



WORKING PAPER

N° 2026-12

**HETEROGENEOUS SPILLOVER EFFECTS
OF DISABILITY ON LIFE SATISFACTION
AMONG COUPLES IN FRANCE**

NAOMIE MAHMOUDI, PHILIPPE TESSIER, FRANÇOIS-CHARLES WOLFF

www.tepp.eu

TEPP – Theory and Evaluation of Public Policies - FR CNRS 2042

Heterogeneous spillover effects of disability on life satisfaction among couples in France[#]

Naomie Mahmoudi^{*}, Philippe Tessier^{**}, François-Charles Wolff^{***}

December 2025

Abstract: Using the 2017 and 2022 waves of the French Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey, this study investigates the spillover effects of partners' disabilities on individuals' life satisfaction. It explores heterogeneity by disability type (motor, cognitive, visual, hearing), disability severity, gender, and age. The results indicate that a partner's disability is negatively associated with life satisfaction, though less so than having a disability oneself or being both disabled. We find no gender difference in spillover effects. Nonetheless, the effects differ according to age, disability type, and severity, with motor impairment having the most negative spillover effects on life satisfaction. These findings highlight that individuals' subjective experiences of having a partner with a disability are not homogeneous.

Keywords: disability, couple, spillover effects, life satisfaction

JEL classification: D10, D60 I10, I31, J12

[#] We would like to thank the seminar participants at the CDC workshop on Retirement and Ageing (Paris, October 2025) and those of the 20th annual conference of the TEPP-CNRS federation (Rennes, November 2025). The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest to disclose.

This paper uses confidential data from the French Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey conducted each year by the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. The data can be obtained by filing a request directly with *Réseau Quetelet* (<https://data.progedo.fr>).

We remain solely responsible for any errors or omissions.

^{*} Corresponding author. Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 – ISFA, LSAF, TEPP-CNRS. E-mail: naomie.mahmoudi@univ-lyon1.fr

^{**} SPHERE, Nantes Université, Univ Tours, INSERM, Methods in Patients-Centered Outcomes and Health Research, F-44000 Nantes. E-mail: philippe.tessier@univ-nantes.fr

^{***} LEMNA, Nantes Université and TEPP. E-mail: francois.wolff@univ-nantes.fr

1. Introduction

Disability negatively affects multiple dimensions of life, including social participation (Kim et al., 2024), labor force participation (Hogan et al., 2012), and health-related quality of life (Keramat et al., 2022). A substantial body of research has shown that living with a disability significantly reduces subjective well-being (SWB) (Uppal, 2006; Oswald and Powdthavee, 2008; Emerson et al., 2023). SWB measures encompass both cognitive assessments (satisfaction with life or a specific life domain) and affective assessments (positive and negative affects), thereby reflecting how individuals evaluate and experience their life circumstances (Diener et al., 1999). They are collected in various national and international surveys and are increasingly recognized as relevant indicators for policy design.

Although the personal impact of disability on SWB is well-documented, little attention has been paid to how spouses' disabilities affect SWB. At least two main mechanisms may explain these spillover effects of disability (Bobinac et al., 2010). First, SWB can be shaped by altruistic concerns, making it dependent on the well-being of other family members (Becker, 1981; Laferrère and Wolff, 2006). Second, caregiving activities may represent a substantial burden for spouses, thereby lowering their SWB (Cheng et al., 2023). For several reasons, it may be interesting to document these spillover effects. This evidence can inform the design of compensation payments (Braakmann, 2014), ensuring that support reflects the full burden borne by individuals with disabilities as well as their partners. It is also essential for the efficient allocation of resources (Brouwer, 2019). Finally, gaining deeper insight into these disability spillover effects could help prevent declines in the SWB of people with disabilities and their partners (Kiecolt-Glaser and Wilson, 2017), and shed light on the growing burden borne by family members due to age-related disabilities.

SWB measures provide a broader perspective on spillover effects than specific indicators such as partners' labor supply, health, household income, or caregiver burden. They capture both negative and positive aspects, as some studies suggest that individuals may derive psychological benefits from caregiving roles (Roth et al., 2018). Moreover, SWB can be used to detect adaptation processes, whereby individuals adjust their emotional responses over time to their partner's disability (Braakmann, 2014).

Some studies have found a negative association between a person's physical or mental health problems and the spouse's SWB (McNamee et al., 2021; Angelini and Costa-Font, 2023; Mervin and Frijters, 2014; Jain and Ma, 2024). Most gender-specific analyses report more pronounced spillover effects for women than for men (Mervin and Frijters, 2014; Angelini and Costa-Font, 2023; Jain and Ma, 2024). However, few studies have investigated the spillover effects of disability on SWB. Strawbridge et al. (2007) examined the lagged effect of vision impairment on the affective SWB of spouses among elderly Californian couples. Braakmann (2014) analyzed the association between various disabilities and life satisfaction in Germany. Both studies found negative spillover effects. While the latter study found an effect only for women, the former found a stronger effect for women than for men. In contrast, Li and Jiang (2021) reported no spillover effects of disability on spouses' life satisfaction in China.

The literature on spillover effects has mostly overlooked sources of heterogeneity beyond gender. Yet, the relative importance of altruism and caregiving burden is likely to vary with age and the nature of the disability (Bobinac et al., 2010). Our contribution lies in providing a systematic analysis of the influence of gender, age, and both the type and severity of disability on life satisfaction. We draw on cross-sectional data from the French Statistics on Income and Living Conditions surveys (*"Statistiques sur les Ressources et les Conditions de Vie"*, SRCV) conducted in 2017 and 2022, covering a sample of 7,276 couples aged between 26 and 85 (hereinafter, we will refer to spouses). For both spouses in each couple, the surveys questionnaires include detailed information on disability type, distinguishing motor, cognitive, visual and hearing impairments, alongside measures of life satisfaction. This allows for a detailed investigation of potentially heterogeneous spillover effects in France.

2. Research hypotheses

A partner's disability may negatively affect an individual's SWB through at least two main channels: altruistic concerns and caregiving responsibilities. Our aim is not to disentangle these two processes, but rather to test whether their combined spillover effects reduce an individual's life satisfaction (hypothesis H1).

Our second hypothesis (H2) concerns how the personal and spillover effects compare and interact. It posits that the personal effect of one's own disability on life satisfaction is larger than the spillover effect of a partner's disability. This hypothesis aligns with economic models of altruistic behavior (LaFerrère and Wolff, 2006). Related to hypothesis H2, we also expect that an individual's life satisfaction is further reduced when both partners are disabled (hypothesis H2c). Even if dyadic adaptation occurs, it would not be sufficient to offset the additional detrimental effect of combined disabilities on life satisfaction.

Hypotheses H3 to H5 address potential sources of variation in spillover effects. The third hypothesis (H3) states that these effects are stronger for wives than for husbands. Women are especially involved in time-consuming and emotionally demanding caregiving (Skinner and Sogstad, 2022) and may be more emotionally and physically affected by a partner's disability (Braakmann, 2014; Pacheco Barzallo, 2018). In contrast, men more often provide episodic or logistical support (such as financial management or transportation) and are overrepresented in less intensive caregiving roles (Skinner and Sogstad, 2022).

We also expect the spillover effects to vary by both the type and severity of the disability (H4). This hypothesis stems naturally from the different psychosocial and caregiving demands associated with each type of disability. For instance, cognitive conditions like dementia often requires intensive supervision and impose both emotional and practical burdens (Pinquart and Sorensen, 2003), while stable physical impairments tend to pose more logistical challenges (home adaptations or medical coordination). Greater severity further amplifies these burdens through increased caregiving hours, sleep disruption, and social isolation.

Finally, we assume that the spillover effects of a spouse's disability on an individual's life satisfaction may vary by age (H5). Older spouses may experience greater time flexibility, particularly after retirement, and may interpret a spouse's disability as a more normative part of aging, thus reducing emotional strain. At the same time, they face higher risks of developing disabilities or chronic illnesses themselves, which can compromise their caregiving capacity. Life-stage priorities also differ. Older adults may prioritize caregiving as a central relational commitment, often after longer partnerships, whereas younger couples frequently juggle caregiving with childcare or career demands, creating competing pressures that exacerbate

stress. While altruistic concerns may persist across the life course, the practical demands of caregiving are likely to evolve with age due to these mechanisms. This renders the age-related spillover effects theoretically ambiguous.

The originality of our tests of hypotheses H1 and H2 lies in assessing their stability across different dimensions of heterogeneity, namely gender, age, and the type and severity of disability, thereby allowing them to be cross-referenced with H3, H4 and H5.

3. Data and descriptive statistics

3.1. The SRCV surveys

This study relies on French data from the SRCV surveys conducted by the French National Institute of National Statistics (*“Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques”*, INSEE). The SRCV survey constitutes the French component of the European Union system of Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). It is a nationally representative survey administered annually through face-to-face interviews. The survey comprises a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire, the latter being completed by each household member aged 16 or older as of January 1st of the survey year.

The primary focus of the SRCV surveys is on household income, financial situation, and living conditions. Each wave also includes a specific module, which varies from year to year. In our empirical analysis, we consider the 2017 and 2022 waves, as one of the year-specific modules include detailed questions on disability, along with information on household structure and life satisfaction. Since 2020, respondents can only participate in four consecutive survey waves. Thus, individuals who entered the panel in 2017 completed their participation by 2020. As a result, there is no panel dimension in the data. Instead, we pool two cross-sectional samples. Nevertheless, this dataset enables a detailed analysis of disability spillover effects within French couples.

Our dependent variable is individual life satisfaction. It is assessed using the following standard question: “On a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied), please

indicate how satisfied you are with the life you are currently leading”. This indicator thus reflects respondents’ past experiences, current outlook, and current emotional state (Helliwell and Barrington-Leigh, 2010): it depends on the broader and ongoing circumstances of their lives.

In France, disability is legally defined by the law of February 11, 2005, as “any limitation of activity or restriction of participation in social life experienced in one's environment by a person because of a substantial, lasting or permanent impairment of one or more physical, sensory, mental, cognitive or psychic functions, a multiple disability or a disabling health disorder”. In the SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, disability is captured through questions on four functional limitations related to hearing, vision, mobility and cognition: “Do you have difficulty hearing, even with a hearing aid?”; “Do you have difficulty seeing, even with glasses or contact lenses?”; “Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs without the help of someone, a cane or any other aid?”; “Do you have difficulty remembering important things or concentrating?”. Each question offered four possible answers: “No, none”, “Yes, a little”, “Yes, a lot”, “I cannot at all (hear, see, walk unaided, remember or concentrate)”. We combined the last two categories to identify individuals with severe disabilities, while modalities 2 to 4 were used to identify individuals with any form of disability, regardless of severity. By focusing on these specific functional limitations, we prioritize accuracy in measurement. However, this approach excludes certain types of disabilities (such as mental disabilities).

We restrict our analysis to respondents who report a spouse in the household roster and retain two-partner households with complete information on life satisfaction, disability status, and relevant socio-economic variables. Both married couples and those in non-marital unions are included. For simplicity, we refer to all individuals as spouses and use the terms husband and wife regardless of marital status. Same-sex couples are excluded because of their very small numbers (37 in 2017, 56 in 2022), so our study focuses on heterosexual couples living in the same household. The sample is further limited to individuals aged 26 to 85 due to poor representation outside this age interval. After data cleaning, the sample contains 7,276 couples, with 3,038 in 2017 (41.8%) and 4,238 in 2022 (58.2%). The average age is 56.3 years for husbands and 54.1 years for wives.

3.2. Descriptive statistics

Table 1 presents the distribution of disabilities among French couples. Overall, a slightly higher proportion of husbands than wives declare at least one disability (42.0% against 38.7%). Husbands are particularly more likely to report hearing impairments (22.7%), whereas visual (17.7%) and motor impairments (16.6%) are more prevalent among wives. Perceptions of disability severity are relatively similar across genders: approximately 1 in 9 individuals consider their disability severe (11.6% of husbands, 11.0% of wives). Among those reporting a severe disability, motor impairments are the most commonly cited (5.5% for husbands, 6.1% for wives). By contrast, cognitive impairments are the least frequently reported as severe (2.0% for husbands, 2.1% for wives).

Table 1. Pattern of impairments among couples

Impairment	Husband		Wife	
	Low and severe	Severe	Low and severe	Severe
Visual	0.153	0.028	0.177	0.034
Hearing	0.227	0.045	0.116	0.023
Motor	0.158	0.055	0.166	0.061
Cognitive	0.148	0.020	0.147	0.021
Any impairment	0.420	0.116	0.387	0.110

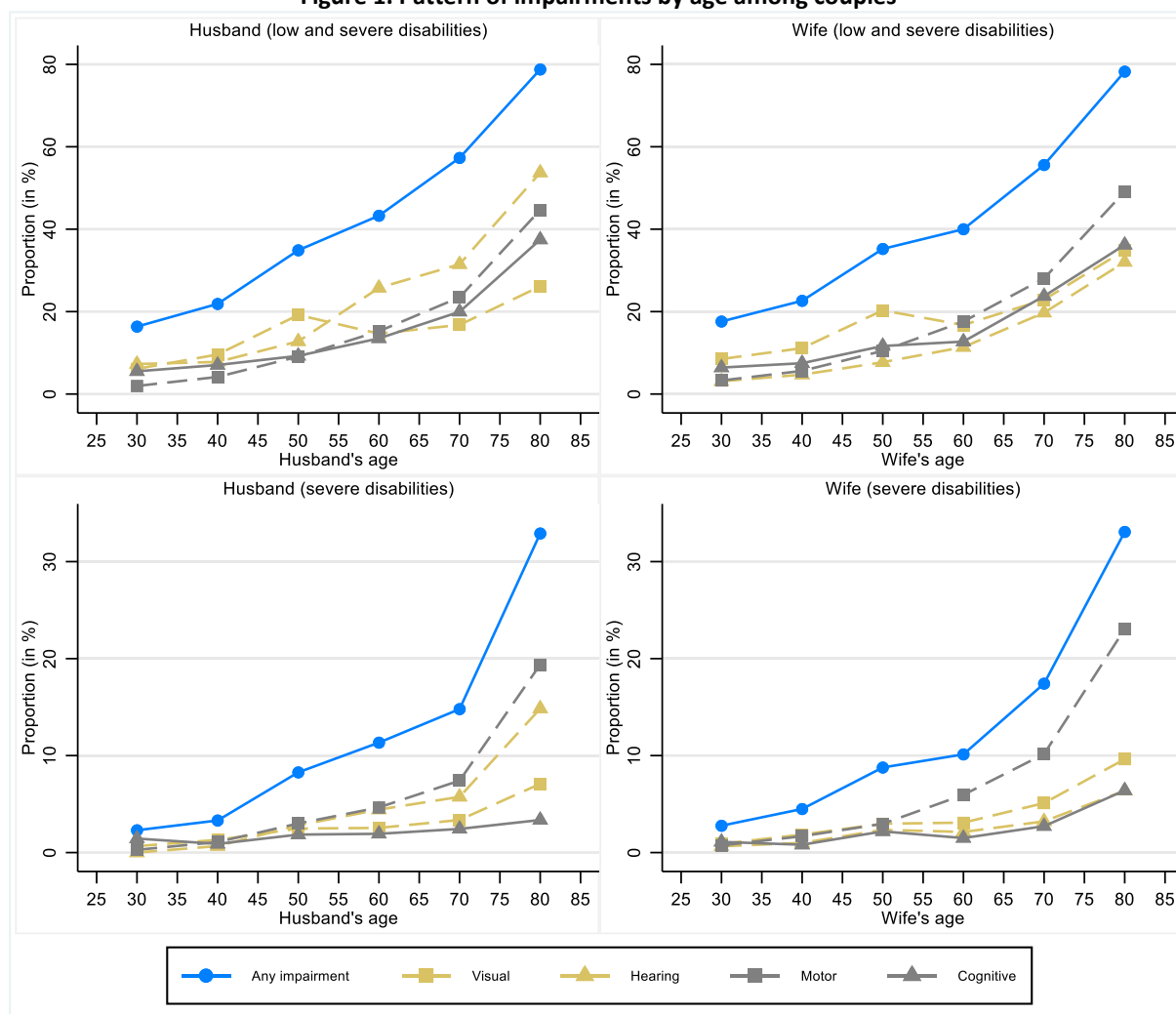
Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Among respondents in couple, the proportion reporting at least one disability type rises sharply with age (Figure 1). It increases more than fourfold between the ages of 26-35 and 76-85, rising from 16.4% to 78.80% for husbands and from 17.6% to 78.2% for wives when both low and severe disabilities are considered. Each type of disability becomes more frequent at older ages within couples, with motor disabilities showing the steepest increase. Between ages 66-75, reports of motor impairments rise by 90.2% among husbands (from 23.5% to 44.7%) and by 74.7% among wives (from 28.1% to 49.1%). Severe disabilities also increase with age, particularly after age 65, with motor impairments remaining the most frequently reported type of severe disability in old age for both husbands and wives.

Table 2 presents the pattern of life satisfaction by disability status within couples. On average, both husbands and wives report a life satisfaction score of 7.4. As expected, life satisfaction is strongly and negatively associated with both own and spouse's disability. Non-disabled husbands whose partners have no disability report an average life satisfaction of 7.8 (7.7 for

wives) compared to 7.5 (7.4 for wives) when their spouses have any disability. Average life satisfaction is consistently lower when individuals themselves report a disability, and even lower when both partners are disabled. Severity further accentuates this negative gradient. The lowest life satisfaction is observed when both spouses are severely disabled, with husbands reporting slightly lower levels than wives (6.3 against 6.5).

Figure 1. Pattern of impairments by age among couples



Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

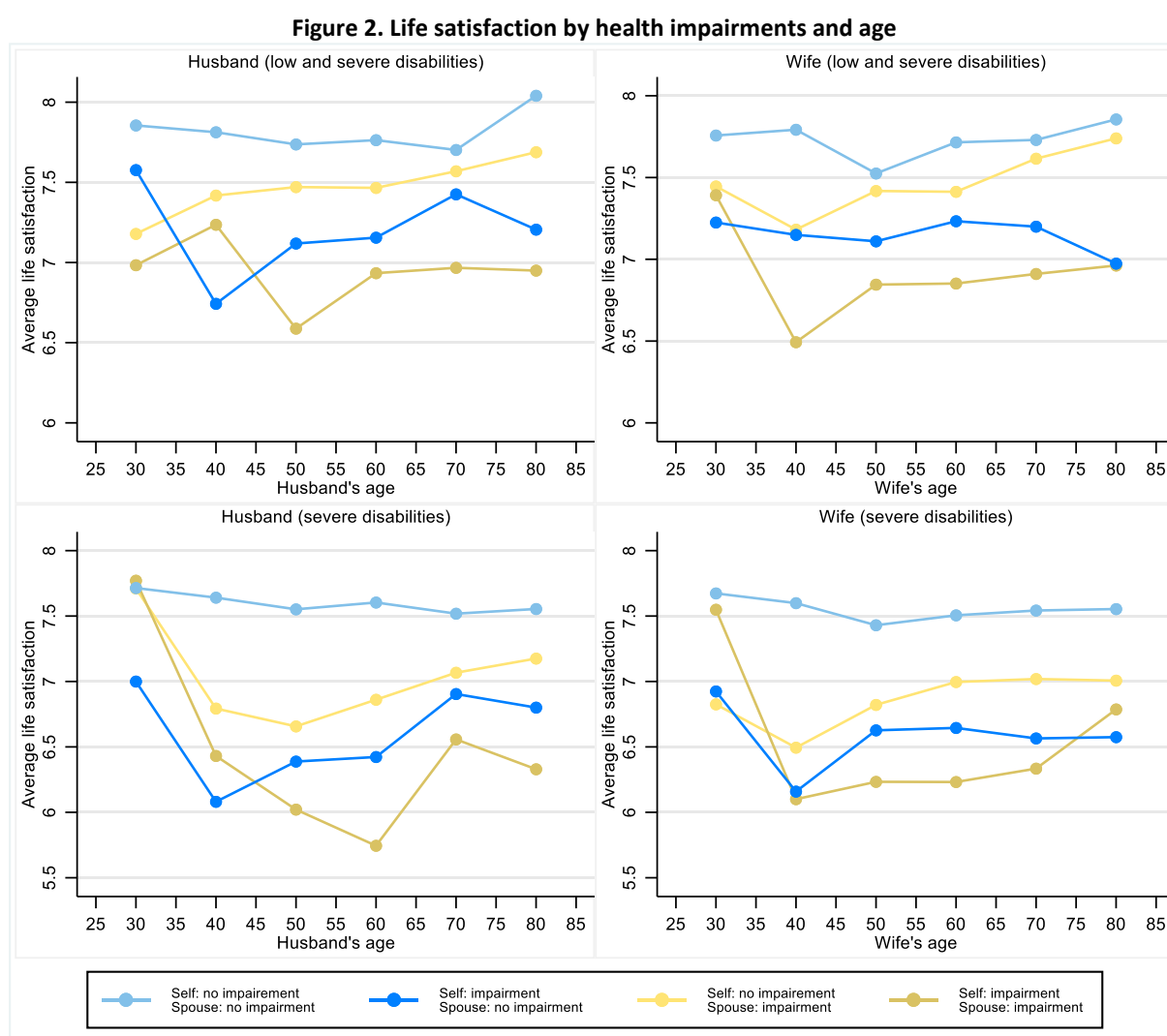
Note: Disability frequencies are reported by 10-year age groups.

Table 2. Pattern of life satisfaction among couples

Disability status	Husband		Wife	
	Low and severe	Severe	Low and severe	Severe
No disability – No spousal disability	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.6
Disability – No spousal disability	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.6
No disability – Spousal disability	7.5	7.0	7.4	6.9
Disability – Spousal disability	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.5
All	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4

Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Figure 2 explores how age shapes the association between life satisfaction and disability status within couples, distinguishing four scenarios depending on whether each partner is disabled or not. For both husbands and wives, the highest levels of satisfaction are observed when neither partner reports a disability (between 7.5 and 8). Among husbands, life satisfaction declines almost linearly with age up to 66-75, then rises slightly at older ages. For wives, the lowest average satisfaction score is found in the 46-55 age group, after which it increases steadily. When restricting the analysis to severe forms of disability, these age profiles become flatter.



Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations (weighted data).

Note: Disability frequencies are reported by 10-year age groups. N = 7,276 couples.

The light and dark blue curves illustrate the decline in life satisfaction with having a disability, whether severe (bottom panel) or not necessarily so (top panel). The gap tends to widen at

older ages when low and severe forms are pooled. Furthermore, individuals are less satisfied with their lives when their spouse is disabled. The size of the gap varies considerably by age, gender, and severity of disability. Overall, it narrows with age, but remains most pronounced before age 55 in the case of severe disabilities. When the respondent is disabled (light and dark blue versus sand curves), differences appear between husbands and wives. Disabled husbands report lower life satisfaction when their partners are also disabled, particularly from age 46-55 onward. Conversely, disabled wives in old age have relatively similar life satisfaction scores regardless of their spouses' disability status. Finally, the yellow curve lies almost always above the dark blue curve (except for husbands under 35-45), indicating that both husbands and wives experience a greater drop in life satisfaction when they themselves are disabled rather than when their spouse disabled. This gap generally increases with ages.

4. Econometric strategy

We conduct an econometric analysis to examine the impact of own and/or spouse's disability on SWB, measured by life satisfaction. For an individual i of type k , with $k = H$ for husbands and $k = W$ for wives, we express the score SWB_i^k as a function of individual disability ID_i^k , spousal disability SD_i^k and a set of control variables X_i^k . Both ID_i^k and SD_i^k are dummy variables, taking the value 1 to indicate disability and 0 otherwise. We construct two disability indicators. The first distinguishes between low and severe disability, while the second captures only severe disability. Previous empirical studies suggest that treating life satisfaction as an ordinal or cardinal measure does not qualitatively change regression results (Ferrer-i-Carbonell and Frijters, 2004; Tessier and Wolff, 2024). Accordingly, we treat SWB_i^k as a cardinal outcome and estimate the following linear regression:

$$SWB_i^k = \delta^k * ID_i^k + \gamma^k * SD_i^k + X_i^k \beta^k + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where δ^k , γ^k , and β^k are parameters to be estimated, and ε_i is an error term such that $E(\varepsilon_i) = 0$. In equation (1), the parameters of interest are δ^k and γ^k : δ^k captures the effect of personal disability on average life satisfaction, while γ^k measures the effect of a spouse's disability. Negative values for γ^k would be consistent with the existence of detrimental

spillover effects within couples (hypothesis H1), and are expected to be lower in absolute value than the negative values of δ^k (hypothesis H2). We test whether spillover effects differ between husbands and wives by examining the null assumption $H_0: \gamma^H = \gamma^W$. According to hypothesis H3, we expect a smaller effect for wives, i.e. $\gamma^H > \gamma^W$. Spillover effects may also vary according to the type and severity of disability (hypothesis H4). Let $d \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ denote the type of disability: visual impairment, hearing impairment, motor impairment and cognitive impairment, respectively. The extended specification is:

$$SWB_i^k = \sum_d \delta_d^k * ID_{di}^k + \sum_d \gamma_d^k * SD_{di}^k + X_i^k \beta + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

In equation (2), the two sets of coefficients δ_d^k and γ_d^k capture the type-specific effects of personal and spousal disability on life satisfaction. We include all disability types simultaneously, as it is unclear whether individuals are primarily affected by one particular form of impairment or whether life satisfaction decreases progressively as multiple disabilities accumulate (given that both the respondent and their spouse may experience several forms of disability at the same time). As before, the regressions are estimated separately for husbands and wives.

While age influences both life satisfaction patterns and the prevalence of impairments, equation (1) assumes that the effect of disability on SWB is constant since $\frac{\partial SWB^k}{\partial ID^k} = \delta^k$ and $\frac{\partial SWB^k}{\partial SD^k} = \gamma^k$ are fixed coefficients. Letting Age^k denote the respondent's age, a simple way to allow the effect of disability on SWB to vary with age is to introduce interaction terms between Age^k and both ID^k and SD^k :

$$SWB_i^k = \delta^k * ID_i^k + \gamma^k * SD_i^k + \theta_{AgeID}^k * (Age_i^k * ID_i^k) + \theta_{AgeSD}^k * (Age_i^k * SD_i^k) + X_i^k \beta + \varepsilon_i \quad (3)$$

With the two interaction terms, $Age_i^k * ID_i^k$ and $Age_i^k * SD_i^k$, included as additional explanatory variables, the marginal effect of disability (either personal or spousal) now depends on age. However, this specification imposes linear interaction effects: the first-order

derivatives $\frac{\partial SWB^k}{\partial ID^k} = \delta^k + \theta^k_{AgeID} * Age^k$ and $\frac{\partial SWB^k}{\partial SD^k} = \gamma^k + \theta^k_{AgeID} * Age^k$ are linear functions of Age^k . However, as shown by Hainmueller et al. (2019), linear interaction effects are often not supported empirically. To address this limitation, they propose a more flexible estimation strategy based on a kernel smoothing estimator of the marginal effects. This approach can be viewed as an application of semi-parametric smooth varying coefficient models (Li and Racine, 2010; Rios-Avila, 2020). The model is expressed as:

$$SWB_i^k = h_1^k(Age_i^k) + h_2^k(Age_i^k) * ID_i^k + h_3^k(Age_i^k) * SD_i^k + h_4^k(Age_i^k)X_i^k + \varepsilon_i \quad (4)$$

where the functions $h_1^k(\cdot)$, $h_2^k(\cdot)$, $h_3^k(\cdot)$ and $h_4^k(\cdot)$ are smooth functions of age. The age-varying marginal effects of individual or spousal disability on SWB are given by the smooth functions $h_2^k(\cdot)$ and $h_3^k(\cdot)$, respectively. These functions can be estimated by maximizing a kernel-weighted least squares objective function that depends on a bandwidth parameter (Hainmueller et al., 2019), with bootstrapped standard errors. Specification (4) allows us to test whether the spillover effects vary with age (H5).

5. Results

Table 3 reports the estimates of equation (1), focusing on the coefficients associated with personal and spousal disability. The full set of estimates is provided in Table A1 in Appendix. We introduce a set of control variables to account for the socio-demographic characteristics of spouses: age (five-year groups), foreign origin, education (4 levels), number of children, household income per consumption unit, home ownership, city size (9 categories) and regional dummies (9 categories).

Consistent with the literature (Uppal, 2006; Oswald and Powdthavee, 2008), Panel A shows that having a disability significantly reduces life satisfaction. Without controls, the average score is about 0.64-0.63 lower for both husbands and wives reporting a disability (columns 1A and 2A). Our estimates also support hypothesis H1, confirming the existence of negative spillover effects of spousal disability on life satisfaction, in line with previous studies (Strawbridge et al., 2007; Braakmann, 2014; Mervin and Frijters, 2014; McNamee et al., 2021;

Powdthavee and Wooden, 2021). Without controls (columns 1B and 2B), the average score is 0.26-0.28 lower when the spouse is disabled. Thus, the marginal effect of personal disability is approximately twice as large as that of spousal disability. Wald tests reported in Table A2 in Appendix indicate a statistically significant difference between δ^k and γ^k , consistent with hypothesis H2. When spouses' socio-demographic characteristics are included as controls (columns 1C and 2C), the coefficients for personal and spousal disability become slightly smaller in absolute value.

Table 3. Estimates of disability on life satisfaction

Variables	Husband			Wife		
	(1A)	(1B)	(1C)	(2A)	(2B)	(2C)
Panel A. Low and severe disabilities						
Self: any impairment	-0.641*** (0.038)	-0.559*** (0.041)	-0.503*** (0.042)	-0.630*** (0.040)	-0.538*** (0.042)	-0.499*** (0.043)
Spouse: any impairment		-0.257*** (0.041)	-0.196*** (0.043)		-0.278*** (0.041)	-0.253*** (0.043)
Controls	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276
R ²	0.039	0.045	0.088	0.036	0.042	0.075
Panel B. Severe disabilities						
Self: any severe impairment	-0.906*** (0.072)	-0.819*** (0.073)	-0.694*** (0.073)	-0.962*** (0.077)	-0.875*** (0.078)	-0.796*** (0.079)
Spouse: any impairment		-0.494*** (0.068)	-0.379*** (0.070)		-0.464*** (0.069)	-0.396*** (0.070)
Controls	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276
R ²	0.033	0.042	0.086	0.034	0.042	0.076

Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: estimates from linear regressions with robust standard errors in parentheses. Significance levels: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. N = 7,276 couples.

Table 3 suggests that spillover effects are slightly larger for wives (-0.253) than for husbands (-0.196). However, a Wald test does not reject the null assumption $H_0: \gamma^H = \gamma^W$ (p-value = 0.361), which is inconsistent with hypothesis H3. In Panel B, we re-estimate the same regressions but restrict the analysis to severe disabilities. First, the disability coefficients are larger in absolute value compared to panel A. In the case of severe disability, the average life satisfaction score is reduced by -0.7 for husbands (column 1C) and -0.8 for wives (column 2C). Second, spillover effects are higher, with magnitude around -0.40. Once again, the spousal disability coefficient is very similar for husbands and wives. The substantial increase in the spillover effects provides support for hypothesis H4, which posits that spillover effects depend on the severity and type of disability.

Table 4 reports separate estimates of disability type effects (personal and spillover) on life satisfaction. Considering both low and severe disabilities (Panel A), all four types of self-reported disability are associated with significant reductions in life satisfaction for both genders. The largest penalties of personal disability are observed for motor impairment. Visual and cognitive impairments also entail strong and significant negative effects, whereas the effect of hearing impairment is insignificant for husbands, but substantial and negative for wives. This gender difference in the impact of hearing impairment is noteworthy, suggesting that wives may be more affected by communication-related limitations than husbands. Similar patterns are obtained when the analysis is restricted to severe disabilities (Panel B). For husbands, severe motor impairments reduce life satisfaction the most, while for wives the largest effect is associated with cognitive impairment.

Regarding spousal disability, spillover effects are heterogeneous across disability types, consistent with hypothesis H4. The strongest effects are found for motor disabilities. This corroborates the findings in the literature, as Jain and Ma (2024) showed that men's mental health is particularly affected by their partner's mobility limitations. Visual impairments of the spouse also reduce life satisfaction, although the effect weakens with controls and even becomes insignificant for husbands. Cognitive impairments of the spouse reduce life satisfaction for wives but not for husbands, while hearing impairments of the spouse display weak effect for husbands and insignificant ones for wives. When the analysis is restricted to severe disabilities (Panel B), the largest spillover effects concern hearing impairments among husbands and motor impairments for wives. In contrast, severe spousal cognitive impairments for husbands and spousal hearing impairments for wives are not statistically significant.

Overall, the results in Table 4 highlight the importance of distinguishing between disability types. Using these estimates, we further examine the relevance of hypotheses H2 and H3 for each impairment category (see Table A2 in Appendix). On the one hand, the spousal disability coefficient is almost always lower in absolute value than that of personal disability, regardless of disability type (except for hearing impairment among husbands). The corresponding p-values (four statistical tests for husbands and four for wives) are always significant at the 10 percent level when both low and severe disabilities are considered. The only exceptions arise

for visual and cognitive impairments among husbands (p-value=0.516 and p-value=0.183) when considering only severe cases. These results provide strong empirical support for hypothesis H2. On the other hand, we find little evidence supporting hypothesis H3. Across the eight tests performed (four for low and severe disabilities, four for severe disabilities), gender differences in spillover effects emerge only for hearing impairment (p-value=0.059 for low and severe disabilities, p-value=0.011 for severe disabilities).

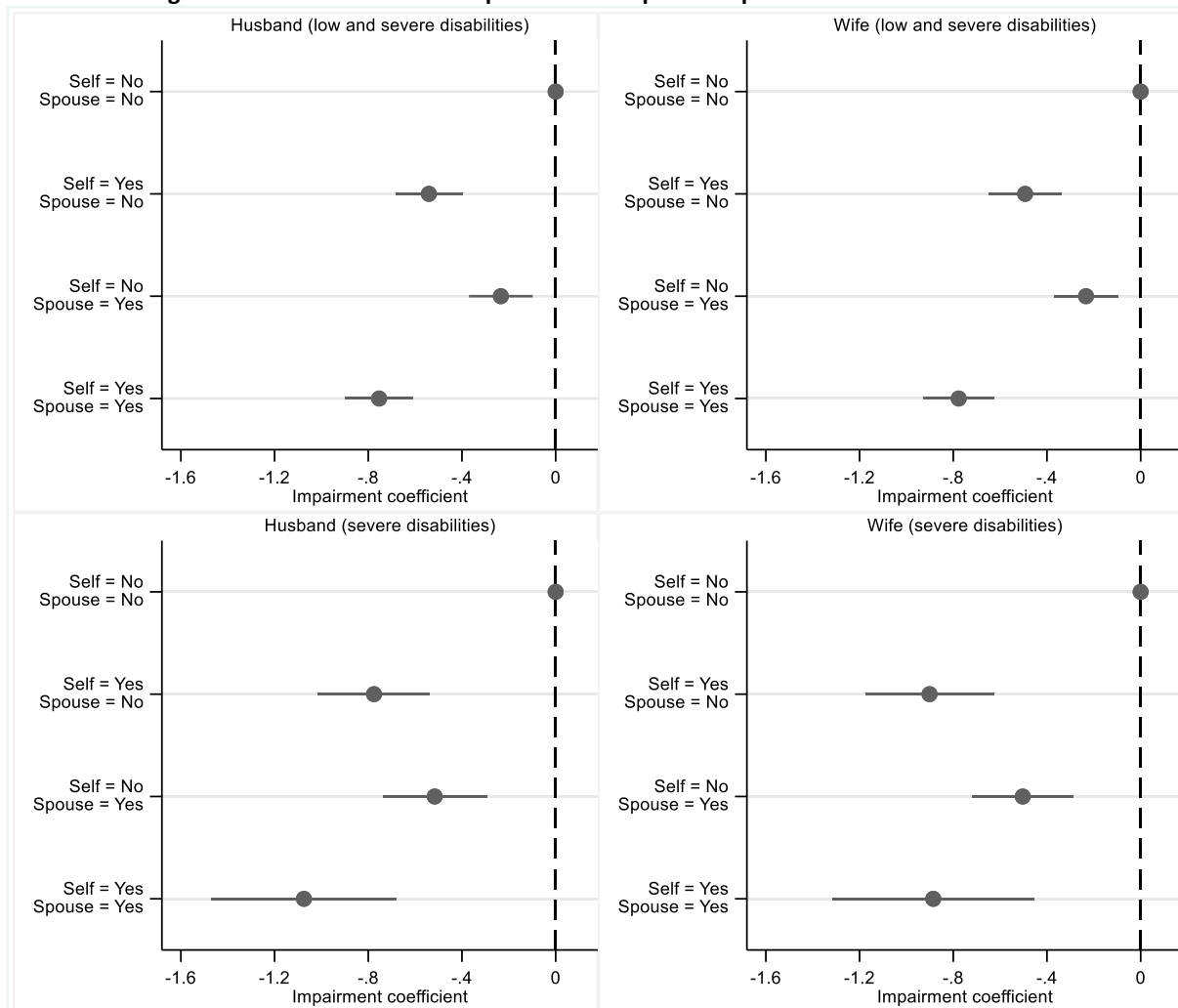
Table 4. Estimates of disability type on life satisfaction

Variables	Husband			Wife		
	(1A)	(1B)	(1C)	(2A)	(2B)	(2C)
Panel A. Low and severe disabilities						
Self: visual	-0.372*** (0.057)	-0.328*** (0.058)	-0.293*** (0.057)	-0.394*** (0.056)	-0.347*** (0.056)	-0.310*** (0.056)
Self: hearing	-0.017 (0.048)	0.021 (0.049)	-0.017 (0.049)	-0.208*** (0.064)	-0.170*** (0.064)	-0.213*** (0.064)
Self: motor	-0.798*** (0.061)	-0.743*** (0.062)	-0.702*** (0.062)	-0.580*** (0.059)	-0.510*** (0.060)	-0.508*** (0.061)
Self: cognitive	-0.464*** (0.062)	-0.403*** (0.063)	-0.395*** (0.063)	-0.458*** (0.065)	-0.387*** (0.066)	-0.395*** (0.066)
Spouse: visual		-0.116** (0.051)	-0.071 (0.051)		-0.193*** (0.059)	-0.163*** (0.058)
Spouse: hearing		-0.104* (0.061)	-0.153** (0.061)		0.053 (0.049)	-0.004 (0.050)
Spouse: motor		-0.242*** (0.056)	-0.213*** (0.058)		-0.272*** (0.060)	-0.267*** (0.060)
Spouse: cognitive		-0.079 (0.061)	-0.070 (0.061)		-0.179*** (0.062)	-0.181*** (0.061)
Controls	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276
R ²	0.070	0.076	0.114	0.057	0.065	0.097
Panel B. Severe disabilities						
Self: visual	-0.564*** (0.147)	-0.487*** (0.149)	-0.418*** (0.147)	-0.741*** (0.130)	-0.713*** (0.132)	-0.641*** (0.130)
Self: hearing	-0.236** (0.108)	-0.164 (0.108)	-0.118 (0.107)	-0.657*** (0.169)	-0.592*** (0.170)	-0.546*** (0.167)
Self: motor	-1.140*** (0.108)	-1.071*** (0.109)	-0.956*** (0.109)	-0.822*** (0.107)	-0.738*** (0.109)	-0.683*** (0.110)
Self: cognitive	-0.716*** (0.184)	-0.631*** (0.185)	-0.519*** (0.181)	-1.001*** (0.187)	-0.923*** (0.188)	-0.889*** (0.189)
Spouse: visual		-0.392*** (0.111)	-0.297*** (0.110)		-0.281** (0.138)	-0.254* (0.138)
Spouse: hearing		-0.559*** (0.153)	-0.503*** (0.151)		-0.043 (0.107)	-0.038 (0.106)
Spouse: motor		-0.420*** (0.094)	-0.322*** (0.094)		-0.497*** (0.101)	-0.422*** (0.100)
Spouse: cognitive		-0.217 (0.174)	-0.176 (0.176)		-0.461** (0.181)	-0.390** (0.177)
Controls	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276
R ²	0.043	0.054	0.096	0.042	0.051	0.084

Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: estimates from linear regressions with standard errors in parentheses. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$.

Figure 3. Cumulative effects of personal and spouse impairment on life satisfaction



Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: estimates from linear regressions, with confidence intervals at the 95% level.

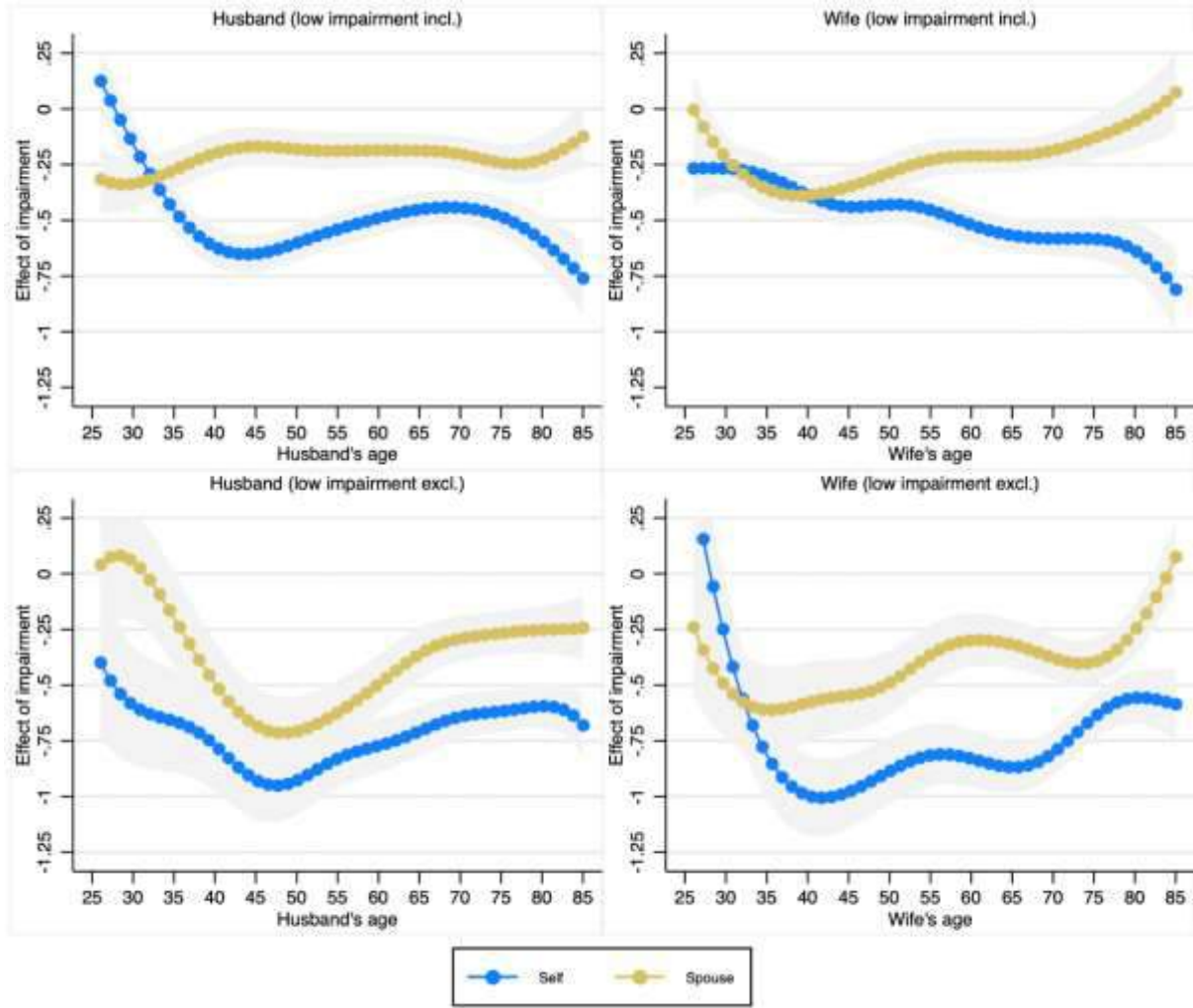
In our sample, 25.8% of non-disabled husbands have a disabled partner, while this proportion rises to 57.8% among disabled husbands. Among wives, 29.6% of those without a disability report having a disabled partner, compared to 62.4% among disabled wives. To assess the possibility of cumulative effects of disability (hypothesis H2c), we distinguish four situations: neither spouse has a disability (reference category), only the husband is disabled, only the wife is disabled, and both spouses are disabled. We estimate four regressions according to gender and disability severity. Results are presented in Figure 3. For both husbands and wives, life satisfaction declines more sharply when both partners are disabled. Moreover, Figure 3 clearly illustrates the presence of spillover effects: for a given respondent impairment status,

life satisfaction is always lower when the spouse is also disabled compared to when he or she is not. These findings confirm hypothesis H2c, which posits that individuals' life satisfaction decreases further when both partners experience a disability.

In a final step, we examine the relevance of hypothesis H5, which posits that the spillover effects of disability may vary with age. For both husbands and wives, we estimate semi-parametric smooth varying coefficient models following equation (4). The results, displayed in Figure 4, depict the age-varying marginal effects of personal and spousal disabilities on life satisfaction. We begin by examining the effect of personal disability. When considering both low and severe forms, we observe contrasting patterns across genders. For husbands, the age profile is non-monotonic. The effect of disability on life satisfaction is close to 0 at younger ages, decreases sharply to -0.7 around ages 40-45, then gradually increases to -0.5 by ages 70-75, before falling again to a minimum of -0.75 at age 85. In contrast, for wives, the effect decreases steadily, from -0.25 at age 25 to -0.6 at age 75, followed by a more pronounced decline at older ages. Gender differences are again evident. For husbands, the negative effect of having a disabled partner varies little with age. For wives, the effect of having a disabled spouse starts close to zero at age 25, decreases sharply to a minimum around age 40, and then gradually attenuates, becoming almost negligible by ages 80-85.

Figure 4 yields several noteworthy conclusions in relation to our previous hypotheses. When both low and severe disabilities are considered, incorporating age reveals that the validity of some of our hypotheses does not hold uniformly across the life course. First, negative spillover effects of spousal disability on life satisfaction are observed at nearly all ages, except at very young and very old ages for wives, thus providing broad support for hypothesis H1. Second, the relative magnitude of the spillover and personal effects varies substantially with age. For husbands, the blue curve (personal impairment) lies above the sand-colored curve (spousal impairment) until age 31, and their confidence intervals cease to overlap from age 35 onwards. For wives, the sand-colored curve exceeds the blue curve between ages 40 and 45, with confidence intervals diverging from age 52. Hence, hypothesis H2 which posits that the negative individual effect of one's own disability exceeds that of a partner's disability is not consistently supported across all ages, particularly among wives.

Figure 4. Effect of impairment on life satisfaction, by age



Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: estimates from multiplicative interaction regressions, with marginal effects based on a kernel smoothing estimator. The bandwidth is set to 6.

Third, a comparison of the two upper sand-colored curves (for husbands and wives, respectively) suggests minimal gender differences in the magnitude of spillover effects, contrary to hypothesis H3. To examine this issue more formally, we compute the difference $\Delta(Age) = h_3^W(Age) - h_3^H(Age)$, where $h_3^W(.)$ and $h_3^H(.)$ are obtained from the estimation of equation (4) for wives and husbands, respectively. A confidence interval for $\Delta(Age)$ is constructed using a bootstrap procedure with 250 replications and the resulting curve is displayed in Figure 5. For low and severe disabilities, the spillover effects experienced by wives exceed that of husbands up to age 32 and again after age 69 (positive difference). However, at no age can we reject the null assumption that gender differences in spillover effects equal zero. The pattern differs somewhat when focusing exclusively on severe disabilities, yet the

confidence interval remains wide and include zero for the gender difference in spillover effects. This provides further and robust evidence against hypothesis H3.



Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: the difference between wives and husbands is calculated using estimates from multiplicative interaction regressions, with marginal effects based on a kernel smoothing estimator. The bandwidth is set to 6. The confidence interval is obtained using a bootstrap procedure, with 250 replications.

Figure A1 in the Appendix depicts the age profiles of the personal and spillover effects of disability on life satisfaction for each disability type. Interestingly, personal disability is not consistently more detrimental than spousal disability across all life stages and impairment types, which contradicts hypothesis H2. Among wives, the absolute value of the spillover effects exceeds that of personal disability up to age 60 for visual impairments and at younger ages for cognitive impairments (though confidence intervals overlap), as well as for motor impairments before age 40. Among husbands, the opposite pattern is found for hearing impairments, where a partner's disability almost always reduces their life satisfaction more than their own.

Moreover, the effect of personal and spousal disability on life satisfaction varies greatly depending on age, except for wives' visual disability and those of their spouses before age 60, and for husbands' own hearing and motor disabilities after around 60 (the blue and sand curves are fairly flat). Otherwise, the curves are non-monotonic and may also rise with age, reducing the penalty on life satisfaction associated with own and spouse's disability. For wives, this occurs with their spouse's visual impairment after 60 (while it declines with their own disability) and their spouse's cognitive impairment after age 65, but also with their personal hearing (after age 35) and cognitive (after age 65) disabilities. Among husbands, it appears with their own cognitive disability from age 50 and their spouses after 65. Finally, we observe a U-shaped relationship between age and the effect of own disability on life satisfaction for personal cognitive disability among wives, and for husbands under age 60.

Surprisingly, we observe a null or positive spillover effect of disability on life satisfaction for some life courses. In particular, this is observed for husbands when their spouses have a visual disability (at ages 50-70) or a cognitive one (after age 75), and for wives when their spouses have a hearing impairment (before and after ages 50-70) or a cognitive one in old age. Life satisfaction even increases before age 40 when husbands have a hearing impairment and before age 35 when wives have a motor impairment (although the confidence intervals remain wide). These age-varying profiles provide evidence supporting H5.

6. Discussion and concluding comments

Using pooled data from the 2017 and 2022 French Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Surveys, we examined the spillover effects of disability on life satisfaction among couples. We investigated the heterogeneity of these effects according to gender, age, severity and type of disability (motor, cognitive, hearing, visual).

Overall, this study shows that spousal disability exerts substantial negative spillover effects on individuals' life satisfaction, consistent with our hypothesis H1, with a decline of 0.2 point for husbands and 0.25 point for wives. These estimates appear less pronounced than personal

disability (with a 0.5 point drop in life satisfaction for both genders) and even less so than a double disability within the couple (around -0.7 point for husbands and -0.76 point for wives), consistent with hypotheses H2 and H2c. This conclusion is in line with previous evidence showing spillover effects (Strawbridge et al., 2007; Braakmann, 2014; Powdthavee and Wooden, 2021). Individuals could derive utility from the health of their spouse which, when impaired, imposes a substantial burden on their well-being.

These spillover effects may occur through various channels that we cannot fully analyze here due to data limitations, including caregiving, supervision, loss of income, stress transmission, and changes in social role within a couple, among others. However, the introduction of heterogeneity factors qualifies the conclusion regarding hypotheses H1 and H2, which cannot be generalized across all contexts. Although our estimates do not provide evidence of systematically stronger spillover effects for wives than for husbands (rejection of hypothesis H3), they confirm that its magnitude varies considerably depending on the type and severity of the disability (H4 supported), as well as by age (H5 supported).

For both genders, personal and spousal motor disabilities remain the most penalizing type of disability. However, when the analysis is restricted to severe forms of disability, among husbands, the spouse's hearing impairment ranks first among the most significant spillover effects, while among wives the most limiting personal disability is cognitive impairment. Conversely, some types of (severe) disability do not appear to be associated with significant spillover effects. This is quite in line with the nearby literature. Jain and Ma (2024) showed heterogeneity in spillover effects according to health problems in England (see also Prosser et al., 2015, in the US). The relationship between age and spillover effects of disability is nonlinear and in take the form of the well-documented U-shaped age-life satisfaction curve (Blanchflower, 2021) but only for husbands in the event of a severe spouse's disability. At first glance, this may seem at odds with studies suggesting that altruistic motivations increase with age (Sparrow et al., 2021).

In the context of an aging population and the increasing prevalence of disabilities and chronic diseases, the stakes are high. The results highlight the need for support, not only for people with disabilities, but also for their families due to significant spillover effects on spouses' well-

being. Existing prevention and support or compensation programs, whether human, psychological, technical, or financial, need to be strengthened (respite rights, caregiver leave, psychological support programs, financial aid adjustments for paid family caregivers, awareness-raising activities) to promote the well-being of both disabled individuals and their partners. In doing so, it is essential to consider the heterogeneity of individuals' and spouses' characteristics, such as age, gender, and the type of disability and severity of disability, in the implementation and improvement of these programs. This heterogeneity, particularly with regard to the types of disability, should be given greater consideration in disability research and when collecting data on disability in surveys.

This article has some limitations. The variables used to characterize personal and spousal disability are self-reported and may therefore be subject to bias. Also, they are not exhaustive, as certain types of disability, such as mental disabilities, are not accounted for. Moreover, our analysis is restricted to couples residing in the same household. As such, couples who do not cohabit (whether by choice or due to circumstances such as one partner living in an institution) are excluded from the scope of our study. We also do not know how long people have been in a relationship. Since we control for household income, the estimated spillover effects do not capture income-related mechanisms and may absorb part of an individual's reaction to the spouse's disability (Braakmann, 2014). Thus, the estimated effects are more precisely the non-income-related spillover effects of disability, although they may still reflect a combination of altruistic concerns and the consequences of caregiving on life satisfaction.

Finally, it is possible that our estimates of spillover effects may be partly shaped by hedonic adaptation. Some respondents may have learned to live with their own and/or spouse's disability, which could have attenuated or even nullified the negative effect over time, depending on the severity of the condition (Oswald and Powdthavee, 2008). Uppal (2006) showed that people disabled from birth are more likely to be happy than those whose disability occurred later in life, probably due to such an adaptation effect. Unfortunately, the lack of information on the timing of disability onset, combined with the cross-sectional nature of the data, does not allow us to study the potential influence on hedonic adaptation on our findings. A longitudinal survey with detailed information on disability, for both respondents and their spouses, would be highly valuable in France.

For future work, it would be interesting to further investigate how the onset of disabilities, and potential deterioration in health prior to disability, within the couple across life course affect spousal SWB, considering an extended set of happiness outcomes. The role of age in the disability-life satisfaction relationship should be further analyzed in the context of aging populations such as France, where the baby-boom cohorts born after World War II are progressively reaching old age, and also from a comparative perspective across neighboring European countries.

References

- Angelini, V., & Costa-Font, J. (2023). Health and wellbeing spillovers of a partner's cancer diagnosis. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 212, 422-437.
- Becker, G. S. (1981). Altruism in the Family and Selfishness in the Market Place. *Economica*, 48(189), 1-15.
- Blanchflower, D. G. (2021). Is happiness U-shaped everywhere? Age and subjective well-being in 145 countries. *Journal of Population Economics*, 34, 575-624.
- Bobinac, A., Van Exel, N. J. A., Rutten, F. F., & Brouwer, W. B. (2010). Caring for and caring about: disentangling the caregiver effect and the family effect. *Journal of health economics*, 29(4), 549-556.
- Braakmann, N. (2014). The consequences of own and spousal disability on labor market outcomes and subjective well-being: evidence from Germany. *Review of Economics of the Household*, 12, 717-736.
- Brouwer, W. B. (2019). The inclusion of spillover effects in economic evaluations: not an optional extra. *Pharmacoeconomics*, 37(4), 451-456.
- Cheng, M., Yang, H., & Yu, Q. (2023). Impact of informal caregiving on caregivers' subjective well-being in China: a longitudinal study. *Archives of Public Health*, 81(1), 209.
- Diener, E., Suh, E. M., Lucas, R. E., & Smith, H. L. (1999). Subjective well-being: three decades of progress. *Psychological bulletin*, 125(2), 276.
- Dong, W., Zwi, A. B., Shen, C., Wu, Y., & Gao, J. (2021). Exploring the relationship between functional limitations of the older adults and the health-related quality of life of their spouse in Shaanxi Province, China. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*, 19(1), 209.
- Emerson, E., & Llewellyn, G. (2023). The wellbeing of women and men with and without disabilities: evidence from cross-sectional national surveys in 27 low-and middle-income countries. *Quality of Life Research*, 32(2), 357-371.
- Ferrer-i-Carbonell, A., & Frijters, P. (2004). How important is methodology for the estimates of the determinants of happiness?. *The economic journal*, 114(497), 641-659.
- Hainmueller, J., Mummolo, J. & Xu, Y. (2019). How much should we trust estimates from multiplicative interaction models? Simple tools to improve empirical practice. *Political Analysis*, 27(2), 163-192.
- Helliwell, J. F., & Barrington-Leigh, C. P. (2010). Measuring and understanding subjective well-being. *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économique*, 43(3), 729-753.
- Hogan, A., Kyaw-Myint, S. M., Harris, D., & Denronden, H. (2012). Workforce participation barriers for people with disability. *International Journal of Disability Management*, 7, 1-9.
- Jain, U., & Ma, M. (2024). Together in sickness and in health: Spillover of physical, mental, and cognitive health among older English couples. *Health Economics*, 33(9), 1989-2012.

- Keramat, S. A., Ahammed, B., Mohammed, A., Seidu, A. A., Farjana, F., Hashmi, R., ... & Ahinkorah, B. O. (2022). Disability, physical activity, and health-related quality of life in Australian adults: An investigation using 19 waves of a longitudinal cohort. *PLoS One*, 17(5), e0268304.
- Kiecolt-Glaser, J. K., & Wilson, S. J. (2017). Lovesick: How couples' relationships influence health. *Annual review of clinical psychology*, 13(1), 421-443.
- Kim, J., Park, G. R., & Namkung, E. H. (2024). The link between disability and social participation revisited: heterogeneity by type of social participation and by socioeconomic status. *Disability and Health Journal*, 17(2), 101543.
- LaFerrère, A., & Wolff, F. C. (2006). Microeconomic models of family transfers. *Handbook of the economics of giving, altruism and reciprocity*, North-Holland, Elsevier, vol. 2, 889-969.
- Li, L. M. W., & Jiang, D. (2021). The magnifying effect of marital satisfaction on the dyadic effect of disabilities on life satisfaction. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 18(10), 5352.
- McNamee, P., Mendolia, S., & Yerokhin, O. (2021). The transmission of partner mental health to individual life satisfaction: Estimates from a longitudinal household survey. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 68(4), 494-516.
- Mehnert, T., Krauss, H. H., Nadler, R., & Boyd, M. (1990). Correlates of life satisfaction in those with disabling conditions. *Rehabilitation psychology*, 35(1), 3.
- Mervin, M. C., & Frieters, P. (2014). Is shared misery double misery?. *Social Science & Medicine*, 107, 68-77.
- Oswald, A. J., & Powdthavee, N. (2008). Does happiness adapt? A longitudinal study of disability with implications for economists and judges. *Journal of public economics*, 92(5-6), 1061-1077.
- Pacheco Barzallo, D. (2018). Spillover Effects of Long-Term Disabilities on Close Family Members. *Applied Health Economics and Health Policy*, 16, 347-355.
- Pinquart, M., & Sörensen, S. (2003). Differences between caregivers and noncaregivers in psychological health and physical health: a meta-analysis. *Psychology and aging*, 18(2), 250.
- Powdthavee, N., & Wooden, M. (2021). The transmission of partner mental health to individual life satisfaction: Estimates from a longitudinal household survey. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 68(4), 494-516.
- Prosser, L. A., Lamarand, K., Gebremariam, A., & Wittenberg, E. (2015). Measuring family HRQoL spillover effects using direct health utility assessment. *Medical Decision Making*, 35(1), 81-93.
- Roth, D. L., Brown, S. L., Rhodes, J. D., & Haley, W. E. (2018). Reduced mortality rates among caregivers: Does family caregiving provide a stress-buffering effect?. *Psychology and aging*, 33(4), 619.
- Skinner, M. S., & Sogstad, M. (2022). Social and gender differences in informal caregiving for sick, disabled, or elderly persons: a cross-sectional study. *SAGE open nursing*, 8, 23779608221130585.

Sparrow, E. P., Swirsky, L. T., Kudus, F., & Spaniol, J. (2021). Aging and altruism: A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging, 36*(1), 49.

Strawbridge, W. J., Wallhagen, M. I., & Shema, S. J. (2007). Impact of spouse vision impairment on partner health and well-being: A longitudinal analysis of couples. *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 62*(5), S315-S322.

Tessier, P., & Wolff, F. C. (2024). On the ability of the SF-6D to capture the consequences of chronic illnesses on subjective well-being: Evidence from France. *Social Science & Medicine, 354*, 117086.

Uppal, S. (2006). Impact of the timing, type and severity of disability on the subjective well-being of individuals with disabilities. *Social Science & Medicine, 63*(2), 525-539.

External appendix

Table A1. Detailed estimates of life satisfaction

Variables		(1) Husband Same as 1C panel A Table 3		(2) Husband Same as 1C panel B Table 3		(2) Wife Same as 2C panel A Table 3		(2) Wife Same as 2C panel B Table 3	
		coef	s.e.	coef	s.e.	coef	s.e.	coef	s.e.
Self: any impairment		-0.503***	(0.042)	-0.694***	(0.073)	-0.499***	(0.043)	-0.796***	(0.079)
Spouse: any impairment		-0.196***	(0.043)	-0.379***	(0.070)	-0.253***	(0.043)	-0.396***	(0.070)
Self: Age	25-30	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
	31-35	-0.153	(0.128)	-0.147	(0.128)	0.094	(0.139)	0.093	(0.139)
	36-40	-0.358**	(0.150)	-0.380**	(0.151)	-0.085	(0.160)	-0.112	(0.160)
	41-45	-0.159	(0.157)	-0.195	(0.158)	0.026	(0.170)	-0.006	(0.171)
	46-50	-0.292*	(0.165)	-0.337**	(0.167)	0.062	(0.177)	0.038	(0.178)
	51-55	-0.239	(0.177)	-0.301*	(0.178)	0.056	(0.184)	0.013	(0.184)
	56-60	-0.176	(0.184)	-0.233	(0.185)	0.251	(0.193)	0.201	(0.194)
	61-65	-0.174	(0.191)	-0.257	(0.191)	0.229	(0.201)	0.161	(0.201)
	66-70	-0.166	(0.198)	-0.262	(0.198)	0.245	(0.209)	0.177	(0.209)
	71-75	-0.097	(0.204)	-0.218	(0.203)	0.271	(0.217)	0.189	(0.217)
	76-80	-0.104	(0.217)	-0.246	(0.217)	0.437*	(0.231)	0.330	(0.231)
	81-85	-0.186	(0.243)	-0.305	(0.241)	0.524**	(0.253)	0.463*	(0.252)
Self: Foreign origin		-0.102	(0.081)	-0.096	(0.081)	-0.138*	(0.083)	-0.116	(0.083)
Self: Diploma	None	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
	Less than	0.005	(0.054)	-0.009	(0.053)	0.041	(0.055)	0.030	(0.055)
Baccalaureate									
	Baccalaureate	0.040	(0.065)	0.037	(0.065)	0.049	(0.066)	0.042	(0.066)
	Undergraduate	0.099	(0.069)	0.098	(0.069)	0.112	(0.073)	0.100	(0.073)
	Graduate, postgr.	0.154**	(0.068)	0.146**	(0.069)	0.222***	(0.070)	0.197***	(0.070)
Spouse: Age	25-30	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
	31-35	0.065	(0.118)	0.082	(0.119)	-0.125	(0.125)	-0.108	(0.125)
	36-40	-0.005	(0.138)	0.031	(0.141)	-0.139	(0.140)	-0.098	(0.141)
	41-45	-0.072	(0.154)	-0.072	(0.157)	-0.232	(0.152)	-0.222	(0.154)
	46-50	-0.074	(0.163)	-0.080	(0.165)	-0.278*	(0.166)	-0.282*	(0.167)
	51-55	-0.072	(0.175)	-0.065	(0.177)	-0.369**	(0.175)	-0.358**	(0.177)
	56-60	-0.125	(0.183)	-0.123	(0.185)	-0.364**	(0.185)	-0.357*	(0.186)
	61-65	-0.009	(0.187)	-0.015	(0.189)	-0.354*	(0.192)	-0.364*	(0.193)
	66-70	0.023	(0.194)	0.020	(0.195)	-0.304	(0.199)	-0.311	(0.200)
	71-75	-0.053	(0.202)	-0.062	(0.202)	-0.438**	(0.210)	-0.464**	(0.210)
	76-80	0.007	(0.223)	0.011	(0.223)	-0.364	(0.230)	-0.387*	(0.229)
	81-85	-0.026	(0.264)	0.057	(0.263)	-0.637**	(0.270)	-0.595**	(0.271)
Spouse: Foreign origin		-0.120	(0.084)	-0.125	(0.085)	-0.145	(0.088)	-0.169*	(0.088)
Spouse: Diploma	None	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
	Less than	0.044	(0.056)	0.024	(0.056)	-0.069	(0.056)	-0.081	(0.056)
Baccalaureate									
	Baccalaureate	0.097	(0.061)	0.092	(0.062)	-0.046	(0.062)	-0.038	(0.062)
	Undergraduate	0.110*	(0.066)	0.109	(0.067)	-0.063	(0.069)	-0.045	(0.068)
	Graduate,	0.063	(0.073)	0.054	(0.073)	-0.108	(0.076)	-0.092	(0.075)
postgraduate									
Number of children	0-3 years	0.115*	(0.064)	0.121*	(0.065)	0.175***	(0.065)	0.195***	(0.065)
	4-6 years	0.078	(0.071)	0.072	(0.072)	0.043	(0.069)	0.053	(0.068)
	7-14 years	0.021	(0.041)	0.023	(0.041)	0.082*	(0.042)	0.079*	(0.042)
	15 years and more	0.031	(0.037)	0.030	(0.037)	-0.015	(0.037)	-0.022	(0.037)
Household income per consumption unit (log)		0.456***	(0.055)	0.470***	(0.055)	0.373***	(0.055)	0.383***	(0.055)
Homeowner		0.331***	(0.057)	0.331***	(0.057)	0.279***	(0.058)	0.279***	(0.058)
Region and urban size		YES		YES		YES		YES	
Number of observations		7,276		7,276		7,276		7,276	
R ²		0.088		0.086		0.075		0.076	

Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: estimates from linear regressions with robust standard errors in parentheses. Significance levels: *p<0.1;

p<0.05; *p<0.01.

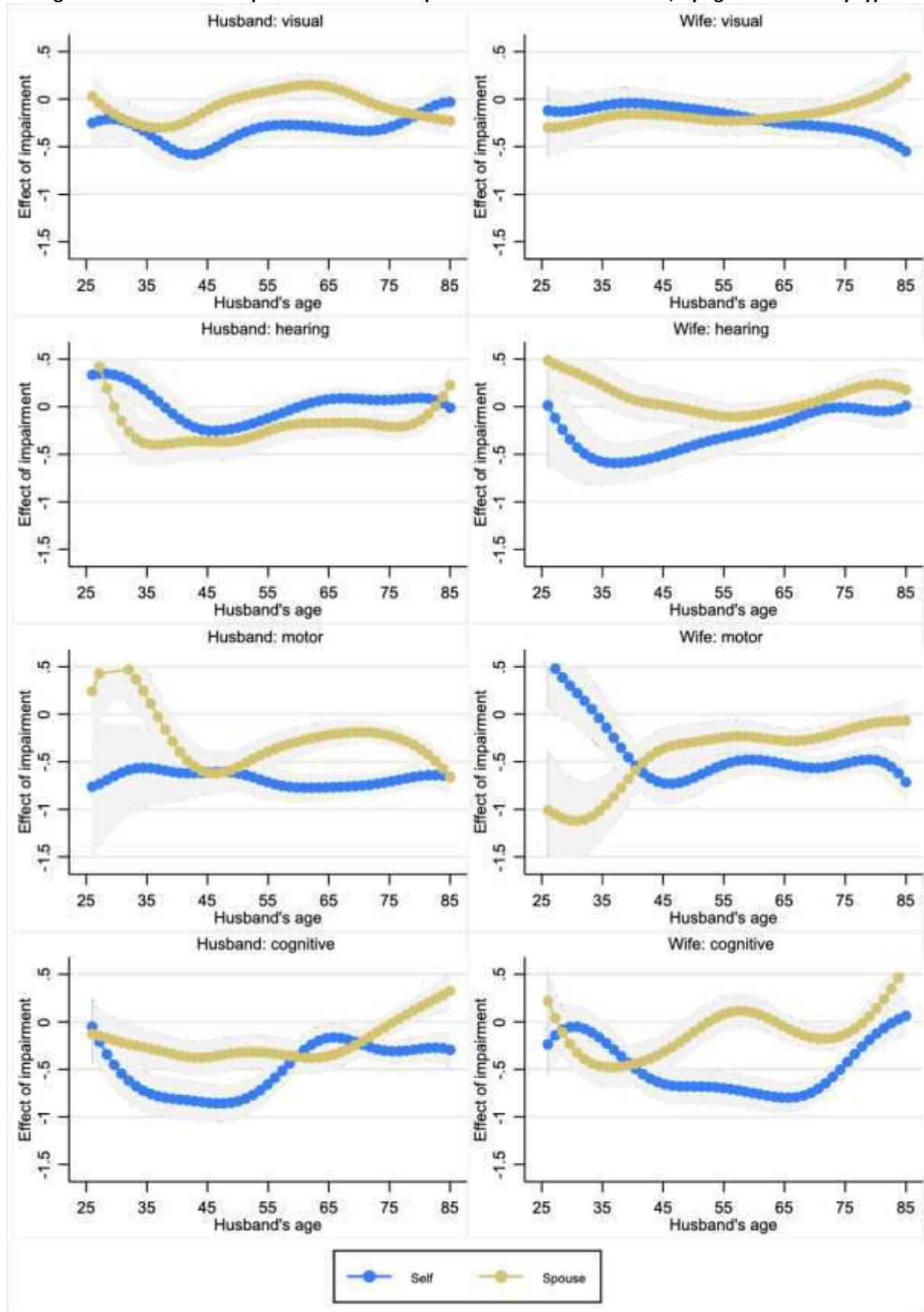
Table A2. Tests of equal coefficients for personal and spousal disability

Variables	$H_0: \delta^H = \gamma^H $ For husbands, the negative effect of their own disability is equal in magnitude to the spillover effect of their wife's disability	$H_0: \delta^W = \gamma^W $ For wives, the negative effect of their own disability is equal in magnitude to the spillover effect of their husband's disability	$H_0: \gamma^H = \gamma^W $ The spillover effect of the wife's disability on her husband's life satisfaction is equal to the spillover effect of the husband's disability on his wife's life satisfaction
<i>Panel A. Low and severe disability</i>			
Any impairment	H_0 rejected Chi ² =21.80, p=0.000	H_0 rejected Chi ² =13.75, p=0.000	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.83, p=0.361
Visual	H_0 rejected Chi ² =7.39, p=0.007	H_0 rejected Chi ² =2.91, p=0.088	H_0 accepted Chi ² =1.34, p=0.246
Hearing	H_0 rejected Chi ² =3.01, p=0.083	H_0 rejected Chi ² =6.46, p=0.011	H_0 rejected Chi ² =3.58, p=0.059
Mobility	H_0 rejected Chi ² =30.58, p=0.000	H_0 rejected Chi ² =7.12, p=0.008	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.41, p=0.520
Cognitive	H_0 rejected Chi ² =12.23, p=0.001	H_0 rejected Chi ² =4.99, p=0.026	H_0 accepted Chi ² =1.56, p=0.212
<i>Panel B. Severe disability</i>			
Any impairment	H_0 rejected Chi ² =8.91, p=0.003	H_0 rejected Chi ² =12.82, p=0.000	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.03, p=0.866
Visual	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.42, p=0.516	H_0 rejected Chi ² =4.09, p=0.043	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.06, p=0.803
Hearing	H_0 rejected Chi ² =4.17, p=0.041	H_0 rejected Chi ² =6.61, p=0.010	H_0 rejected Chi ² =6.48, p=0.011
Mobility	H_0 rejected Chi ² =18.27, p=0.000	H_0 rejected Chi ² =2.89, p=0.089	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.52, p=0.470
Cognitive	H_0 accepted Chi ² =1.78, p=0.183	H_0 rejected Chi ² =3.50, p=0.061	H_0 accepted Chi ² =0.71, p=0.399

Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: the statistical tests are based on estimates reported in Tables 3 and 4 with controls (columns C).

Figure A1. Personal and spillover effects of impairments on life satisfaction, by age and disability type



Source: INSEE SRCV 2017 and 2022 surveys, authors' calculations.

Note: estimates from multiplicative interaction regressions, with marginal effects based on a kernel smoothing estimator. The bandwidth is set to 6.

TEPP Working Papers 2026

26-11. UIP holds conditional on monetary policy shocks

Naveed Javed, Nicolas Groshenny

26-10. Coordination-Based Place Policies and Educational Outcomes: Evidence from the Cités éducatives Program

Moussa Kheddache, Yannick L'Horty, Ngoc-Thao Noet

26-9. Who is most at risk? Uncovering the determinants of population vulnerability to heat waves in France

Hamza Bennani, Marc Pourroy

26-8. Gamification and energy savings: Evidence from experiments

Yannick L'Horty, Ngoc-Thao Noet

26-7. Causal impact of the health extension program on child immunization and nutrition in rural ethiopia : evidence from a retrospective analysis

Gerenu Kassie, Nicolas Moreau

26-6. Gender and age diversity of the workforce. Does it matter for firms' performance ?

Laetitia Challe, Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty, Ferhat Mihoubi

26-5. Where women can have it all? The public sector and the rise of women in the higher deciles of wages in French Overseas Departments

Sandhya Apaya

26-4. Externality effects of climate adaptation policies in urban areas : the case of green schools in Paris

Sylvain Chareyron, Laetitia Tuffery

26-3. Externality effects of building collapses due to insufficient renovation

Sylvain Chareyron, Léna Monasse, Florent Sari

26-2. The effect of monetary incentives on participation and behavior : an online experiment

Ngoc-Thao Noet, Serge Blondel

26-1. Participatory democracy in question: the case of "The Sea in Debate"

François-Charles Wolff, Pierre-Alexandre Mahieu, Brice Trouillet, Alexia Pigeault, Nicolas Rollo

TEPP Working Papers 2025

25-7. The impact of subsidizing early young innovative companies on their access to capital market

Anna Malessan

25-6. Competitiveness and employment or wage distribution. What do we learn from the corporate and payroll tax cuts policies in France ?

Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty, Ferhat Mihoubi

25-5. Marginal employment as an incentive to find a regular job? A meta-regression analysis approach

Fabrice Gilles

25-4. Improving employability for the least qualified unemployed. Lessons from a new French training program

Héloïse Burlat, Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty

25-3. Production regulation principles and tax reforms

Laurence Jacquet, Etienne Lehmann

25-2. Monetary policy transmission and household indebtedness in Australia

Khuderchuluun Batsukh, Nicolas Groshenny, Naveed Javed

25-1. Payroll tax reductions on low wages and minimum wage in France

Julien Albertini, Arthur Poirier, Anthony Terriau

TEPP Working Papers 2024

24-9. Training and job-to-job mobility with transfer fees

Arnaud Chéron, Anthony Terriau

24-8. Corporate taxation and firm heterogeneity

Julien Albertini, Xavier Fairise, Anthony Terriau

24-7. Effects of a business support program on firm performances in France

Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty, Ferhat Mihoubi

24-6. Increased fine for repeat offenders and conglomerate dynamics

Armel Jacques

24-5. The valuation of energy efficiency labels in the French housing market

Sylvain Chareyron

24-4. A comprehensive analysis of production efficiency : a tax reform perspective

Laurence Jacquet, Etienne Lehmann

24-3. How to measure energy poverty in warm and cold climate territories? A multidimensional approach

Manitra Rakotomena, Olivia Ricci

24-2. Innovating for the good or for the bad. An EU-wide analysis of the impact of technological transformation on job polarisation and unemployment

Ylenia Curci, Nathalie Greenan, Silvia Napolitano

24-1. Is training helpful in boosting the self-confidence and professional integration of young people not in employment, education or training? Results from a randomized experiment

Nicolas Moreau, Alexis Parmentier, Mylène Lebon-Eyquem

TEPP Working Papers 2023

23-8. Dornbusch's overshooting and the systematic component of monetary policy in SOE-SVAR

Nicolas Groshenny, Naveed Javed

23-7. Is participatory democracy in line with social protest? Evidence from French yellow vests movement

Benjamin Monnery, François-Charles Wolff

23-6. On-the-job search, life-cycle training and the role of transfer fees

Arnaud Cheron, Anthony Terriau

23-5. Estimating the laffer tax rate on capital income : cross-base responses matter!

Marie-Noëlle Lefebvre, Etienne Lehmann, Michaël Sicsic

23-4. The trickle-down theory: a reality in French sports?

Florian Moussi-Beylie

23.3. Robotization and unbalanced changes in high-skill employment

Lucas Parmentier

23.2. Knowledge transmission in the second part of careers: does formal training matter?

Pierre-Jean Messe, Nathalie Greenan

23-1. Phantom cycles

Arnaud Chéron, Bruno Decreuse

TEPP Working Papers 2022

22-21. Utility services poverty : addressing the problem of household deprivation in Mayotte

Dorothee Charlier, Bérandère Legendre, Olivia Ricci

22-20. The effects of disability benefits on the employment of low-skilled youth : evidence from France

Sylvain Chareyron, Naomie Mahmoudi

22-19. Does gender equality bargaining reduce child penalty? Evidence from France

Pierre-Jean Messe, Jérémy Tanguy

22-18. The effect of pro diversity actions on discrimination in the recruitment of large companies : a field experiment

Laetitia Challe, Sylvain Chareyron, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

22-17. Impacts of quota policy and employer obligation to adapt workstations on discrimination against people with disabilities : lesson from an experiment

Sylvain Chareyron, Yannick L'Horty, Philomene Mbaye, Pascale Petit

22-16. Are real merchandise imports per capita a good predictor for the standard of living for the small island world : testing for the imports-led growth and the growth-led imports hypotheses in panels over the period 1970-2019

Jean-François Hoarau, Nicolas Lucic

22-15. Extracting the discrimination components from the callback rates

Emmanuel Duguet, Loïc Du Parquet, Pascale Petit

22-14. Strategic debt in a mixed duopoly: the limited liability effect

Armel Jacques

22-13. Short-time work policies during the COVID-19 pandemic

Julien Albertini, Xavier Fairise, Arthur Poirier, Anthony Terriau

22-12. Immigration and labour market flows

Andri Chassamboulli, Idriss Fontaine, Ismael Galvez-Iniesta

22-11. Short-term impact of tropical cyclones in Madagascar : evidence from nightlight data

Idriss Fontaine, Sabine Garabedian, Maël Jammes

22-10. The current and future costs of tropical cyclones: A case study of La Réunion

Idriss Fontaine, Sabine Garabedian, Helene Veremes

22-9. Wealth and income responses to dividend taxation : Evidence from France

Marie-Noëlle Lefebvre, Eddy Zanoutene

22-8. Soccer labour market equilibrium and efficient training of talents

Marnix Amand, Arnaud Chéron, Florian Pelgrin, Anthony Terriau

22-7. Using short-term jobs as a way to find a regular job. What kind of role for local context?

Fabrice Gilles, Sabina Issehnane, Florent Sari

22-6. Gender and age diversity. Does it matter for firms' productivity?

Laetitia Challe, Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty, Ferhat Mihoubi

22-5. How wages respond to the job-finding and job-to-job transition rates?

Evidence from New Zealand administrative data

Christopher Ball, Nicolas Groshenny, Özer Karagedikli, Murat Özbilgind, Finn Robinsona

22-4. Endogenous timing of technological choices of flexibility in a mixed duopoly

Armel Jacques

22-3. Reducing ethnic discrimination through formal warning : evidence from two combined field experiments

Sylvain Chareyron, Yannick L'Horty, Souleymane Mbaye, Pascale Petit

22-2. Cream skimming and Discrimination in access to medical care: a field experiment

Sylvain Chareyron, Yannick L'horty, Pascale Petit

22-1. Optimal taxation with multiple incomes and types

Kevin Spiritus, Etienne Lehmann, Sander Renes, Floris T. Zoutman

TEPP Working Papers 2021

21-11. Intermittent collusive agreements : antitrust policy and business cycles

Emilie Dargaud, Armel Jacques

21-10. Endogenous breadth of collusive agreements : an application to flexible technological choices

Emilie Dargaud, Armel Jacques

21-9. How to tax different incomes?

Laurence Jacquet, Etienne Lehmann

21-8. Does optimal capital taxation under stochastic returns to savings

Eddy Zanoutene

21-7. Does the gender mix influence collective bargaining on gender equality? Evidence from France

Anne-Sophie Bruno, Nathalie Greenan, Jérémy Tanguy

21-6. The effects of the non-financial component of business accelerators

Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty, Ferhat Mihoubi

21-5. Organisational changes and long term sickness absence and injury leave

Mohamed Ali Ben Halima, Nathalie Greenan, Joseph Lanfranchi

21-4. The unexplored discriminations towards youth : equal access to goods and services

David Gray, Yannick L'Horty, Souleymane Mbaye, Pascale Petit

21-3. The zero effect of income tax on the timing of birth: some evidence on French data

Nicolas Moreau

21-2. Tropical cyclones and fertility : new evidence from Madagascar

Idriss Fontaine, Sabine Garabedian, David Nortes-Martinez, Hélène Vèrèmes

21-1. On the heterogeneous impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown on US unemployment

Malak Kandoussi, François Langot

TEPP Working Papers 2020

20-8. COVID-19 mortality and health expenditures across European countries: The positive correlation puzzle

Serge Blondel, Radu Vranceanu

20-7. Measuring discrimination in the labour market

Emmanuel Duguet

20-6. The effects of age on educational performances at the end of primary school: cross-sectional and regression discontinuity approach applications from Reunion Island

Daniel Rakotomalala

20-5. Slowdown antitrust investigations by decentralization

Emilie Dargaud, Armel Jacques

20-4. Is international tourism responsible for the pandemic of COVID19? A preliminary cross-country analysis with a special focus on small islands

Jean-François Hoarau

20-3. Does labor income react more to income tax or means tested benefit reforms?

Michaël Sicsic

20-2. Optimal sickness benefits in a principal-agent model

Sébastien Ménard

20-1. The specific role of agriculture for economic vulnerability of small island spaces

Stéphane Blancard, Maximin Bonnet, Jean-François Hoarau

TEPP Working Papers 2019

19-8. The impact of benefit sanctions on equilibrium wage dispersion and job vacancies

Sebastien Menard

19-7. Employment fluctuations, job polarization and non-standard work: Evidence from France and the US

Olivier Charlot, Idriss Fontaine, Thepthida Sopraseuth

19-6. Counterproductive hiring discrimination against women: Evidence from French correspondence test

Emmanuel Duguet, Loïc du Parquet, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

19-5. Inefficient couples: Non-minimization of the tax burden among French cohabiting couples

Olivier Bargain, Damien Echevin, Nicolas Moreau, Adrien Pacifico

19-4. Seeking for tipping point in the housing market: evidence from a field experiment

Sylvain Chareyron, Samuel Gorohouna, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit, Catherine Ris

19-3. Testing for redlining in the labor market

Yannick L'Horty, Mathieu Bunel, Pascale Petit

19-2. Labour market flows: Accounting for the public sector

Idriss Fontaine, Ismael Galvez-Iniesta, Pedro Gomes, Diego Vila-Martin

19-1. The interaction between labour force participation of older men and their wife: lessons from France

Idriss Fontaine

TEPP Working Papers 2018

18-15. Be healthy, be employed: a comparison between the US and France based on a general equilibrium model

Xavier Fairise, François Langot, Ze Zhong Shang

18-14. Immigrants' wage performance in the routine biased technological change era: France 1994-2012

Catherine Laffineur, Eva Moreno-Galbis, Jeremy Tanguy, Ahmed Tritah

18-13. Welfare cost of fluctuations when labor market search interacts with financial frictions

Elini Iliopoulos, François Langot, Thepthida Sopraseuth

18-12. Accounting for labor gaps

François Langot, Alessandra Pizzo

18-11. Unemployment fluctuations over the life cycle

Jean-Olivier Hairault, François Langot, Thepthida Sopraseuth

18-10. Layoffs, Recalls and Experience Rating

Julien Albertini, Xavier Fairise

18-9. Environmental policy and health in the presence of labor market imperfections

Xavier Pautrel

18-8. Identity mistakes and the standard of proof

Marie Obidzinski, Yves Oytana

18-7. Presumption of innocence and deterrence

Marie Obidzinski, Yves Oytana

18-6. Ethnic Discrimination in Rental Housing Market: An Experiment in New Caledonia

Mathieu Bunel, Samuel Gorohouna, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit, Catherine Ris

18-5. Evaluating the impact of firm tax credits. Results from the French natural experiment CICE

Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty, Ferhat Mihoubi, Xi Yang

18-4. Impact of type 2 diabetes on health expenditure: an estimation based on individual administrative data

François-Olivier Baudot, Anne-Sophie Agudé, Thomas Barnay, Christelle Gastaldi-Ménager, Anne Fargot-Campagna

18-3. How does labour market history influence the access to hiring interviews?

Emmanuel Duguet, Rémi Le Gall, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

18-2. Occupational mobility and vocational training over the life cycle

Anthony Terriau

18-1. Retired, at last? The short-term impact of retirement on health status in France

Thomas Barnay, Eric Defebvre

TEPP Working Papers 2017

17-11. Hiring discrimination against women: distinguishing taste based discrimination from statistical discrimination

Emmanuel Duguet, Loïc du Parquet, Pascale Petit

17-10. Pension reforms, older workers' employment and the role of job separation and finding rates in France

Sarah Le Duigou, Pierre-Jean Messe

17-9. Healthier when retiring earlier? Evidence from France

Pierre-Jean Messe, François-Charles Wolff

17-8. Revisiting Hopenhayn and Nicolini's optimal unemployment insurance with job search monitoring and sanctions

Sebastien Menard, Solenne Tanguy

17-7. Ethnic Gaps in Educational Attainment and Labor-Market Outcomes: Evidence from France

Gabin Langevin, David Masclet, Fabien Moizeau, Emmanuel Peterle

17-6. Identifying preference-based discrimination in rental market: a field experiment in Paris

Mathieu Bunel, Yannick L'Horty, Loïc du Parquet, Pascale Petit

17-5. Chosen or Imposed? The location strategies of households

Emilie Arnoult, Florent Sari

17-4. Optimal income taxation with composition effects

Laurence Jacquet, Etienne Lehmann

17-3. Labor Market Effects of Urban Riots: an experimental assessment

Emmanuel Duguet, David Gray, Yannick L'Horty, Loïc du Parquet, Pascale Petit

17-2. Does practicing literacy skills improve academic performance in first-year university students? Results from a randomized experiment

Estelle Bellity, Fabrices Gilles, Yannick L'Horty

17-1. Raising the take-up of social assistance benefits through a simple mailing: evidence from a French field experiment

Sylvain Chareyron, David Gray, Yannick L'Horty

TEPP Working Papers 2016

16-8. Endogenous wage rigidities, human capital accumulation and growth

Ahmed Tritah

16-7. Harder, better, faster...yet stronger? Working conditions and self-declaration of chronic diseases

Eric Defebvre

16-6. The influence of mental health on job retention

Thomas Barnay, Eric Defebvre

16-5. The effects of breast cancer on individual labour market outcomes: an evaluation from an administrative panel

Thomas Barnay, Mohamed Ali Ben Halima, Emmanuel Duguet, Christine Le Clainche, Camille Regaert

16-4. Expectations, Loss Aversion, and Retirement Decisions in the Context of the 2009 Crisis in Europe

Nicolas Sirven, Thomas Barnay

16-3. How do product and labor market regulations affect aggregate employment, inequalities and job polarization? A general equilibrium approach

Julien Albertini, Jean-Olivier Hairault, François Langot, Thepthida Sopraseuth

16-2. Access to employment with age and gender: results of a controlled experiment

Laetitia Challe, Florent Fremigacci, François Langot, Yannick L'Horty, Loïc Du Parquet, Pascale Petit

16-1. An evaluation of the 1987 French Disabled Workers Act: Better paying than hiring

Thomas Barnay, Emmanuel Duguet, Christine Le Clainche, Yann Videau

TEPP Working Papers 2015

15-10. Optimal Income Taxation with Unemployment and Wage Responses: A Sufficient Statistics Approach

Kory Kroft, Kavan Kucko, Etienne Lehmann, Johannes Schmieder

15-9. Search frictions and (in) efficient vocational training over the life-cycle

Arnaud Chéron, Anthony Terriau

15-8. Absenteeism and productivity: the experience rating applied to employer contributions to health insurance

Sébastien Ménard, Coralia Quintero Rojas

15-7. Take up of social assistance benefits: the case of homeless

Sylvain Chareyron

15-6. Spatial mismatch through local public employment agencies. Answers from a French quasi-experiment

Mathieu Bunel, Elisabeth Tovar

15-5. Transmission of vocational skills at the end of career: horizon effect and technological or organisational change

Nathalie Greenan, Pierre-Jean Messe

15-4. Protecting biodiversity by developing bio-jobs: A multi-branch analysis with an application on French data

Jean De Beir, Céline Emond, Yannick L'Horty, Laetitia Tuffery

15-3. Profit-Sharing and Wages: An Empirical Analysis Using French Data Between 2000 and 2007

Noémie Delahaie, Richard Duhautois

15-2. A meta-regression analysis on intergenerational transmission of education: publication bias and genuine empirical effect

Nicolas Fleury, Fabrice Gilles

15-1. Why are there so many long-term unemployed in Paris?

Yannick L'Horty, Florent Sari

TEPP Working Papers 2014

14-14. Hiring discrimination based on national origin and the competition between employed and unemployed job seekers

Guillaume Pierné

14-13. Discrimination in Hiring: The curse of motorcycle women

Loïc Du Parquet, Emmanuel Duguet, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

14-12. Residential discrimination and the ethnic origin: An experimental assessment in the Paris suburbs

Emmanuel Duguet, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

14-11. Discrimination based on place of residence and access to employment

Mathieu Bunel, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

14-10. Rural Electrification and Household Labor Supply: Evidence from Nigeria

Claire Salmon, Jeremy Tanguy

14-9. Effects of immigration in frictional labor markets: theory and empirical evidence from EU countries

Eva Moreno-Galbis, Ahmed Tritah

14-8. Health, Work and Working Conditions: A Review of the European Economic Literature

Thomas Barnay

14-7. Labour mobility and the informal sector in Algeria: a cross-sectional comparison (2007-2012)

Philippe Adair, Youghourta Bellache

14-6. Does care to dependent elderly people living at home increase their mental health?

Thomas Barnay, Sandrine Juin

14-5. The Effect of Non-Work Related Health Events on Career Outcomes: An Evaluation in the French Labor Market

Emmanuel Duguet, Christine le Clainche

14-4. Retirement intentions in the presence of technological change: Theory and evidence from France

Pierre-Jean Messe, Eva Moreno-Galbis, Francois-Charles Wolff

14-3. Why is Old Workers' Labor Market more Volatile? Unemployment Fluctuations over the Life-Cycle

Jean-Olivier Hairault, François Langot, Thepthida Sopraseuth

14-2. Participation, Recruitment Selection, and the Minimum Wage

Frédéric Gavrel

14-1. Disparities in taking sick leave between sectors of activity in France: a longitudinal analysis of administrative data

Thomas Barnay, Sandrine Juin, Renaud Legal

TEPP Working Papers 2013

13-9. An evaluation of the impact of industrial restructuring on individual human capital accumulation in France (1956-1993)

Nicolas Fleury, Fabrice Gilles

13-8. On the value of partial commitment for cooperative investment in buyer-supplier relationship

José de Sousa, Xavier Fairise

13-7. Search frictions, real wage rigidities and the optimal design of unemployment insurance

Julien Albertini, Xavier Fairise

13-6. Tax me if you can! Optimal nonlinear income tax between competing governments

Etienne Lehmann, Laurent Simula, Alain Trannoy

13-5. Beyond the labour income tax wedge: The unemployment-reducing effect of tax progressivity

Etienne Lehmann, Claudio Lucifora, Simone Moriconi, Bruno Van Der Linden

13-4. Discrimination based on place of residence and access to employment

Mathieu Bunel, Emilia Ene Jones, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

13-3. The determinants of job access channels: evidence from the youth labor market in France

Jihan Ghrairi

13-2. Capital mobility, search unemployment and labor market policies: The case of minimum wages

Frédéric Gavrel

13-1. Effort and monetary incentives in Nonprofit et For-Profit Organizations

Joseph Lanfranchi, Mathieu Narcy

TEPP Working Papers 2012

12-18. Ageing, changes and quality of working life

Nathalie Greenan, Mathieu Narcy, Serge Volkoff

12-17. Labor Income Responds Differently to Income-Tax and Payroll-Tax Reforms

Etienne Lehmann, François Marical, Laurence Rioux

12-16. New Evidence of Ethnic and Gender discriminations in the French Labor Market using experimental data: A ranking extension of correspondence testings

Emmanuel Duguet, Loïc Du Parquet, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

12-15. The Economics of Performance Appraisals

Marc-Arthur Diaye, Nathalie Greenan

12-14. Effect of Age on the Wage Distribution: A Quantitative Evaluation Using US Data

Sarah Le Duigou

12-13. Simultaneous causality between health status and employment status within the population aged 30-59 in France

Thomas Barnay, François Legendre

12-12. The Effects of Reduced Social Security Contributions on Employment: an Evaluation of the 2003 French Reform

Matthieu Bunel, Yannick L'Horty

12-11. Has the Quality of Work Improved in the EU-15 between 1995 and 2005 ?

Nathalie Greenan, Ekaterina Kalugina, Emmanuelle Walkowiak

12-10. Dynamically consistent CEU preferences

André Lapied, Pascal Toquebeuf

12-9. A note on "Re-examining the law of iterated expectations for Choquet decision makers"

André Lapied, Pascal Toquebeuf

12-8. Job Polarization in Aging Economies

Eva Moreno - Galbis, Thepthida Sopraseduth

12-7. Optimal Unemployment Insurance for Older Workers

Jean-Olivier Hairault, François Langot, Sébastien Ménard, Thepthida Sopraseduth

12-6. Entry mode choice and target firm selection : private and collective incentive analysis

Kai Zhao

12-5. Advantageous Semi-Collusion Revisited : A Note

Kai Zhao

12-4. Stricter employment protection and firms' incentives to train : The case of French older workers

Pierre-Jean Messe, Bénédicte Rouland

12-3. Hedonic model of segmentation with horizontal differentiated housing

Masha Maslianskaia-Pautrel

12-2. How to account for changes in the size of Sports Leagues : The Iso Competitive Balance Curves

Jean-Pascal Gayant, Nicolas Le Pape

12-1. What drives Health Care Expenditure in France since 1950? A time-series study with structural breaks and nonlinearity approaches

Thomas Barnay, Olivier Damette

TEPP Working Papers 2011

11-10. Routinization-Biased Technical Change, Globalization and Labor Market Polarization : Does Theory Fit the Facts?

Jaewon Jung, Jean Mercenier

11-9. What is the natural Weight of the Current Old?

Damien Gaumont, Daniel Leonard

11-8. Productivity, Capital and Labor in Labor-Managed and Convention Firms

Fathi Fakhfakh, Virginie Perotin, Monica Gago

11-7. Fiscal Shocks in a Two Sector Open Economy

Olivier Cardi, Romain Restout

11-6. How important is innovation? A Bayesian factor-augmented productivity model on panel data

Georges Besson, Jean-Michel Etienne, Pierre Mohnen

11-5. The Fateful Triangle : Complementarities between product, process and organisational innovation in the UK and France

G rard Ballot, Fathi Fakhfakh, Fabrice Galia, Ammon Salter

11-4. Residential Discrimination and Ethnic Origin: An experimental assessment in the Paris suburbs

Emmanuel Duguet, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

11-3. Why is there a faster return to work near the border?

Jonathan Bougard

11-2. The effect of place of residence on access to employment: a field experiment on qualified young job applicants in Ile-de-France

Yannick L'Horty, Emmanuel Duguet, Lo c du Parquet, Pascale Petit, Florent Sari

11-1. The French "Earned Income Supplement" (RSA) and back-to-work incentives

Denis Anne, Yannick L'Horty

TEPP Working Papers 2010

10-21. Employment Protection Legislation and Adverse Selection at the Labor Market Entry

Anne Bucher, Sébastien Ménard

10-20. Endogenous Job Destructions and the Distribution of Wages

Arnaud Chéron, Bénédicte Rouland

10-19. Bankruptcy Risk, Product Market Competition and Horizontal Mergers

Bernard Franck, Nicolas Le Pape

10-18. Cost-saving or Cost-enhancing Mergers: the Impact of the Distribution of Roles in Oligopoly

Nicolas Le Pape, Kai Zhao

10-17. Fostering the potential endogenous development of European regions: a spatial dynamic panel data analysis of the Cohesion Policy on regional convergence over the period 1980-2005

Salima Bouayad-Agha, Nadine Turpin, Lionel Védrine

10-16. The dynamics of youth labor market integration

Anne Bucher

10-15. On the impact of the TFP growth on the employment rate: does training on-the-job matter?

Eva Moreno-Galbis

10-14. Young-in Old-out: a new evaluation

Michela Bia, Pierre-Jean Messe, Roberto Leombruni

10-13. Hiring Practices, Employment Protection and Temporary Jobs

Anne Bucher

10-12. Pre Entry Motives into Entrepreneurship and Post Entry Entrepreneurial Orientation

Jean Bonnet, Nicolas Le Pape

10-11. Taxation of early retirement windows and delaying retirement: the French experience

Pierre-Jean Messe

10-10. Returns to firm-provided training in France: Evidence on mobility and wages

Arnaud Chéron, Bénédicte Rouland, François-Charles Wolff

10-9. Entrepreneurial motives and performance: Why might better educated entrepreneurs be less successful?

Arnab Bhattacharjee, Jean Bonnet, Nicolas Le Pape, Régis Renault

10-8. Ageing, chronic conditions and the evolution of future drugs expenditures

Thomas Barnay, Sophie Thiébaud, Bruno Ventelou

10-7. Health and Early Retirement: Evidence from French Data for individuals

Thomas Barnay, Karine Briard

10-6. What are Entrepreneurs' Objectives When Starting a New Business?

Lionel Désiage

10-5. The effect of social security payroll tax reductions on employment and wages: an evaluation of the 2003 French reform

Matthieu Bunel, Fabrice Gilles, Yannick L'Horty

10-4. Do Public Subsidies Have an Impact on New Firm Survival? An Empirical Study with French Data

Lionel Désiage, Richard Duhautois, Dominique Redor

10-3. Housing ownership, social housing and unemployment: an econometric analysis of the Paris area

Emmanuel Duguet, Yannick L'Horty, Florent Sari

10-2. Working hours and Work-Life Balance Satisfaction in Couple

Nathalie Georges, Dominique Méda, Danièle Trancart

10-1. Are young French jobseekers of ethnic immigrant origin discriminated against? A controlled experiment in the Paris area

Emmanuel Duguet, Noam Leandri, Yannick L'Horty, Pascale Petit

The TEPP Institute

The CNRS **Institute for Theory and Evaluation of Public Policies** (the TEPP Institute, FR n°2042 CNRS) gathers research centres specializing in economics and sociology:

- L'**Equipe de Recherche sur l'Utilisation des Données Individuelles en lien avec la Théorie Economique** (Research Team on Use of Individuals Data in connection with economic theory), **ERUDITE**, University of Paris-Est Créteil, University of Gustave Eiffel;
- Le **Centre d'Etudes des Politiques Economiques** (Research Centre focused on the analysis of economic policy and its foundations and implications), **EPEE**, University of Evry Paris-Saclay ;
- Le **Centre Pierre Naville** (Research on Work and Urban Policies), **CPN**, University of Evry Paris-Saclay
- Le **Groupe d'Analyse des Itinéraires et des Niveaux Salariaux** (Group on Analysis of Wage Levels and Trajectories), **GAINS**, Le Mans University
- Le **Centre de Recherches en Economie et en Management**, (Research centre in Economics and Management), **CREM**, University of Rennes 1, University of Caen Basse-Normandie ;
- Le **Groupe de Recherche Angevin en Économie et Management** (Angevin Research Group in Economics and Management), **GRANEM**, University of Angers ;
- Le **Centre de Recherche en Economie et Droit** (Research centre in Economics and Law) **CRED**, University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas ;
- Le **Laboratoire d'Economie et de Management Nantes-Atlantique** (Laboratory of Economics and Management of Nantes-Atlantique) **LEMNA**, Nantes University ;
- Le **Laboratoire interdisciplinaire d'étude du politique Hannah Arendt – Paris-Est** (The East Paris Hannah Arendt Interdisciplinary Laboratory of Political Studies), **LIPHA-PE**, University of Paris-Est Créteil and University of Gustave Eiffel ;
- Le **Centre d'Economie et de Management de l'Océan Indien** (Centre for Economics and Management of the Indian Ocean), **CEMOI**, University of La Réunion ;
- Le **Laboratoire d'économie de Poitiers** (Laboratory of Economics of Poitiers), **LÉP**, University of Poitiers ;
- L'UMR **Structures et marchés agricoles, ressources et territoires** (Research unit Structures and Markets in Agriculture, Resources and Territories), **SMART**, INRAE, Agro Rennes-Angers Institute ;
- Le **Centre de recherche en économie et en droit sur le développement insulaire** (Research Centre for Economics, Law and Island Development), **CREDDI**, University of the Antilles.
- L'**Institut de Recherche en Gestion et en Economie** (Institute for Research in Management and economics), **IREGE**, University Savoie Mont Blanc

TEPP brings together 300 teacher-researchers and 100 doctoral students. It is both one of the main academic operators in the evaluation of public policies in France, and the largest multidisciplinary federation of research on work and employment. It responds to the demand for impact assessment of social programs using advanced technologies combining theoretical and econometric modeling, qualitative research techniques and controlled experiences.