born to one foreign-born parent and one native parent. Because the relative influence of the culture of their origin versus destination country is unclear, I do not use this group for the identification of the cultural dimension of happiness.

[7] Some individuals had conflicting information about the country of birth of their parents and their immigration status. In particular, some of them declared that they were immigrants although both their parents were born in France. I dropped these observations form the sample, but I verified that reclassifying them in the most sensible way did not alter the results.

In this paper, I use the 'Happiness' question, which looms larger than the 'Life Satisfaction' question. The latter is often thought to capture a cognitive and judgmental dimension of wellbeing, whereas the formulation in terms of 'Happiness' elicits a mix of cognitive and emotional wellbeing, as individuals who answer the happiness question certainly reflect both on how successful their life is but also on how they generally "feel" in terms of affect and zest (Helliwell et al., 2013). I think it is important to be sure to measure hedonic, and not only cognitive, subjective wellbeing in order to capture *experienced utility* rather than just *decision utility* (Kahneman et al. 2004). Indeed, *decision utility* can be based on false expectations, biased memories and other cognitive errors. But more importantly, measuring *experienced utility*, i.e. the actual hedonic state of individuals, is precisely the *raison-d'être* of the recourse to subjective wellbeing statements, i.e. to provide an alternative indicator, in addition to the usual decision-utility criterion that is used by standard economic analysis.

Hence, for space and clarity reason I chose to display the treatments based on the happiness question. However, estimates of Life Satisfaction are displayed in Table 5 (and E1.A and E1.B in the Electronic Appendix) that replicate the main specification of the estimates on a series of other wellbeing measures and satisfaction domains, such as depressiveness, optimism and economic attitudes.

In the robustness section (Section III), I also recourse to alternative measures of short-run emotional wellbeing in the form of reported affect (Diener et al. 2010, Kahneman et al. 2010). The latter are generally collected using the Experience Sampling Method[8] or the Day-Reconstruction-Method[9], or time-use surveys, where respondents have to qualify the emotions they experience during each of their daily activities. This method is followed by the *Gallup World Poll*, which conducts surveys of representative samples of people from 155 countries since 2005, asking individuals to report the emotions they experienced during the previous day. Questions are worded as follows: '*Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about _____?'* Each of seven emotions *(smile, enjoyment, happiness, worry, sadness, anger, stress*) are reported separately, using *yes/no* response options.

[8] Hektner et al. (2007).

[9] Kahneman et al. (2004).

All the descriptive statistics are weighted using design weights that correct for the composition of each country's national sample[10].

III. Empirical strategy

If the effect of living in a country boiled down to the objective circumstances of that country, and if the latter were experienced in the same way by natives and immigrants, the ranking of countries in terms of happiness would be the same whether evaluated by natives or by immigrants. Then, in estimates of happiness, controlling for the migration status of individuals (native versus immigrant), their country of origin, their socio-demographic features and their country of residence, the coefficient on the interaction terms between country fixed-effects and migration status would not be statistically significant. On the other hand, if the coefficients on these interactions terms are statistically significant, they can be used to decompose country fixed-effects in terms of extrinsic circumstances versus intrinsic psychological attitudes.

The identification strategy relies on the following assumptions: (i) the circumstances of country j are experienced by all its inhabitants in the same way, independently of their geographical origin; (ii) natives differ from immigrants by their 'Mentality' or 'Culture'. I use these differences (between natives and migrants) and double differences (between countries) to identify the share of the country fixed-effects that can be attributed to Circumstances versus Mentality.

I assume that mentality has some cultural inertia that affects immigrants of the first and second generation, and disappears after the second-generation. This cut-point is imposed by the survey, which, as is generally the rule, reports the origin of individuals and of their parents, but not further. This usual convention probably corresponds to the idea that cultural differences take time to dissipate (in the case of the culture of origin) or to acquire (in the case of the culture of the destination country), and vanishes after two generations. In addition to the persistent mentality of immigrants, the estimated coefficients can encompass the specific position of immigrants in society due to selection effects or discrimination.

The case of individuals with one native and one immigrant parent, is less clear-cut. They are likely to be partly influenced by the culture of origin of their immigrant parent, and to have received the cultural capital transmitted by their native parent. In order to avoid making any assumption about the rate of cultural convergence of this generation, I generally do not use them for the

[10] See http://essedunet.nsd.uib.no/cms/userguide/weight/

identification and drop them from the regression sample (except when doing so would make the sample too small, i.e. Table 3).

I thus estimate a happiness equation on the sample of residents in the seven elicited countries, at the individual level (indexed by i). The general form of this equation is the following:

$$H_{ijt} = \alpha.I + \beta.X_{it} + \delta_k.O_k + \tau_t.T_t + \gamma_j.D_j + \mu_j.I.D_j + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where I is a dummy variable that takes value 1 if the respondent is an immigrant (and 0 otherwise), D_j is a dummy variable indicating the country of residence of the respondent (j=1, 7), $I.D_j$ is the interaction term between being an immigrant and living in country j, and O_k is the broad region of origin of the respondent (k=1,6). As shown by Table A3, the sample of immigrants is too small to allow controlling for each country of origin, so that I had to aggregate the latter into larger regions (Africa, Asia-Australasia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America). Vector X_{it} contains the usual socio-demographic variables (age, age square, marital status, gender, log household income, employment status) that have been shown to influence happiness and to be relevant to the situation of immigrants. The estimates also include year fixed-effects T_t corresponding to the waves of the survey (t=2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010). Finally, ε_i is the error term. I do not include education because it is widely recognized that this variable is subject to serious measurement errors when it comes to immigrants, because the education tracks and diplomas are often not fully recognized and valued in migrants' destination country (I verified that including these variables did not change the results).

Estimating a model with country fixed-effects usually implies leaving one of the country dummies out of the regression as a category of reference. However, to facilitate the interpretation and to avoid choosing arbitrarily a country of reference, I recalculate the coefficients of the model so that the effect of living in country j is measured with reference to the average of the sample excluding country j[11]. Hence, I can interpret the coefficient on the "France" dummy as capturing the happiness impact of living in France rather than in the average other European countries of the survey.

[11] Stata's program *devcon* transforms the coefficients of 0/1 dummy variables so that they reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category. The modified coefficients sum up to zero over all categories. *devcon* reports coefficients for all categories (including the category that was used as the reference category in the original model) and modifies the model's constant accordingly (see Yun, 2003).

Based on equations (1), I can write the average happiness difference that would be experienced by individuals with the same socio-economics features (X) and same origin (O_k) (i.e. controlling for these variables), depending on their migration status and country of residence as following:

- the average happiness difference between immigrants in country j versus the Rest of Europe (ROE): $\alpha + \gamma_j + \mu_j - \alpha = \gamma_j + \mu_j$
- the share of country j's specific happiness explained by mentality rather than circumstances, i.e. the cross-country difference in the happiness gap between natives and immigrants: $\gamma_j - (\gamma_j + \mu_j) = -\mu_j$

The idiosyncratic happiness difference of native inhabitants of country j as compared to the rest of Europe (γ_j) is thus decomposed into the effects of Circumstances ($\gamma_j + \mu_j$) and Mentality ($-\mu_j$). I retrieve them using on the estimation of the happiness equation (1) at the individual level.

Because the size of the sample does not allow controlling for the country of origin of immigrants, there is a risk that the unobserved heterogeneity between immigrants biases the results, even controlling for their broad region of origin. This would happen for instance, if immigration flows to different countries were driven by different motives attracting different type of people, such as economic opportunities, political oppression or family reasons. Hence, to rely on a (hopefully) more homogenous group of migrants, I run the same exercise on a restricted sample that contains only intra-European migration. Note that here again, the size of the sample does not allow controlling for individuals' country of origin.

I also estimate a specification of equation (1) where I distinguish first-generation and second-generation immigrants in each country. In the same line, I introduce in the regression the time span that immigrants have spent in their country of destination.

Beyond this baseline specification, I also execute other decomposition exercises, allowing for the interdependence between the different arguments of the happiness function. In particular, I run Oaxaca-Blinder type simulation and decomposition of the happiness difference between natives and immigrants, as well as between native French and native Belgians.

IV. Results

Table 1.A displays the estimate of happiness following equation (1) spread on three panels for clarity. The results are in line with the classical findings of the happiness literature in terms of age,

gender, marital status, household income and employment status. Country fixed-effects are all statistically significant. As explained, the coefficients have been recalculated in order to express the effect of living in a particular country as compared with the rest of Europe in average, so that that they sum up to zero. Immigrants are less happy than natives. Immigrants coming from Asia and Africa are worse off than the average, the opposite holds for those who come from North America.

1. Main results

Column (2) displays the coefficients on country fixed-effects, column (3) the coefficient (μ_j) on the interaction between country fixed-effects and the fact of being an immigrant (either first or second generation). As explained in section II, parameter ($-\mu_j$) measures the cultural part of the idiosyncratic national happiness (or unhappiness).

Ceteris paribus, native residents in France, Germany, and Great-Britain are less happy with their life than the average Europeans, in contrast with native inhabitants of Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden. But, conditionally on being an immigrant, which as such implies a lower happiness (by -0.136), those who have chosen France as a destination country are about as happy as the average immigrant in Europe (controlling for the broad origin of immigrants). Column (3) shows that the French lower happiness is greatly attenuated for immigrants. Based on Table 1.A, one can decompose the idiosyncratic happiness of each country. In Table 1.C, the happiness gap of natives (γ_j) is decomposed into the effect of Circumstances ($\gamma_j + \mu_j$), versus Mentality ($-\mu_j$). Concerning France, the share of the happiness gap (-0.312) that is due to Circumstances is negligible (-0.068) as compared to Mentality (-0.244). This is in contrast with Germany, where the lower level of happiness seems to originate in objective circumstances to a large extent. The role of mentality is also particularly high in the high level of happiness in Switzerland. The same exercises are presented in Tables 1.B and 1.D on the sample restricted to European countries. The results are essentially similar. Table A1 presents a more detailed specification of the same estimate in European countries. It shows that the gap between natives and immigrants in France is twice as large for first-generation immigrants (0.247) than for second-generations immigrants (0.102). The same convergence process is visible for other countries as well, except Belgium.

Going further in this direction, Table 4 explores the role of the passage of time in the acculturation of immigrants. It displays the usual estimate of happiness in which I included the length of time spent by migrants in each country of residence and the interaction between the length and each country. European immigrants who spent more than ten years in France have a

lower level of happiness than those who chose another European country (by -0.371); for those who have spent more than 20 years in France the level of happiness is lowered by 0.601. By contrast, the effect of having spent longer years in Sweden or Switzerland is positive. This estimate is run on intra-European immigrants only in order to keep the sample homogenous. This restriction is imposed by the important changes in the immigration policy of European countries towards tier countries over the last decades.

Hence, under the assumptions stated in Section II, the specific unhappiness trait of French people seems to be due to their values, beliefs and perception of reality rather than to the country's objective general circumstances. Needless to say that this does not mean that objective circumstances do not explain the level of happiness in France and other European countries. Rather, the lesson is that the unexplained part of the French unhappiness specificity, once the effect of measurable objective sources is taken into account, is essentially of a mental phenomenon.

Additional Accounting

The results of Table 2 rely on the assumption that the vector β of coefficients on circumstances (X) is the same for all groups of the population. In other words, the French cultural specificity is treated as an additive element that shifts the whole happiness function upwards or downwards. However, this constraint can be relaxed, allowing not only the constant (shifter) but also the elements of vector β, associated with all the determinants of the happiness function, to vary across countries and groups of the population. One can then ask the following question: how happy would French natives be, had they the happiness function of migrants? To enquire, I first estimate a happiness equation for each country and each group of the population (natives/immigrants). I retrieve the β coefficients specific to each group and run simulation exercises. Table 2.A shows that if French natives had the typical happiness function of immigrants in France, they would reach an average level of happiness of 7.35 instead of 7.19. In all other countries except Germany, the situation is the reverse and the happiness function of natives is higher than that of immigrants. Table 2.B run the same simulation exercise with a sample restricted to European immigrants. The results are similar.

One can also compare France and Belgium, two neighboring countries sharing a common language: if the French experienced the objective circumstances of their lives with the happiness function of the Belgians, they would reach an average level of happiness of 7.72 instead of their actual level of 7.19. An Oaxaca-Blinder (1973) decomposition of the happiness difference

between French and Belgian natives (-0,56) indeed attributes 0.507 happiness points on the account of coefficients, versus -0.053 for endowments, and -0.039 for interactions between the two (see Jann 2008)[12].

One may think that the order of magnitude of these figures is not very impressive, even though they are equivalent, in terms of wellbeing, to a variation by about 2% in average income, which is approximately the annual growth rate of national income in these countries over the considered period. The small order of magnitude of the parameters is due to the narrow range of variation of self-declared happiness, a general fact that is well known by the specialists of the field (See Clark and Senik 2012). The mentioned variations represent about one quarter of the standard deviation of the happiness variable (1.67). Moreover, as shown by the tables of this paper, in a typical happiness regression, the share of happiness that is explained by observable variables is small; the typical R^2 of an OLS estimate of happiness is around 10% depending on the controls that are included.

The French Abroad

If it I true that happiness has a persistent cultural dimension, it should be the case that the French (for instance) are less happy than other Europeans in average even when they live in a foreign country. Table 3 shows that among migrants of either generation having moved from one of the 7 European countries under review to another of the 28 European countries surveyed by the ESS, the French are statistically significantly less happy than the average, even controlling for the country of residence. A French origin reduces the level of self-declared happiness by about 0.10. This lower level of happiness of French expatriates is shared by the British and the Belgians. As shown by column 2, the level of happiness is also lower for the children of French emigrants, i.e. people whose one or two parents were born French (second and 1.5 generation emigrants)[13].

An epidemiological approach

In Table 3, most coefficients on the country of origin of European migrants are statistically significant, which suggests that the cultural dimension of happiness is important in a general way. To comfort this observation, inspired by Luttmer and Singhal (2011), I tested whether the

[12] See the working paper version of this article for the tables reporting the results of these exercises.

[13] The number of observations is too small to estimate the equation on second-generation migrants only. The coefficient is correctly signed, but not statistically significant for the first generation of immigrants to France.

happiness of European migrants of the second generation is correlated with the average happiness of their ascendants in their origin country. To be conservative I consider only migrants within Europe. Both T test and Spearman test lead to the rejection of the hypothesis that the happiness of migrants is independent or has a different mean value from that of their compatriots in their home country. When the average level of happiness of one's home fellows (natives) is introduced in the estimate of her own happiness (following the specification of equation (1) as usual), it attracts a partial correlation coefficient of 0.248 (0.001), controlling for the usual socio-demographic conditions as well as country of origin an destination, and clustering for the country of residence. This "epidemiological" result can be interpreted, in the spirit of Luttmer and Singhal, as testifying to the cultural dimension of happiness.

2. Life Satisfaction and other Attitudes

If the lower happiness of the native French is not due to circumstances but to the way they perceive them, this should also appear in the other attitudes and values that they endorse. Table 5 presents estimates of a series of wellbeing and domain satisfaction measures. The upper panel contains regressions estimated on the sample of natives and immigrants from the whole world; the lower panel presents the same estimates run on a sample restricted to European immigrants. Because the entire table is extremely long, it is presented in the electronic Appendix (Table E1.A and E1.B). Table 5 contains an extraction of these longer tables showing the coefficients on the French dummies and interaction terms.

The first column of each of these tables displays an estimate of a depressiveness score (column 1), built with questions of the third wave of the ESS (hence the smaller number of observations) that were inspired by the well-known CES-Depression scale (Radloff 1977). These questions asked the respondent how often, during the past week, he 'felt depressed', 'felt everything he did was effort', 'sleep was restless', 'felt lonely', 'felt sad', 'could not get going', 'felt anxious', 'felt tired', 'felt bored', 'felt rested when woke up in morning', 'seldom time to do things he really enjoy', 'feel accomplishment from what he did', 'in general feel very positive about oneself', 'always optimistic about one's future', 'at times feel as if he is a failure', choosing an answer on a scale going from 1 'none or almost none of the time', 2 'some of the time', 3 'most of the time', 4 'all or almost all of the time'. (I recoded the scales in order to obtain a score that increases with depression symptoms). By summing up the number of points on these different questions, I obtain an index of depressiveness that runs potentially from 5 to 59. In the regression sample, it takes values from 5 to 57, with an average value of about 20. France has a score of 22, in the vicinity of Portugal and Great-Britain.

Tables 5.A and 5.B offer several lessons. Concentrating on the French again, it appears that French natives are more depressed than the average European; they are also less satisfied with their life, as well as on all the dimensions measured by the survey, except satisfaction with the health system (see also Deaton, 2008, Figure 5 p. 68, for a similar finding). They are much less satisfied than the average native Europeans with the state of the economy in the country, with the government, with state of democracy, and with the state of the education system. They are less likely to estimate that they "live comfortably on their income" and are particularly prone to declare that '*life is getting worse for most people in the country*' and that '*it is difficult to be hopeful for the future of the world*'. The specific unhappiness of the French is thus mirrored by a general pessimism concerning their perspectives.

Beyond the case of France, Germany and Great-Britain form a group of dissatisfied countries, although the phenomenon is not as intense or systematic in the case of the two latter. By contrast, the Swiss and the Swedes are generally more satisfied and optimistic than the average Europeans.

However, the pattern of satisfaction among immigrants is not the same, as illustrated, in the second and third panel of the table, by the coefficients on the interactions between country fixed-effects and dummies coding for immigrant (of the first or second generations). In the case of France, almost all of these coefficients have an opposite sign as those on country dummies (natives), talking to the importance of mentality in the attitudes of natives.

3. Robustness

Are international differences in self-declared happiness reflecting actual latent differences in wellbeing or purely nominal differences? To answer, I use two pieces of evidence: (1) measures of emotional well-being à la Kahneman, and (2) the case of multi-linguistic countries. I then discuss the assumption of separability between migration status and individual circumstances that is used for identification in the previous section.

Emotional well-being

It is useful to check whether alternative measures of well-being that focus on short-run emotions and affect lead to a similar picture of the French in the hierarchy of European nations. I used the

country mean frequency of reported affect for the same European countries as analyzed in the rest of the paper, for years going from 2007 to 2009[14].

As shown by Figures 4.A and 4.B, it turns out that France ranks first in terms of negative affect and last in terms of positive affect! This is driven by the particularly high number of French respondents reporting feelings of anger and worry and the low frequency of feelings of enjoyment and happiness. By contrast, Sweden scores particularly high in terms of enjoyment and low for worry, sadness and angriness (see the descriptive statistics in Table A5).

Hence, measures of emotional well-being, which capture experienced affect and are thus less subject to nominal biases than happiness or life satisfaction judgments, lead to the same picture of international differences as the latter, and in particular to the same assessment of the French unhappiness.

Language: culture or scaling

Country fixed-effects could also be due to language and translation effects, if happiness statements depend on the language in which they are expressed, or if different nations associate a different verbal label to a given feeling. Country fixed-effects would then boil down to purely nominal scaling effects. To address this issue, I study the typical happiness of different linguistic groups inside three multilingual countries. If the French unhappiness is purely nominal, then, within a given country, francophone regions and individuals should declare a lower happiness than non-francophone ones.

Using the ESS, I look at the case of Belgium and Switzerland (about 6000 observations each). In Belgium, three regions are distinguished: Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels. Table 6.A shows that controlling for the usual socio-economic circumstances (age, gender, income, unemployment, marital status), as well as for year dummies (which account for the business cycle), and controlling for the regions where they live (column 1) or not (column 2), francophone individuals are less happy than Dutch-speaking ones (by about 0.3 happiness points). However, in Switzerland it is not the case that French-speaking individuals are less happy. Table 6.B shows that it is the Italian-speakers who are statistically significantly less happy than the German-speakers and the French-speakers. Controlling for the regional language or not, French-speakers appear to be just as happy as German-speakers.

[14] I am grateful to Angus Deaton for obtaining the authorization for me to use these data.

I also used the Canadian sample of the *World Values Survey* available for years 2000 and 2006 (3461 observations, see descriptive statistics in Table A6). The data include information about the language in which the interview was realized, and the language that people declare they use predominantly at home. In this survey, 68% of respondents declared English as their home language, 26% French and 5% another language. Table 6.C shows that francophone individuals are happier than English-speaking ones (by about 0.05 points), controlling for a series of objective circumstances, such as the usual socio-demographic features, year fixed-effects and the self-declared ethnic group of respondents.

I take these observations as a sign that the difference in the level of happiness of the French is cultural[15], but not purely nominal.

Omitted variables

The essential element of the identification strategy is the differential happiness effect of common circumstances across different population groups (natives versus migrants). I thus need to be sure to compare the comparable.

First, the specific happiness trait of the French could be due to some macroeconomic circumstances that are poorly measured at the individual level. I thus included successively in the estimates of happiness the growth rate of GDP, the unemployment rate, the inflation rate, the yearly GDP per capita, the number of worked hours per week, life expectancy at birth, as well as the weight of government expenditure over GDP (taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicators). Including these did not change the magnitude or sign of the coefficients on country and origin dummies and their interactions.

Beyond this basic verification, one needs to address the potential unobserved heterogeneity in the sources of wellbeing of migrants versus natives. Migrants to different countries could have different characteristics that, themselves, have different effects on happiness across countries.

[15] Brügger, et al. (2009) and Eugster etl al. (2011) have advocated the importance of cultural differences, as vehicled or expressed by linguistic barriers. They show that preferences for leisure and for insurance against health and labour shocks differ on either parts of the linguistic barrier in Switzerland (the Barrière des Roesties or Röstigraben) that separates German-speaking regions from regions speaking languages derived from Latin (French, Romansh and Italian). They argue forcefully that the observed differences are due to cultural inertia rather than objective circumstances of the regional labor markets.

Migrants could also self-select to different countries depending on some macroeconomic differences (the size of budget transfers for instance).

In the absence of the ideal dataset (that would ensue from a randomized allocation of immigrants to European countries), I can only try to overcome these problems by controlling for the potential sources of heterogeneity that are observable. I thus ran several robustness tests that consist in including triple interaction terms between magnitudes that are suspected of being interdependent (together with main effects and simple interactions), i.e. migration status, destination country and a series of variables of interest. The latter included macroeconomic magnitudes, such as the rate of unemployment and the share of government expenditure over GDP, and individual characteristics such as age, income, employment status and the fact of receiving state transfers.

It turned out that these triple interactions were either statistically insignificant or not signed in the expected way. Overall, most of these tests did not allow rejecting the null hypothesis of separability between the happiness effect of the migration status of respondents and their individual and aggregate circumstances. For space reasons, I do not include these regressions in this version of the paper, but they can be found in the earlier working paper version[16].

Finally, in this version of the paper, each of the estimates was run both on the sample of all inhabitants in the seven countries of interest, and on a smaller sample restricted to natives and European immigrants. The second specification was intended to minimize the aforementioned risk of unobserved heterogeneity.

V. Conclusions

This paper has devoted a special attention to France, which appears as an outlier in international studies of happiness. However, beyond the case of France, it underlines the important cultural dimension of happiness, where culture is understood as a real and not a purely nominal phenomenon. The lesson is relevant for policy-makers who have recently endeavored to maximize national wellbeing and not only income per capita. "Happiness policies" should take into account the irreducible influence of psychological and cultural factors. As those are at least partly acquired in school and other early socialization instances, this points to some new aspects of public policy such as considering the qualitative aspects of the education system.

[16] http://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/62/88/37/PDF/wp201134.pdf

Investigating the causes of the differences in the cultural dimension of happiness across countries is beyond the objectives of this paper, but certainly constitutes an interesting avenue for future research. The economics of culture could help understanding how idiosyncratic happiness originates in national institutions and history. The cultural dimension of happiness is also undoubtedly the opportunity for a fruitful encounter between economics and psychology.

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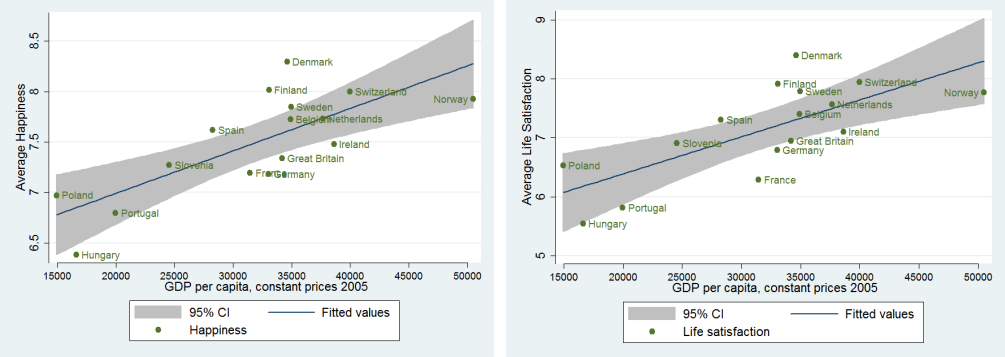
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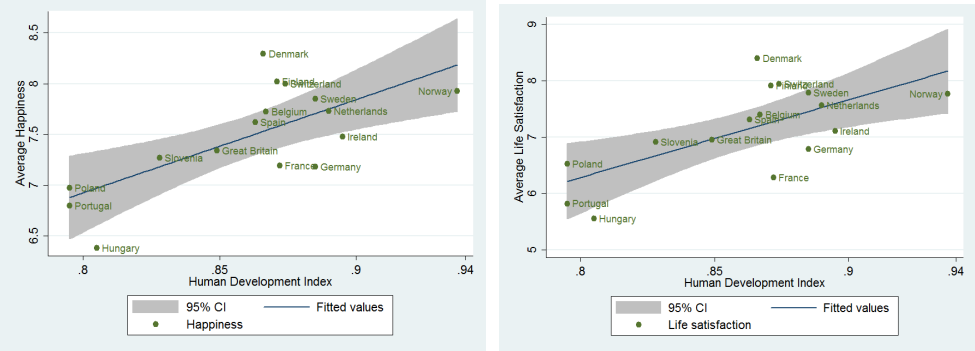
Tables and Figures

Figure 1.A Happiness, Life Satisfaction and GDP per capita (2002-2010)



Happiness and Life Satisfaction are measured on a 0-10 scale

Figure 1.B Happiness, Life Satisfaction and the HDI (2002-2010)



Happiness and Life Satisfaction are measured on a 0-10 scale

Figure 2. Happiness, Income … and Cultural Factors around the World

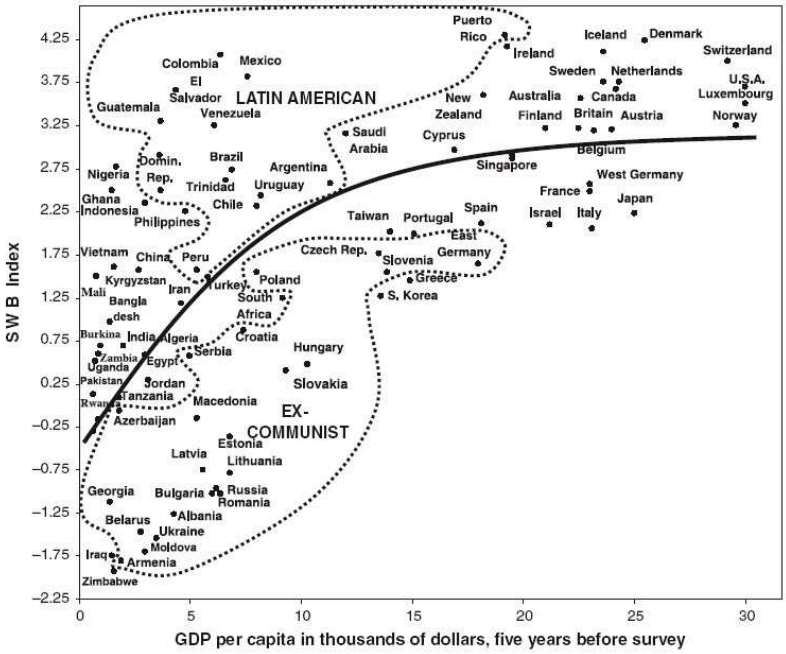
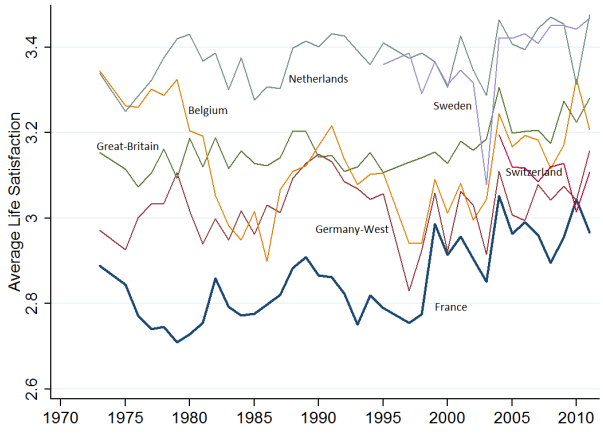


Fig. 2. Subjective well-being (SWB), per capita gross domestic product (GDP), and different types of societies. Well-being index is based on reported life satisfaction and happiness, using mean results from all available surveys conducted 1995–2007 (cubic curve plotted; $r = .62$). PPP=purchasing power parity estimates.

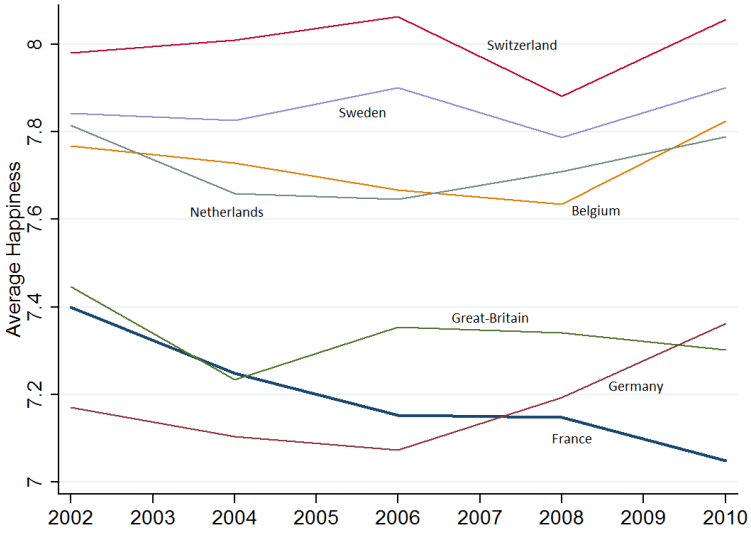
Source : Inglehart, Foa, Peterson, Welzel (2008), p. 269

Figure 3.A The Evolution of Average Life Satisfaction Over Time (Eurobarometer)



Source: Eurobarometer. Life satisfaction (1-4 scale).

Figure 3.B The Evolution of Average Happiness Over Time (European Social Survey)



Source: European Social Survey (2002-2010). Happiness (0-10 scale)

Table 1.A. Estimation of Happiness following Equation (1). Whole sample.

$$H_{ijt} = \alpha.I + \beta.X_{it} + \delta_k.O_k + \tau.T_t + \gamma_j.D_j + \mu_j.I.D_j + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

	(1)		(2)	(3)
Happiness			**Natives (γ_j)**	**Immigrants (μ_j)**
Age of respondent	-0.0724***	Belgium	0.185***	-0.0735***
	(0.0103)		(0.00952)	(0.00578)
Age squared /100	0.0749***	Switzerland	0.259***	-0.161***
	(0.0130)		(0.0235)	(0.0149)
Male	-0.149***	Germany	-0.321***	0.0373*
	(0.0169)		(0.00797)	(0.0157)
Reference: Single		**France**	**-0.312*** **	**0.244*** **
Married	0.465***		**(0.00706)**	**(0.0284)**
	(0.0288)	Great-Britain	-0.217***	-0.0249*
Divorced	-0.142*		(0.00405)	(0.0105)
	(0.0650)	Netherlands	0.130***	0.0473**
Widowed	-0.391***		(0.00324)	(0.0138)
	(0.0888)	Sweden	0.275***	-0.0696***
log household income	0.358***		(0.00313)	(0.0131)
	(0.0460)			
Unemployed	-0.671***			
	(0.111)			
Immigrant	-0.136***			
	(0.0218)			
Region of Origin				
Europe	0.0326			
	(0.0297)			
Africa	-0.0582			
	(0.0854)			
Asia-Australasia	-0.168**			
	(0.0506)			
North America	0.251**			
	(0.0723)			
Latin America	-0.0567			
	(0.0563)			
Reference: 2002				
2004	-0.0466*			
	(0.0222)			
2006	-0.0840*			
	(0.0351)			
2008	-0.100**			
	(0.0355)			
2010	0.0276			
	(0.0466)			
Constant	6.378***			
	(0.271)			
Observations	47.585			
R-squared	0.105			

Cluster (country of residence). The coefficients of country fixed-effects and region fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category. The modified coefficients sum up to zero over all categories. Robust standard errors clustered by country.
This table displays one regression of Happiness.

Table 1B. Estimates of Happiness. Immigrants from Europe Only.

$$H_{ijt} = \alpha.I + \beta.X_{it} + \tau.T_{t} + \gamma_j . D_j + \mu_j . I . D_j + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad (1)$$

	(1)		(2)	(3)
Happiness			**Natives**	**Immigrants (μ_j)**
Age	-0.0717***	Belgium	0.187***	-0.00439
	(0.0111)		(0.0111)	(0.0051)
Age square/100	0.0746***	Switzerland	0.258***	-0.0993***
	(0.0139)		(0.0266)	(0.0068)
Male	-0.154***	Germany	-0.322***	0.0526***
	(0.0176)		(0.00857)	(0.0035)
Reference: Single		**France**	**-0.311*** **	**0.203*** **
Married	0.466***		**(0.008)**	**(0.0071)**
	(0.0290)	Great-Britain	-0.215***	-0.0958***
Divorced	-0.143*		(0.004)	(0.0062)
	(0.0621)	Netherlands	0.127***	-0.0236***
Widowed	-0.403***		(0.0039)	(0.0044)
	(0.0888)	Sweden	0.274***	-0.0329***
log Household income	0.360***		(0.0035)	(0.0021)
	(0.0520)			
Unemployed (versus in paid job)	-0.686***			
	(0.119)			
Immigrant (1st or 2nd generation)	-0.0811***			
	(0.00777)			
Year (ref: 2002)				
2004	-0.0666**			
	(0.0266)			
2006	-0.0952*			
	(0.0410)			
2008	-0.112**			
	(0.0371)			
2010	0.00306			
	(0.0582)			
Constant	6.319***			
	(0.296)			
Observations	43.367			
R-squared	0.108			

Cluster (country of residence). The coefficients of country fixed-effects and region fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category. The modified coefficients sum up to zero over all categories. Robust standard errors clustered by country.
This table displays one regression of Happiness.

Table 1.C. Derivation of Parameters Based on the Estimation of Equation (1)

Decomposition of the National Happiness Gap due to Circumstances and Mentality

Happiness	Natives fixed effects γ_j	Circumstances $\gamma_j + \mu_j$	Mentality $-\mu_j$
Belgium	0.185	0.112	0.073
Switzerland	0.259	0.098	0.161
Germany	-0.321	-0.284	-0.037
France	**-0.312**	-0.068	**-0.244**
UK	-0.217	-0.242	0.025
Netherlands	0.130	0.177	-0.047
Sweden	0.275	0.206	0.069

Coefficients derived from the estimate of equation (2) presented in Table A1.

Note: These are measures of the gap between national happiness and the European average that is due to each factor. Consequently. all columns sum to zero. For example, the happiness gap between French natives and European natives is of -0.312 (column 3): it is largely attributable to Mentality (-0.244) and only weakly to Circumstances (0.068).

Table 1.D. Derivation of Parameters Based on the Estimation of Equation (1)

European immigrants only

Happiness	Natives fixed effects γ_j	Circumstances $\gamma_j + \mu_j$	Mentality $-\mu_j$
Belgium	0,187	0,18261	0,00439
Switzerland	0,258	0,1587	0,0993
Germany	-0,322	-0,2694	-0,0526
France	**-0,311**	**-0,108**	**-0,203**
UK	-0,215	-0,3108	0,0958
Netherlands	0,127	0,1034	0,0236
Sweden	0,274	0,2411	0,0329

Table 2.A Simulating the Happiness of Natives with the Parameters of Immigrants: all Immigrants

Happiness	(1) Actual Happiness of Natives	(2) Happiness of Natives with Parameters of Immigrants	(3) Happiness Gap of Natives due to Parameters (1-3)
Belgium	7.77	7.71	0.06
Switzerland	8.07	7.85	0.22
Germany	7.22	7.30	-0.08
France	**7.19**	**7.30**	**-0.11**
UK	7.38	7.26	0.12
Netherlands	7.75	7.75	0.00
Sweden	7.89	7.76	0.13

Values calculated on the regression sample.

Table 2.B Simulating the Happiness of Natives with the Parameters of Immigrants: only EU Immigrants

Happiness	(1) Actual Happiness of Natives	(2) Happiness of Natives with Parameters of Immigrants	(3) Gap due to Parameters
Belgium	7.77	7.81	-0.04
Switzerland	8.07	7.84	0.23
Germany	7.22	7.35	-0.13
France	**7.19**	**7.35**	**-0.15**
UK	7.38	7.21	0.16
Netherlands	7.75	7.69	0.06
Sweden	7.89	7.68	0.21

Values calculated on the regression sample.
Sample restricted to immigrants from one of the 28 EU countries.

Table 3. OLS Estimates of Happiness of Europeans living in Another European Country

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Happiness	**All migrants**	**1st generation**	**2nd & 1.5 generation**
Country of Origin			
Belgium	-0.206***	-0.186***	-0.205***
	(0.00967)	(0.0199)	(0.0122)
Switzerland	0.401***	0.439***	0.375***
	(0.00522)	(0.0275)	(0.0137)
Germany	-0.00390	0.0437***	-0.0227***
	(0.00805)	(0.0112)	(0.00590)
France	**-0.104*** **	**-0.0313**	**-0.198*** **
	(0.00451)	**(0.0166)**	**(0.00696)**
Great-Britain	-0.232***	-0.244***	-0.263***
	(0.0134)	(0.0291)	(0.0246)
Netherlands	0.0296**	-0.0322	0.0796***
	(0.0108)	(0.0249)	(0.0122)
Sweden	0.115***	0.0109	0.233***
	(0.00771)	(0.0168)	(0.0102)
Constant	5.661***	5.661***	5.912***
	(0.335)	(0.502)	(0.601)
Observations	3.069	1.659	1.410
R-squared	0.074	0.069	0.086

Sample: Migrants from the 7 EU countries mentioned in the table living in any of the 28 European countries of the ESS.
Other controls: age. age square. gender. log household income. marital status. employment status. year fixed-effects. country of residence. Cluster (country of origin).
No information about country of origin of immigrants in ESS wave 1.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean". not the deviations from a reference category.

Table 4. Happiness and Life Satisfaction of Migrants; the role of time. OLS Estimates

Happiness	(1)	(2)
Belgium	0.212***	0.316***
	(0.0188)	(0.0148)
Switzerland	0.0933***	0.0492**
	(0.0172)	(0.0171)
Germany	-0.597***	-0.595***
	(0.0189)	(0.0267)
France	**0.242*** **	**0.361*** **
	(0.0190)	**(0.0161)**
Great-Britain	-0.445***	-0.440***
	(0.0341)	(0.0260)
Netherlands	0.360***	0.287***
	(0.0184)	(0.0168)
Sweden	0.134***	0.0228
	(0.0148)	(0.0163)
Came to this country more than 20 years ago		-0.304***
		(0.0575)
Came to this country more than 10 years ago	-0.180**	
	(0.0549)	
Over 10 years in Belgium	-0.00827	
	(0.00804)	
Over 10 years in Switzerland	0.00244	
	(0.00452)	
Over 10 years in Germany	0.481***	
	(0.0297)	
Over 10 years in France	**-0.371*** **	
	(0.0262)	
Over 10 years in Great-Britain	0.0881***	
	(0.0209)	
Over 10 years in Netherlands	-0.240***	
	(0.0255)	
Over 10 years in Sweden	0.0486*	
	(0.0237)	
Over 20 years in Belgium		-0.225***
		(0.0235)
Over 20 years in Switzerland		0.0806***
		(0.0112)
Over 20 years in Germany		0.712***
		(0.0250)
Over 20 years in France		**-0.601*** **
		(0.0152)
Over 20 years in Great-Britain		0.113***
		(0.0212)
Over 20 years in Netherlands		-0.287***
		(0.0285)
Over 20 years in Sweden		0.208***
		(0.0189)
Constant	6.159***	6.407***
	(0.358)	(0.332)
Observations	1,915	1,915
R-squared	0.070	0.075

Sample: Migrants from the 28 European countries living in any of the 7 ESS countries mentioned in the Table.
Other controls: age, age square, gender, log household income, marital status, employment status, year fixed-effects. Cluster (country).
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean", not the deviations from a reference category.

Table 5. Satisfaction viz. Different Domains: French Natives versus First and Second Generation Immigrants. OLS Estimates.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Depressiveness Index (0-59)	*Life Satisfaction (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Economy (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with national government (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with democracy (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with education system (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Health system (0-10)*	*Living comfortably on present income (1-4)*	*Hard to be hopeful about the future of the world (1-5)*	*For most people in country life is getting worse (1-5)*
All immigrants										
France	1.347***	-0.869***	-1.347***	-0.610***	-0.954***	-0.649***	0.0410**	-0.0247**	0.543***	0.702***
	(0.0319)	(0.0130)	(0.0184)	(0.0230)	(0.0127)	(0.0108)	(0.0165)	(0.00714)	(0.00223)	(0.00393)
1st generation immigrants in France	-0.354	0.0735**	0.0898*	-0.146**	0.125***	0.190***	0.207***	0.144***	-0.0961**	-0.00196
	(0.220)	(0.0212)	(0.0376)	(0.0568)	(0.0209)	(0.0233)	(0.0269)	(0.0105)	(0.0373)	(0.0431)
2nd generation immigrants in France	0.0831	0.255***	0.258***	-0.313***	0.0153	0.185***	0.0346	0.127***	-0.0389	-0.283***
	(0.213)	(0.0220)	(0.0370)	(0.0507)	(0.0175)	(0.0232)	(0.0463)	(0.0105)	(0.0308)	(0.0390)
Constant	15.89***	5.651***	2.710***	3.549***	3.581***	7.586***	6.613***	0.371*	3.793***	4.327***
	(0.969)	(0.289)	(0.665)	(0.313)	(0.237)	(0.331)	(0.448)	(0.181)	(0.201)	(0.316)
Observations	8.369	44,422	43.998	43.620	43.740	43.264	44.229	42.425	8.988	8.378
R-squared	0.110	0.149	0.182	0.113	0.124	0.121	0.147	0.282	0.112	0.194
Only European Immigrants										
France	1.343***	-0.870***	-1.343***	-0.602***	-0.950***	-0.642***	0.0471**	-0.0262**	0.542***	0.698***
	(0.0327)	(0.0143)	(0.0206)	(0.0252)	(0.0149)	(0.0113)	(0.0156)	(0.00826)	(0.00209)	(0.00376)
1st generation immigrants in France	-0.0549	0.0379**	0.0918*	0.0251	0.0111	0.553***	0.269***	0.110***	-0.166***	0.00356
	(0.0722)	(0.0150)	(0.0463)	(0.0245)	(0.0125)	(0.00883)	(0.00841)	(0.00518)	(0.00664)	(0.00879)
2nd generation immigrants in France	0.439***	0.0994***	-0.0587***	-0.149***	-0.368***	-0.0966***	-0.277***	0.0213*	0.369***	0.146***
	(0.0873)	(0.0147)	(0.0111)	(0.0182)	(0.0160)	(0.00670)	(0.0191)	(0.00890)	(0.00672)	(0.00880)
Constant	15.73***	5.539***	3.014***	3.666***	3.526***	7.183***	6.031***	0.662***	3.936***	4.299***
	(1.026)	(0.341)	(0.666)	(0.342)	(0.243)	(0.329)	(0.418)	(0.160)	(0.164)	(0.245)
Observations	7.738	40,91	40.544	40.250	40.337	39.886	40.744	39.054	8.292	7.733
R-squared	0.108	0.151	0.189	0.113	0.125	0.123	0.148	0.269	0.115	0.202

Other controls: age, age square, marital status, male, log household income, region of origin (upper panel). migration status, employment status, year fixed-effects, country fixed effects and interactions for each of the 7 other countries of the sample. See the entire regressions in Tables E1.A and E1.B in the Electronic Appendix.
Variables recoded in ascending order when necessary.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category.
Robust standard errors clustered by country.

Table 6.A Happiness and Usual Language in Belgium

OLS Estimates

Happiness	**(1)**	**()**
Usual language of respondent[1]*. Reference: Dutch*		
Other	-0.435***	-0.421***
	(0.101)	(0.0991)
French	**-0.378*** **	**-0.273*** **
	(0.0793)	**(0.0397)**
Region[2]*. Reference: Flanders*		
Brussels	0.0622	
	(0.0712)	
Wallonia	0.184**	
	(0.0814)	
Constant	6.205***	6.285***
	(0.310)	(0.303)
Observations	6,018	6,018
R-squared	0.083	0.082

1: Language most often spoken at home by the respondent.
2: NUTS-1 classification.
Sample: Belgium sample of the ESS, 5 waves (2002-2010).
Other controls: age, age square, marital status, employment status, log household income, year fixed-effects.

Table 6.B Happiness and Usual Language in Switzerland
OLS Estimates of Happiness

Happiness	**(1)**	**(2)**
Language sopken at home[1]. Reference: Italian		
Other	0.217*	0.201**
	(0.117)	(0.0954)
German	0.441***	0.436***
	(0.114)	(0.0857)
French	**0.312****	**0.416*****
	(0.133)	**(0.0905)**
Regional language[2]. Reference: Italian		
German	-0.0303	
	(0.134)	
French	**0.0946**	
	(0.149)	
Constant	5.988***	6.044***
	(0.377)	(0.331)
Observations	4,542	5,870
R-squared	0.069	0.072

1: Language most often spoken at home by the respondent.
2: Dominant language in the region.
Sample: Swiss sample of the ESS, 5 waves (2002-2010).
Other controls: age, age square, marital status, employment status, log household income, year fixed-effects.

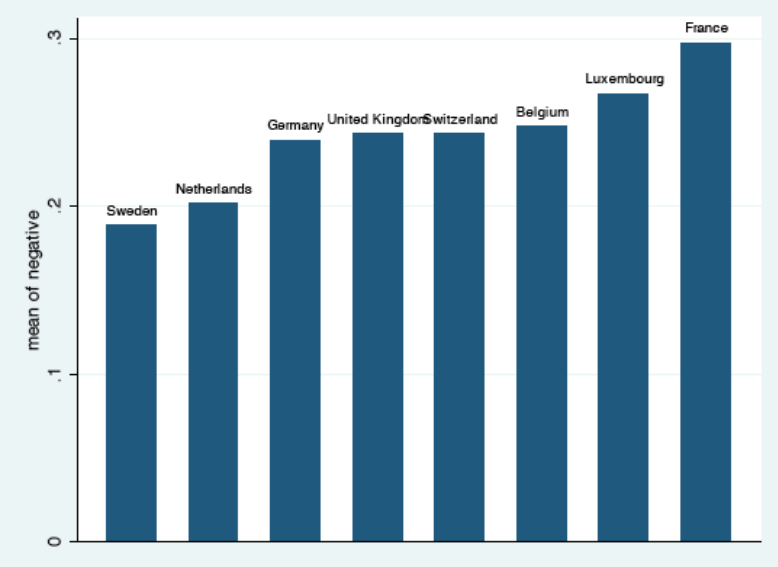
Table 6.C Happiness and Language in Canada

OLS Estimates

Happiness	(1)	(2)
Language of interview (omitted: English)		
French	**0.0433***	
	(0.0231)	
Other	-0.000434	
	(0.336)	
Language spoken at home (omitted: English)		
French		**0.0525****
		(0.0230)
Other		-0.113**
		(0.0488)
Age	-0.0140***	-0.0141***
	(0.00355)	(0.00355)
Age2	0.000132***	0.000130***
	(3.68e-05)	(3.67e-05)
Male	-0.0623***	
	(0.0213)	
Marital status (omitted : married)		
Living together	-0.114***	-0.120***
	(0.0344)	(0.0343)
Divorced	-0.170***	-0.169***
	(0.0422)	(0.0420)
Separated	-0.294***	-0.283***
	(0.0513)	(0.0507)
Widow	-0.208***	-0.191***
	(0.0426)	(0.0418)
Single	-0.265***	-0.271***
	(0.0315)	(0.0314)
Income scale	0.0139***	0.0131***
	(0.00455)	(0.00451)
Constant	3.716***	3.750***
	(0.142)	(0.144)
Observations	3.439	3.461
R-squared	0.061	0.060

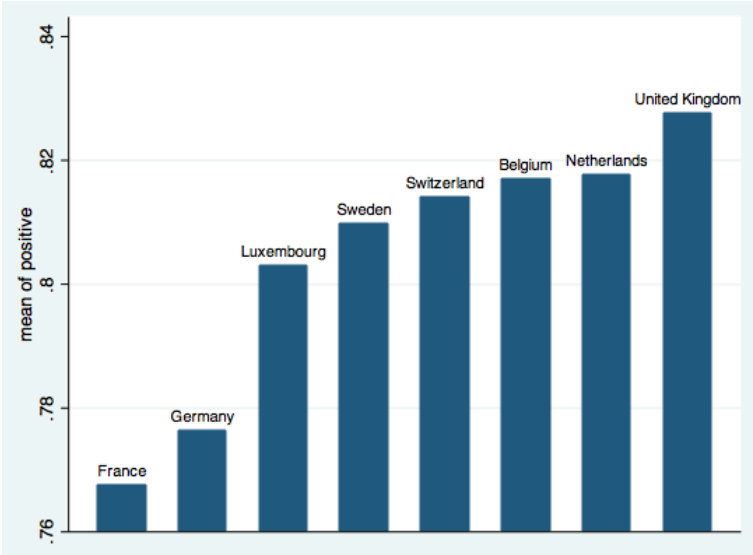
Other controls: year fixed-effects, ethnic group, employment status, education.
Source: World Values Survey, years: 2000 and 2006.

Figure 4.A Mean Frequency of Negative Emotions by Country



Source: Gallup World Poll (2007-2009). Negative emotions yesterday: worry, sadness, anger, stress. Yes/No answers. Country averages.

Figure 4.B Mean Frequency of Positive Emotions by Country



Source: Gallup World Poll (2007-2009). Positive emotions yesterday: enjoyment, smile, happiness. Yes/No answers. Country averages.

Appendix

Descriptive Statistics of the Regression Sample (ESS, waves 1-5, 2002-2010)

Table A1. Composition of Countries by Migration Status

Country	Natives	First generation immigrants	Second generation immigrants	1.5 generation immigrants	Total
Belgium	4905	501	213	372	5991
Switzerland	3857	1093	243	590	5783
Germany	7485	717	207	535	8944
France	5091	489	250	488	6318
Great-Britain	5849	607	176	383	7015
Netherlands	5741	553	111	321	6726
Sweden	5491	685	152	480	6808
Total	38419	4645	1352	3169	47585

1.5 generation refers to individuals whose one parent was an immigrant and the other a native. They are generally not included in the regressions.

Table A2. Composition of Countries by Migration Status: Only EU immigrants

Country	Natives	First generation immigrants	Second generation immigrants	1.5 generation immigrants	Total
Belgium	4860	261	125	312	5558
Switzerland	3836	732	227	541	5336
Germany	7457	169	139	475	8240
France	5052	148	132	285	5617
Great-Britain	5792	146	62	238	6238
Netherlands	5702	133	15	178	6028
Sweden	5470	328	124	434	6356
Total	38169	1917	824	2463	43373

1.5 generation refers to individuals born to one foreign-born parent and one native parent. They are generally not included in the regressions.

Table A3. Region of Origin of Immigrants in Europe (only 1st and 2nd generation)

Destination →	Belgium	Switzerland	Germany	France	Great-Britain	Netherlands	Sweden	Total
Origin ↓								
Europe	722	1580	908	575	478	356	969	5588
Africa	215	75	29	544	170	120	43	1196
Asia-Australasia	123	163	480	67	383	345	233	1794
North America	11	33	28	9	59	11	17	168
Latin America & Carribean	15	75	14	32	76	153	55	420
Total	1086	1926	1459	1227	1166	985	1317	9166

Table A4. Region of Origin of European Immigrants in Europe (only 1st and 2nd generation)

	Belgium	Switzerland	Germany	France	Great-Britain	Netherlands	Sweden	Total
AT		48	13	2		1	5	69
BE	125	6		8	5	24		168
BG	1	3	2		2		4	12
CH		228	2	5	2	1	6	244
CZ		8	16		5	1	4	34
DE	12	206	139	17	21	37	28	460
DK		2	2				24	28
EE			1				5	6
ES	12	42	9	19	9	6	4	101
FI		4	1	1	2		152	160
FR	82	97	8	132	13	9	3	344
GB	5	28	9	7	62	19	12	142
GR	6	3	8	3	1	4	4	29
HR		40	7	2	2	2	7	60
HU		7	7	1	1	1	10	27
IE		3	2	1	45	3	2	56
IT	57	119	27	25	12	8	5	253
LT			2		6	2	1	11
LU		1	1	2				4
LV	1		2		1		2	6
MT					1			1
NL	61	20	7		3	15	8	114
NO	1	1	1				32	35
PT	8	69	5	51	10	5	1	149
RO	12	6	33	1	2	6	7	67
SE	2	7	1	1	2	2	124	139
SI		4				1	1	6
SK	1	7	3	2	1	1	1	16
Total	386	959	308	280	208	148	452	2741

Table A5. Descriptive Statistics of the Variables of Interest in the Regression Sample

	Variable	Obs	Mean	std dev.	Min	Max
Log household income	loginc	47585	7,85	0,73	4,62	9,62
Age	age	47585	42,17	13,16	16	65
Male	male	47585	0,49	0,50	0	1
Single	single	47585	0,30	0,46	0	1
married	married	47585	0,57	0,50	0	1
divorced	divorced	47585	0,11	0,31	0	1
widowed	widowed	47585	0,02	0,14	0	1
How happy are you?	happy	47585	7,60	1,67	0	10
Life Satisfaction	stflife	47546	7.27	2.01	0	10
How satisfied with present state of economy in country	stfeco	47098	4,76	2,25	0	10
How satisfied with the national government	stfgov	46692	4,45	2,22	0	10
How satisfied with the way democracy works in country	stfdem	46837	5,58	2,31	0	10
Satisfied with the state of education in country nowadays	stfedu	46331	5,50	2,16	0	10
State of health services in country nowadays	stfhlth	47339	5,75	2,25	0	10
Feeling about household's income nowadays	hincfel2	45368	3,25	0,77	1	4
Depressiveness score[1] [2]	depressed	9001	2,36	6,65	-13	39
Difficult to have hope for the future of the world[2]	hope_world	9640	3,22	1,02	1	5
For most people in country life is getting worse[2]	life_worse	9005	3,41	1,01	1	5

[1] Average score of depressiveness symptoms. How often last week: *Felt depressed; Felt everything did as effort; Sleep was restless, Felt lonely, Felt sad, Could not get going, Felt anxious, Felt tired, Felt bored, Felt rested when woke up in morning, Seldom time to do things I really enjoy, Little chance to show how capable I am, Feel accomplishment from what I do, In general feel very positive about myself, Always optimistic about my future, At times feel as if I am a failure.*

[2] Only available in wave 3 (2006).

When relevant, variables have been recoded in ascending order.

Weighted statistics.

Table A.6. World Values Survey, Canadian sample (2000, 2006)

Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Happy	3461	3.41	0.59	1.00	4.00
Age	3461	47.20	17.32	16.00	95.00
Male	3460	42%			
Interview language					
English	3440	74%			
French	3440	26%			
Other	3440	0%			
Home language					
Other	3461	5%			
English	3461	68%			
French	3461	26%			

Source: http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/

Table A7 Country Mean Frequency of Affect

	Smile	Enjoy	Worry	Sad	Stress	Angry	Happy
Belgium	0,83	0,81	0,32	0,18	0,33	0,20	0,81
France	0,78	0,76	0,33	0,19	0,36	0,33	0,76
Germany	0,76	0,74	0,28	0,19	0,38	0,14	0,87
Netherlands	0,80	0,84	0,35	0,16	0,20	0,09	0,82
Sweden	0,79	0,87	0,22	0,14	0,28	0,14	0,76
Switzerland	0,76	0,83	0,30	0,16	0,37	0,14	0,86
United Kingdom	0,80	0,83	0,29	0,21	0,35	0,16	0,87

Source: Gallup World Poll (2007-2009). Yes/No answers. Country averages.

Appendix

Table A1. Estimates of Happiness and Life Satisfaction distinguishing First and Second Generation Immigrants. UE immigrants only.

	1		3		5		7
		Natives		**1st generation**		**2nd generation**	
Age	-0.0712***	Belgium	0.187***	Belgium	0.0244**	Belgium	-0.0994***
	(0.0110)		(0.0117)		(0.00776)		(0.0219)
Age square	0.0743***	Switzerland	0.261***	Switzerland	-0.202***	Switzerland	-0.0708***
	(0.0139)		(0.0280)		(0.00220)		(0.0150)
Male	-0.153***	Germany	-0.322***	Germany	0.0892***	Germany	-0.0596***
	(0.0200)		(0.00906)		(0.00668)		(0.00934)
Log household income	0.464***	**France**	**-0.311*** **	**France**	**0.247*** **	**France**	**0.102*** **
	(0.0330)		**(0.0091)**		**(0.0102)**		**(0.0129)**
Married	-0.155*	Great-Britain	-0.214***	Great-Britain	-0.174***	Great-Britain	-0.258***
	(0.0652)		(0.00428)		(0.0140)		(0.00447)
Divorced	-0.407***	Netherlands	0.126***	Netherlands	0.0837***	Netherlands	0.208***
	(0.0998)		(0.00348)		(0.0142)		(0.0217)
Log household income	0.354***	Sweden	0.274***	Sweden	-0.0678***	Sweden	0.178***
	(0.0536)		(0.00378)		(0.00964)		(0.00827)
Unemployed	-0.705***						
	(0.129)						
First generation immigrant	-0.0168						
	(0.00888)						
Second generation immigrant	-0.192***						
	(0.0247)						
Constant	6.430***						
	(0.302)						
Observations	40.903						

Other controls: age, age square, marital status, male, log income, immigration status, employment status, year fixed-effects.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category.
Robust standard errors clustered by country.
1.5 generation immigrants have been dropped from the sample.

Electronic Appendix

Table E1.A OLS Estimates of Satisfaction viz. Different Domains. Distinguishing Natives. First and Second Generation Immigrants.

	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Depressiveness Index (0-59)	*Life Satisfaction Sflife (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Economy (stfeco) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with national government (stfgov) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with democracy (stfdem) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with education system (stfedu) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Health system (stfhlth) (0-10)*	*Living comfortably on present income (hincfel) (1-4)*	*Hard to be hopeful about the future of the world (nhpftr) (1-5)*	*For most people in country life is getting worse (lfwrs) (1-5)*
Belgium	0.383***	0.232***	0.354***	0.0101	-0.126***	0.993***	1.454***	0.0343***	0.0293***	0.0467***
	(0.0228)	(0.0170)	(0.00795)	(0.0106)	(0.0123)	(0.00975)	(0.0118)	(0.00372)	(0.00201)	(0.00471)
Switzerland	-1.212***	0.462***	0.714***	0.900***	0.902***	0.707***	0.415***	-0.0710***	0.0256***	-0.102***
	(0.0864)	(0.0380)	(0.0148)	(0.0253)	(0.0275)	(0.0190)	(0.0271)	(0.00582)	(0.00665)	(0.0112)
Germany	-1.401***	-0.336***	-0.693***	-0.860***	-0.257***	-1.182***	-1.200***	-0.105***	0.143***	0.286***
	(0.0451)	(0.0134)	(0.00463)	(0.00570)	(0.00778)	(0.00553)	(0.00889)	(0.00264)	(0.00337)	(0.00526)
France	1.347***	-0.869***	-1.347***	-0.610***	-0.954***	-0.649***	0.0410**	-0.0247**	0.543***	0.702***
	(0.0319)	(0.0130)	(0.0184)	(0.0230)	(0.0127)	(0.0108)	(0.0165)	(0.00714)	(0.00223)	(0.00393)
UK	2.084***	-0.315***	-0.489***	-0.502***	-0.728***	-0.0184***	-0.464***	-0.157***	-0.121***	-0.0800***
	(0.0172)	(0.00442)	(0.0243)	(0.0125)	(0.00614)	(0.00290)	(0.00696)	(0.00165)	(0.00165)	(0.00278)
Netherlands	-0.565***	0.298***	0.803***	0.408***	0.453***	0.265***	0.0646***	0.123***	-0.313***	-0.378***
	(0.0317)	(0.00810)	(0.0197)	(0.0107)	(0.00399)	(0.00474)	(0.00442)	(0.00339)	(0.00201)	(0.00299)
Sweden	-0.635***	0.528***	0.658***	0.655***	0.709***	-0.115***	-0.310***	0.201***	-0.307***	-0.476***
	(0.0368)	(0.00652)	(0.0185)	(0.0138)	(0.00936)	(0.00802)	(0.0147)	(0.00407)	(0.00196)	(0.00198)
1st generation immigrants										
Belgium	0.612***	-0.0804***	-0.104***	0.0950***	-0.00974	-0.423***	-0.233***	-0.125***	0.271***	0.107***
	(0.162)	(0.0119)	(0.0229)	(0.0201)	(0.0172)	(0.0151)	(0.0315)	(0.00581)	(0.0173)	(0.0240)
Switzerland	0.612***	-0.172***	0.344***	0.324***	-0.103**	0.0923**	0.335***	-0.0585***	0.0629**	0.0923**
	(0.138)	(0.0167)	(0.0381)	(0.0376)	(0.0387)	(0.0333)	(0.0430)	(0.0118)	(0.0209)	(0.0319)
Germany	-1.408***	0.249***	0.213***	0.191***	0.191***	0.248***	0.601***	0.0349**	-0.229***	-0.193***
	(0.247)	(0.0338)	(0.0293)	(0.0354)	(0.0458)	(0.0191)	(0.0434)	(0.0134)	(0.0214)	(0.0306)
France	-0.354	0.0735**	0.0898*	-0.146**	0.125***	0.190***	0.207***	0.144***	-0.0961**	-0.00196
	(0.220)	(0.0212)	(0.0376)	(0.0568)	(0.0209)	(0.0233)	(0.0269)	(0.0105)	(0.0373)	(0.0431)
UK	-1.485***	0.149***	0.317***	0.344***	0.379***	-0.271***	-0.293***	0.163***	-0.128***	-0.190***
	(0.179)	(0.0273)	(0.0240)	(0.0205)	(0.0286)	(0.0216)	(0.0412)	(0.00606)	(0.0163)	(0.0284)

Netherlands	1.054***	-0.107***	-0.662***	-0.420***	-0.459***	-0.139***	-0.283***	-0.147***	0.109***	0.191***
	(0.119)	(0.0201)	(0.0267)	(0.0292)	(0.0267)	(0.0178)	(0.0230)	(0.0110)	(0.0150)	(0.0244)
Sweden	0.968***	-0.112***	-0.198***	-0.388***	-0.124***	0.302***	-0.334***	-0.0112	0.0107	-0.00453
	(0.0610)	(0.0106)	(0.0187)	(0.0213)	(0.0170)	(0.0135)	(0.0152)	(0.00634)	(0.0152)	(0.0224)
2nd generation immigrants										
Belgium	-1.179***	-0.145***	-0.0250	0.160***	-0.0505***	-0.267***	-0.151***	-0.181***	0.269***	0.134***
	(0.181)	(0.0253)	(0.0248)	(0.0234)	(0.00813)	(0.0152)	(0.0220)	(0.00595)	(0.0136)	(0.0212)
Switzerland	0.836**	-0.115***	0.0233	0.170***	0.133**	0.0333	0.446***	-0.0345*	0.260***	0.252***
	(0.254)	(0.0229)	(0.0416)	(0.0317)	(0.0432)	(0.0443)	(0.0510)	(0.0170)	(0.0233)	(0.0436)
Germany	-1.041***	-0.153***	-0.0506**	0.212***	0.0844**	0.516***	0.515***	-0.0765***	-0.204***	-0.0404
	(0.148)	(0.0206)	(0.0189)	(0.0341)	(0.0282)	(0.00846)	(0.0140)	(0.00747)	(0.0118)	(0.0244)
France	0.0831	0.255***	0.258***	-0.313***	0.0153	0.185***	0.0346	0.127***	-0.0389	-0.283***
	(0.213)	(0.0220)	(0.0370)	(0.0507)	(0.0175)	(0.0232)	(0.0463)	(0.0105)	(0.0308)	(0.0390)
UK	0.139	-0.329***	0.228***	0.248***	0.0243	-0.212***	-0.391***	0.108***	0.0770**	0.254***
	(0.363)	(0.0303)	(0.0385)	(0.0350)	(0.0349)	(0.0300)	(0.0596)	(0.0112)	(0.0214)	(0.0426)
Netherlands	1.463***	0.305***	-0.642***	-0.359***	-0.239***	-0.414***	-0.0969	-0.0277	0.0133	-0.0157
	(0.346)	(0.0448)	(0.0594)	(0.0439)	(0.0547)	(0.0524)	(0.0848)	(0.0184)	(0.0250)	(0.0533)
Sweden	-0.300	0.182***	0.209***	-0.118**	0.0322	0.159***	-0.357***	0.0850***	-0.376***	-0.301***
	(0.206)	(0.0214)	(0.0381)	(0.0385)	(0.0388)	(0.0319)	(0.0470)	(0.0122)	(0.0214)	(0.0284)
1st generation	0.878***	-0.290***	0.253***	0.505***	0.515***	-0.190***	0.145***	-0.225***	0.241***	0.0590
	(0.184)	(0.0136)	(0.0536)	(0.0451)	(0.0363)	(0.0394)	(0.0375)	(0.0164)	(0.0298)	(0.0528)
2nd generation	-0.638***	-0.307***	-0.163**	0.0176	-0.0370	-0.519***	-0.177**	-0.265***	0.265***	0.221***
	(0.123)	(0.0297)	(0.0551)	(0.0565)	(0.0473)	(0.0450)	(0.0618)	(0.0152)	(0.0207)	(0.0457)
Constant	15.89***	5.651***	2.710***	3.549***	3.581***	7.586***	6.613***	0.371*	3.793***	4.327***
	(0.969)	(0.289)	(0.665)	(0.313)	(0.237)	(0.331)	(0.448)	(0.181)	(0.201)	(0.316)
Observations	8.369	44,422	43.998	43.620	43.740	43.264	44.229	42.425	8.988	8.378
R-squared	0.110	0.149	0.182	0.113	0.124	0.121	0.147	0.282	0.112	0.194

Other controls: age, age square, marital status, male, log income, region of origin, migration status, employment status, year fixed-effects.
Variables recoded in ascending order when necessary.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category.
Robust standard errors clustered by country.

Table E1.B OLS Estimates of Satisfaction viz. Different Domains. Immigrants from EU only.

	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(18)
	Depressiveness Index (0-59)	*Life Satisfaction Sflife (0-10*	*Satisfaction with Economy (stfeco) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with national government (stfgov) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with democracy (stfdem) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with education system (stfedu) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Health system (stfhlth) (0-10)*	*Living comfortably on present income (hincfel) (1-4)*	*Hard to be hopeful about the future of the world (nhpftr) (1-5)*	*For most people in country life is getting worse (lfwrs) (1-5)*
Belgium	0.353***	0.235***	0.359***	0.0166	-0.114***	1.008***	1.462***	0.0359***	0.0235***	0.0396***
	(0.0203)	(0.0183)	(0.00863)	(0.0112)	(0.0140)	(0.0105)	(0.0106)	(0.00349)	(0.00208)	(0.00482)
Switzerland	-1.204***	0.462***	0.703***	0.881***	0.883***	0.689***	0.394***	-0.0720***	0.0267***	-0.0954***
	(0.0840)	(0.0413)	(0.0186)	(0.0278)	(0.0315)	(0.0215)	(0.0251)	(0.00551)	(0.00631)	(0.0109)
Germany	-1.419***	-0.337***	-0.689***	-0.856***	-0.252***	-1.181***	-1.196***	-0.105***	0.143***	0.282***
	(0.0440)	(0.0139)	(0.00550)	(0.00645)	(0.00861)	(0.00608)	(0.00897)	(0.00268)	(0.00372)	(0.00552)
France	1.343***	-0.870***	-1.343***	-0.602***	-0.950***	-0.642***	0.0471**	-0.0262**	0.542***	0.698***
	(0.0327)	(0.0143)	(0.0206)	(0.0252)	(0.0149)	(0.0113)	(0.0156)	(0.00826)	(0.00209)	(0.00376)
Great-Britain	2.102***	-0.312***	-0.493***	-0.504***	-0.731***	-0.0178***	-0.461***	-0.158***	-0.116***	-0.0722***
	(0.0161)	(0.00449)	(0.0238)	(0.0122)	(0.00626)	(0.00308)	(0.00757)	(0.00152)	(0.00148)	(0.00270)
Netherlands	-0.563***	0.295***	0.806***	0.413***	0.455***	0.265***	0.0660***	0.123***	-0.314***	-0.376***
	(0.0306)	(0.00952)	(0.0206)	(0.00970)	(0.00517)	(0.00612)	(0.00568)	(0.00345)	(0.00185)	(0.00263)
Sweden	-0.612***	0.527***	0.658***	0.652***	0.708***	-0.121***	-0.311***	0.202***	-0.305***	-0.476***
	(0.0299)	(0.00643)	(0.0189)	(0.0152)	(0.0111)	(0.00941)	(0.0155)	(0.00401)	(0.00234)	(0.00296)
1st generation immigrants										
Belgium	0.753***	-0.0850***	-0.354***	-0.130***	-0.168***	-0.456***	-0.232***	-0.165***	0.120***	0.125***
	(0.0540)	(0.00769)	(0.0175)	(0.0132)	(0.00806)	(0.00794)	(0.0110)	(0.00175)	(0.00274)	(0.0102)
Switzerland	0.942***	-0.152***	0.312***	0.380***	-0.120***	0.0590***	0.329***	-0.0577***	0.0517***	0.122***
	(0.0248)	(0.00216)	(0.00977)	(0.0109)	(0.00785)	(0.00502)	(0.00607)	(0.00187)	(0.00310)	(0.00392)
Germany	-2.572***	0.317***	0.248***	0.258***	0.293***	-0.0729***	0.389***	0.0798***	-0.206***	-0.183***
	(0.0348)	(0.00952)	(0.0124)	(0.0113)	(0.0126)	(0.00976)	(0.00583)	(0.00464)	(0.00736)	(0.00805)
France	-0.0549	0.0379**	0.0918*	0.0251	0.0111	0.553***	0.269***	0.110***	-0.166***	0.00356
	(0.0722)	(0.0150)	(0.0463)	(0.0245)	(0.0125)	(0.00883)	(0.00841)	(0.00518)	(0.00664)	(0.00879)
Great-Britain	-1.411***	-0.109***	0.104**	0.0737***	0.0645***	-0.334***	-0.516***	0.0668***	0.0204**	-0.0605***
	(0.0479)	(0.0220)	(0.0317)	(0.0163)	(0.0124)	(0.0119)	(0.00977)	(0.00617)	(0.00603)	(0.00983)
Netherlands	2.238***	0.0887***	-0.138***	-0.175***	-0.00127	0.207***	0.0803***	-0.0210***	0.152***	0.208***
	(0.108)	(0.0158)	(0.0132)	(0.0153)	(0.00728)	(0.0123)	(0.0140)	(0.00192)	(0.00450)	(0.00931)
Sweden	0.106**	-0.0984***	-0.264***	-0.432***	-0.0793***	0.0447**	-0.320***	-0.0127*	0.0286***	-0.216***
	(0.0382)	(0.0134)	(0.0122)	(0.0108)	(0.0108)	(0.0130)	(0.0106)	(0.00535)	(0.00391)	(0.00675)

2nd generation immigrants										
Belgium	-1.495***	-0.145***	-0.290***	-0.0313	-0.248***	-0.235***	-0.0947***	-0.333***	0.356***	0.351***
	(0.0399)	(0.0308)	(0.0353)	(0.0245)	(0.0162)	(0.0112)	(0.0115)	(0.00906)	(0.00424)	(0.00687)
Switzerland	-0.0752	-0.0625**	-0.199***	0.0491***	-0.0357**	-0.0656***	0.256***	0.0275**	0.314***	0.361***
	(0.0555)	(0.0191)	(0.0142)	(0.00918)	(0.0146)	(0.0115)	(0.0169)	(0.00790)	(0.00638)	(0.00779)
Germany	0.222***	-0.196***	-0.142***	0.114***	-0.146***	0.518***	0.0316*	-0.0323***	-0.0142**	-0.0619***
	(0.0422)	(0.00688)	(0.0216)	(0.0188)	(0.00653)	(0.00996)	(0.0139)	(0.00318)	(0.00442)	(0.00448)
France	0.439***	0.0994***	-0.0587***	-0.149***	-0.368***	-0.0966***	-0.277***	0.0213*	0.369***	0.146***
	(0.0873)	(0.0147)	(0.0111)	(0.0182)	(0.0160)	(0.00670)	(0.0191)	(0.00890)	(0.00672)	(0.00880)
Great-Britain	-1.050***	-0.184***	0.246***	0.379***	0.143***	-0.113***	-0.146***	0.0268***	-0.663***	-0.725***
	(0.0638)	(0.00833)	(0.0261)	(0.0229)	(0.00929)	(0.0114)	(0.0134)	(0.00397)	(0.0154)	(0.0109)
Netherlands	3.804***	0.289***	0.417***	-0.237***	0.783***	-0.0111	0.790***	0.204***	-0.128***	0.0933***
	(0.145)	(0.0323)	(0.0323)	(0.0299)	(0.0234)	(0.0161)	(0.0364)	(0.00600)	(0.0214)	(0.0116)
Sweden	-1.844***	0.198***	0.0270	-0.124***	-0.129***	0.00373	-0.560***	0.0852***	-0.234***	-0.164***
	(0.0960)	(0.00528)	(0.0172)	(0.0170)	(0.00919)	(0.00802)	(0.00430)	(0.00409)	(0.00564)	(0.00916)
1st generation	0.949***	-0.264***	-0.0229	0.155***	0.301***	-0.232***	0.120***	-0.221***	0.0997***	0.0971***
	(0.0665)	(0.0158)	(0.0231)	(0.0172)	(0.0123)	(0.00859)	(0.0225)	(0.00261)	(0.00398)	(0.0120)
2nd-generation	0.0169	-0.314***	-0.203***	-0.0250	-0.0343*	-0.394***	0.0911***	-0.463***	0.284***	0.298***
	(0.0480)	(0.0327)	(0.0383)	(0.0230)	(0.0167)	(0.0121)	(0.0141)	(0.00608)	(0.00349)	(0.00703)
Constant	15.73***	5.539***	3.014***	3.666***	3.526***	7.183***	6.031***	0.662***	3.936***	4.299***
	(1.026)	(0.341)	(0.666)	(0.342)	(0.243)	(0.329)	(0.418)	(0.160)	(0.164)	(0.245)
Observations	7.738	40,910	40.544	40.250	40.337	39.886	40.744	39.054	8.292	7.733
R-squared	0.108	0.151	0.189	0.113	0.125	0.123	0.148	0.269	0.115	0.202

Other controls: age, age square, marital status, male, log income, migration status, employment status, year fixed-effects.
Variables recoded in ascending order when necessary.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category.
Robust standard errors clustered by country.

Electronic Appendix

Table E1.A OLS Estimates of Satisfaction viz. Different Domains. Distinguishing Natives. First and Second Generation Immigrants.

	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Depressiveness Index (0-59)	*Life Satisfaction Sflife (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Economy (stfeco) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with national government (stfgov) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with democracy (stfdem) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with education system (stfedu) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Health system (stfhlth) (0-10)*	*Living comfortably on present income (hincfel) (1-4)*	*Hard to be hopeful about the future of the world (nhpftr) (1-5)*	*For most people in country life is getting worse (lfwrs) (1-5)*
Belgium	0.383***	0.232***	0.354***	0.0101	-0.126***	0.993***	1.454***	0.0343***	0.0293***	0.0467***
	(0.0228)	(0.0170)	(0.00795)	(0.0106)	(0.0123)	(0.00975)	(0.0118)	(0.00372)	(0.00201)	(0.00471)
Switzerland	-1.212***	0.462***	0.714***	0.900***	0.902***	0.707***	0.415***	-0.0710***	0.0256***	-0.102***
	(0.0864)	(0.0380)	(0.0148)	(0.0253)	(0.0275)	(0.0190)	(0.0271)	(0.00582)	(0.00665)	(0.0112)
Germany	-1.401***	-0.336***	-0.693***	-0.860***	-0.257***	-1.182***	-1.200***	-0.105***	0.143***	0.286***
	(0.0451)	(0.0134)	(0.00463)	(0.00570)	(0.00778)	(0.00553)	(0.00889)	(0.00264)	(0.00337)	(0.00526)
France	1.347***	-0.869***	-1.347***	-0.610***	-0.954***	-0.649***	0.0410**	-0.0247**	0.543***	0.702***
	(0.0319)	(0.0130)	(0.0184)	(0.0230)	(0.0127)	(0.0108)	(0.0165)	(0.00714)	(0.00223)	(0.00393)
UK	2.084***	-0.315***	-0.489***	-0.502***	-0.728***	-0.0184***	-0.464***	-0.157***	-0.121***	-0.0800***
	(0.0172)	(0.00442)	(0.0243)	(0.0125)	(0.00614)	(0.00290)	(0.00696)	(0.00165)	(0.00165)	(0.00278)
Netherlands	-0.565***	0.298***	0.803***	0.408***	0.453***	0.265***	0.0646***	0.123***	-0.313***	-0.378***
	(0.0317)	(0.00810)	(0.0197)	(0.0107)	(0.00399)	(0.00474)	(0.00442)	(0.00339)	(0.00201)	(0.00299)
Sweden	-0.635***	0.528***	0.658***	0.655***	0.709***	-0.115***	-0.310***	0.201***	-0.307***	-0.476***
	(0.0368)	(0.00652)	(0.0185)	(0.0138)	(0.00936)	(0.00802)	(0.0147)	(0.00407)	(0.00196)	(0.00198)
1st generation immigrants										
Belgium	0.612***	-0.0804***	-0.104***	0.0950***	-0.00974	-0.423***	-0.233***	-0.125***	0.271***	0.107***
	(0.162)	(0.0119)	(0.0229)	(0.0201)	(0.0172)	(0.0151)	(0.0315)	(0.00581)	(0.0173)	(0.0240)
Switzerland	0.612***	-0.172***	0.344***	0.324***	-0.103**	0.0923**	0.335***	-0.0585***	0.0629**	0.0923**
	(0.138)	(0.0167)	(0.0381)	(0.0376)	(0.0387)	(0.0333)	(0.0430)	(0.0118)	(0.0209)	(0.0319)
Germany	-1.408***	0.249***	0.213***	0.191***	0.191***	0.248***	0.601***	0.0349**	-0.229***	-0.193***
	(0.247)	(0.0338)	(0.0293)	(0.0354)	(0.0458)	(0.0191)	(0.0434)	(0.0134)	(0.0214)	(0.0306)
France	-0.354	0.0735**	0.0898*	-0.146**	0.125***	0.190***	0.207***	0.144***	-0.0961**	-0.00196
	(0.220)	(0.0212)	(0.0376)	(0.0568)	(0.0209)	(0.0233)	(0.0269)	(0.0105)	(0.0373)	(0.0431)
UK	-1.485***	0.149***	0.317***	0.344***	0.379***	-0.271***	-0.293***	0.163***	-0.128***	-0.190***
	(0.179)	(0.0273)	(0.0240)	(0.0205)	(0.0286)	(0.0216)	(0.0412)	(0.00606)	(0.0163)	(0.0284)

Netherlands	1.054***	-0.107***	-0.662***	-0.420***	-0.459***	-0.139***	-0.283***	-0.147***	0.109***	0.191***
	(0.119)	(0.0201)	(0.0267)	(0.0292)	(0.0267)	(0.0178)	(0.0230)	(0.0110)	(0.0150)	(0.0244)
Sweden	0.968***	-0.112***	-0.198***	-0.388***	-0.124***	0.302***	-0.334***	-0.0112	0.0107	-0.00453
	(0.0610)	(0.0106)	(0.0187)	(0.0213)	(0.0170)	(0.0135)	(0.0152)	(0.00634)	(0.0152)	(0.0224)
2nd generation immigrants										
Belgium	-1.179***	-0.145***	-0.0250	0.160***	-0.0505***	-0.267***	-0.151***	-0.181***	0.269***	0.134***
	(0.181)	(0.0253)	(0.0248)	(0.0234)	(0.00813)	(0.0152)	(0.0220)	(0.00595)	(0.0136)	(0.0212)
Switzerland	0.836**	-0.115***	0.0233	0.170***	0.133**	0.0333	0.446***	-0.0345*	0.260***	0.252***
	(0.254)	(0.0229)	(0.0416)	(0.0317)	(0.0432)	(0.0443)	(0.0510)	(0.0170)	(0.0233)	(0.0436)
Germany	-1.041***	-0.153***	-0.0506**	0.212***	0.0844**	0.516***	0.515***	-0.0765***	-0.204***	-0.0404
	(0.148)	(0.0206)	(0.0189)	(0.0341)	(0.0282)	(0.00846)	(0.0140)	(0.00747)	(0.0118)	(0.0244)
France	0.0831	0.255***	0.258***	-0.313***	0.0153	0.185***	0.0346	0.127***	-0.0389	-0.283***
	(0.213)	(0.0220)	(0.0370)	(0.0507)	(0.0175)	(0.0232)	(0.0463)	(0.0105)	(0.0308)	(0.0390)
UK	0.139	-0.329***	0.228***	0.248***	0.0243	-0.212***	-0.391***	0.108***	0.0770**	0.254***
	(0.363)	(0.0303)	(0.0385)	(0.0350)	(0.0349)	(0.0300)	(0.0596)	(0.0112)	(0.0214)	(0.0426)
Netherlands	1.463***	0.305***	-0.642***	-0.359***	-0.239***	-0.414***	-0.0969	-0.0277	0.0133	-0.0157
	(0.346)	(0.0448)	(0.0594)	(0.0439)	(0.0547)	(0.0524)	(0.0848)	(0.0184)	(0.0250)	(0.0533)
Sweden	-0.300	0.182***	0.209***	-0.118**	0.0322	0.159***	-0.357***	0.0850***	-0.376***	-0.301***
	(0.206)	(0.0214)	(0.0381)	(0.0385)	(0.0388)	(0.0319)	(0.0470)	(0.0122)	(0.0214)	(0.0284)
1st generation	0.878***	-0.290***	0.253***	0.505***	0.515***	-0.190***	0.145***	-0.225***	0.241***	0.0590
	(0.184)	(0.0136)	(0.0536)	(0.0451)	(0.0363)	(0.0394)	(0.0375)	(0.0164)	(0.0298)	(0.0528)
2nd generation	-0.638***	-0.307***	-0.163**	0.0176	-0.0370	-0.519***	-0.177**	-0.265***	0.265***	0.221***
	(0.123)	(0.0297)	(0.0551)	(0.0565)	(0.0473)	(0.0450)	(0.0618)	(0.0152)	(0.0207)	(0.0457)
Constant	15.89***	5.651***	2.710***	3.549***	3.581***	7.586***	6.613***	0.371*	3.793***	4.327***
	(0.969)	(0.289)	(0.665)	(0.313)	(0.237)	(0.331)	(0.448)	(0.181)	(0.201)	(0.316)
Observations	8.369	44,422	43.998	43.620	43.740	43.264	44.229	42.425	8.988	8.378
R-squared	0.110	0.149	0.182	0.113	0.124	0.121	0.147	0.282	0.112	0.194

Other controls: age, age square, marital status, male, log income, region of origin, migration status, employment status, year fixed-effects.
Variables recoded in ascending order when necessary.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category.
Robust standard errors clustered by country.

Table E1.B OLS Estimates of Satisfaction viz. Different Domains. Immigrants from EU only.

	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(18)
	Depressiveness Index (0-59)	*Life Satisfaction Sflife (0-10*	*Satisfaction with Economy (stfeco) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with national government (stfgov) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with democracy (stfdem) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with education system (stfedu) (0-10)*	*Satisfaction with Health system (stfhlth) (0-10)*	*Living comfortably on present income (hincfel) (1-4)*	*Hard to be hopeful about the future of the world (nhpftr) (1-5)*	*For most people in country life is getting worse (lfwrs) (1-5)*
Belgium	0.353***	0.235***	0.359***	0.0166	-0.114***	1.008***	1.462***	0.0359***	0.0235***	0.0396***
	(0.0203)	(0.0183)	(0.00863)	(0.0112)	(0.0140)	(0.0105)	(0.0106)	(0.00349)	(0.00208)	(0.00482)
Switzerland	-1.204***	0.462***	0.703***	0.881***	0.883***	0.689***	0.394***	-0.0720***	0.0267***	-0.0954***
	(0.0840)	(0.0413)	(0.0186)	(0.0278)	(0.0315)	(0.0215)	(0.0251)	(0.00551)	(0.00631)	(0.0109)
Germany	-1.419***	-0.337***	-0.689***	-0.856***	-0.252***	-1.181***	-1.196***	-0.105***	0.143***	0.282***
	(0.0440)	(0.0139)	(0.00550)	(0.00645)	(0.00861)	(0.00608)	(0.00897)	(0.00268)	(0.00372)	(0.00552)
France	1.343***	-0.870***	-1.343***	-0.602***	-0.950***	-0.642***	0.0471**	-0.0262**	0.542***	0.698***
	(0.0327)	(0.0143)	(0.0206)	(0.0252)	(0.0149)	(0.0113)	(0.0156)	(0.00826)	(0.00209)	(0.00376)
Great-Britain	2.102***	-0.312***	-0.493***	-0.504***	-0.731***	-0.0178***	-0.461***	-0.158***	-0.116***	-0.0722***
	(0.0161)	(0.00449)	(0.0238)	(0.0122)	(0.00626)	(0.00308)	(0.00757)	(0.00152)	(0.00148)	(0.00270)
Netherlands	-0.563***	0.295***	0.806***	0.413***	0.455***	0.265***	0.0660***	0.123***	-0.314***	-0.376***
	(0.0306)	(0.00952)	(0.0206)	(0.00970)	(0.00517)	(0.00612)	(0.00568)	(0.00345)	(0.00185)	(0.00263)
Sweden	-0.612***	0.527***	0.658***	0.652***	0.708***	-0.121***	-0.311***	0.202***	-0.305***	-0.476***
	(0.0299)	(0.00643)	(0.0189)	(0.0152)	(0.0111)	(0.00941)	(0.0155)	(0.00401)	(0.00234)	(0.00296)
1st generation immigrants										
Belgium	0.753***	-0.0850***	-0.354***	-0.130***	-0.168***	-0.456***	-0.232***	-0.165***	0.120***	0.125***
	(0.0540)	(0.00769)	(0.0175)	(0.0132)	(0.00806)	(0.00794)	(0.0110)	(0.00175)	(0.00274)	(0.0102)
Switzerland	0.942***	-0.152***	0.312***	0.380***	-0.120***	0.0590***	0.329***	-0.0577***	0.0517***	0.122***
	(0.0248)	(0.00216)	(0.00977)	(0.0109)	(0.00785)	(0.00502)	(0.00607)	(0.00187)	(0.00310)	(0.00392)
Germany	-2.572***	0.317***	0.248***	0.258***	0.293***	-0.0729***	0.389***	0.0798***	-0.206***	-0.183***
	(0.0348)	(0.00952)	(0.0124)	(0.0113)	(0.0126)	(0.00976)	(0.00583)	(0.00464)	(0.00736)	(0.00805)
France	-0.0549	0.0379**	0.0918*	0.0251	0.0111	0.553***	0.269***	0.110***	-0.166***	0.00356
	(0.0722)	(0.0150)	(0.0463)	(0.0245)	(0.0125)	(0.00883)	(0.00841)	(0.00518)	(0.00664)	(0.00879)
Great-Britain	-1.411***	-0.109***	0.104**	0.0737***	0.0645***	-0.334***	-0.516***	0.0668***	0.0204**	-0.0605***
	(0.0479)	(0.0220)	(0.0317)	(0.0163)	(0.0124)	(0.0119)	(0.00977)	(0.00617)	(0.00603)	(0.00983)
Netherlands	2.238***	0.0887***	-0.138***	-0.175***	-0.00127	0.207***	0.0803***	-0.0210***	0.152***	0.208***
	(0.108)	(0.0158)	(0.0132)	(0.0153)	(0.00728)	(0.0123)	(0.0140)	(0.00192)	(0.00450)	(0.00931)
Sweden	0.106**	-0.0984***	-0.264***	-0.432***	-0.0793***	0.0447**	-0.320***	-0.0127*	0.0286***	-0.216***
	(0.0382)	(0.0134)	(0.0122)	(0.0108)	(0.0108)	(0.0130)	(0.0106)	(0.00535)	(0.00391)	(0.00675)

2nd generation immigrants										
Belgium	-1.495***	-0.145***	-0.290***	-0.0313	-0.248***	-0.235***	-0.0947***	-0.333***	0.356***	0.351***
	(0.0399)	(0.0308)	(0.0353)	(0.0245)	(0.0162)	(0.0112)	(0.0115)	(0.00906)	(0.00424)	(0.00687)
Switzerland	-0.0752	-0.0625**	-0.199***	0.0491***	-0.0357**	-0.0656***	0.256***	0.0275**	0.314***	0.361***
	(0.0555)	(0.0191)	(0.0142)	(0.00918)	(0.0146)	(0.0115)	(0.0169)	(0.00790)	(0.00638)	(0.00779)
Germany	0.222***	-0.196***	-0.142***	0.114***	-0.146***	0.518***	0.0316*	-0.0323***	-0.0142**	-0.0619***
	(0.0422)	(0.00688)	(0.0216)	(0.0188)	(0.00653)	(0.00996)	(0.0139)	(0.00318)	(0.00442)	(0.00448)
France	0.439***	0.0994***	-0.0587***	-0.149***	-0.368***	-0.0966***	-0.277***	0.0213*	0.369***	0.146***
	(0.0873)	(0.0147)	(0.0111)	(0.0182)	(0.0160)	(0.00670)	(0.0191)	(0.00890)	(0.00672)	(0.00880)
Great-Britain	-1.050***	-0.184***	0.246***	0.379***	0.143***	-0.113***	-0.146***	0.0268***	-0.663***	-0.725***
	(0.0638)	(0.00833)	(0.0261)	(0.0229)	(0.00929)	(0.0114)	(0.0134)	(0.00397)	(0.0154)	(0.0109)
Netherlands	3.804***	0.289***	0.417***	-0.237***	0.783***	-0.0111	0.790***	0.204***	-0.128***	0.0933***
	(0.145)	(0.0323)	(0.0323)	(0.0299)	(0.0234)	(0.0161)	(0.0364)	(0.00600)	(0.0214)	(0.0116)
Sweden	-1.844***	0.198***	0.0270	-0.124***	-0.129***	0.00373	-0.560***	0.0852***	-0.234***	-0.164***
	(0.0960)	(0.00528)	(0.0172)	(0.0170)	(0.00919)	(0.00802)	(0.00430)	(0.00409)	(0.00564)	(0.00916)
1st generation	0.949***	-0.264***	-0.0229	0.155***	0.301***	-0.232***	0.120***	-0.221***	0.0997***	0.0971***
	(0.0665)	(0.0158)	(0.0231)	(0.0172)	(0.0123)	(0.00859)	(0.0225)	(0.00261)	(0.00398)	(0.0120)
2nd-generation	0.0169	-0.314***	-0.203***	-0.0250	-0.0343*	-0.394***	0.0911***	-0.463***	0.284***	0.298***
	(0.0480)	(0.0327)	(0.0383)	(0.0230)	(0.0167)	(0.0121)	(0.0141)	(0.00608)	(0.00349)	(0.00703)
Constant	15.73***	5.539***	3.014***	3.666***	3.526***	7.183***	6.031***	0.662***	3.936***	4.299***
	(1.026)	(0.341)	(0.666)	(0.342)	(0.243)	(0.329)	(0.418)	(0.160)	(0.164)	(0.245)
Observations	7.738	40,910	40.544	40.250	40.337	39.886	40.744	39.054	8.292	7.733
R-squared	0.108	0.151	0.189	0.113	0.125	0.123	0.148	0.269	0.115	0.202

Other controls: age, age square, marital status, male, log income, migration status, employment status, year fixed-effects.
Variables recoded in ascending order when necessary.
The coefficients of country fixed-effects reflect deviations from the "grand mean" rather than deviations from the reference category.
Robust standard errors clustered by country.