

University of Groningen

Subjective Well-Being in a Spatial Context

Rijnks, Richard

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.133465113](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.133465113)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Rijnks, R. (2020). *Subjective Well-Being in a Spatial Context*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.133465113>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

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