S1 Appendix

In addition to the citations in the text’s Introduction other citations are in this Appendix. Studies are characterized by great differences in methods, measurements, interpretation of empirical results and meta-analyses, as well as views on how and what to study [1-12]**.** Others [13-17] focus primarily on subjective well-being.

On the issue of how best to measure life evaluation varies by author. A terse description is: ‘confusion abounds’ [1]. More research and focus on personal factors and life circumstances are needed [10, 11]. It is concluded that individual well-being is positively linked to absolute income [1].

With respect to income, it was found that individual well-being is positively linked to absolute income 18] and from surveys of subjective well-being a key role for absolute income [19]; the effect of income ‘as comparison income’ was analyzed [20].

Further studies of subjective well-being are: “Subjective well-being is no great issue in sociology”, but, further, job, marital and life satisfaction as topics in sociology [21]. Well-being has eluded definition and review objective measures of subjective well-being [22].

Other included factors are happiness, social networks, and religion. Happiness, a component of subjective well-being, has been the focus in many publications. [8, 9, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26].

Social networks also have with various definitions, but to a lesser degree [27-29]. Explicitly, clubs are mentioned (in relation to teen agers [30] and religion/religiosity [31].

Religion/religiosity and income are currently subjects of interest among economists. The role of culture and religion is justified in studies of growth development and income-- “Culture is usually thought to influence economic outcomes by affecting personal traits such as honesty and work ethic. Religion is one important dimension of culture.” “Empirical research on the determinants of economic growth has typically neglected the influence of religion.” A further conclusion is: “...it would be valuable to extend our analysis of religiosity at a countrywide level to the behavior of individuals.” [32].

From analyses of religion, income, subjective well-being and happiness among individuals in the US and world samples, religiosity is defined as weekly attendance at religious services and reporting that religion is important in one’s daily life [33].

A study of the effect of income and religiousness, concludes that church membership and attendance seem to be similar to membership and participation in social clubs [34]. A bicausal relation between religion and income has been found [35]. Research on religion as a social determinant of health has been called for [36].

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