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1 Renewable natural capital, the Biocapacity, and subjective well-being

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6 ABSTRACT

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More and more literatures have been researching subjective well-being from the 8 perspective of natural capital. By employing a biological proxy of renewable natural 9 capital, the Biocapacity, this paper aims to add to the growing literatures by 10 empirically estimating the relationship between renewable natural capital and 11 subjective well-being. Based on a cross-sectional data set of 139 countries around the 12 year 2013, the Ordinary Least Square regression estimations demonstrate that 13 renewable natural capital has a significant positive impact on subjective well-being. A 14 sensitivity analysis by employing another proxy of subjective well-being further 15 certifies the significant positive relationship between renewable natural capital and 16 17 subjective well-being. The respective regression estimations for the high-income countries (including 77 countries) and the low-income countries (including 62 18 countries) show that the relationship is also significantly positive for the high-income 19 20 countries whereas statistically insignificant for the low-income countries. The empirical findings of this paper further prove that renewable natural capital serves as 21 22 an independent factor in affecting and explaining national subjective well-being levels and that residents do consider the ecosystem goods and services generated from 23 renewable natural capital when they evaluate their life conditions, especially for those 24 25 who have reached a certain level of living standard.

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Keywords: Subjective well-being; Renewable natural capital; Biocapacity; Positive
relationship

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