

Propositions

1. It is essential to complement existing objective measures of human development with subjective ones. (Chapter 1).
2. We should redirect attention from how to achieve economic growth to how economic growth can contribute to greater subjective well-being (Chapter 2).
3. Subjective well-being data can better help us to understand the causes of the social uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa in 2010-2011 than objective data (Chapter 3).
4. More optimistic people are more resilient in the wake of a crisis (Chapter 5).
5. Investing in quality of governance is the sine qua non for preventing subjective well-being losses in future crises (Chapter 6).
6. It is always important to put the findings of a research in a wider context, in order to understand whether they are relevant for other aspects of life.
7. Subjectivity might characterize objective indices of human development as well, given that they include some arbitrary choices with regard to inclusion and measurement of variables.
8. A more systematic collection of subjective well-being data is needed in order to give good advice to individuals, organizations, and governments.

9. Further research on the social circumstances that might be protective of subjective well-being in times of crisis, can guide public policies designed to improve human well-being.
10. Happiness is subjective, but you cannot be happy with life when everything around you falls apart.
11. It is challenging to write propositions, but it is even more challenging to question them.