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## Subjective Well-Being in a Spatial Context

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## Subjective Well-Being in a Spatial Context

Richard Henry Rijnks

1. Geographical clustering of income affects subjective well-being. The peer-income effect is moderated by the individuals' own incomes as well as their relative socio-economic positions – this thesis
2. Rather than dueling, labour market and quality of life explanations of migration are complementary. Migration pull-factors are contingent on the position of the destination region within a broader migration system – this thesis
3. Many villages mourn the closure of the last school or grocery store. However, neither levels of nor changes in accessibility to services affect local quality of life – this thesis
4. Happy regions are associated with higher property prices: There is monetary value in improved local subjective well-being – this thesis
5. Time in residence and neighbourhood familiarity are associated with higher subjective well-being. Local embeddedness increases experienced utility over time – this thesis
6. Subjective well-being data provides a reliable proxy for individual utility as well as regional quality of life – this thesis
7. Spatial sorting of people leads to spatial heterogeneity in drivers of subjective well-being: what makes for happy places varies from one place to the next – this thesis
8. The assumption of homogeneity of coefficients in global models is too strong: Spatial analyses should allow for spatial heterogeneity as a starting point – this thesis
9. Smaller is not necessarily better when it comes to the scale of spatial analyses: As different processes take place over different spatial scales, determining which spatial scale is relevant is the starting point for studies using spatial data and methods – this thesis
10. The experienced neighbourhood is contingent on a person's socio-economic position in that neighbourhood. The use of local interacting agents in spatial models helps uncover the social strata and spatial delineation of relevant processes – this thesis