

# Wellbeing Index Stockholm

Q4 (2512)



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CENTER FOR WELLBEING,  
WELFARE AND HAPPINESS

# Highlights

- Stockholm's wellbeing index in the fourth quarter of 2025 is 6.76 (out of 10). This is the same level as in the previous quarter (6.75).
- Wellbeing in Stockholm continues to be relatively evenly distributed, with a Wellbeing Equality Coefficient (WEC) of 15.4 (on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 indicates complete equality). This is the same level as in the previous quarter (15.2).
- The four TACK factors (which explain just over 75 per cent of Stockholm residents' wellbeing) are at the same levels as in Q3 and appear to share a common seasonal effect compared with Q2.
- The illbeing index (which consists of the two dimensions stress & worry and low mood) is 4.86 (out of 10).
- Illbeing is higher among women than among men. Young people record the highest levels of illbeing. Illbeing is also associated with employment status.
- On average, Stockholm residents think that 21 per cent of the public budget should be allocated to increasing residents' wellbeing.
- Residents' own budget allocation preferences indicate that the long-term target level for the wellbeing index in Stockholm should be around 8 (out of 10).
- The expected productivity effect of an increase in wellbeing (WPE) among residents is 25 per cent. This would correspond to a monetary value of approximately 500 billion SEK.
- The most common themes in residents' open-ended responses to the question of how decision-makers in Stockholm could give them greater opportunities to influence their own wellbeing are better financial conditions, increased accessibility, more opportunities for development, health initiatives, and activities.
- The most common themes in residents' open-ended responses to the question of what they themselves could do to increase other Stockholm residents' wellbeing are being more community-oriented in everyday life, helping others, prioritising their own wellbeing, engaging in Stockholm, and creating activities.
- The most common themes in residents' open-ended responses to the question of what their first measure would be if they were the "happiness and wellbeing mayor" of Stockholm are making the city more vibrant, making the city more accessible, creating a wellbeing economy, improving public health, and making the city more inclusive.

# About Wellbeing Index Stockholm

## *Wellbeing growth as a goal*

CWWH, together with Stockholm Business Region, the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, and Region Stockholm, has launched the objective that Stockholm should become a region of wellbeing growth.

The wellbeing growth target is intended to function in a similar way to economic growth: as a fundamental, direct, and measurable goal that is taken into account in economics and politics.

Wellbeing growth means that wellbeing increases over time and that people's quality of life and mental state improve. That all people should feel better is an end in itself, which is highlighted in an increasing number of international and national policy frameworks around the world<sup>1</sup>, including UN Resolution 65/309, Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development.

We also expect wellbeing growth to contribute to a stronger economy through lower societal costs, including healthcare, absenteeism from work and school, social interventions, crime, and democratic losses, as well as higher revenues in the form of productivity, innovation, new business creation, employment, and societal and democratic functioning.

In addition, we expect wellbeing growth to create a more favourable environment for businesses and international cooperation, and to make the region more attractive for people to live in and visit.

## *Wellbeing growth as a measure*

For wellbeing growth to be targeted in a way similar to economic growth (through GDP), a measure is needed that is, first, easy to construct and use in measurements and, second, easy to interpret and track over time.

We call this measure the *Wellbeing Index*. It consists of four sub-questions that measure overall quality of life ("a good life") and three primary dimensions of wellbeing: happiness, meaning, and a fulfilling life. The four questions are combined into an average index that can take a value between 1 (lowest possible wellbeing) and 10 (highest possible wellbeing).

We calculate the Wellbeing Index quarterly (like GDP). Each quarter, around 1,000 randomly selected people in the Stockholm region are surveyed, using the same methodology as in the UN's World Happiness Report<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For an overview, see CWWH:s report Att målsätta och mäta välmående på nationell nivå

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldhappiness.report>

## ***About the Wellbeing Index Stockholm Report***

*CWWH will quarterly publish a report on each measurement of the Wellbeing Index in Stockholm.*

*Each report presents and interprets changes in the index. The reports will also focus on different themes, which may be both general and of particular current relevance.*

*The reports also provide space to analyse correlations with events, initiatives, and priorities in the region.*

## ***About the Wellbeing Index Stockholm Report Q4 2025***

In this third report in the series, we focus on following up on the wellbeing index from the previous quarter and analysing changes in the wellbeing of Stockholm residents.

We take a closer look at illbeing as a parallel component alongside wellbeing in residents' mental health.

The theme of the report is wellbeing policy. We examine how Stockholm residents believe wellbeing should be prioritised and budgeted for in politics and society, and what effects they expect.

We develop a unique measure of the productivity effect of an increase in wellbeing, WPE (Wellbeing Productivity Effect).

In addition, we analyse residents' open-ended responses on how decision-makers in Stockholm could give them greater opportunities to influence their own wellbeing, what they themselves could do to increase the wellbeing of other Stockholm residents, and what their first measure would be if they were the "happiness and wellbeing mayor" of Stockholm.

# About the measures Q4 2025

With the help of Norstat, we have posed questions to a representative sample of people in the Stockholm region. The sample is as follows.

## Number of participants:

1,033

## Gender:

50,5% Men

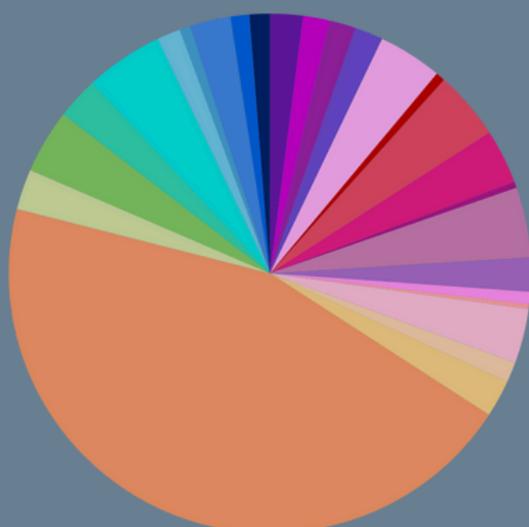
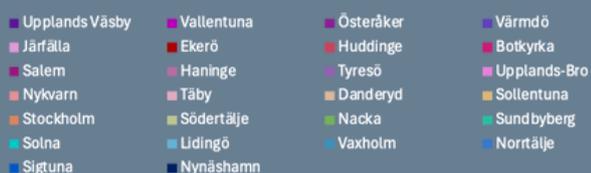
49,5% Women

## Age:

18 - 97

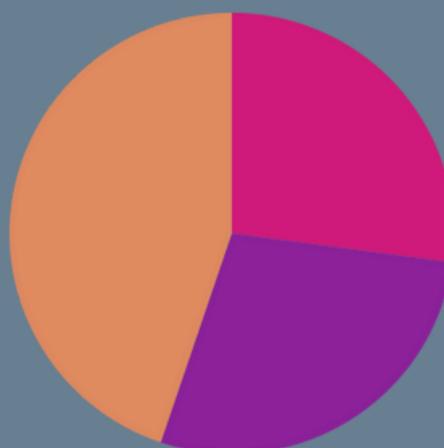
Mean age: 51

## Municipalities:



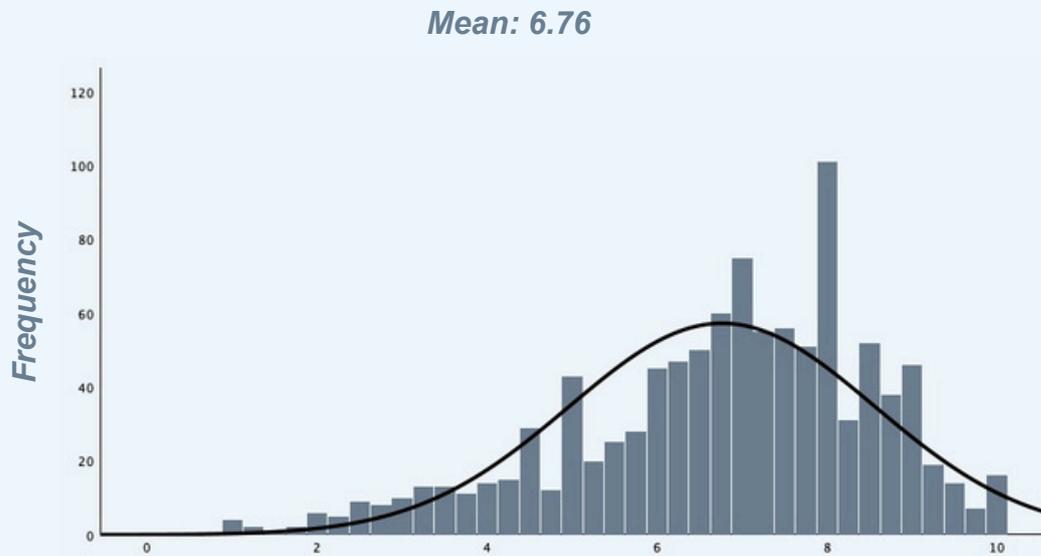
## Geographic distribution:

■ Outer suburb ■ Inner suburb ■ Inner city



# Wellbeing Index

Stockholm's wellbeing index in the fourth quarter of 2025 is 6.76.

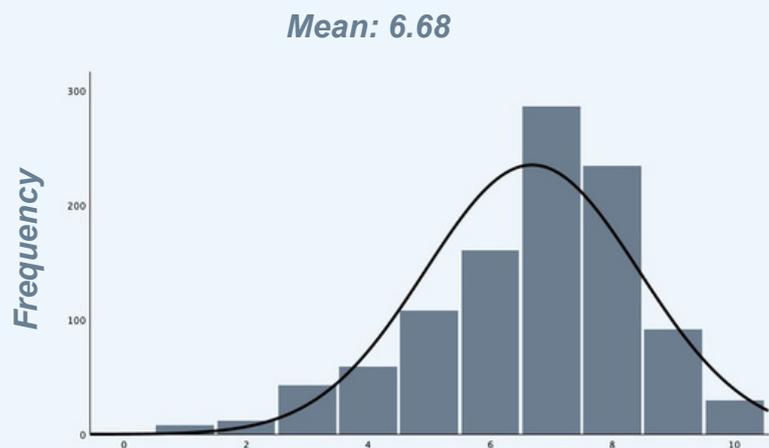


It therefore remains at the same level as in Q3 (6.75), which was marginally below Q2 (6.87).

This pattern is consistent across all four dimensions<sup>3</sup>:

1

Where would you place your life right now, on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 represents the best possible life and 1 the worst possible life?

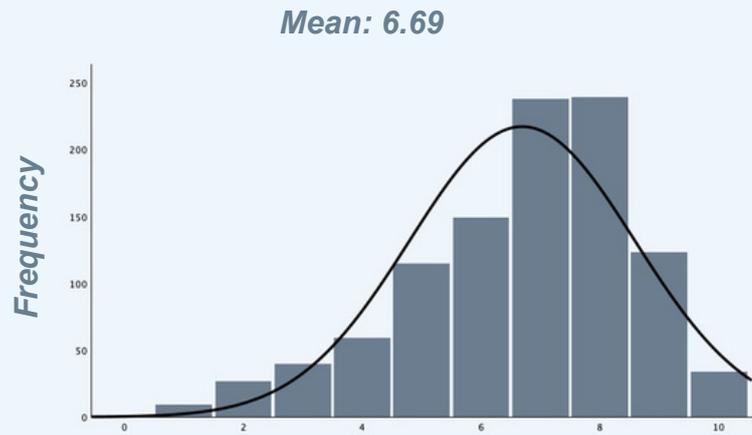


The average rating of how good life is overall is 6.68. This does not differ significantly from the previous quarter (6.72).

<sup>3</sup> For an overview, see Wellbeing Index Stockholm Q2 2025 <https://www.hhs.se/contentassets/a84235490531408091bc007b71d23964/wellbeing-index-stockholm-report..pdf>

# 2

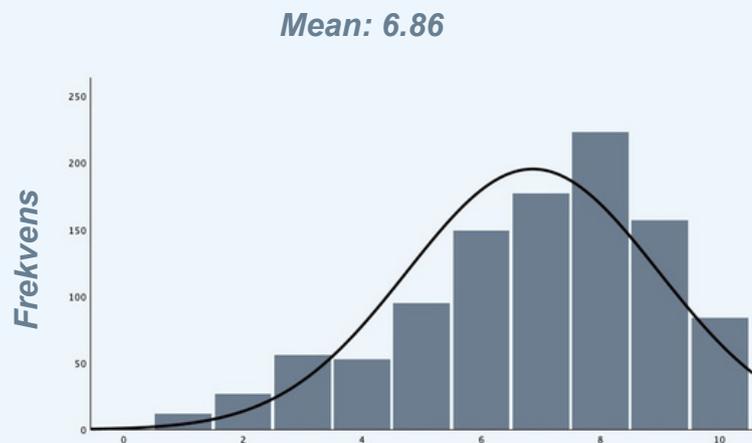
*How happy do you feel overall?*



The average (6.69) is identical to the previous quarter (6.68).

# 3

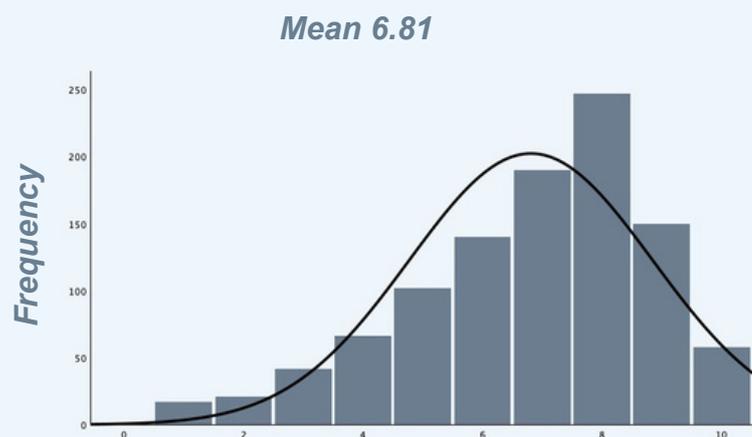
*How meaningful does your life feel overall?*



The average (6.86) is on the same level as the previous quarter (6.85).

# 4

*How rich does your life feel overall?*



The average (6.81) is not significantly higher than the previous quarter (6.75).

This measurement of the wellbeing index establishes a baseline value for Q4, which we expect to be at the same level as Q3 but lower than Q2, and which we can use for comparison with Q4 in the following year.

## Distribution of wellbeing

Just as economic developments can be positive overall but benefit only a few or many, changes in wellbeing (and our goal of growth) may benefit smaller or larger parts of the population. We want wellbeing growth to include as many people as possible.

***In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Wellbeing Equality Coefficient (WEC)<sup>4</sup> for the Wellbeing Index is:***

**15.4**

There is no significant difference compared with Q3 (15.2), but it is slightly higher than Q2 (14.4).

The WEC can take values between 100 and 0. The extreme value of 100 means that 100 per cent of the combined and total wellbeing in the region is concentrated in a single resident. A value of 0, by contrast, means that wellbeing in the region is completely equally distributed among all residents.

This measurement of the WEC establishes a baseline value for Q4, which we expect to be at the same level as Q3 but slightly higher than Q2, and which we can use for comparison with Q4 in the following year. As in Q3, the measurement indicates that certain groups in the population may be in greater need of wellbeing-promoting measures during the quarter.

<sup>4</sup> For an overview, see Wellbeing Index Stockholm Q2 2025  
<https://www.hhs.se/contentassets/a84235490531408091bc007b71d23964/wellbeing-index-stockholm-report..pdf>

# TACK: four fundamental factors for the wellbeing of the people of Stockholm

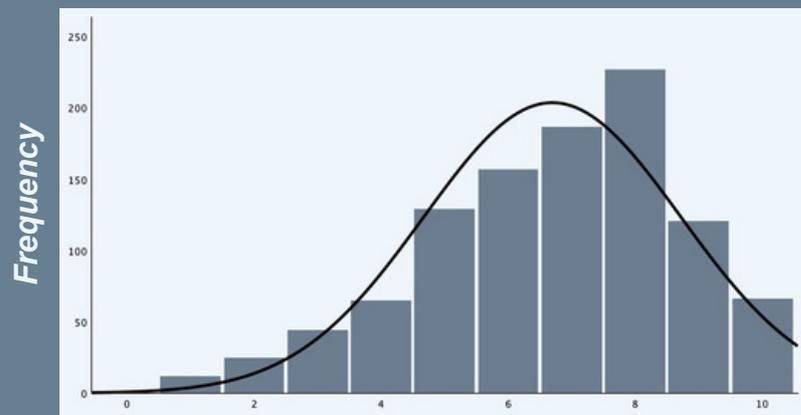
As in the two previous measurements, the four factors in the TACK framework explain around 75 per cent of the variation in Stockholm residents' wellbeing (75.5% in Q4).

*Togetherness: community.* To what extent do people feel a sense of community with others?

# 1

*How strong a sense of community do you feel with others?*

**Mean: 6.69**



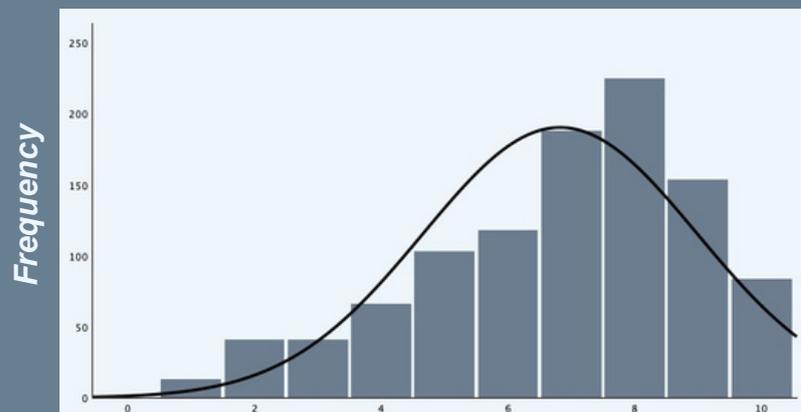
The average value of 6.69 does not differ significantly from Q3 (6.56), but, just like last quarter, it is clearly and statistically significantly lower than Q2 (7.09). We expect this to be the result of the same seasonal effect that we described in the previous report. We can therefore expect a continued baseline level equal to Q3 but lower than Q2.

*Agency: influence.* To what extent do people feel that they can influence their own life situation?

# 2

*How much do you feel that you can influence your own life situation?*

**Mean: 6.82**



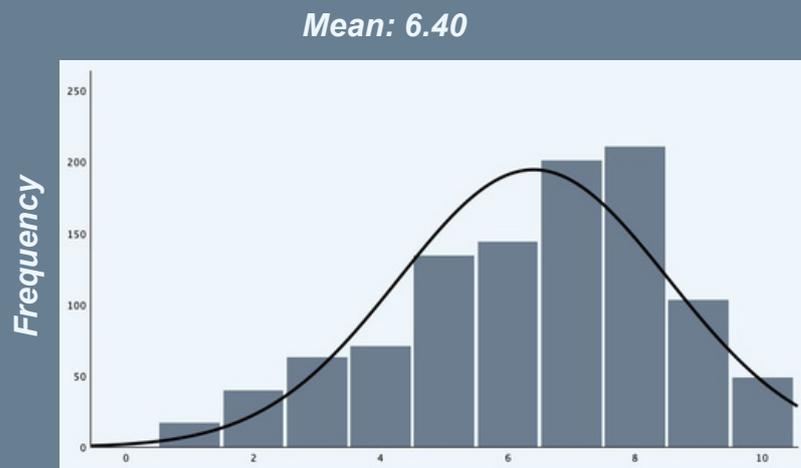
The average perceived ability to influence one's own life situation (6.82) does not differ significantly from Q3 (6.77), but it does differ from Q2 (6.52). We expect this to be part of the same seasonal effect described in the previous report.

We expect a continued baseline level for Q4 that is the same as Q3 but higher than Q2 going forward. We also see opportunities to build on this increased level in the future by making people more aware of, and encouraging them to act on, their greater opportunities to influence their own lives.

*Coherence*: coherence. To what extent do people feel that the different parts of their lives fit together in a functional and positive way?

# 3

*How much balance do you feel in your life?*

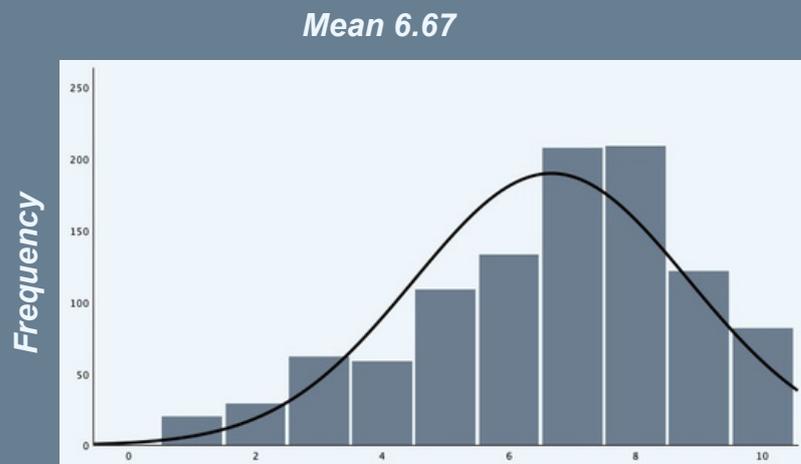


The average balance (6.40) is at the same level as Q3 (6.32) but significantly lower than Q2 (6.88). This is, once again, a reasonable seasonal effect in the second half of the year. We can conclude that initiatives promoting balance become particularly important during this period.

*Kinetics*: forward movement. To what extent do people feel that their lives are moving in a positive direction?

# 4

*How positively do you view the future?*



The average value of 6.67 is a marginal increase from 6.52 in Q3 and compared with 6.45 in Q2, but it is not statistically significant, and we cannot draw any conclusions or expect differences in Q4 compared with Q3 and Q2 regarding residents' outlook on the future.

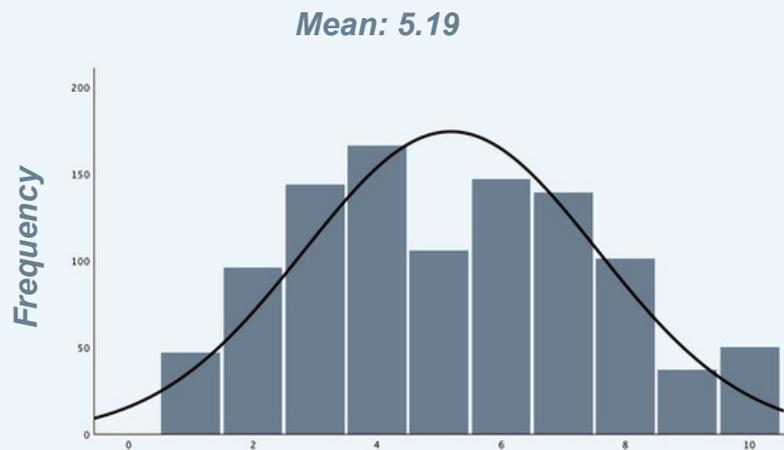
# What level of illbeing do Stockholm residents have?

In this measurement, in addition to Stockholm residents' wellbeing, we have also examined their illbeing. Illbeing is a second component alongside wellbeing in a person's mental health<sup>5</sup>.

Illbeing has two fundamental dimensions: stress & worry and low mood<sup>6</sup>. In the panel, the dimensions appear as follows:

1

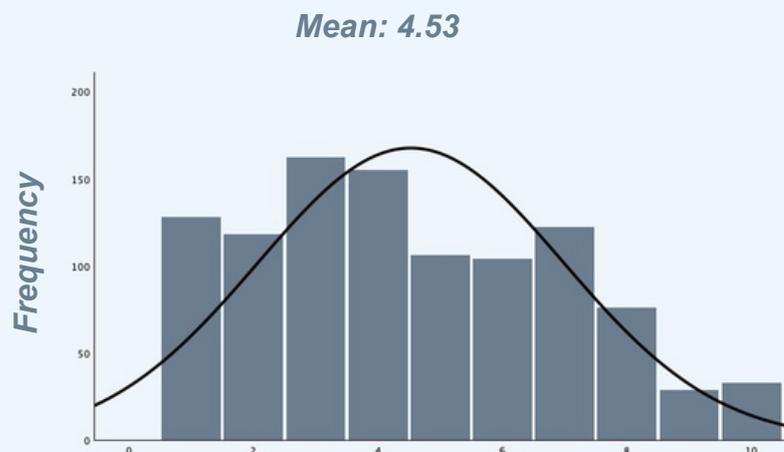
*How much stress and worry do you feel overall?*



The average for stress & worry is 5.19, roughly in the middle of the scale. This means the level is substantial (well above the lowest point of 1), which is a traditional big-city phenomenon<sup>7</sup> and deserves closer attention. At the same time, the level is not alarmingly high (well below the highest point of 10).

2

*How low or depressed do you feel overall? (Low mood)*



<sup>5</sup> Tamnes, C. K., Bekkhus, M., Eilertsen, M., Nes, R. B., Prydz, M. B., Ystrom, E., ... & von Soest, T. (2025). The nature of the relation between mental well-being and ill-being. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 1-10.

<sup>6</sup> Hofgaard, L. S., Nes, R. B., Vassend, O., Ayorech, Z., Czajkowski, N. O., & Røysamb, E. (2025). Mental illbeing and wellbeing are influenced by recent adverse life events. Evidence from a longitudinal twin study. *Current Psychology*, 1-13. **11**

<sup>7</sup> Schwirian, K. P., Nelson, A. L., & Schwirian, P. M. (1995). Modeling urbanism: Economic, social and environmental stress in cities. *Social indicators research*, 35(2), 201-223.

The average for low mood is 4.53, placing it in the lower half of the scale, but still at a substantial level (well above the lowest point of 1). This is also a traditional big-city phenomenon<sup>8</sup> and deserves closer attention. At the same time, the level is not alarmingly high (well below the highest point of 10).

We can note that the two dimensions of illbeing are at significantly lower levels than all the wellbeing dimensions and the wellbeing index. However, we can also observe that illbeing is not negligible, while wellbeing remains relatively high.

One explanation is that wellbeing and illbeing are two distinct components of people’s mental health—two parallel states.

This becomes apparent when we perform a factor analysis (PCA) of the four wellbeing dimensions—good life, happiness, meaning, and a fulfilling life—together with the two dimensions of illbeing—stress & worry and low mood. They form two separate factors: a wellbeing factor and an illbeing factor:

	Factor	
	1	2
A good life	<b>0,862</b>	(-0,304)
Happiness	<b>0,875</b>	(-0,336)
Meaning	<b>0,872</b>	(-0,290)
Richness	<b>0,864</b>	(-0,303)
Stress & worry	(-0,228)	<b>0,932</b>
Low mood	(-0,531)	<b>0,715</b>

That wellbeing and illbeing are two parallel states means that high wellbeing is not the same as low illbeing, and high illbeing does not automatically imply low wellbeing.

This means that people always experience varying degrees of wellbeing and illbeing simultaneously. For example, it is possible to feel a sense of meaning in life while feeling low, or to be stressed and worried while still feeling that one is living a good life. That illbeing is always, to some extent, part of people’s mental health is unfortunately unavoidable, but the good news is that it can be balanced by increases in wellbeing. Similarly, a reduction in illbeing in some form can serve as a balancing tool when a person is unable to increase their wellbeing.

When we index the two dimensions, the average value is:

**Illbeing index = 4.86**

<sup>8</sup> McKenzie, K., Murray, A., & Booth, T. (2013). Do urban environments increase the risk of anxiety, depression and psychosis? An epidemiological study. *Journal of affective disorders*, 150(3), 1019-1024.

### **Women experience higher levels of illbeing than men.**

Women have an average illbeing index of 4.98, which is significantly higher (at the 95% significance level) than that of men (4.74). While in the first report<sup>9</sup> we found that wellbeing does not differ between the genders, we can therefore conclude that illbeing is not distributed equally and that women's average situation deserves closer attention.



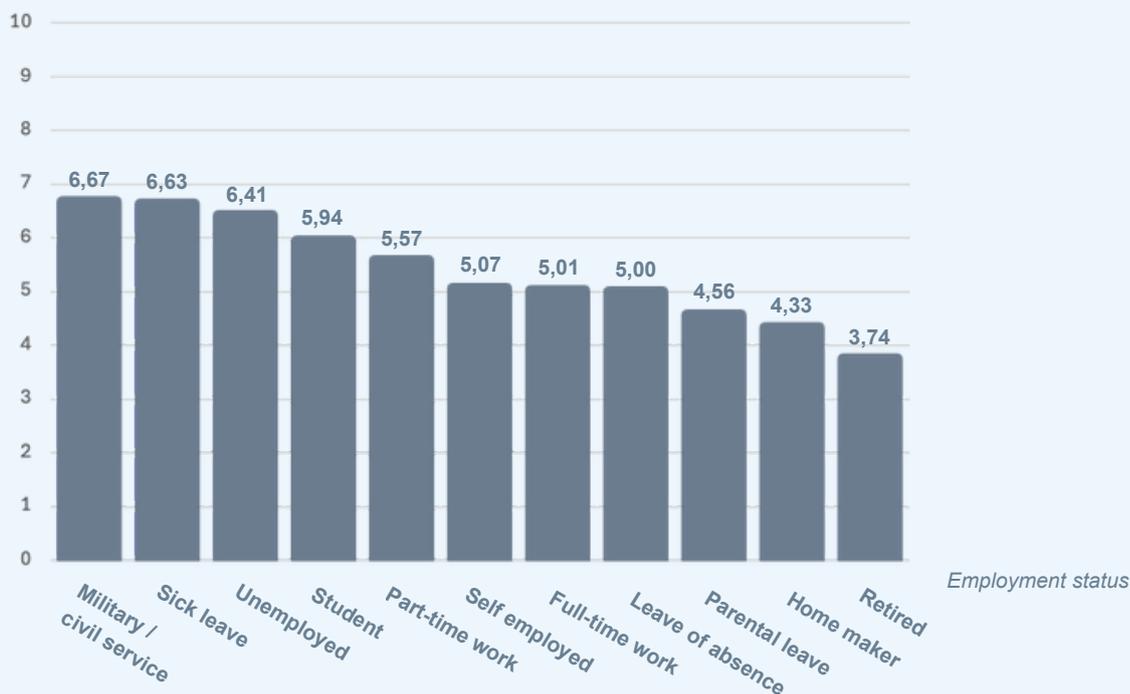
### **Illbeing is highest among young people.**

The illbeing index shows a significant and almost linear relationship with age, with the youngest age group having the highest average and the oldest age group the lowest. The average value of 6.03 among residents aged up to 25 stands out and provides particular reason to focus on their life situation.



## Association with employment status.

Mean illbeing index value



The illbeing index shows a pattern in which average levels are highest among residents who have not yet entered the labour market or are involuntarily outside it, then decline among those who are active in the labour market, and are lowest among Stockholm residents who have voluntarily left the labour market.

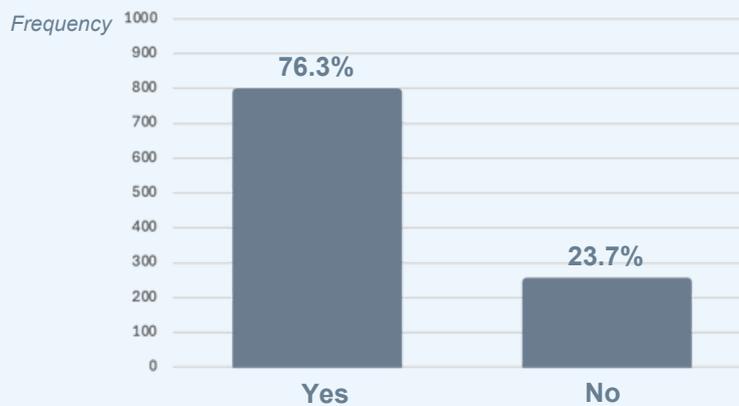
The association is not unexpected, given the differences in economic and social circumstances that can be expected between the groups, and it provides reason to consider how these disparities can be reduced, and in particular how the situation can be improved for residents who have not yet entered the labour market or are involuntarily outside it.

# Stockholm residents' views on wellbeing policy

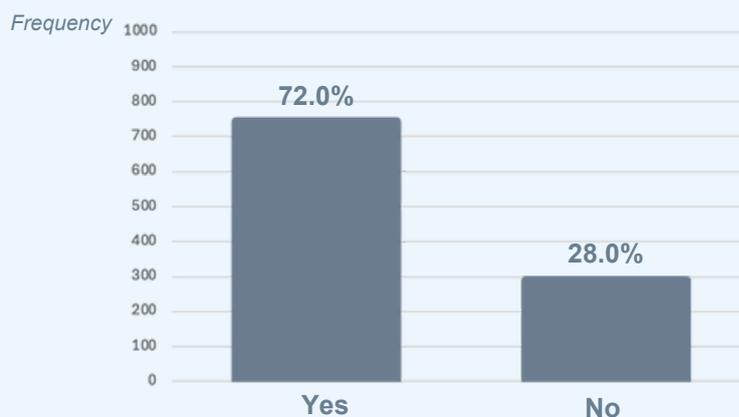
The theme of this report is wellbeing policy. We have examined the extent to which, and how, residents believe wellbeing in Stockholm should be prioritised and budgeted for, as well as what effects they expect.

Economic equality and income distribution are common issues in economics and politics. How do Stockholm residents view equality and the distribution of wellbeing?

As a reference, we asked the question: *“Do you think that politicians and society should work to reduce income inequalities between people?”* Just over three quarters of residents answer yes:



We asked the same question with regard to reducing gaps between people in happiness and wellbeing. Once again, almost three quarters of residents answered yes:



The conclusion we can draw is that Stockholm residents, by roughly the same majority, believe that both residents' economic conditions and wellbeing should be included in public policy. Almost two thirds - 64 per cent - answer yes to both questions, while only 16 per cent answer no to both.

*Politicians and society should work to reduce gaps between people in happiness and wellbeing*

		Yes	No
<i>Politicians and society should work to reduce income inequalities between people</i>	Yes	63.9 %	12.4 %
	No	8.1 %	15.6 %

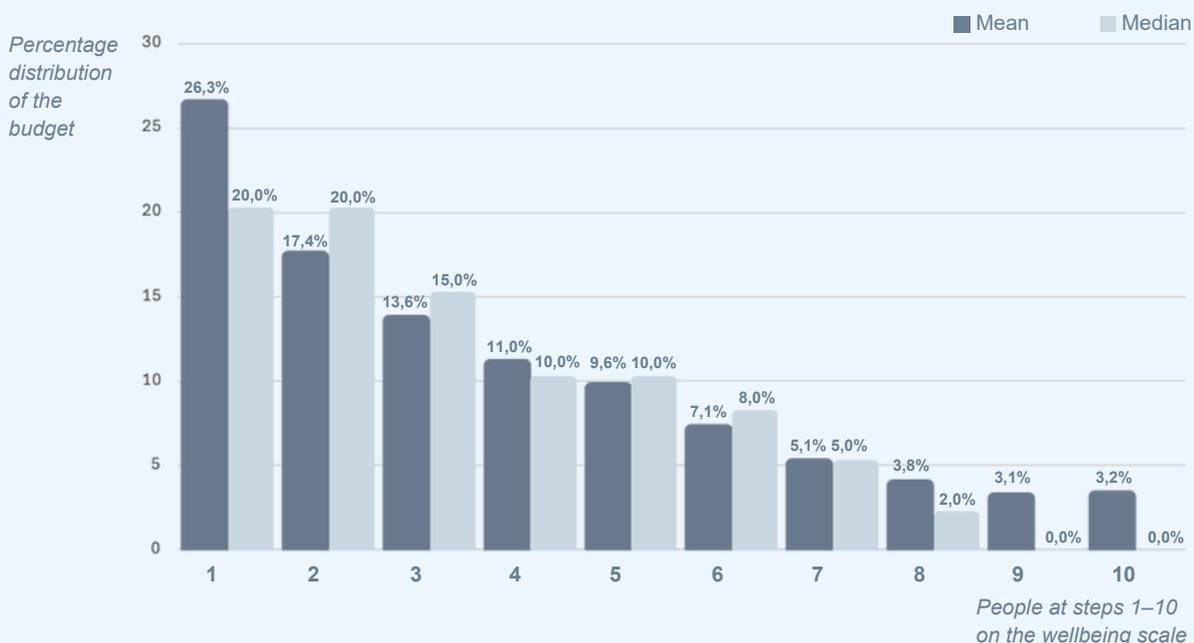
Residents were also asked to indicate what share of Stockholm's budget they would be willing to allocate to raising the average wellbeing among residents by one step on the scale:

*“If you controlled the public budget for the Stockholm region, what percentage would you be willing to allocate to increase the average happiness and wellbeing of all residents by one step on the 10-point scale?”*

*Mean value: 21.1%, median 10.0%*

The average is remarkably high, at 21 per cent. It is also worth noting that the spread is relatively large and that the median (i.e., the percentage at the midpoint of the distribution from lowest to highest response) is 10 per cent. Even that figure—10 per cent of the region's budget—is notably high.

Residents were then asked to allocate the funds they would dedicate to increasing wellbeing in Stockholm. Percentage-wise (out of 100%), they would prioritise interventions among residents as follows:



The figure shows that the distribution would promote more equal wellbeing, with larger interventions directed towards people lower on the scale and smaller interventions towards those higher up.

We can also observe from the distribution that, according to residents, the long-term target level for wellbeing in Stockholm would be around 8 (out of 10). At that level, both the average and the median have fallen well below 5 per cent.

## Productivity effect of an increase in wellbeing (WPE)

We have developed a unique measure of the productivity effect of an increase in wellbeing, WPE (Wellbeing Productivity Effect), which is based on how much more productive residents would become if they could move up one step on the wellbeing scale.

To determine the actual WPE value, we need to track residents' wellbeing over time, which we will return to in the future. Such analyses require sufficient time, scale, and mobility to identify and analyse the relationships.

Even now, however, we can estimate the value of the expected WPE among residents by asking them to assess how much better they would perform in their work if they could move up one step on the wellbeing scale:



The average WPE for all residents is 25.3 per cent, and for working residents 26.8 per cent. Residents thus expect that they would become significantly more productive through increased wellbeing. Both figures are clearly higher than residents' own assessment of the share of Stockholm's budget that should be allocated to raising wellbeing by one step, which is 21 per cent.

The spread of the assessments is large, but the pattern is the same when looking at the medians: 10 per cent for all residents and 15 per cent for working residents, compared with 10 per cent for the budget allocation.

According to residents' own budget assessments, the outcome would therefore be net positive.

### **Are 25–27 per cent on average and 10–15 per cent for the median reasonable levels for expected WPE?**

We expect the values—especially the averages—to be somewhat overestimated. However, the overestimations (particularly of the medians) need not necessarily be large. Even though people tend to overestimate their abilities, both in the present and (even more) in the future, research summaries show that they are still relatively accurate<sup>10</sup>.

As a reference, a review<sup>11</sup> of resource efficiency in 20 European countries (including Sweden) between 2004–2010 found that wellbeing, measured as average life satisfaction among residents, had a positive effect on how efficiently resources were used in 13 of the countries, on the order of 1–10 per cent. In light of this, it is not unreasonable to expect a figure of 10 per cent or higher—especially since we are covering increases in wellbeing (rather than existing wellbeing) and not just a predetermined amount of resources.

### **Should all residents be included in WPE, or only the working population?**

Our figures show that the averages do not differ significantly (though the medians do). On the one hand, one could argue for limiting the analysis to the working (value-producing, in a strict economic sense) part of the population for a narrower assessment of productivity. On the other hand, one could argue that people who improve in whatever they do contribute to the economy through potential value as citizens and fellow humans, and, in a strict economic sense, also through reduced costs (for example, lower sick leave).

We prefer the latter argument. This also aligns with how macroeconomic measures such as GDP include all sectors and people in the country.

If we relate this to Stockholm's GRP (Gross Regional Product), which is on the order of 2,000 billion SEK, the monetary value of residents' expected WPE would be:

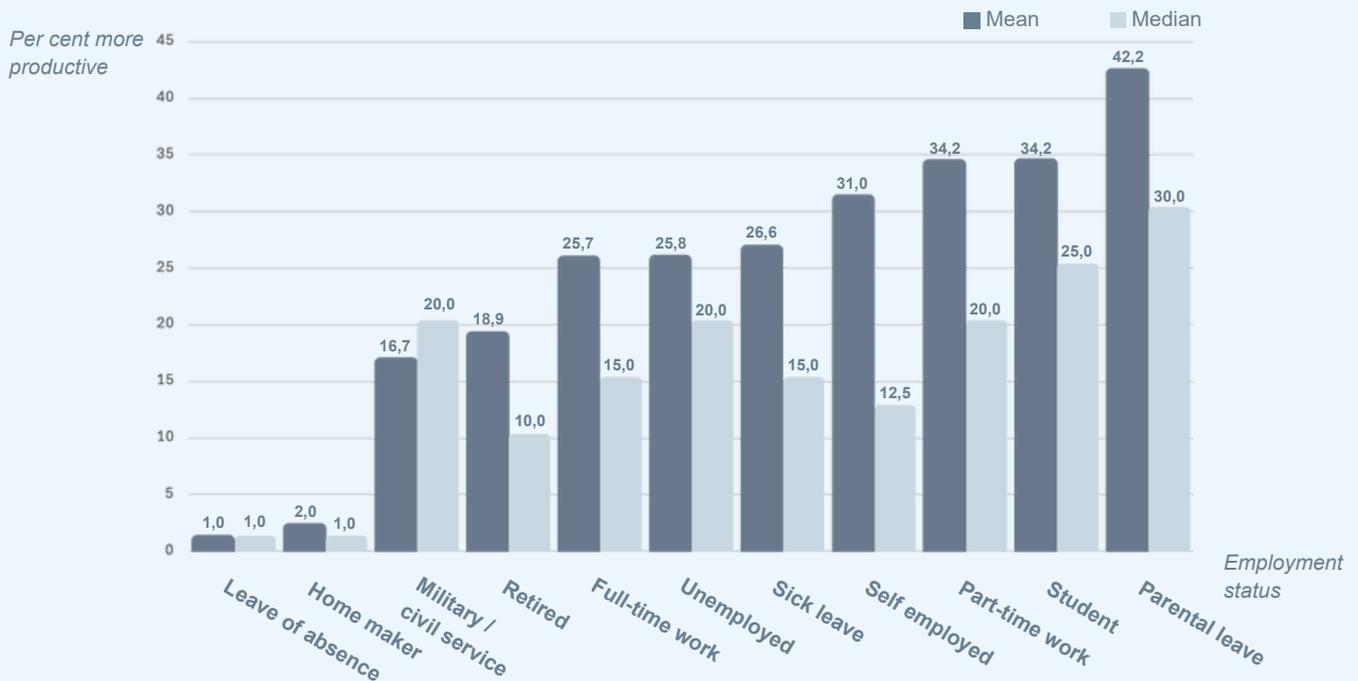
2,000 billion × 25 per cent (average expected WPE for all residents) = 500 billion SEK.

<sup>10</sup> Ackerman, P. L., Beier, M. E., & Bowen, K. R. (2002). What we really know about our abilities and our knowledge. *Personality and individual differences*, 33(4), 587-605.

<sup>11</sup> DiMaria, C. H., Peroni, C., & Sarracino, F. (2020). Happiness matters: Productivity gains from subjective well-being. *Journal of happiness studies*, 21(1), 139-160.

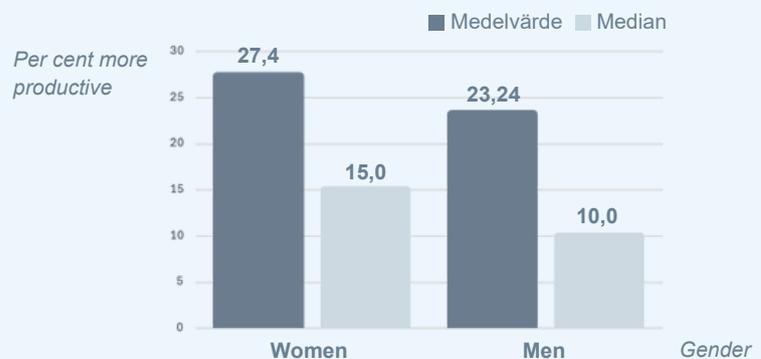
## Comparisons of WPE

Categorised by residents' employment status, WPE looks as follows:



Notably, all categories except those on leave of absence and stay-at-home residents expect to perform significantly better in their activities with higher wellbeing. It is also interesting to note that students rank high, as do those on parental leave.

A comparison between women and men shows that women, in particular, expect to improve their performance in their activities with higher wellbeing:



We also see a correlation with age, with younger people in particular expecting to perform significantly better with higher wellbeing:



## How can decision-makers enhance residents' opportunities to influence their own wellbeing?

We asked residents an open-ended question about what decision-makers in Stockholm could do to enhance their own opportunities to influence their wellbeing. The most common themes in their responses:



■ Better economical conditions ■ Accessibility ■ More development opportunities ■ Health initiatives ■ Activities

**Better economic conditions** (41%) is the most common theme, covering a wide range of suggestions on how residents could have more room in their personal finances to invest in their wellbeing, for example through lower living costs and “happiness grants.”

**Accessibility** (20%) is the second most common theme, relating to being able to move around Stockholm more easily and cheaply and to better access what the city has to offer.

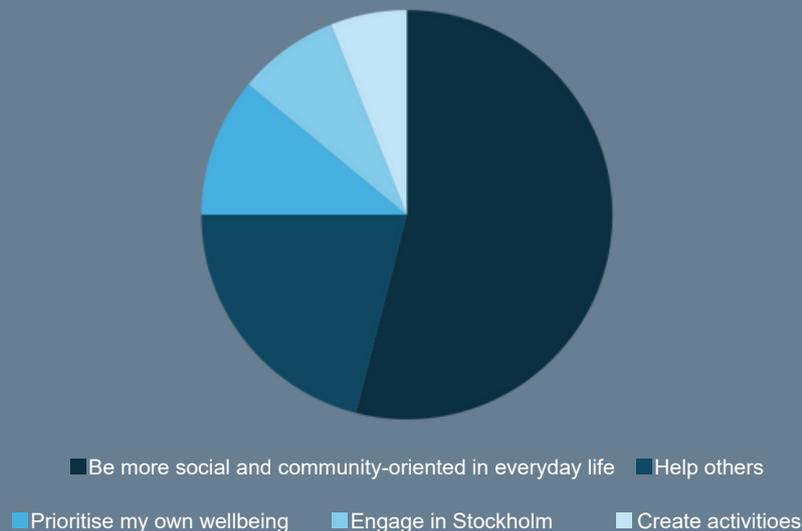
**More development opportunities** (16%) is the third most common theme, including residents' suggestions for more and better opportunities for education, work, and housing, as well as other ways to develop themselves and shape their own future in Stockholm.

**Health initiatives** (14%) is a theme calling for better access to both healthcare and preventive care, as well as opportunities to be more physically active in daily life.

**Activities** (8%) relates to increasing the availability of shared cultural and sports activities, major events, and opportunities to create more meaningful leisure activities for themselves.

## What can residents do themselves to increase wellbeing among other Stockholmers?

We asked residents an open-ended question about what they themselves can do to increase wellbeing among people around them in Stockholm. The most common themes in their responses:



***Be more social and community-oriented in everyday life*** (54%) is the most common theme, covering a range of suggestions such as greeting others more, talking with each other, being polite and friendly, and performing small acts frequently.

***Help others*** (21%) is the second most common theme, summarising suggestions about offering help to those around them in small, simple ways, as well as volunteering and being a good fellow human.

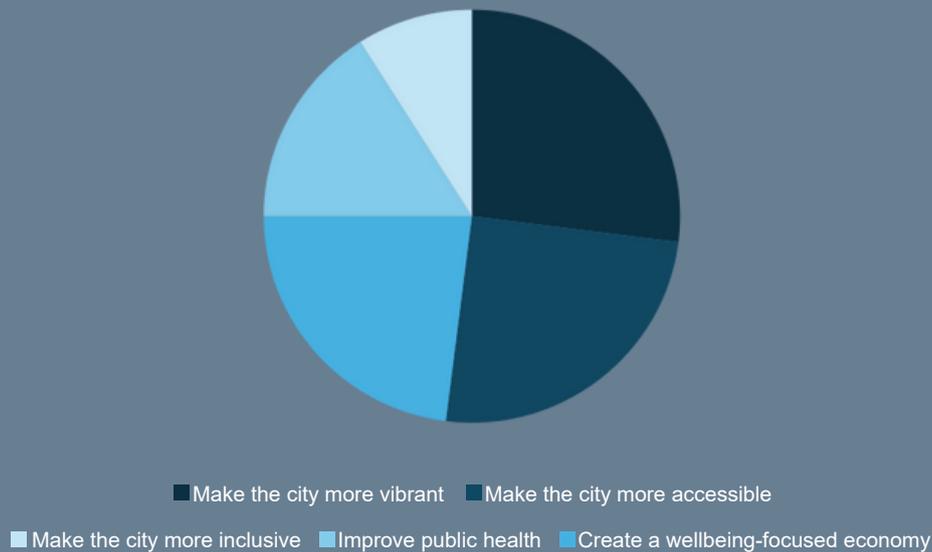
***Prioritise my own wellbeing*** (11%) is the third most common theme. Residents' suggestions focus on spreading wellbeing and positive energy by feeling good themselves, as well as setting an example for others by prioritising wellbeing and creating a culture around it.

***Engage in Stockholm*** (8%) is a theme about being more involved in decisions for the region that can increase wellbeing. This includes everything from "voting wisely" in elections to engaging politically and in civil society and taking responsibility for the common good.

***Create activities*** (6%) is a theme that includes suggestions for initiating various forms of activities, such as neighbourhood parties, associations, groups, and events.

## What would be your first action if you were “happiness and wellbeing mayor” of Stockholm?

We asked residents an open-ended question about what they would do first if they were “happiness and wellbeing mayor” of Stockholm. The most common themes in their responses:



***Make the city more vibrant*** (27%) is the most common theme, covering a range of suggestions regarding urban planning, street activities, spaces, and events that would make Stockholm feel more lively in multiple areas throughout the year.

***Make the city more accessible*** (25%) is the second most common theme, encompassing everything from planning so that getting around is faster, easier, and cheaper, to creating welcoming and safe spaces both outdoors and indoors for everyone.

***Create a wellbeing-focused economy*** (23%) summarises residents' suggestions on how wellbeing could be prioritised in the region's economy and budgeting, as well as in approaches to school, work, and personal finances.

***Improve public health*** (16%) includes proposals on how healthcare can be enhanced, how more room can be given for preventive care, and how movement and physical activity can be simplified and encouraged throughout Stockholm.

***Make the city more inclusive*** (9%) is a theme about combating social exclusion, better integrating different groups and districts, and being more welcoming to people moving to Stockholm, making it easier for them to find a new community.

## Final remarks

This is the third report on the Wellbeing Index in Stockholm, based on the quarterly measurement for Q4 2025.

The primary purpose of this report has been to follow up on measurements from previous quarters. We have observed stable levels in the Wellbeing Index, its different wellbeing dimensions, the WEC, and the four TACK factors compared with Q3, with shared seasonal effects relative to Q2. This has established baseline levels for Q4 to reference in the coming years. We can also conclude that certain groups of residents may have greater seasonal needs for wellbeing-promoting interventions.

We have examined illbeing as a parallel and unique component alongside wellbeing in Stockholm residents' mental health. An illbeing index has been developed and compared across residents.

The report has explored the theme of wellbeing policy. We have looked more closely at the extent to which and how Stockholmers believe politics and public finances should prioritise and budget for wellbeing.

The report also introduces a unique measure of the productivity effect of a wellbeing increase, WPE (Wellbeing Productivity Effect).

Finally, we asked residents open-ended questions about how they think decision-makers could enhance their opportunities to influence their own wellbeing, what they themselves could do to increase the wellbeing of others, and what they would do if they were "happiness and wellbeing mayor" of Stockholm.

The next report will present the quarterly measurement of the Wellbeing Index in Stockholm for Q1 2026. It will follow up on previous measurements and establish seasonally adjusted baseline levels for Q1. The report will examine how wellbeing co-varies with additional factors in Stockholm and will also focus in depth on one or more new themes.

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