



UTCC University of
the Thai Chamber
of Commerce
มหาวิทยาลัยหอการค้าไทย



Proceedings

การประชุมวิชาการระดับชาติ
UTCC Academic Day ครั้งที่ 2
ประจำปีการศึกษา 2560

วันศุกร์ที่ 8 มิถุนายน 2561
ณ มหาวิทยาลัยหอการค้าไทย

การใช้ชีวิตอย่างกระฉับกระเฉง ความพึงพอใจในชีวิต และความสามารถทาง
ปัญญา

Active Lifestyle, Life Satisfaction and Cognitive Ability: preliminary
analysis

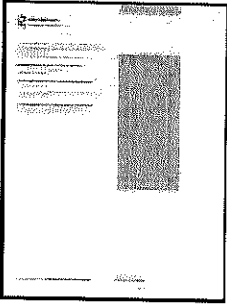
ดุชนี เกศวายุธ¹

บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยนี้ใช้การวิเคราะห์เชิงปริมาณด้วยวิธีการเศรษฐมิติแบบ ordinary least square เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง กิจกรรมที่ทำ ความสามารถทางปัญญา และความพึงพอใจในชีวิต จากกลุ่มตัวอย่าง 1256 คนในประเทศไทย งานวิจัยนี้ได้ข้อสรุปเบื้องต้นว่า ผู้ที่ใช้ชีวิตอย่างกระฉับกระเฉง (active lifestyle) จะมีความสามารถทางปัญญา ด้านความจำ และคณิตศาสตร์ สูงกว่าผู้ทำกิจกรรมน้อยกว่า ความถี่ของกิจกรรมที่ทำบางกิจกรรม ส่งผลต่อทั้งความสามารถทางปัญญา และ ความพึงพอใจในชีวิตด้านต่างๆ

คำสำคัญ: การใช้ชีวิตอย่างกระฉับกระเฉง ความผาสุก ความสามารถทางปัญญา

¹ ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ คณะเศรษฐศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยหอการค้าไทย



The benefits of the reciprocal grantback clause in patent licensing

Dusanee Kesavayuth

To cite this article: Dusanee Kesavayuth (2016): The benefits of the reciprocal grantback clause in patent licensing, *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, DOI: [10.1080/10438599.2016.1210295](https://doi.org/10.1080/10438599.2016.1210295)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10438599.2016.1210295>



Published online: 02 Aug 2016.



[Submit your article to this journal](#)



Article views: 13



[View related articles](#)



[View Crossmark data](#)

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
<http://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?journalCode=gein20>

HAPPY PEOPLE ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE UNEMPLOYED: PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM PANEL DATA

DUSANEE KESAVAYUTH and VASILEIOS ZIKOS*

There is a large literature showing that unemployment reduces people's well-being. Yet little is known about the reverse possibility, namely that well-being itself may influence unemployment propensity. Understanding the potentials of human well-being in relation to unemployment is important as many developed countries are currently facing high unemployment rates. As well-being is likely to be endogenous, we use British panel data and implement Lewbel's novel empirical approach for identification. We show that higher well-being implies a negative causal effect on the probability of being unemployed. The result holds for two very different well-being measures: life satisfaction and a 12-item scale of mental health. As such, it provides new empirical evidence on the causal link between well-being and unemployment propensity. (JEL D03, I31)

I. INTRODUCTION

There is a large literature analyzing the relationship between unemployment and subjective well-being. This literature has looked at the psychological effects of unemployment, paying particular attention to those who enter unemployment involuntarily. Previous studies have shown that unemployment implies on average one of the strongest negative shocks on satisfaction with life and mental health (e.g., Björklund and Eriksson 1998; Clark and Oswald 1994; Powdthavee 2012, 2014; Winkelmann and Winkelmann 1998). It

has also been shown that people are able to adapt to many negative life events, including divorce, disability, and bereavement, but there is only little evidence of adaptation to unemployment (e.g., Clark and Georgellis 2013; Clark et al. 2008; Ferrer-i-Carbonell and Van Praag 2008; Oswald and Powdthavee 2008). Unemployment starts off bad and pretty much stays bad even after several years, meaning that time cannot completely heal its psychological scars.

While it is clear that unemployment induces lower well-being, little is known about the reverse possibility, namely that well-being itself may influence unemployment propensity. While there is broad agreement that people with lower well-being are more likely to select themselves into unemployment (e.g., Böckerman and Ilmakunnas 2009; Powdthavee 2012), there is little study of whether and to what extent such link may be causal.

*We would like to thank Craig A. Depken (the Editor) and an anonymous referee. The authors are also grateful to Robert E. Rosenman and Weerachart Kilenthong. The Understanding Society data used in this publication were made available through the UK data archive at the University of Essex (2015). Understanding Society is an initiative by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), with scientific leadership by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex, and survey delivery by the National Centre for Social Research and TNS BRMB. Neither the original collectors of the data nor the Archive bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here. Kesavayuth acknowledges financial support from the University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce under its grant scheme.

Kesavayuth: Assistant Professor, Research Institute for Policy Evaluation and Design (RIPED), and School of Economics, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok 10400, Thailand. Phone +66 26976644, Fax +66 26923168, E-mail dusanee_kes@utcc.ac.th

Zikos: Assistant Professor, Research Institute for Policy Evaluation and Design (RIPED), and School of Economics, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok 10400, Thailand. Phone +66 813008044, Fax +66 26923168, E-mail V.Zikos@riped.utcc.ac.th

ABBREVIATIONS

BHPS: British Household Panel Survey
 ESRC: Economic and Social Research Council
 GBP: Pound Sterling
 GHQ-12: 12 Questions of the General Health Questionnaire
 GMM: Generalized Method of Moments
 ISER: Institute for Social and Economic Research
 IV: Instrumental Variable
 OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 OLS: Ordinary Least Squares
 UKHLS: UK Household Longitudinal Study