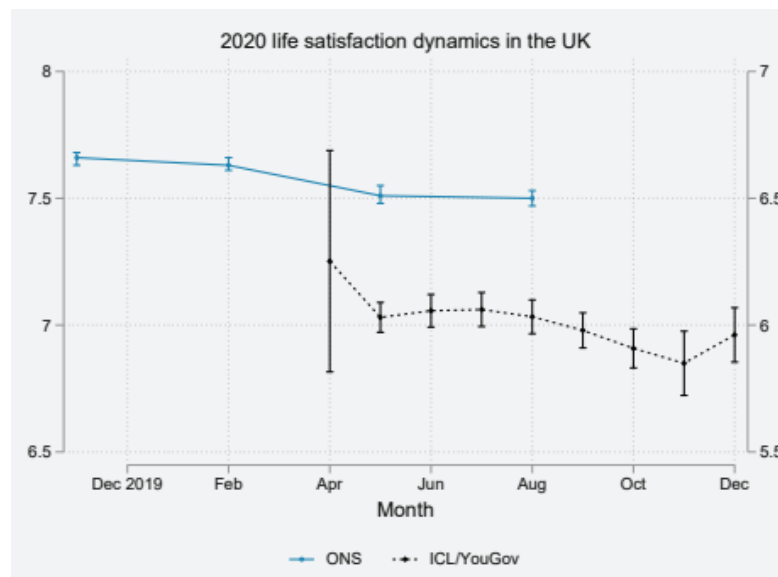


D1

Quarterly and monthly estimates for UK life evaluations in 2020 (ONS mean life satisfaction, ICL/YouGov Survey)

C4



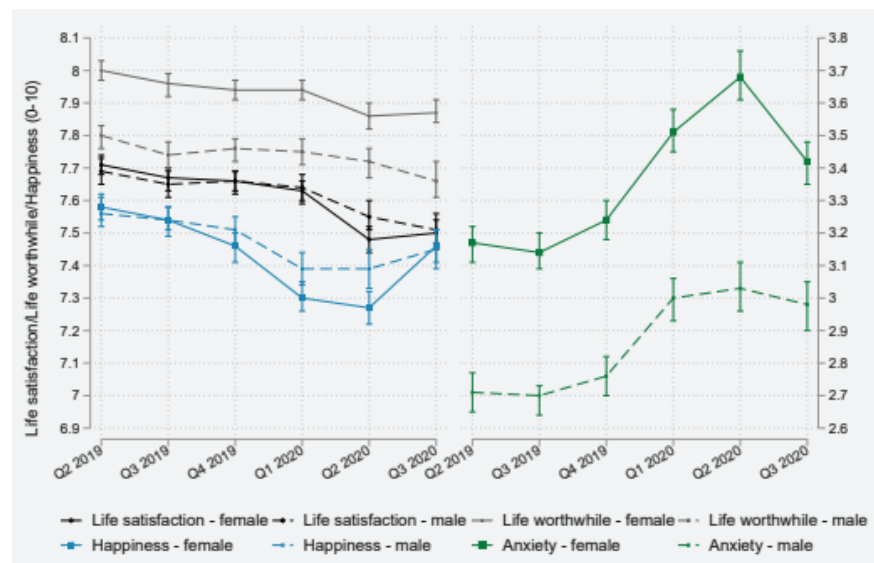
A7

The monthly data confirm the expectation that Q4 life satisfaction fell as infections, deaths, and lockdowns were all rising. It also shows an increase in December, when optimism was growing about the possibilities for vaccine efficacy and delivery.

D2

Quarterly estimates of four UK well-being measures, 2019–2020 (Gallup World Poll 2021)

C1

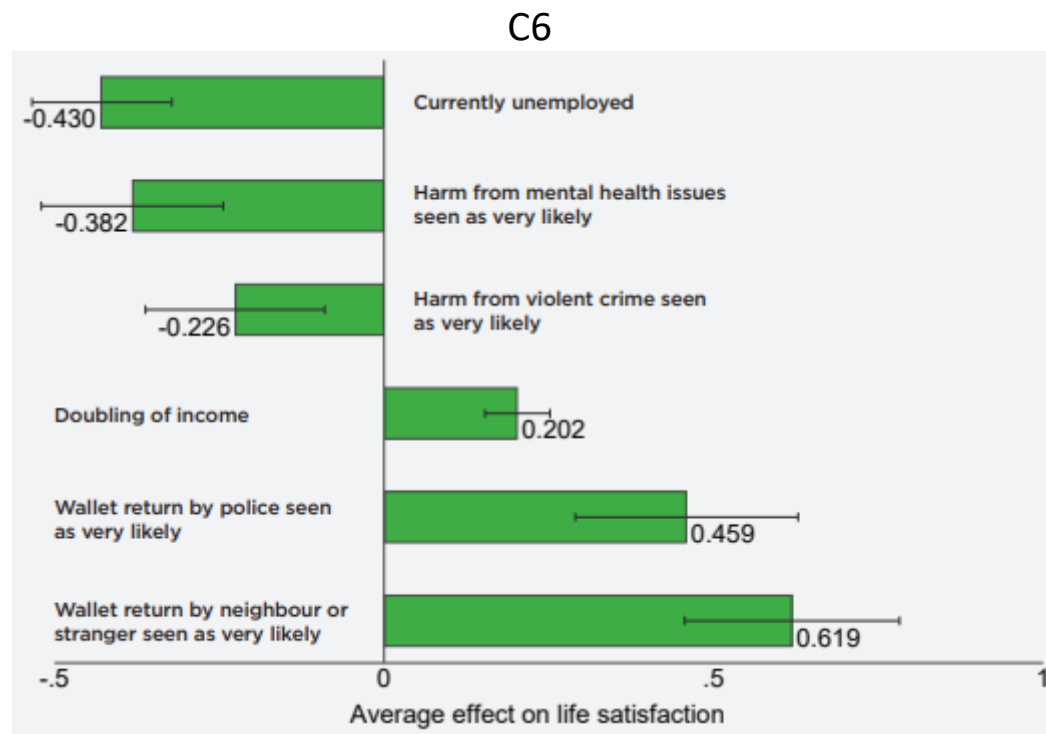


A3

Subjective well-being has been strikingly resilient in the face of COVID-19. As shown by the very small estimated coefficient on 'COVID', there have been no significant changes in average life evaluations, while the frequency of positive emotions has fallen, and of negative emotions has risen, with the increase in negative emotions much higher than the reduction in positive emotions, in terms of shares of the population surveyed.

D3

Benevolence matters  
for happiness (2019  
Lloyd's Register  
Foundation World Risk  
Poll)

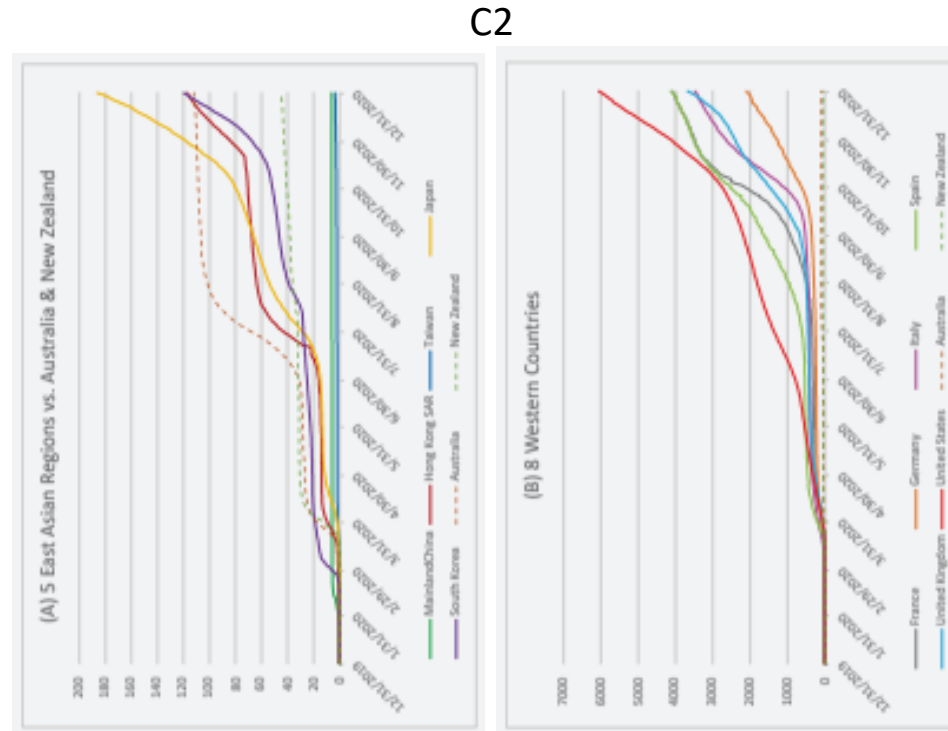


A5

Thus we find that a variety of trust and generosity measures remain extremely important supports for well-being. They may provide an important element in understanding why life evaluations have been as resilient in 2020 as previous sections have shown. In the next section, we ask whether these primary supports for happiness have also helped countries in their efforts to find and implement strategies to control COVID-19.

D4

Daily total confirmed cases per 100k in 5 East Asian regions, Australia, New Zealand, and the other 6 western countries (December 31, 2019 – December 31, 2020) (John Hopkins University/WHO/China Data Lab)



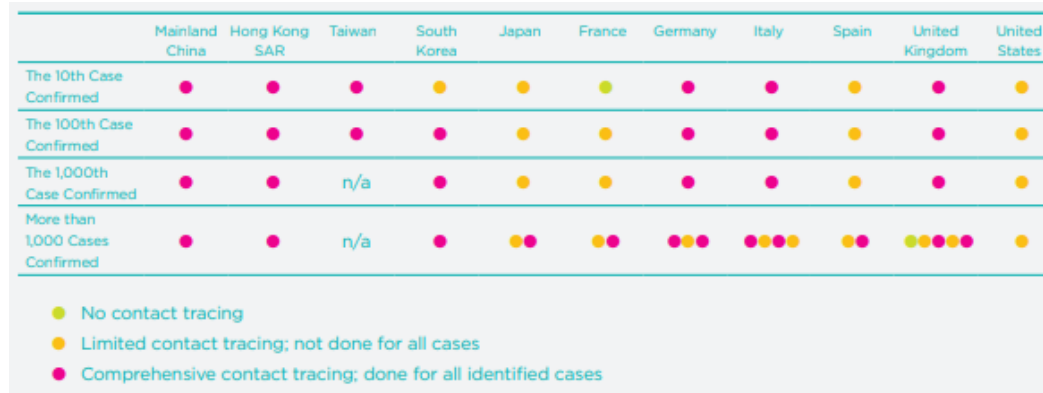
A8

The results of Australia and New Zealand and five East Asian regions employed responses, are considerably better than the other Western countries shown in Panel B and are much more comparable to those for the five countries in Panel A. Australia and New Zealand's relative curves in Panels A and B reveal the striking difference in infection between East Asia and the six Western countries.

D5

Responses of contact tracing to COVID-19  
(December 31, 2019 – December 31, 2020)  
(Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker)

C7



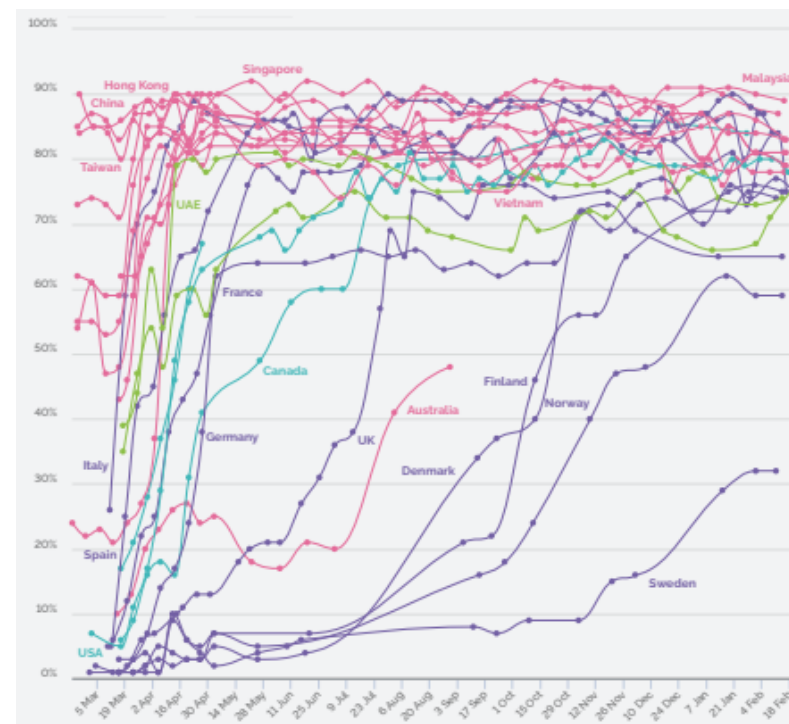
A4

Four out of the five East Asian regions implemented comprehensive contact tracing at the early stages and continued making their efforts later (even when the situations improved). There is more heterogeneity on contact tracing among the six Western countries. The governments of Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom made great efforts for contact tracing at the early stages, but the policies were loosened after more than 1,000 cases were confirmed.

D6

Wearing face masks  
(YouGov COVID-19 Public Monitor)

C8



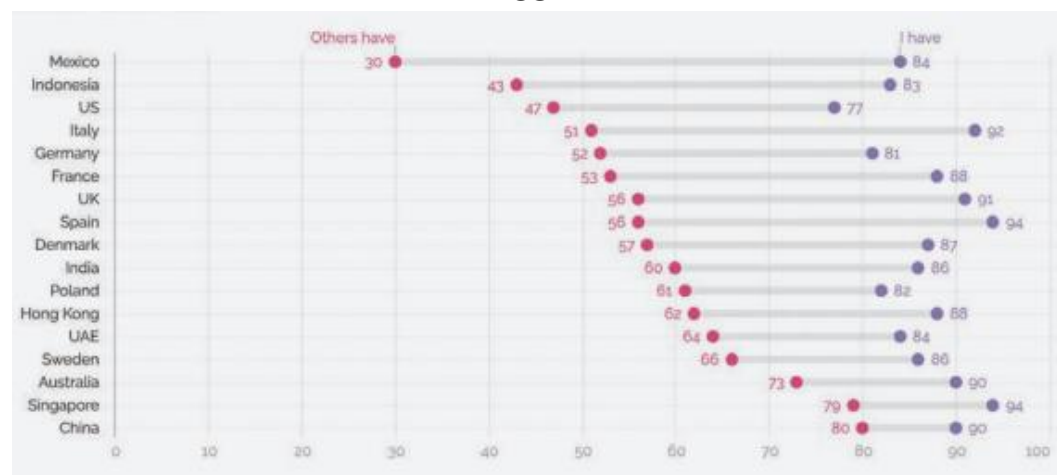
A1

The public in the Asia-Pacific countries, in red, adopted face mask-wearing earlier and then at consistently higher rates of use compared with Europe and North America.

D7

You/Others generally following your country's COVID-19 rules (YouGov Survey).

C3



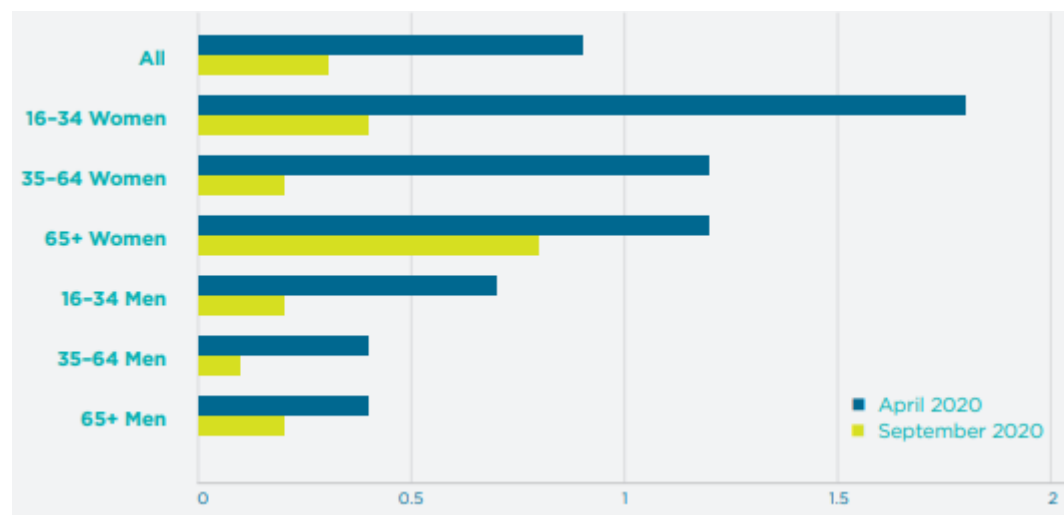
A2

Five locations in the Asia-Pacific region score an average of 67.4% for “most people” following COVID-19 rules, while the nine locations in the North Atlantic region score an average of 55.4%. Only Indonesia scores low in the Asia-Pacific region, at 43%, whereas none of the North Atlantic countries reaches a score of 70% of “most people” following the COVID-19 rules.

D8

Impact of COVID-19 on mental health in the U.K. in April and September 2020. Difference between observed levels and ‘no-COVID’ predictions, by age and sex (GHQ-12 Score calculated from UKHLS COVID-19 data)

C5



A6

There are considerable differences in the relative persistence of initial effects across demographic groups. Young women aged 16-34 had by far the worst initial mental health shocks (their GHQ scores increased by twice the overall increase), but they were not much worse off than the general population by September.

