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HOW RESIDENTS' SUBJ\ECTIVE WELL-BEING AND BENEFIT/COST PERCEPTIONS IMPACT ON THEIR SUPPORT TOWARDS A MUSIC FESTIVAL

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Department of Marketing, Strategy and Operations

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RESUMO

O mundo está em constante mudança, a atenção e o interesse pela cultura é cada vez maior e assume, cada vez mais, um papel mais relevante nos dias de hoje. No que diz respeito às iniciativas culturais, estas surgem com uma maior frequência e a indústria musical não é exceção.

Assim sendo, o presente estudo tem como principal objetivo clarificar quais as componentes de bem-estar e de perceção dos benefícios/custos, que os residentes da região de Sesimbra destacam como sendo os mais influentes ao nível do festival Super Bock Super Rock. Isto é, perceber em que medida os residentes apoiam a realização do festival e de que forma os seus níveis de bem-estar e perceção de custos/benefícios impactam nesse apoio. O estudo pretende identificar potenciais questões e problemas dos residentes da região de Sesimbra, e possíveis medidas mitigadoras para combater os problemas identificados. Com base numa amostra de 185 participantes num questionário online, os resultados do estudo mostram que a maioria dos residentes de Sesimbra consideram que o Super Bock Super Rock traz benefícios económicos significativos à região, sendo a maior parte a que apoia a sua realização.

Palavras Chave: Perceções dos Residentes, Festivais de Música, Turismo, Bem-Estar Subjetivo

Classificação JEL: M31- Marketing, Z320 – Turismo e Desenvolvimento

ABSTRACT

The world is constantly changing, attention and interest in culture is increasing and it assumes an increasingly more relevant role today. As far as cultural initiatives are concerned, these appear more frequently and the music industry is no exception.

Therefore, the main objective of this study is to clarify which components of well-being and perception of benefits/costs, which residents of the region of Sesimbra highlight as being the most influential in terms of the Super Bock Super Rock festival. That is, to understand the extent to which residents support the festival and how their levels of well-being and perception of costs/benefits impact this support. The study aims to identify potential issues and problems for residents of the Sesimbra region, and possible mitigating measures to combat the identified problems. Based on a sample of 185 participants in an online questionnaire, the results of the study show that the majority of Sesimbra residents consider that Super Bock Super Rock brings significant economic benefits to the region, with the majority supporting its realization.

Key Words: Residents' Perceptions, Music Festival, Tourism, Subjective Well-being

JEL classification: M31- Marketing, Z320 – Tourism and Development

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays we live in an ever-changing world and with an attention and interest in culture like never before, but there have not always been as many cultural initiatives as there are today, including in the music industry. In Portugal, it was in the 70s that the first music festival appeared, the Festival Vilar de Mouros. Two decades later, there was a giant boom in this industry and it was at that time that most of the major festivals in Portugal today appeared, such as Super Bock Super Rock and Festival Sudoeste. From then on, the positive and negative impacts that result from an event of this type began to become more visible. The social and cultural impact is visible both in the public and in the community that welcomes it. The environmental impact is a major concern for everyone, making festival organizers always think of ways to reduce the ecological footprint, such as the adoption of reusable cups instead of disposable plastic cups. The political impact is also very important, especially in festivals organized by public or large organizations. However, it is in tourism and the economy that changes are most noticeable and it is these two areas that have the most influence on the success or failure of a festival, contributing to its potential and sustainability over the years. In order for there to be this sustainability, growth in the region must be a progressive process and stages in the growth of a region must not be skipped so that the feeling of phobia towards tourism does not take over the resident community.

It was these concerns with residents and with the sustainability of tourism in a region that made me choose this theme. So we decided to study how several variables, including the positive and negative perceptions of the impacts that a festival of this type has on a region, influence the level of support towards it, passing through an intermediate point that is the subjective well-being of residents. That is, we tried to find out which components influence the subjective well-being of a resident, and whether that well-being has an influence, or not, on their level of support for the Super Bock Super Rock, an event that takes place in Portugal in the region of Sesimbra. That said, we listed the variables "Perceived Positive Impacts of SBSR", "Perceived Negative Impacts of SBSR", "Economic Status", "Social Relations", "Sense of Community", "Social Environment", "Personal Benefit", "Cognitive Well-Being" and "Affective Well-Being", in order to study the level of support that residents have for Super Bock Super Rock, that is, whether or not they agree with its realization.

The Social Exchange Theory (SET) method is considered in this study because it is widely used in studies related to the perceptions of residents and their attitudes towards tourism (Cardoso e Silva, 2018). This method has the process of placing costs and benefits on two

different sides of the "scale" and finding out which side is more preponderant. However, not everything is as clear as it seems, as there are different views and different variables and components are used from study to study. For example, Ap (1992) concluded that residents who see their well-being positively affected are more likely to support the development of tourism in the region where they live, and vice versa.

Some authors considered this topic relevant (Postma & Schmuecker, 2017) and so do we. This dissertation contributes not only to the dynamization of the region by supporting the management and communication of the business fabric, but also theoretically to the line of research and dynamic thinking in which residents are increasingly an active part of the tourist community, and that without them the tourism cannot be sustainable.

1.1. Research Questions

This study attempts to answer three main questions with different connections because they come all together in the same model:

1. Does a citizens' Subjective Well-Being influence their level of support for a music festival?
2. Do the Perceived Benefits and Costs have respectively positive and negative impacts on the level of support a resident has towards a music festival in their region?
3. Does a citizen who directly benefits from holding a music festival have more favourable attitudes and a higher level of support for it?

1.2. Structure

The dissertation begins with an introduction of the music festival market and a general framework of the topics to be addressed in the study. Research questions are defined. In a prior phase to the literature review, a context of the Super Bock Super Rock festival is given. In Literature, the topics of tourism, music festivals and subjective well-being are addressed, so that all the study constructs are well founded. At a more advanced stage, variables and the conceptual model are defined, followed by the methodology and respective data analysis. All the analysis was done ending with the results, conclusions, future research and respective practical and theoretical implications.

1.3. Context: The Super Bock Super Rock (SBSR) in the Portuguese city of Sesimbra

For a better understanding of the entire body of text and themes that this work addresses, we are going to make a small contextualization of what this festival is, how many people it moves, etc.

Super Bock Super Rock (SBSR) is a summer music festival that usually takes place in the month of July. Created in 1995, it takes place annually in Portugal through the promoter "Música no Coração" and is considered one of the most important music festivals in Portugal. It counts every year with several artists from different musical styles, national and international, but rock is the style that predominates since its creation. It began by being held at Gare Marítima de Alcântara in Lisbon, and later went through different locations in the city. The last edition was to take place at Herdade do Cabeço da Flauta, located in the municipality of Sesimbra, but by fire risk it took place at Altice Arena and surroundings, in Lisbon. As should not be missed at a summer music festival, the SBSR venue is open-air, with lots of space, and relatively close to the beach. Due to the immense space at its disposal, the festival manages to host between 30 thousand and 40 thousand people. For those who do not have their own car, the festival organizers also offer direct shuttle/transport between Praia do Meco, the venue, and Lisbon.

Giving just a sample of the most important positive and negative effects, the festival is situated in a spectacular location in terms of immersion in nature and space for everyone to park their own vehicles, but only a road connects the festival grounds with the rest of the "civilization", with a traffic lane in each direction, leading to huge queues and long traffic jams on the festival days, which becomes a headache for the thousands of people who travel daily in the their cars to attend concerts. Residents end up finding their day-to-day difficult due to all this excessive influx of people during this period.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Literature Review will address a first chapter with the themes of event tourism, namely the music festivals as a touristic event and their impact on the socio-economic and environment sustainability of the host regions, in particular by the residents' perception.

A second chapter analysis the concept of subjective well-being and its relationships with residents' evaluation of the festival impacts. All Literature Review information is based on articles published in several international journals about Event Tourism, Music Festivals and Wellness.

2.1. EVENT TOURISM AND MUSIC FESTIVALS AS A TOURISTIC "ACTIVITY"

Before exploring the themes of event tourism and music festivals, we think it is important to mention that music festivals are part of event tourism, and in turn, in general tourism.

The world of events has undergone rapid growth in recent decades, and plays a crucial role in the tourism industry (Seraphin, 2021). Events are fundamental in tourism systems as they are a good way to increase the number of tourists in a destination, and work either as influencing factors for travel (at the point of origin) or as attraction factors (at the place where they occur), becoming one of the most common ways to attract tourists to developing countries (Duran & Hamarat, 2014; Getz & Page, 2016). Every year there are numerous participants who contribute to the promotion of the destination, job creation, increased consumption and economic growth in the regions (Lee, Lee, & Yoon, 2013; Lee, Mjelde, & Kwon, 2017).

Despite the overall positive effect of tourism development on the economies of most countries, it can also cause problems such as overcrowding, traffic and parking, increased crime, inflation and the consequent increase in the cost of living, all contributing to greater friction between tourists and residents (Andereck, Valentine, Knopf, & Vogt, 2005).

2.1.1. Overtourism

The increase in the movement of people around the world, as well as the strengthening of destinations as "a strong brand", causes several impacts, including overtourism, which poses a substantial threat to places already consolidated in tourism (Capocchi, Vallone, Pierotti, & Amaduzzi, 2019; Insch, 2020). We consider it important to give a grade to this concept as it is

a factor that can be given when conducting music festivals. "Overtourism" describes the situation in which the impact of tourism exceeds the limits of ecological, physical, social, psychological, political and economic capacity and causes a loss of authenticity implying a significant risk to the future attractiveness of a destination. Uncontrolled tourism development can cause significant damage to air and water quality, landscapes, and residents' well-being, causing economic inequalities, social exclusion, etc. (Peeters et al., 2018). Insh (2020) proved this fact by arguing that currently two out of five European residents believe that the number of tourists poses a threat to Europes' cultural heritage. Residents' negative perceptions of the impact of tourism are likely to influence their support for tourism development and affect their willingness to co-create value with visitors.

2.1.2.   Music Festivals

Speaking more specifically about music festivals, these are an offshoot of tourism and event tourism. Festivals are events that bring together thousands of people, taking place all over the world. Music festivals are usually held outdoors or in industrial areas, which are usually used the rest of the year as warehouses, production areas, etc., having a regular/recurring basis in a given location (Paleo & Nachoem, 2006), and can be performed with different characteristics, differing in terms of size, duration, musical genre (Country, Rock, Electronics, Jazz, etc), volume, professionalism, and also demographic data such as age, social class, sexuality, race and sexual gender.

The music festival market is competitive and quite saturated, with the public increasingly demanding unique experiences. The use of new technologies, innovation in terms of infrastructure and the use of digital tools are the factors that distinguish competitors. Currently, it is necessary to study the market very well and know which specific strategies to use. For example, a good poster used to be worth almost anything, it was what moved people, but that is not what happens so much anymore. What used to be successfully used is currently not enough. With growing competition, nationally and internationally, it is extremely important to be able to differentiate the respective product and know how to communicate it. Constant sharing seems to be the road to choose for an even better future of music festivals, and social networks seem to be the right choice to do so, as they are excellent means of communication and are in constant evolution by developers (Alves & Alves, 2019).

To get an idea of the size of this industry, 26 million job opportunities have already been created, directly and indirectly (Gössling, Scott, & Hall, 2020; Ozili, Peterson and Arun, 2020), and in the UK alone they generate £17.6 billion, with a 22% increase in employment. last 2

years, and 57% of people interested in participating in other tourist activities that the locals have to offer (Davies, 2021). As is well known, this market within Portuguese borders is far from being large when compared to other countries such as the United States, Germany, United Kingdom, etc.

In the case of Portugal, APORFEST (Portuguese Association of Music Festivals) also presented in its annual report some figures: in 2019, 287 music festivals were held (24 less than the previous year), welcoming 2.1 million people and generating direct or indirectly, €18 billion gross. However, regardless of the decline in 2019 and the difficult years that followed, there is no doubt that music festivals are a growing industry in Portugal. According to Público, a Portuguese newspaper, there was a growth of 75% between 2014 and 2017, a trend that continued to manifest itself in 2018. In a relatively small country like Portugal, music festivals cannot reach astronomical proportions so small events predominate, with around 50% of existing festivals only hosting a maximum of 1,500 people per day, with the vast majority being held by non-profit private corporate bodies (ie associations, cooperatives, foundations) and public entities. Festivals capable of hosting more than 10,000 people, on the other hand, represent just over a tenth of the total.

In Portugal there is a great diversity of music festivals that demonstrate a strong contribution to the international projection of the country. In recent years, more than 50% of the parties took place in the summer months, with great predominance along the coast. However, those who are outside the rule contribute to boosting local economies with low population density and little tourist attraction, expanding tourist practices throughout the territory for as much of the year as possible, not only in high seasons where tourism is already very popular (Economia, 2017).

2.1.3. Positive impacts of the music festivals as a touristic event

They play a fundamental role in the production and reproduction of urban identities. Festivals provide their visitors with a unique experience that, in addition to music consumption, also involves socializing and changing their lifestyle during that period, where music always ends up playing a leading role in all interactions. Furthermore, the places where they occur show increased social cohesion and mobility. They are then presented as important socialization spaces for many young people and adults, environments for discovery and personal affirmation, based on the sharing of musical experiences.

Residents are the first to feel the impact of hosting these events and are considered key stakeholders. Dilkes-Frayne (2016) notes that music festivals bring a new quality of life for

residents, moving them out of their normal lives, thus allowing new identities and lifestyles to emerge. These types of festivals have a superior influence on the lives of young people and adults, creating improvements for their health, well-being and social capital.

In addition to all the factors mentioned above, one of the main objectives of this type of event is to boost the local economy, doing everything possible to attract people to attend future editions (Akgunduz & Coşar, 2018). Festivals are used to promote tourism and cultural offer in the region where they are held (Priestnall et al., 2020; Rowen, 2020), ensuring a greater degree of visibility (Duarte, Folgado-Fernández, & Hernández-Mogollón, 2018) and an important motivation for future and recurrent visits by tourists (Akgunduz & Coşar, 2018; J. S. Lee, Lee, & Yoon, 2009). Huge businesses are therefore developed by injecting new money into the destination (Richards & Wilson, 2004). Interestingly, some authors found that these investments can have positive environmental impacts by stimulating greener technologies and strategies that increase energy efficiency, not limiting the benefits to the tourism industry (Li, Gozgor, Lau, & Paramati, 2019).

2.1.4. Negative impacts of the music festivals as a touristic event

Music Festivals are places with a large number of people, but with a relatively low level of security, which is why they are considered easy targets for possible terrorist attacks or problems in the rapid evacuation of people if something unforeseen happens. In this case of crises that require a quick evacuation, open air festivals are less dangerous when compared to industrial areas or areas with a higher density of structures. An important point to mention is the consumption of alcohol and drugs at music festivals. This consumption is often seen as one of the main attractions of music festivals and can play an important role in social interactions (Dilkes-Frayne, 2016; Hughes & Moxham-Hall, 2017; Lim, Hellard, Hocking, Spelman, & Aitken, 2010). In support of this claim, the second referenced study showed that 65.3% of respondents used illicit drugs in the last music festival they attended, while in another study, 99% report having consumed alcohol, mainly at high and risk levels (Fileborn, Wadds, & Tomsen, 2019). For places with a high concentration of people, such as festivals, combined with the use of alcohol and drugs, the aforementioned crisis situations are a great danger due to the way in which crowds are evacuated, which can result in numerous injuries or even deaths. A good part of the tragic events of this nature usually occur due to the non-compliance with the maximum capacity rules and the lack of organization of the space. These disasters can affect the image of the locality causing it to attract fewer tourists in the future, and causing the

residents' perception to be no longer the best, ending up lowering their levels of support for the event.

Another big negative point in music festivals, or in any gathering of people who mix people from all over and from different backgrounds, turns out to be sexual violence. The media tries to alert to this type of incident that happens at music festivals around the world, and it was concluded that this type of abuse is more linked to young and "alternative" audiences. To get an idea of how recurrent these sexual harassments are, in a study carried out in the United Kingdom, it was exposed that two out of five young women have experienced sexual harassment at a music festival, of which 17% of women under 40 reported have already been sexually abused.

2.2. RESIDENTS' WELL-BEING

Well-being is associated with living well, and is centered on the psychological and sociocultural needs of each individual (Paper, 2017). Described as a complex concept, different from happiness, which is just a symptom of well-being and much less complex (DeHaan & Ryan, 2014). It is often associated with the Aristotelian concept of eudaimonia, which is associated with the words "good" and "spirit".

Well-being can be considered an index of social progress as it is a super important value for peoples' lives (Voukelatou et al., 2021). Economists and policy makers often consider that GDP is a good indicator of well-being (Onainor, 2019), but the truth is that it is very weak when compared to others, or when interconnected with other components of life that are equally or more important for the good. -be of anyone. As it is difficult to assess the well-being of a population with just one indicator such as GDP, several experts have separated the concept into two related but distinct ones: objective well-being (OWB) and subjective well-being (SWB) (Schueller & Seligman, 2010). Broadly speaking, the OWB, as the name implies, refers to the objective dimensions of the good life, while the SWB examines peoples' perception of their own lives. In order not to evade the theme of this work, we will not dwell on objective well-being any longer, exploring only, and in a not too lengthy way, the well-being that is related to the perception of each person.

2.2.1. Subjective Well Being

SWB theory attracts immense interest from various scholars and even from governments of different countries (Yong Chen & Li, 2018). This theory originated in positive psychology and is related to each persons' pleasure and fulfilment (Diener & Suh, 2018). In general, subjective well-being refers to the perception that each individual has of their life, or rather, of how good their life is going. But, for most of the research community, this concept is portrayed as something more complex, being captured with an overall assessment of life satisfaction. Well-being cannot thus be reduced to happiness or life satisfaction per se, comprising a number of different components (Huppert & Ruggeri, 2018). SWB can be found in three different categories: Cognitive or Affective, Global or Specific, and Chronic or Occasional (Yi Chen, Lehto, & Cai, 2013); however, the Cognitive and Affective aspects are the most recognized and used. The cognitive component is based on a general assessment of life satisfaction (Luhmann, Hawkley, Eid, & Cacioppo, 2012), while the affective component is more related to the experiences and captures the respondents' assessment capacity through their mood (Diener,

2000). It is further explained that satisfaction depends on the level of adaptation or expectations of each person, which is in turn influenced by previous experiences, comparisons with other individuals and personal values. This control of individual satisfactions, peoples' emotional responses to different situations and the global judgment of satisfaction with life, therefore, together make up subjective well-being (Diener & Suh, 2018). People with high SWB also, of course, enjoy happy states of mind more often and unpleasant moods less.

In the world of tourism, most studies, until a few years ago, have always focused more on the well-being of tourists, leaving the perspective of residents little explored (Nawijn & Mitas, 2012). However, the subjective well-being of residents is believed to be an important factor in the development of sustainable tourism (Chi, Cai, & Li, 2017), and some studies also suggest that residents who have a high subjective well-being are more willing to support tourism. development of tourism and to engage in value creation together with tourists (Lin, Chen, & Filieri, 2017). Recognition of the importance of generalized well-being in a local society, rather than a focus on the well-being of tourists, can, and should, change the current pursuit of economic development alone towards sustainable, people-oriented development.

2.3. MUSIC FESTIVALS AND RESIDENTS' WELL-BEING: EXPLORING THE LINKAGE

The impact of tourism on the social life of everyone, tourists and residents alike, has been growing in terms of importance and visibility (Sharpley, 2014), with increasing attention being paid to the well-being of hosts (Kim, Uysal, & Sirgy, 2013; Woo, Kim, & Uysal, 2015). But, even though there is already a high interest in understanding what these impacts are, there are still some doubts regarding the conclusions drawn, largely due to the differences in study methods, or even the demographic factors of the participants (Kay Smith & Diekmann, 2017), which is why it is important to do studies in different countries and places, with different characteristics in terms of the destination and the resident community itself, even if these studies become a little repetitive.

Speaking of positive aspects of tourism development, it creates new employment opportunities, encourages the development of infrastructure and cultural life in tourist areas and, consequently, increases the social well-being of residents. It then generally has a positive effect on the quality of life and well-being of residents. Some authors corroborated these facts by saying that the SWB and the economic benefits that accrue from the development of tourism are positively related (Lin et al., 2017). To cement it, the presence of tourists in a certain destination has a positive and significant effect on the well-being of the hosts (Tokarchuk, Gabriele, & Maurer, 2016).

After several studies carried out on European soil, it was concluded that lower levels of tourism development contribute more positively to residents' happiness than higher levels (Okulicz-Kozaryn & Strzelecka, 2017). In addition to these findings, it was also verified that, according to the results, domestic tourism contributes more to the SWB than international tourism. Ivlevs (2017), using data from 32 countries, collected over 12 years, evidenced a negative relationship between international tourism and residents' SWB, with this negative link being more pronounced in rural areas or with higher levels of tourism development. Another author came to a similar conclusion when they compared two villages in Fiji with different exposures to tourism: the village population with less tourism development was significantly happier (Pratt, McCabe, & Movono, 2016).

Music festivals are not only related to the areas of study around the events, but also to broader areas such as sociology (Getz, 2012). From the area of tourism, Hall defines social impact as "the way in which tourism and travel effect changes in collective and individual value systems, behaviour patterns, community structures, lifestyle and quality of life". In many cases,

holding events is a way of building the confidence and pride of residents (Jeon, Shin, & Lee, 2014).

The excess of tourists in the same destination in a short period of time, due to festival schedules, can generate irreversible impacts on the destination and on the well-being of your community (Adie, Falk, & Savioli, 2020). Thus, the ability of a destination to assess the subjective well-being of residents and its ability to support visitors can help sustain the location (Oklevik et al., 2019; Yolal, Gursoy, Uysal, Kim, & Karacaoğlu, 2016), and it is becoming an obligation for each destination to opt for conscious growth. of tourism, sustainable tourism (Collins & Potoglou, 2019; de Brito & Terzieva, 2016).

Sustainability should not only be measured by environmental aspects, but also by the social, economic and cultural changes that residents can withstand without this interfering in an extremely negative way in their routine (Getz & Andersson, 2009; Neuts & Nijkamp, 2012) throughout the year and not only during the festival days (Butler, 2018). The results show that destinations that use events and festivals as their main tourist product tend to cause concern among residents about the increase in tourists in the destination. This concern arises because their routine is directly altered, there is a considerable increase in the movement of people and means of transport (Fiuza, Zucco, Añaña, & Sohn, 2019; Namberger, Jackisch, Schmude, & Karl, 2019), and there is an increase in noise levels, loudness (Serra-Cantallops & Ramon-Cardona, 2017; Fiuza et al., 2019;), vandalism and trends violent in the locality (Gursoy, Kim, & Uysal, 2004; Ivlevs, 2017; Smith, Sziva, & Olt, 2019), generating a feeling against the realization of such events, as they reduce the quality of life in the destination (Yolal et al., 2016), with the nature of the destination having some influence on almost all impacts. Ivlevs, through a complex and complete study in European countries, highlight that tourist activity can increase the local cost of living, contribute to the increase in noise pollution, crowding of people, traffic, and even crime problems, contributing to the decrease in the well-being of the residents(Ivlevs, 2017). Wilson and Liu also highlighted negative impacts that they consider to be the most important and most recurrent that can result from a major cultural event: increased traffic, price inflation, loss of security/increased crime, risk of disease, increased pollution/damage to the environment (Liu & Wilson, 2014). The intensity of these impacts will then depend on the size of the event itself.

It is noteworthy that, in most cases, festival attendees are predominantly residents, reinforcing the argument that building relationships with communities over time is critical to the success of these events and should be adopted as a central management activity (Wilson, Arshed, Shaw, & Pret, 2017). As a general rule, residents who attend the event show a greater

interest in its taking place and perceive its benefits better, which does not happen with those who do not assume the role of participant, eventually developing a feeling of anti-tourism (Yolal et al., 2016). Furthermore, Waitt (2003) found that residents' enthusiasm and support varies according to how tourism events are perceived, comparing their costs and benefits, the so-called net benefit of tourism (Ap, 1990, 1992; Stylidis, Biran, Sit, & Szivas, 2014; Bimonte & Punzo, 2016). Lin et al. (2017) also demonstrated that the greater the satisfaction of residents, the greater their willingness to participate in co-creation activities with tourists. Furthermore, the greater the perceived benefits of festivals for the community, the more significant the impacts on the subjective well-being of residents (Yolal et al., 2016).

That said, residents' perceptions of a particular event need to be considered in the planning process in order to adjust the destinations' policies and in this way ensure a greater likelihood of success and greater future competitiveness of the destination (T. H. Lee, 2013; Liang & Hui, 2016; Aquilino, Armenski, & Wise, 2019). Only if the well-being of the residents is taken into account, a sustainable organization of events can be expected. In this way, the negative perception of residents must be controlled and efforts made to reduce the negative impacts of a festival to acceptable levels, since once the attitude of residents changes from a "tolerance zone" to a "panic zone", the entire industry of tourism ends up being affected (Tang & Wang, 2021). Improving the well-being of residents is, and should continue to be, often used as a way for local governments to increase social cohesion and prosperity.

However, each case is different, all destinations and communities are unique, shaped by their history, cultural traits, economy and even the typology of tourist development. Although it is already unanimously known that tourism increases the well-being of tourists, this is not the rule for residents. Greater attention to resident satisfaction and the development of tourism through music festivals or other existing channels must continue to increase and gain more and more importance, because only then, as has been said, will tourism survive in a meaningful way. eternal in a destiny (K. Kim et al., 2013; Bimonte & Faralla, 2016; Rivera, Croes, & Lee, 2016; Bimonte, D'Agostino, Grilli, & Pagliuca, 2019).

3. RESEARCH MODEL

The main objective of this study is to find out/confirm whether residents' subjective well-being, perceived impacts and personal benefit affects their support for a music festival that takes place in their region. Complementarily, it will also be ascertained which factors influence subjective well-being.

For the purpose of the study, using the SET as a basis, and after reviewing the literature, different hypotheses were defined and presented below. The model represents the relationship between five main elements: Perceived Positive and Negative Impacts, Personal Benefits, Subjective Well-Being and Support (support towards the festival). For simplicity, SWB will be represented only by a small rating of the cognitive and affective well-being of the residents.

The hypotheses are presented with a brief explanation of the literature supported and then a conceptual map with the different relationships between variables is also presented.

3.1. Hyphoteses Development

In a study conducted by Chi et. al (2017) it was shown that the subjective well-being of residents plays a key role regarding tourism-related attitudes. In the current study several factors that influence a citizens' subjective well-being were used. Given its simplicity it was adopted.

H1: Residents' Economic Status has a positive impact on their subjective well-being.

H2: Residents' Social Relations have a positive impact on their subjective well-being.

H3: Residents' Sense of Community has a positive impact on residents' subjective well-being.

H4: Residents' Social Environment has a positive impact on residents' subjective well-being.

Many studies have already been carried out to understand the residents' perceptions of tourism, with a focus more recently on host communities. Although several studies have identified several positive and negative impacts within each dimension (economic, social, cultural, environmental, etc.), not all impacts are applicable to all communities and regions, thus it is important to make a careful choice of the constructs to be included in the research model according to the characteristics of each specific case (Cardoso & Silva, 2018).

H5: Residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR have a significant positive influence on their subjective well-being.

H6: Residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR have a significant positive influence on their support towards the festival.

H6.1: Residents' subjective well-being mediates the relationship between residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR and their support towards the festival.

H7: Residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR have a significant negative influence on their subjective well-being.

H8: Residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR have a significant negative influence on their support towards the festival.

H8.1: Residents' subjective well-being mediates the relationship between residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR and their support towards the festival.

Several studies explored resident community support for tourism development (Almeida García, Balbuena Vázquez, & Cortés Macías, 2015; Kang & Lee, 2018; Yoon, Gursoy, & Chen, 2001) and concluded that personal benefit increases their satisfaction (Shen & Cottrell, 2008) exerting a strong and direct positive influence in supporting an event (Boley, McGehee, Perdue, & Long, 2014; Ko & Stewart, 2002; Nunkoo & Gursoy, 2012; Perdue, Long, & Allen, 1990)

In addition, personal benefits positively influence their perceptions of the positive impacts of tourism or an event of this kind, while they inversely influence their perceptions of the negative impacts (Krippendorf, 1987). Since these statements have already been demonstrated in previous studies, this study investigates how a resident's personal benefit influences their subjective well-being, and hence their support for the SBSR music festival.

H9: Residents' personal benefit have a significant positive influence on their perceived positive impacts of SBSR.

H10: Residents' personal benefit have a significant negative influence on their perceived negative impacts of SBSR.

H11: Residents' personal benefit have a significant positive influence on their subjective well-being.

H11.1: Residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR mediates the relationship between residents' personal benefit and their subjective well-being.

H11.2: Residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR mediates the relationship between residents' personal benefit and their subjective well-being.

H12: Residents' personal benefit have a significant positive influence on their support towards the festival.

H12.1: Residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR mediates the relationship between residents' personal benefit and their support towards the festival.

H12.2: Residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR mediates the relationship between residents' personal benefit and their support towards the festival.

H12.3: Residents' subjective well-being mediates the relationship between residents' personal benefit and their support towards the festival.

The support shown by residents is central to the smooth functioning of a long-term tourism strategy, whether it is hosting a music festival or any other tourism-related strategy (Tsaur, Lin, & Lin, 2006). It has even been found that residents' overall life satisfaction impacts their level of support (Woo, Kim, & Uysal, 2015; Chi et al., 2017).

H13: Residents' subjective well-being have a positive influence on their support for Super Bock Super Rock music festival.

3.2. Conceptual Model
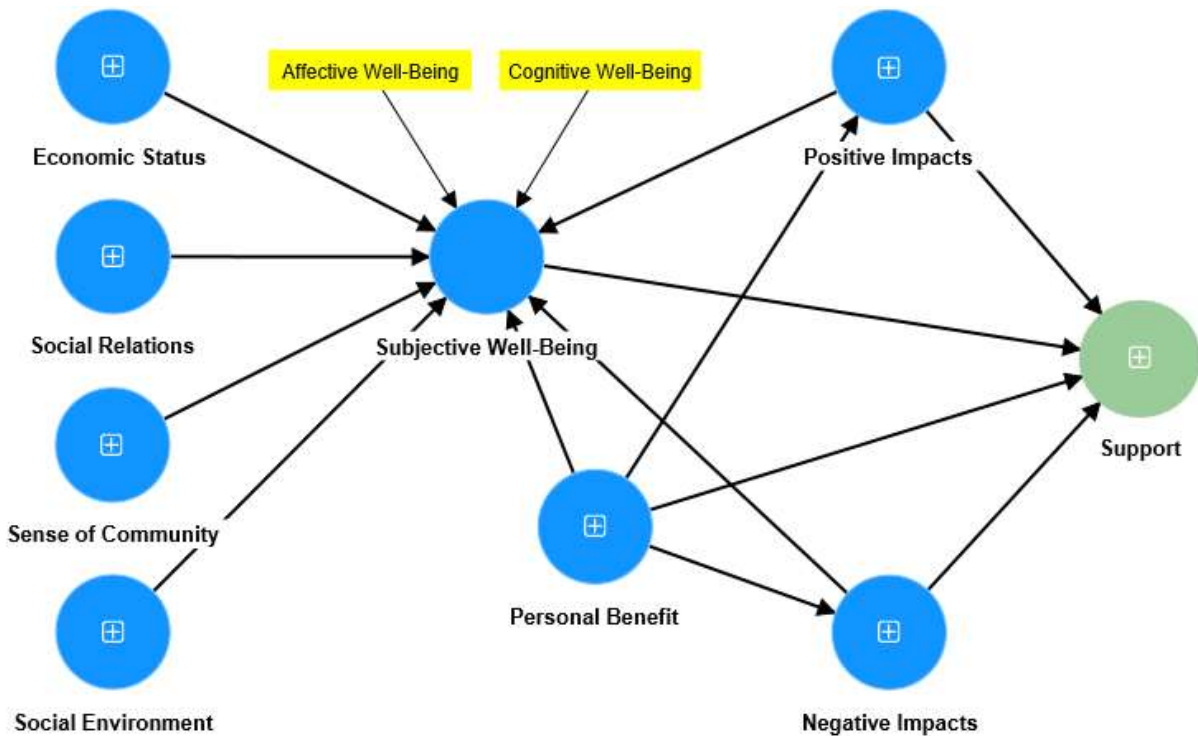
Figure 1. Conceptual Model

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Data Sources

Primary data was obtained through self-administered questionnaires through a convenience sample. The population is constituted by residents of the Municipality of Sesimbra because, even though other regions were indirectly affected, it did not make sense to open the questionnaire to everyone as this would make the results much less focused than presented in this study. From those residents a convenience sample was considered after submitted the survey to the social media, more specifically Facebook and Instagram. In order for the sample to be as diverse as possible in terms of age group, the survey was sent directly to older residents. Those who responded to the questionnaire were also asked to share it with acquaintances and family members. The questionnaire was open for response between the 25th and the 28th of November of 2021.

4.2. Questionnaire structure

In the first part of the questionnaire, was asked to describe their economic status, social relations, sense of community and social environment, in order to have an insight into several aspects of the persons' life. Afterwards, the respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with several statements regarding positive and negative impacts of holding the festival, as well as whether they personally benefited from the festival realization. Questions were asked to evaluate the respondents' well-being on both a cognitive and affective level. Finally, was asked to quantify, according to several questions, the level of support towards the festival.

In the second part, the respondents were asked to place some personal information, including gender, age, salary, level of education, marital status, occupation, and parish of residence. Each of the variables was assessed according to multiple choice answers specific to each category.

4.3. Variables Description

The variables used in the study by construct, and their respective descriptions, which correspond to a question in the questionnaire, are presented in table 1. The information was collected through a Likert scale of 5 levels, being 1 strongly disagree, 2 partially disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 4 partially agree, and 5 strongly agree.

Table 1. Variables present in the questionnaire and their descriptions

Variables	Description	Authors
Economic Status		(Chi et. al, 2017)
RP_ES1	I have a decent family income.	
RP_ES2	My housing conditions are great.	
RP_ES3	I have a stable professional life.	
RP_ES4	I have a good quality of life.	
Social Relations		(Chi et. al, 2017)
RP_SR1	I get along well with my family.	
RP_SR²	I get along well with my neighbors.	
RP_SR3	I get along well with my friends and colleagues.	
RP_SR4	I feel comfortable interacting with tourists.	
Sense of Community		(Jie, Yingkan, et al., 2010) (Chi et. al, 2017)
RP_SC1	I feel that I belong to the municipality of Sesimbra.	
RP_SC2	I am aware of what is happening in the region where I live.	
RP_SC3	I am proud to live where I live.	
RP_SC4	I never thought of living anywhere else but in Sesimbra.	
Social Environment		(Chi et. al, 2017)
RP_SE1	I live in a safe area.	
RP_SE2	Residents have access to leisure spaces and services.	
RP_SE3	Residents are friendly and trustworthy.	
RP_SE4	There is respect between residents and tourists.	
Positive Impacts		(Fredline & Faulkner, 2000) (Cardoso & Silva, 2018) (Parra-Camacho, Añó Sanz, Ayora Pérez, & González-García, 2020) (Chang, 2021) (Gannon, Rasoolimanesh, & Taheri, 2021)
RP_PI1	SBSR offers the opportunity to attend an interesting event in Sesimbra.	
RP_PI2	SBSR lets you have fun with your friends and family.	
RP_PI3	SBSR allows you to meet new people and interact with tourists.	
RP_PI4	SBSR promotes and preserves local culture.	
RP_PI5	SBSR is good for the economy as it creates jobs for the community.	
RP_PI6	SBSR increases opportunities for local businesses.	
RP_PI7	SBSR attracts private companies and future businesses to the region.	
RP_PI8	The event promotes the development and better maintenance of public equipment such as roads, parks, public transport, etc.	
RP_PI9	The event makes residents more proud of where they live and brings the community together.	
RP_PI10	SBSR increases liveliness in the region.	
RP_PI11	The SBSR brings an improvement in the quality of life of residents.	
RP_PI12	SBSR increases media coverage and attention in the region.	
RP_PI13	SBSR promotes the region and the community in a positive way.	
Negative Impacts		(Fredline & Faulkner, 2000) (Tang & Wang, 2021) (Qi et al., 2021)
RP_NI1	Too much public money is spent on SBSR that could be better used.	
RP_NI2	The SBSR creates an increase in the price of goods and services.	
RP_NI3	The SBSR creates an increase in house prices and rents.	
RP_NI4	SBSR disrupts residents' habits.	
RP_NI5	SBSR causes increased traffic and parking difficulties.	
RP_NI6	Crime in the region increases due to the completion of the SBSR.	
RP_NI7	SBSR brings too many tourists to the region.	

RP_NI8	SBSR generally damages the environment.	
RP_NI9	SBSR creates noise levels that annoy local residents.	
RP_NI10	SBSR has a negative impact on the environment due to excess waste and pollution.	
RP_NI11	The general cost of living increases due to the festival.	
Personal Benefit		(Nunkoo & So, 2016)
RP_PB1	I benefit economically with the realization of the SBSR in Sesimbra.	
RP_PB2	I benefit socially with the realization of the SBSR in Sesimbra.	
RP_PB3	I benefit culturally from the holding of the SBSR in Sesimbra.	
Cognitive Well-Being		(Chi et al., 2017)
RSWB_C1	My life is close to my ideal in many ways.	
RSWB_C2	My living conditions are excellent.	
RSWB_C3	I am satisfied with my life.	
RSWB_C4	So far, I have achieved the most important things I want in life.	
RSWB_C5	It would change almost nothing in my life.	
Affective Well-Being		(Chi et al., 2017)
RSWB_A1	In the past two weeks, how much, and how often, have you felt Happy.	
RSWB_A2	In the past two weeks, how much, and how often, have you felt Active.	
RSWB_A3	In the past two weeks, how much, and how often, have you felt Excited.	
RSWB_A4	In the past two weeks, how much, and how often, have you felt Enthusiastic.	
RSWB_A5	In the past two weeks, how much, and how often, have you felt Joyful.	
Support		(Jie, Yingkan, et al., 2010)
STF1	Holding this event helps my region to grow in the right direction.	(Nunkoo & So, 2016)
STF[2]	I am proud that tourists come to my region because of the event.	(Qi et al., 2021)
STF3	This event has an important economic role in my region.	
STF4	My community should attract more tourists with events like this.	
STF5	I am a participant in the festival when it takes place.	
STF6	I encourage others to participate in the festival.	
STF7	Level of support regarding the realization of the Super Bock Super Rock music festival in the municipality.	

4.4. Data Analysis methods

For data analysis, SMART-PLS software was used. Through it, the Measurement Model, which establishes the reliability and validity of constructs, and the Structural Model, which explores the degrees of significance of hypothesized relationships, were analyzed. Different hypotheses were proposed to evaluate the relationship of predictors on the outcome.

In order to gain insight into what kind of people responded to the questionnaire, a series of questions were asked to characterize the respondent. The sample can then be characterized in terms of gender, age, salary, level of education, marital status, type of occupation, and parish of residence.

With a total of 185 answers, none were excluded because, before beginning the questionnaire, the respondent had to say whether or not he belonged to the municipality of

Sesimbra. If they did not belong, the answer was not counted and the questionnaire was terminated.

5. DATA ANALYSIS & RESULTS

The Data Analysis and Results chapter presents in detail the results from the analysis of the data.

5.1. Sample characterization

The sample is composed predominantly of women (61%), people between 18 and 30 years old (70%), singles (70%) and residents of the parish of Castelo (80%), which is beneficial to this study because this is the parish where the music festival takes place. In terms of salary sheet, only 1 respondent earns a monthly salary over 3,000€, with 69% receiving less than 1,000€ per month. Just over 40% of people have finished high school, and about 90% have completed the bachelors' degree. In terms of their daily occupation, the vast majority work (57%) or study (34%).

Respondents distribution by their characteristics is presented in table 2.

Table 2. Demographics distribution

	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Female	113	61
Male	72	39
Age		
18 - 30	130	70
31 - 40	14	8
41 - 60	38	21
61 - 75	3	2
Monthly Salary		
< 665€	74	40
665€ - 999€	54	29
1000€ - 1499€	36	19
1500€ - 3000€	19	10
> 3000€	2	1
Education		
Middle School	8	4
High School	70	38
Bachelor	86	46
Master	18	10
Other	3	2
Marial Status		
Single	132	71
Married	40	22
Divorced	5	3

Other	8	4
Occupation		
Student	62	34
Employed	106	57
Unemployed	9	5
Retired	2	1
Other	6	3
Residence		
Castelo	148	80
Sesimbra	32	17
Quinta do Conde	5	3

5.2. Measurement Model

The Measurement Model evaluates the quality of the constructs. The evaluation is composed by the evaluation of the factor loadings and the variance inflation factor, the reliability and finally the convergent and discriminant validities. Validation was conducted for both the Lower Order Constructs (LOC) and the Higher Order Construct (HOC).

5.2.1. Factor Loadings

Factor loadings refer to how much a specific factor explains the variable and can be ranged between -1.0 and 1.0. The higher its value, the greater the correlation of a given factor with its variable. It is recommended that factor loadings are not lower than 0.50 (Hair, Sarstedt, Matthews, & Ringle, 2016). As we can see on table 3, none is below the recommended value, so no items were removed.

5.2.2. Indicator Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity occurs when variables have an high correlation between them and it is assessed via the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) statistic, which should not exceed the recommended threshold of 10 (Craney & Surles, 2002). Table 3 shows that all values are within recommended limits.

Table 3. Factor Loadings and Multicollinearity Statistics (VIF) for indicators

	Factor Loadings	VIF
Economic Status		
RP_ES1	0.846	2.375
RP_ES2	0.850	2.310
RP_ES3	0.698	1.390
RP_ES4	0.925	3.552

Social Relations		
RP_SR1	0.822	1.949
RP_SR²	0.807	1.808
RP_SR3	0.893	2.411
RP_SR4	0.706	1.462
Sense of Community		
RP_SC1	0.860	2.343
RP_SC2	0.833	1.878
RP_SC3	0.895	2.639
RP_SC4	0.791	1.840
Social Environment		
RP_SE1	0.873	2.238
RP_SE2	0.701	1.407
RP_SE3	0.876	2.557
RP_SE4	0.869	2.501
Positive Impacts		
RP_PI1	0.867	5.732
RP_PI2	0.888	8.085
RP_PI3	0.868	5.241
RP_PI4	0.814	3.514
RP_PI5	0.897	5.613
RP_PI6	0.877	4.933
RP_PI7	0.890	5.094
RP_PI8	0.775	3.045
RP_PI9	0.891	4.769
RP_PI10	0.905	5.789
RP_PI11	0.810	3.936
RP_PI12	0.871	4.095
RP_PI13	0.890	4.245
Negative Impacts		
RP_NI1	0.749	2.116
RP_NI2	0.736	2.523
RP_NI3	0.639	1.938
RP_NI4	0.763	2.305
RP_NI5	0.789	2.171
RP_NI6	0.665	1.924
RP_NI7	0.583	1.419
RP_NI8	0.835	3.343
RP_NI9	0.785	2.891
RP_NI10	0.829	3.282
RP_NI11	0.759	2.647
Personal Benefit		
RP_PB1	0.644	1.316
RP_PB2	0.915	2.447
RP_PB3	0.912	2.237
Cognitive Well-Being		
RSWB_C1	0.892	3.133
RSWB_C2	0.859	2.495

RSWB_C3	0.911	3.613
RSWB_C4	0.813	2.315
RSWB_C5	0.846	2.501
Affective Well-Being		
RSWB_A1	0.911	4.701
RSWB_A2	0.828	2.347
RSWB_A3	0.936	6.004
RSWB_A4	0.921	4.589
RSWB_A5	0.950	7.491
Support		
STF1	0.852	2.849
STF²	0.887	3.500
STF3	0.806	2.361
STF4	0.870	3.240
STF5	0.701	2.417
STF6	0.827	3.318
STF7	0.676	1.565

5.2.3. Construct Reliability

The reliability of a construct is measured by its stability and consistency. The method of evaluating the reliability of a construct is to evaluate its Cronbach's Alpha and the Composite Reliability. For good values of reliability, both indicators must be greater than 0.7 (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011).

As we can see in Table 4, Cronbach's Alpha ranged from 0.781 to 0.972 while the Composite Reliability statistics ranged from 0.870 to 0.975. As each of the values are greater than the reference value, reliability is established.

Table 4. Construct Reliability

	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability
RP_ES	0.850	0.900
RP_SR	0.823	0.883
RP_SC	0.867	0.909
RP_SE	0.850	0.900
RP_PI	0.972	0.975
RP_NI	0.919	0.931
RP_PB	0.781	0.870
RSWB_C	0.916	0.937
RSWB_A	0.947	0.960
STF	0.909	0.928

5.2.4. Construct Validity

Statistically using PLS-SEM, construct validity is established when there is convergent validity and discriminant validity.

5.2.4.1. Convergent Validity

Convergent Validity is analyzed by checking whether there is a significant relationship between theoretically related variables, but using different evaluation methods. It is measured through the AVE, Average Variance Extracted, and if the value is greater than 0.5, it can be verified that the convergent validity is established (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). From table 5 we can see that no AVE value is greater than 0.5 (min. 0.552), so that convergent validity is established.

Table 5. Construct Convergent Validity (AVE)

	Average variance extracted (AVE)
RP_ES	0.695
RP_SR	0.656
RP_SC	0.715
RP_SE	0.694
RP_PI	0.749
RP_NI	0.552
RP_PB	0.695
RSWB_C	0.748
RSWB_A	0.828
STF	0.650

5.2.4.2. Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity is already measured differently. In this case, validity is established if, between two distinct variables, the valid measures do not correlate with great strength. It can be measured according to 3 different criteria: Fornell & Larcker Criterion, Cross Loadings and Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio.

Fornell & Larcker Criterion

In the first test, discriminant validity is established when the AVE for the construct itself is greater than any that derive from its relationship with others (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). From table 6 we can confirm that no discriminant validity was established.

Table 6. Discriminant Validity - Fornell & Larcker Criterion

	RP_ES	RP_SR	RP_SC	RP_SE	RP_PI	RP_NI	RP_PB	RSWB_C	RSWB_A	STF
RP_ES	*0.834*									
RP_SR	0.663	*0.810*								
RP_SC	0.563	0.661	*0.845*							
RP_SE	0.661	0.740	0.661	*0.833*						
RP_PI	0.538	0.605	0.440	0.545	*0.866*					
RP_NI	0.170	0.193	0.175	0.160	0.212	*0.743*				
RP_PB	0.410	0.460	0.415	0.432	0.635	0.073	*0.834*			
RSWB_C	0.734	0.548	0.525	0.528	0.508	0.170	0.431	*0.865*		
RSWB_A	0.559	0.626	0.438	0.504	0.565	0.253	0.394	0.672	*0.910*	
STF	0.463	0.482	0.358	0.431	0.783	-0.049	0.680	0.466	0.513	*0.806*

Cross Loadings

In the second test, it is evaluated whether a given construct has a higher weight in its own variable when compared to its weight in the other variables. If this happens, validity is established, but there are two drawbacks: if the internal correlation is less than 0.4 or if a variable that has an internal correlation that is lower than a correlation with another variable, or is only up to 0.1 higher, this variable should be excluded. From table 7 attached, we conclude that the discriminant validity, measured by the cross loadings, is also established.

Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio

The HTMT is based on the analysis of the estimation of the correlation between the constructs. The discriminant validity is established if the values are lower than the value of 0.9. Table 8 shows that this test is also verified, not presenting values higher than the recommended barrier value.

Table 8. Discriminant Validity - HTMT

	RP_ES	RP_SR	RP_SC	RP_SE	RP_PI	RP_NI	RP_PB	RSWB_C	RSWB_A	STF
RP_ES										
RP_SR	0.786									
RP_SC	0.647	0.762								
RP_SE	0.779	0.878	0.757							
RP_PI	0.582	0.664	0.465	0.598						
RP_NI	0.192	0.226	0.205	0.181	0.226					
RP_PB	0.455	0.530	0.471	0.514	0.681	0.116				
RSWB_C	0.821	0.623	0.584	0.592	0.528	0.164	0.479			
RSWB_A	0.620	0.702	0.478	0.559	0.585	0.242	0.435	0.720		
STF	0.517	0.551	0.388	0.492	0.818	0.191	0.770	0.496	0.543	

5.2.5. Validating Higher Order RSWB Construct (Formative)

So far, only the validities of Lower Order Constructs (LOC) have been analyzed. Higher Order Construct (HOC) composed by Cognitive and Affective Well-Beings was created by the name of Residents' Subjective Well-Being (RSWB). For this matter, it was considered as a high order formative construct because the constructs determine the latent variable, ie, the latent variable is defined by the different constructs. It is stated that the measurement of well-being is a classic example of a formative model because if any of the indicators improve, the well-being will be improved, but the same does not occur when the well-being improves, all the influencing factors will not necessarily get improved.

Moving on, this analysis of validity involves assessment of collinearity by the VIF indicator, just like the previous indicators measured. As we can see per table 9, none of the VIF were higher than 10, so collinearity is equivalent. Subsequently, the significance of the outer loadings was verified, which are significant (p = 0.000). Finally, it was analyzed whether the values of outer loadings are greater than 0.50, a rule that was also verified.

Since if all the criteria were met, the validity of the HOC is validated.

Table 9. Higher Order Construct Validity of Residents' Subjective Well-Being

HOC	LOCs	VIF	Outer Weights	T Statistics	P Values	Outer Loadings
Residents' SWB	Cognitive WB	1.823	0.610	6.068	0.000	0.934
	Affective WB	1.823	0.482	4.535	0.000	0.892

5.3. Structural Model Assessment

5.3.1. Significance and relevance of the structural model relationships

Following the assessment of the measurement model, the next step is the evaluation of the structural path for the evaluation of path coefficients (relationships amongst study constructs) and their statistical significance.

H1 assesses whether residents' economic status have significant positive influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is significant (B = 0.466, t = 5.606, p = 0.000), H1 was supported.

H2 assesses whether residents' social relations have significant positive influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is significant (B = 0.167, t = 1.764, p = 0.039), H2 was supported.

H3 assesses whether residents' sense of community have significant positive influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is non significant (B = 0.080, t = 1.047, p = 0.148), H3 was not supported.

H4 assesses whether residents' social environment have significant positive influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is non significant (B = -0.050, t = 0.642, p = 0.260), H4 was not supported.

H5 assesses whether residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR have significant positive influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is significant (B = 0.169, t = 1.930, p = 0.027), H5 was supported.

H6 assesses whether residents' perceived positive impacts of SBSR have significant positive influence on their support towards SBSR. As the influence is significant (B = 0.589, t = 8.920, p = 0.000), H6 was supported.

H7 assesses whether residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR have significant negative influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is non significant (B = 0.069, t = 1.189, p = 0.117), H7 was not supported.

H8 assesses whether residents' perceived negative impacts of SBSR have significant negative influence on their support towards SBSR. As the influence is significant (B = -0.221, t = 4.212, p = 0.000), H8 was supported.

H9 assesses whether residents' personal benefit have significant positive influence on their perceived positive impacts of SBSR. As the influence is significant (B = 0.634, t = 13.685, p = 0.000), H9 was supported.

H10 assesses whether residents' personal benefit have significant positive influence on their perceived negative impacts of SBSR. As the influence is non significant (B = 0.072, t = 0.686, p = 0.246), H10 was not supported.

H11 assesses whether residents' personal benefit have significant positive influence on their subjective well-being. As the influence is non significant (B = 0.061, t = 0.768, p = 0.221), H11 was not supported.

H12 assesses whether residents' personal benefit have significant positive influence on their support towards SBSR. As the influence is significant (B = 0.207, t = 4.215, p = 0.000), H12 was supported.

H13 assesses whether residents' subjective well-being have significant positive influence on their support towards SBSR. As the influence is significant (B = 0.116, t = 2.202, p = 0.014), H13 was supported.

The results are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Direct Relationships

Hyphoteses	Beta Coefficient (B)	Standard Error (SE)	t- Statistics (t)	p Values (p)	Results
H1. RP_ES -> RSWB	0.466	0.083	5.606	0.000	Supported
H2. RP_SR -> RSWB	0.167	0.095	1.764	0.039	Supported
H3. RP_SC -> RSWB	0.080	0.077	1.047	0.148	Not Supported
H4. RP_SE -> RSWB	-0.050	0.077	0.642	0.260	Not Supported
H5. RP_PI -> RSWB	0.169	0.088	1.930	0.027	Supported
H6. RP_PI -> STF	0.589	0.066	8.920	0.000	Supported
H7. RP_NI -> RSWB	0.069	0.058	1.189	0.117	Not Supported
H8. RP_NI -> STF	-0.221	0.053	4.212	0.000	Supported
H9. RP_PB -> RP_PI	0.634	0.046	13.685	0.000	Supported
H10. RP_PB -> RP_NI	0.072	0.106	0.686	0.246	Not Supported
H11. RP_PB -> RSWB	0.061	0.079	0.768	0.221	Not Supported
H12. RP_PB -> STF	0.270	0.064	4.215	0.000	Supported
H13. RSWB -> STF	0.116	0.053	2.202	0.014	Supported

Note: Relationships are significant at $p < 0.05$.

5.3.2. Mediation Analysis

The Mediation Analysis aims to investigate the mediating effect, or lack thereof, of certain variables in the model. In this model, we studied the mediating effect of Positive Impacts, Negative Impacts, Personal Benefits, and Subjective Well-Being.

The results obtained for the indirect effects show that only hypotheses H11.1 and H12.1 are true, which means that the Positive Impacts variable is the only possible mediator of relationships in this model:

- Between Personal Benefits and Subjective Well-Being (indirect effect = 0.11; p = 0.029), as the direct effect of the two variables is not significant (B = 0.06; p = 0.221), Positive Impacts can be considered a full mediator of the relationship;

- Between Personal Benefits and Support Towards the Festival (indirect effect = 0.37; p = 0.000), as the direct effect of the two variables is significant (B = 0.27; p = 0.000), Positive Impacts is a partial mediator of the relationship (partial mediator).

The mediation analysis results are presented on table 11.

Table 11. Mediation Analysis Results

Total effects			Direct effects				Indirect effects					
											Percentile bootstrap	
B	t	p	B	t	p	Hyphothesis	B	SD	t	p	5%	95%
0.61	9.29	0.000	0.59	8.92	0.000	H6.1. RP_PI -> RSWB -> STF	0.02	0.02	1.29	0.099	0.00	0.05

-0.21	3.89	0.000	-0.22	4.21	0.000	H8.1. RP_NI -> RSWB -> STF	0.01	0.01	0.94	0.174	0.01	0.20
0.17	2.47	0.007	0.06	0.77	0.221	H11.1. RP_PB -> RP_PI -> RSWB	0.11	0.06	1.90	0.029	0.00	0.02
0.17	2.47	0.007	0.06	0.77	0.221	H11.2. RP_PB -> RP_NI -> RSWB	0.01	0.01	0.51	0.304	-0.01	0.02
0.65	13.58	0.000	0.27	4.22	0.000	H12.1. RP_PB -> RP_PI -> STF	0.37	0.05	7.20	0.000	0.29	0.46
0.65	13.58	0.000	0.27	4.22	0.000	H12.2. RP_PB -> RP_NI -> STF	-0.02	0.02	0.70	0.244	-0.05	0.03
0.65	13.58	0.000	0.27	4.22	0.000	H12.3. RP_PB -> RSWB -> STF	0.01	0.01	0.64	0.261	-0.01	0.03

5.3.3. Explanatory Power

The R-Squared indicator (R^2) indicates the portion of variation of the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables (Shmueli & Koppius, 2011). It presents values between 0 and 1, the higher the value, the greater its explanatory power. The classification of this indicator is measured, according to Cohen (1998), as follows: 0.26 (substantial), 0.13 (moderate) and 0.02 (weak).

The results in Table 12 show that, considering the values of R^2, RP_PI, RSWB and STF have substantial explanatory power, while RP_NI have weak explanatory power. STF presents the highest value of R^2 (0.718) meaning that the variable "Support to the festival" is explained in 72% by the model variables.

There is also another way to calculate the explanatory power of an exogenous variable. The f^2 indicator estimates the R^2 variation of a certain variable when a model construct is omitted. This process can be useful to find out whether a given construct has a strong effect on the value of the dependent variable or not. Cohen (1998) also classified this indicator, as follows: 0.35 (structural), 0.15 (medium), and 0.02 (small). Table 12 revealed that the f-square effect size ranged from 0.002 (small) for RP_SE in RSWB to 0.674 (high) for RP_PB in RP_PI.

Table 12. Explanatory Power

Predictor(s)	Outcome(s)	R Square (R^2)	f Square (f^2)	Q Square (Q^2)
RP_PB	RP_PI	0.402	0.674	0.396
RP_PB	RP_NI	0.005	0.005	-0.011
RP_ES			0.254	
RP_SR			0.023	
RP_SC			0.008	
RP_SE	RSWB	0.597	0.002	0.536
RP_PI			0.032	
RP_NI			0.011	
RP_PB			0.005	
RP_PI			0.590	
RP_NI	STF	0.718	0.162	0.475
RP_PB			0.150	
RSWB			0.030	

5.3.4. Predictive Power

Many researchers interpret the R² statistic as a way to evaluate the pedictive power of the model (Shmueli & Koppius, 2011), but this interpretation is not 100% correct. R² only measures the explanatory power of the in-sample model, i.e., the data we have, and not the out of sample, the data we do not have and want to predict. In short, we cannot predict future observations using R².

In order to make this prediction PLSpredict was introduced. This tool does a separation of the sample into two. It first estimates the model (e.g. the path coefficients, indicator weights and loadings) using a training sample, and then evaluates its predictive ability on a holdout sample (Shmueli et al., 2019).

PLSpredict uses k-fold cross-validation to separate the sample into multiple subgroups of the same size, with 10 being the recommended number of subgroups for each fold (Shmueli et al., 2019). In this case, 1/5 of the sample will be part of the holdout sample while 4/5 makes up the training sample. Finally, an analysis of the predictive metrics (MSE, MAE) on the holdout sample is performed. The amount of predictive error in the various indicators is analyzed. This error is the difference between the actual values and the predicted values, and the lower it is the better.

In the analysis process was firstly check if the Q-Sq value is greater than 0 in each of the indicators, and it was confirmed in every variable but on the perceived negative impacts related variables, so we can say in advance that the variable RP_NI lacks predictive power without even pass through the other steps. Next, distribution of the prediction error was evaluated. If the distribution of the prediction error do not present large asymmetries when analyzed on the histograms, that is, if there was strong evidence of predictive errors at the graphs' edges. If the distribution is strongly symmetric, the RMSE is used to assess the predictive power of the model, otherwise the MAE is used (Shmueli et al., 2019).

In this case the distribution had some asymmetries, as we can see in the Annex C, justifying the use of MAE to compare with the naive linear regression model (LM) benchmark. The LM benchmark values are obtained by applying linear regression to each of the dependent constructs' indicators of the exogenous constructs' indicators in the PLS path model.

The conclusions of this analysis are given according to the following guidelines: if all of the PLS-SEM values are lower than the LM values then the model has a strong predictive power; if more than half of the PLS-SEM values are lower than the LM values, the model has a medium predictive power; if the PLS-SEM values are mostly higher than the LM values, the

model has a low predictive power; and finally, if none of the PLS-SEM analysis values in terms of MAE are lower than the LM values, the model lacks predictive power.

As we can see from Table 13 below, in a range of thirty-three indicators, nineteen show PLS-SEM analysis values in terms of MAE lower than the LM benchmark. As less than half (42%) of the values are lower than those of the LM benchmark, the model has a low predictive power.

Table 13. Predictive Power

	Q²predict	PLS-SEM_MAE	LM_MAE	Difference
RP_PI1	0.325	0.795	0.586	0.209
RP_PI2	0.319	0.807	0.650	0.157
RP_PI3	0.329	0.815	0.697	0.118
RP_PI4	0.197	0.940	0.896	0.044
RP_PI5	0.279	0.879	0.842	0.037
RP_PI6	0.181	0.879	0.804	0.075
RP_PI7	0.259	0.913	0.882	0.031
RP_PI8	0.215	0.938	1.008	-0.070
RP_PI9	0.390	0.796	0.807	-0.011
RP_PI10	0.337	0.769	0.709	0.060
RP_PI11	0.318	0.843	0.918	-0.075
RP_PI12	0.331	0.751	0.648	0.103
RP_PI13	0.333	0.780	0.714	0.066
RP_NI1	-0.003	0.914	0.920	-0.006
RP_NI2	-0.004	0.918	0.882	0.036
RP_NI3	0.002	1.031	0.936	0.095
RP_NI4	-0.015	1.052	1.042	0.010
RP_NI5	0.002	1.118	1.055	0.063
RP_NI6	-0.002	0.784	0.818	-0.034
RP_NI7	-0.007	1.029	1.006	0.023
RP_NI8	-0.005	1.017	0.984	0.033
RP_NI9	-0.014	1.083	1.033	0.050
RP_NI10	-0.010	1.105	1.039	0.066
RP_NI11	-0.008	0.949	0.944	0.005
RSWB_C	0.516	0.546	0.548	-0.002
RSWB_A	0.368	0.625	0.661	-0.036
STF1	0.364	0.647	0.672	-0.025
STF2	0.386	0.640	0.642	-0.002
STF3	0.314	0.703	0.731	-0.028
STF4	0.295	0.669	0.706	-0.037
STF5	0.245	1.089	1.106	-0.017
STF6	0.357	0.804	0.809	-0.005
STF7	0.185	0.687	0.734	-0.047

6. RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

6.1. Results Discussion

Respondents were asked to rate various aspects of their lives, various potential influencers of their subjective well-being, from which it emerged that both economic status and social relationships play an active role in the subjective well-being of residents. The former is in line with what has been studied by other authors, while Social Relationships are not, as well as Sense of Community and Social Environment, which were not supported in this study (Chi et al., 2017).

Based on the SET, residents were also asked to give their opinion regarding the positive and negative impacts that a music festival can generate. As a result, information from previous tests was confirmed, which refer that the positive impacts perceived by residents positively affect their subjective well-being and support for the festival (Yolal et al., 2016; Ap, 1990; Choi & Murray, 2010; Jie, Yingkan, & Ping, 2010; S.T. Lim & Lee, 2006). The claim that negative impacts negatively influence subjective well-being (Ivlevs, 2017) was not supported, however it was concluded that these perceived impacts negatively influence residents' level of support for Super Bock Super Rock.

Regarding the personal benefit connections, it is possible to state that if a resident directly benefits from the music festival, he or she is more likely to support the festival and have more positive perceptions derived from its realization. These findings were in line with some information already documented such as Emerson's (1987) and Krippendorf's (1987) studies. In turn, the hypotheses that personal benefits influence an individuals' view of negative impacts and subjective well-being could not be supported.

Finally, it was possible to verify that the subjective well-being of residents positively influences their support for the festival, which is one of the main objectives of this dissertation and which goes in accordance with what had already been found by Lin, Chen & Filieri (2017), that higher levels of subjective well-being lead to a greater predisposition to tourism support.

As can be seen, the four possible influencers of the dependent variable Support towards the music festival have sufficient significance levels to support the hypotheses. The value of $R^2 = 0.718$ referring to this variable should be highlighted, which means that practically 72% of the STF variable is explained by the remaining variables.

6.2. Theoretical Implications

As Kay Smith & Diekmann (2017) mentioned, this type of study has several factors that may vary, such as the method used, the population surveyed and its culture. Therefore, it is and will always be important to carry out more studies of this type so that more reliable conclusions can be reached on the subject. Still, even though it is always good to carry out new studies on the topics addressed, the present dissertation assesses more variables than usual, so it can be considered an addition to the literature for having this mixture of constructs and for trying to study several interactions in a row.

6.3. Practical Implications

Due to the lack of studies of this kind focused on the municipality of Sesimbra, it would be an asset for the municipality to take these different opinions and try to both mitigate the negative perceptions of Super Bock Super Rock, as well as look at the positive impacts studied and find out what impacts the population gives more importance. Both actions would aim to better understand the people residing in the municipality of Sesimbra and try to increase their subjective well-being as much as possible.

6.4. Limitations

What can be an incentive to investigate more on the subject, can also be seen as a limitation due to the weak current comparison power of the results. The study was conducted and answered by inhabitants of the municipality of Sesimbra, who were predominantly young adults. Another limitation is related to the fact that the number of samples was considerably small, with only 185 responses obtained. For the reasons mentioned, the study seems to be a good point of comparison with others.

6.5. Future Research

This study suggests future research to explore how local residents' Subjective Well-Being influence and it is influenced in different contexts and different cultures other than Super Bock Super Rock. Moreover, longitudinal research may be conducted in the future to monitor the possible variation of residents' Subjective Well-Being in different stages of the product life cycle. Although the values of R^2 of this proposed model exhibit satisfactory explanatory power, the discussion regarding what factors may contribute to residents' Subjective Well-Being should remain open for further study for verification and adjudication. In addition, the research

did not rule out the possibilities of biased attitude towards festival and event by Sesimbra residents, given the fact that the festival does not took place due to covid and risk of forest fires.

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8. ANNEXES

Annex A

Table 7. Discriminant Validity - Cross Loadings

	RP_ES	RP_SR	RP_SC	RP_SE	RP_PI	RP_NI	RP_PB	RSWB_C	RSWB_A	STF
RP_ES1	0.846	0.538	0.385	0.528	0.434	0.063	0.349	0.597	0.412	0.435
RP_ES2	0.850	0.598	0.523	0.573	0.508	0.190	0.356	0.580	0.511	0.421
RP_ES3	0.698	0.432	0.446	0.490	0.301	0.202	0.245	0.545	0.377	0.169
RP_ES4	0.925	0.626	0.518	0.607	0.527	0.122	0.402	0.711	0.546	0.483
RP_SR1	0.524	0.822	0.554	0.554	0.508	0.221	0.388	0.471	0.528	0.357
RP_SR2	0.442	0.807	0.499	0.577	0.409	0.132	0.239	0.405	0.448	0.299
RP_SR3	0.644	0.893	0.633	0.717	0.586	0.243	0.440	0.502	0.607	0.457
RP_SR4	0.522	0.706	0.428	0.532	0.435	-0.015	0.414	0.383	0.420	0.448
RP_SC1	0.477	0.559	0.860	0.609	0.372	0.163	0.359	0.413	0.346	0.286
RP_SC2	0.515	0.609	0.833	0.535	0.383	0.155	0.365	0.491	0.388	0.339
RP_SC3	0.546	0.637	0.895	0.662	0.473	0.235	0.423	0.476	0.434	0.365
RP_SC4	0.339	0.394	0.791	0.404	0.227	0.006	0.232	0.379	0.295	0.194
RP_SE1	0.631	0.663	0.614	0.873	0.508	0.245	0.357	0.496	0.464	0.354
RP_SE2	0.517	0.507	0.432	0.701	0.480	0.076	0.392	0.366	0.346	0.436
RP_SE3	0.524	0.646	0.574	0.876	0.452	0.172	0.356	0.451	0.456	0.354
RP_SE4	0.528	0.635	0.565	0.869	0.382	0.014	0.345	0.433	0.400	0.311
RP_PI1	0.647	0.686	0.485	0.597	0.867	0.231	0.575	0.575	0.565	0.675
RP_PI2	0.582	0.614	0.420	0.534	0.888	0.211	0.569	0.485	0.571	0.724
RP_PI3	0.535	0.584	0.414	0.526	0.868	0.203	0.578	0.458	0.554	0.688
RP_PI4	0.368	0.445	0.359	0.401	0.814	0.052	0.454	0.397	0.435	0.623
RP_PI5	0.409	0.492	0.300	0.420	0.897	0.196	0.535	0.392	0.488	0.677
RP_PI6	0.492	0.539	0.367	0.478	0.877	0.290	0.447	0.438	0.519	0.603
RP_PI7	0.433	0.475	0.369	0.428	0.890	0.168	0.517	0.419	0.493	0.675
RP_PI8	0.324	0.328	0.248	0.343	0.775	0.157	0.469	0.312	0.325	0.569
RP_PI9	0.390	0.486	0.376	0.457	0.891	0.143	0.632	0.394	0.439	0.745
RP_PI10	0.530	0.585	0.436	0.538	0.905	0.262	0.585	0.460	0.506	0.685
RP_PI11	0.316	0.323	0.246	0.289	0.810	0.083	0.571	0.376	0.346	0.676
RP_PI12	0.511	0.629	0.449	0.531	0.871	0.238	0.581	0.509	0.579	0.665
RP_PI13	0.469	0.557	0.436	0.538	0.890	0.139	0.584	0.465	0.493	0.765
RP_NI1	0.049	0.109	0.186	0.052	0.127	0.749	0.075	0.104	0.224	-0.059
RP_NI2	0.110	0.143	0.161	0.152	0.249	0.736	0.066	0.134	0.149	0.030
RP_NI3	0.129	0.195	0.190	0.161	0.285	0.639	0.109	0.083	0.182	0.075
RP_NI4	0.120	0.086	0.063	0.080	0.039	0.763	-0.028	0.135	0.127	-0.139
RP_NI5	0.203	0.251	0.195	0.200	0.262	0.789	0.129	0.232	0.278	0.079
RP_NI6	0.018	0.045	0.030	0.037	0.091	0.665	0.077	0.018	0.013	-0.104
RP_NI7	0.100	0.150	0.209	0.138	0.113	0.583	-0.004	0.074	0.175	-0.018
RP_NI8	0.156	0.164	0.079	0.127	0.096	0.835	0.077	0.146	0.193	-0.119
RP_NI9	0.171	0.095	0.046	0.067	0.056	0.785	-0.014	0.139	0.191	-0.161
RP_NI10	0.146	0.128	0.080	0.114	0.156	0.829	0.034	0.129	0.207	-0.040
RP_NI11	0.059	0.067	0.081	0.108	0.206	0.759	0.020	0.039	0.103	-0.031
RP_PB1	0.126	0.167	0.207	0.222	0.268	0.074	0.644	0.234	0.184	0.333

RP_PB2	0.323	0.417	0.327	0.385	0.579	0.005	0.915	0.329	0.366	0.625
RP_PB3	0.485	0.485	0.453	0.429	0.646	0.109	0.912	0.471	0.388	0.668
RSWB_C1	0.620	0.459	0.431	0.434	0.460	0.161	0.392	0.892	0.610	0.427
RSWB_C2	0.753	0.512	0.471	0.495	0.517	0.154	0.452	0.859	0.571	0.484
RSWB_C3	0.651	0.512	0.464	0.489	0.452	0.163	0.397	0.911	0.626	0.445
RSWB_C4	0.550	0.433	0.424	0.462	0.373	0.131	0.310	0.813	0.541	0.322
RSWB_C5	0.559	0.437	0.480	0.389	0.364	0.119	0.277	0.846	0.553	0.298
RSWB_A1	0.510	0.551	0.401	0.448	0.495	0.212	0.391	0.638	0.911	0.483
RSWB_A2	0.511	0.621	0.445	0.456	0.508	0.213	0.311	0.582	0.828	0.409
RSWB_A3	0.509	0.560	0.378	0.441	0.510	0.270	0.354	0.598	0.936	0.465
RSWB_A4	0.498	0.541	0.380	0.472	0.501	0.213	0.347	0.615	0.921	0.462
RSWB_A5	0.514	0.576	0.390	0.474	0.552	0.242	0.386	0.621	0.950	0.509
STF1	0.417	0.454	0.343	0.377	0.708	-0.027	0.595	0.455	0.466	0.852
STF2	0.402	0.447	0.396	0.432	0.723	0.005	0.615	0.441	0.473	0.887
STF3	0.378	0.413	0.267	0.402	0.753	0.151	0.554	0.352	0.441	0.806
STF4	0.345	0.369	0.245	0.291	0.678	-0.037	0.542	0.336	0.458	0.870
STF5	0.398	0.366	0.292	0.316	0.462	-0.070	0.483	0.366	0.354	0.701
STF6	0.472	0.481	0.360	0.415	0.608	-0.026	0.583	0.450	0.482	0.827
STF7	0.178	0.142	0.076	0.159	0.411	-0.364	0.448	0.199	0.162	0.676

Annex B

Table 14. Distribution of study variables.

	Frequency					Percent				
	Strongly Disagree	Partially Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Partially Agree	Totally Agree	Strongly Disagree	Partially Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Partially Agree	Totally Agree
Economic Status										
RP_ES1	12	21	75	43	34	6.49	11.35	40.54	23.24	18.38
RP_ES2	2	16	47	60	60	1.08	8.65	25.41	32.43	32.43
RP_ES3	19	24	61	47	34	10.27	12.97	32.97	25.41	18.38
RP_ES4	5	15	55	59	51	2.70	8.11	29.73	31.89	27.57
Social Relations										
RP_SR1	3	7	38	53	84	1.62	3.78	20.54	28.65	45.41
RP_SR2	0	20	56	63	46	0.00	10.81	30.27	34.05	24.86
RP_SR3	0	5	33	67	80	0.00	2.70	17.84	36.22	43.24
RP_SR4	3	15	65	57	45	1.62	8.11	35.14	30.81	24.32
Sense of Community										
RP_SC1	3	17	44	51	70	1.62	9.19	23.78	27.57	37.84
RP_SC2	2	23	63	62	35	1.08	12.43	34.05	33.51	18.92
RP_SC3	1	12	51	50	71	0.54	6.49	27.57	27.03	38.38
RP_SC4	26	43	49	30	37	14.05	23.24	26.49	16.22	20.00
Social Environment										
RP_SE1	1	7	43	64	70	0.54	3.78	23.24	34.59	37.84
RP_SE2	9	25	58	59	34	4.86	13.51	31.35	31.89	18.38
RP_SE3	5	17	55	76	32	2.70	9.19	29.73	41.08	17.30

RP_SE4	5	24	61	71	24	2.70	12.97	32.97	38.38	12.97
Positive Impacts										
RP_PI1	5	25	28	38	89	2.70	13.51	15.14	20.54	48.11
RP_PI2	4	27	32	35	87	2.16	14.59	17.30	18.92	47.03
RP_PI3	6	30	38	43	68	3.24	16.22	20.54	23.24	36.76
RP_PI4	18	39	46	43	39	9.73	21.08	24.86	23.24	21.08
RP_PI5	16	31	38	47	53	8.65	16.76	20.54	25.41	28.65
RP_PI6	5	30	34	46	70	2.70	16.22	18.38	24.86	37.84
RP_PI7	16	29	44	41	55	8.65	15.68	23.78	22.16	29.73
RP_PI8	33	35	50	36	31	17.84	18.92	27.03	19.46	16.76
RP_PI9	18	40	44	44	39	9.73	21.62	23.78	23.78	21.08
RP_PI10	4	29	33	52	67	2.16	15.68	17.84	28.11	36.22
RP_PI11	35	49	48	30	23	18.92	26.49	25.95	16.22	12.43
RP_PI12	1	29	42	48	65	0.54	15.68	22.70	25.95	35.14
RP_PI13	7	28	40	53	57	3.78	15.14	21.62	28.65	30.81
Negative Impacts										
RP_NI1	30	53	63	29	10	16.22	28.65	34.05	15.68	5.41
RP_NI2	26	59	56	34	10	14.05	31.89	30.27	18.38	5.41
RP_NI3	36	52	47	37	13	19.46	28.11	25.41	20.00	7.03
RP_NI4	36	60	41	33	15	19.46	32.43	22.16	17.84	8.11
RP_NI5	13	37	38	47	50	7.03	20.00	20.54	25.41	27.03
RP_NI6	76	57	41	8	3	41.08	30.81	22.16	4.32	1.62
RP_NI7	46	60	43	20	16	24.86	32.43	23.24	10.81	8.65
RP_NI8	38	59	47	26	15	20.54	31.89	25.41	14.05	8.11
RP_NI9	47	48	48	25	17	25.41	25.95	25.95	13.51	9.19
RP_NI10	39	45	45	36	20	21.08	24.32	24.32	19.46	10.81
RP_NI11	68	49	45	15	8	36.76	26.49	24.32	8.11	4.32
Personal Benefit										
RP_PB1	89	36	27	21	12	48.11	19.46	14.59	11.35	6.49
RP_PB2	34	41	37	38	35	18.38	22.16	20.00	20.54	18.92
RP_PB3	22	39	47	34	43	11.89	21.08	25.41	18.38	23.24
Cognitive Well-Being										
RSWB_C1	16	31	70	51	17	8.65	16.76	37.84	27.57	9.19
RSWB_C2	8	30	63	56	28	4.32	16.22	34.05	30.27	15.14
RSWB_C3	7	23	56	67	32	3.78	12.43	30.27	36.22	17.30
RSWB_C4	9	30	66	52	28	4.86	16.22	35.68	28.11	15.14
RSWB_C5	18	40	54	49	24	9.73	21.62	29.19	26.49	12.97
Affective Well-Being										
RSWB_A1	2	20	47	75	41	1.08	10.81	25.41	40.54	22.16
RSWB_A2	5	17	48	61	54	2.70	9.19	25.95	32.97	29.19
RSWB_A3	2	19	55	70	39	1.08	10.27	29.73	37.84	21.08
RSWB_A4	3	25	55	65	37	1.62	13.51	29.73	35.14	20.00
RSWB_A5	1	21	51	73	39	0.54	11.35	27.57	39.46	21.08
Support										
STF1	10	13	70	54	38	5.41	7.03	37.84	29.19	20.54
STF2	6	14	62	50	53	3.24	7.57	33.51	27.03	28.65
STF3	5	21	51	55	53	2.70	11.35	27.57	29.73	28.65
STF4	5	13	67	47	53	2.70	7.03	36.22	25.41	28.65

STF5	36	28	37	32	52	19.46	15.14	20.00	17.30	28.11
STF6	15	22	49	40	59	8.11	11.89	26.49	21.62	31.89
STF7	7	5	23	54	96	3.78	2.70	12.43	29.19	51.89

Annex C

Figure 2. RP_NI1 prediction error distribution