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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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SOCIOECONOMICS BY NEUROECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY (NEP) AND UNIVERSAL TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (UTA)

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ABSTRACT

International top-decision-makers call for a scientific synthesis to make more optimal international decisions. A first step was the recognition that 3P Management by People, Planet and Prosperity can cover all 17 UN goals for sustainable development (UNSG). The next step is a socio-economic synthesis of economic behavior (SE) that must cover: Individual economic behavior as synthesized by Neuroeconomic Psychology (NeP) Collective interventions across 3P as prioritized by the Formula on Universal Technology Assessment (UTA) with QALY (Quality-Adjusted Life Years) as Outcome:

$UTA = F(\text{People, Planet, Prosperity}) \text{ QALY}$

SE by NeP and UTA feeds the following guidelines:

NeP guides individual economic behavior, i.e. on Creative Man, Stress-management, Sensitivity-training, Collaboration of genders and Personality biases in science.

- UTA prioritizes climate damage as the most urgent collective economic threat:

The most effective political prevention of climate damages, in an internationalized economy with free international trade, is to subsidize non-fossil alternatives (ES).

This contrasts the mainstream recommendation of a tariff on the polluter (ET).

- UTA recommends Universal Basic Income (UBI) to secure and equalize income

The Discussion of SE focuses on alternatives, solidity of climate forecasts and dissemination.

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INTRODUCTION

18th Century British Empiricism by Bacon, Berkeley, Locke and Hume recognized that philosophy was based on prejudices by religion, tradition and personality, wherefore they prioritised knowledge via the senses over intellectual abstractions and denied innate ideas [IEP, 2025]. To prevent prejudices, they recommended falsification of theories before accepting them! Today, a variety of empirical specialist sciences divides human knowledge. Economics was originally formed to guide an integrated use of goods and services [Mills, 1848]. After WW2, the Paradigm of Bounded Rationality (BR) has dominated Economics [Simon, 1957], but since the 1970es, behavioral economics (BE) has demonstrated shortcomings of BR. Today, international top-administrators call for a scientific synthesis to improve international decision-making [NNF, 2024]. A first step in this direction was the finding that all the 17 UN goals for sustainable development (UNSG) are covered by the 3P parameters of management (People, Planet and Prosperity) [Elkington 1994; Swain & Yang-Wallentin 2019]. This Review investigates the option of a second step synthesizing socio-economics (SE) for sustainable development by the 3P as illustrated in Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Socioeconomic model

Explanatory Notes

PROSPERITY refers to GDP per capita
PEOPLE has both an individual and a collective dimension
- PLANET refers to the Ecosystem
The socio-economic model (SE) integrates falsified knowledge on the 3P.
This review departs from Neuroeconomics as the neural root of individual economic behavior of PEOPLE. To cover the social aspect of PEOPLE, Health Technology Assessment (HTA) is expanded to a Universal Technology Assessment (UTA) including the Ecosystem (PLANET). International databases such as EconLit, PubMed and PsychInfo are searched for individual behaviors and collective interventions relevant to SE.

METHODS

The natural sciences have transcended the subjective aspect of knowledge by data-based falsification. In behavioral science as Economics, scientists are both observers and actors. Behavioral scientists must, besides the technical aspects of falsification, be aware of bias by personality and target impartial results. Table 1 shows how typical subjective biases like Extraversion are inclined to give Type 2 Errors, while Conscientiousness are inclined to give Type 1 Errors [Larsen, 2025].

Table 1. Subjective Positivist Biases in Behavioral Economics

Value-of-Thesis	Sample Indication	
	Accept	Reject
True	POSITIVIST KNOWLEDGE	Type 1 Error
	Subjective CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	
False	Type 2 Error	
	Subjective INTEGRITY	EXTRAVERSION

CO2 knows no national borders and therefore it requires collective rather than individual solutions. A socio-economic synthesis (SE) must combine individual and collective aspects as well as quantitative and qualitative results. SE operates as QALY and the 3P defines UTA:

UTA = F(People, Planet, Prosperity) QALY
(QALY = Quality-Adjusted Life Years)

Databases are searched for socio-economic interventions with high QALY. PROSPERITY is already documented to raise QALY by 3 months per 2% growth in GDP [UNDP, 2005]. Findings on PEOPLE and PLANET are negative side-effects to the basal growth in PROSPERITY:

- PEOPLE divide in two parts. Individual economic behavior synthesizes as Neuroeconomic
- Psychology (NeP) in 3.1. Policies for social welfare the are reviewed in 3.2.3
- Findings on protection of the PLANET are reviewed in 3.2.1-2.
- A new economic world order is outlined in 3.3.

RESULTS

Neuroeconomic Psychology (NeP)

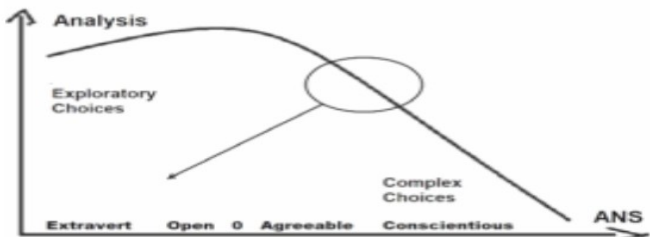
The Neuroeconomic Rooting of Economic Psychology: Behavioral Psychology has demonstrated that the variety of individual personalities can be modelled as the Big5 Tempers. The American Psychology Association (APA) defines the Big5 Tempers as ordered by risk-willingness, see Table 2 [Goldberg, 1993]:

Table 2. Psychological Tempers Ordered by Neuroeconomics

Parameter	POSITIVE Correlation		NEGATIVE Correlation	
Temper	Extravert	Open-minded	Conscientious	Agreeable
Definition by Am. Psych. Association (APA)	Stimulated by other Outbouded Energetic Talkative No reservations	Receptive to culture/ arguments/aesthetics Curious Innovative Not necessarily consist	Organized Responsible Diligent Efficiency-oriented No procrastination	Collaborative Considerate Orderly/Quiet Sympathetic Non-selfish

Note: The fifth Temper (The Diagnosis Neurotics) should ot be used among laymen.

Neuroeconomic Psychology (NeP) in Fig. 2 shows the dynamics of the Big4 Tempers [Larsen, 2025]:



| Note
NeP is based on the McLeanian “Triune Conception of Brain and Behavior”:
1) The risk-will function is in this model identified by neuroeconomic trials
2) Correlation is evidenced between risk-will and the Big5 Typology
3) Since 1970,Open-minded has tripled becoming a prototype of creative class in the first society in history to unfold natural human creativity

Fig. 2. Neuroeconomic Psychology (NeP)

A heuristic for development of sensitivity to the Big4 is shown in Fig. 3:

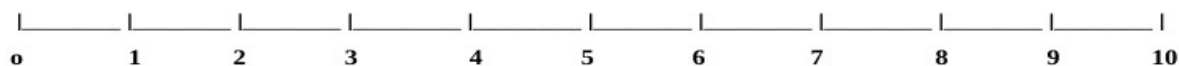


Fig. 3. Dohmen Scale on Risk-Willingness

Try-out yourself, and ask friends and colleagues to do the same using Table 2 as a checklist. Note replies and compare with your anticipation to improve your judgment of Temper.

Pilot-in-the-plane as prototype of the Creative Man: Economic growth and the related priority of education has changed the demography in the industrialized world. The share of Open-minded persons has more than tripled to become the typical adult, forming the creative class with 40% of the adults [Florida 2014; Andersen & Lorentzen 2004]. This is largely due to better elevation and education as well as more challenging job experiences. The extraordinary flexibility of Open-minded persons between conscientiousness and extraversion is prototyped as a Pilot-in-the-plane entrepreneur [Saraswathy 2001; Laurie-Martinez&Canessa 2005]:

- i. Pragmatism to prioritize “Bird-in-hand” before “Birds-on-Roof”
- ii. Integrity to clarify your “Affordable Loss” by a Budget for the Worst case-scenario
- iii. Versatility to diversify team building as much as possible like a “Crazy Quilt”
- iv. Stamina to overcome obstacles or “Sweeten a sour citrus”.

Stress-management by relaxation exercises

WHO warns that epidemic job-related stress soon becomes the heaviest health burden [Markus et al, 2012]. Fig 2 shows like Freudian psychology, that cognitive activity is only a small part of mental dynamics. In-depth relaxation near Origo, frees anxiety-based inhibitions and imagination. 3000 years ago, Indo-Europeans discovered mantra-meditation as means to reach Origo (Nirvana) as reported in the Veda. Modern mantra-meditation is practiced in a relaxed sitting position on a simple chair in a quiet place dissolving thoughts by a mantra. The long-term effects of this modern setting is investigated in a series of relaxation experiments at Harvard Medical School [Benson&Klipper, 1975]:

- I. Significant decline in the stress hormone (plasma cortisol).
- II. A meta-analysis finds that regular relaxation exercises complement physical fitness as a health activity that dissolves stress and anxiety.
- III. A 14-year, pre- and post-intervention study retrospectively assessed government payments to physicians for treating the TM and comparison groups. Payment to physicians declined 5-13% annually compared with subjects over 6 years.
- IV. The psychology of meditation summarizes in “Psychology of Silence” [Holen, 2016].

The basal neurological advice on mental health is self-control or stamina based on physical fitness [Oaten & Cheng, 2006]. Self-control depends, too, on the power of concentration, where the “Working Memory” gives a positivist guidance of personal development [Baddeley, 2010]:

- 1) A versatile vocabulary
- 2) A mathematical methodology on complex issues
- 3) A cognitive balance between the hemispheres (Imagination and Memory)
- 4) Rehearsal again and again

Modern devices for Neurofeedback provide a new tool for relaxation training i. by a simple Galvanometer. A combination of personal instruction by experienced meditation teachers and a personal checking of the relaxation effect by a simple Galvanometer is recommended.

Mutual understanding between genders : Better mutual understanding between genders is requested, because females typically are risk-averse while males typically are risk-willing [Dawson, 2023]. Regarding collaboration, these differences are complementary rather than rivalry.

Data-based Policies for Maximal QALY

The State of Global Welfare

Prosperity: Life-Expectancy is redoubled in 200 years. Due to the exponential growth, it grows now by about 2 months p.a. [UNDP, 2005], gaining 1.400 million QALY per year.

PEOPLE: Job-related epidemic stress costs 2% of GDP, causes 3 million deaths and another million disabilities. The annual loss is 100 million [ILO, 2019] expected to triple before 2050.

PLANET: An updated prognosis, based on the actual state of energy policies worldwide, expects that the global CO₂-emission declines with a third to 25 Gt per year [IEA, 2021]. Such reduction is not enough to fulfill the Paris Climate Accords 2015 (PA15). A macroeconomic study expects even worse climate damages due to calculation of the damages and derived costs on the base of local national changes in temperature, where others have calculated the effects of global heating on the base of the annual global changes in temperature [Bilal & Känzig, 2024]. This study builds on a middle-way in between the above, which warns that intensified natural disasters by global heating by 2050 will cost \$12.5 Trillion USD and cause the loss of more than 2 billion QALY [WEF, 2024]. Also, climate change will exacerbate global health inequities as the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth, elderly, lower-income groups and hard-to-reach communities, will be the most affected by climate-related consequences. IN ALL, The above mentioned studies predict that the marginal global net QALY will turn negative before 2050 pushing a net burden to future generations, unless more effective international climate protection is implemented. This corresponds well with the official IPCC Synthesis Report focusing on the climate in 2100 [IPCC, 2023], see Fig. 4. The conclusion is that all scenarios for 2100 with a global warming <3° Celsius, have a low or very low probability. P24 states: “Climate resilience is enabled when governments, civil society and the private sector make inclusive development choices that prioritize risk reduction, equity and justice, and when decision-making processes,

finance and actions are integrated across governance levels, sectors, and timeframes". So, the IPCC inspires politicians at all levels to do sustainable climate actions within their field of competence!

Category description	GHG emissions scenarios (SSPx-y*) in WGI & WGII
limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot***	Very low (SSP1-1.9)
return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot***	
limit warming to 2°C (>67%)	Low (SSP1-2.6)
limit warming to 2°C (>50%)	
limit warming to 2.5°C (>50%)	
limit warming to 3°C (>50%)	Intermediate (SSP2-4.5)
limit warming to 4°C (>50%)	High (SSP3-7.0)
exceed warming of 4°C (>50%)	Very high (SSP5-8.5)

Note: SSP means Shared Socio-economic Pathways used to explore future emissions, climate change, related impacts and risks. Possible mitigation and adaptation strategies and are based on a range of assumptions.

Fig. 4. Global Climate Scenario 2100 by IPCC

Ad PLANET: Policies for greening the economy: In accordance with the Nobel Prizes to Pigou 1920 and Norton 2018 and case studies [Metcalf, 2025], mainstream economics recommends a CO₂ Tariff on any local pollutant (ET). However, atmospheric heating by CO₂ has no borders and a national ET loads the national competitiveness. In an internationalized economy with free international trade, ET leads to export of national jobs to other countries, which so far blocks implementation.

Subsidizing alternatives to fossil energy at the same level (ES) has at least the same incentive to transition as ET without loading national competitiveness:

- ES must be financed by taxpayers, but an ET on companies/institutions is, too, going to be pushed-over on ordinary citizens.
- The gross starting budget of ES is low and grows over time, and must be limited to the life-time of the subsidized production.
- A broad international ET peaks the budget from start and declines over time.

The Biden Administration pioneered a Western ES-strategy to make the US carbon neutral in 2050 [IEA, 2024]. Already, China uses the ES-strategy subsidizing non-fossil energy i.e. electric cars. ES would, too, help to equal Western conditions of competition with China. Other important global threats to the Ecosystem are the special pollution of earth and water by fertilizers used by modern HiTec-agriculture. This implies that alternative forms of ecological agriculture should be subsidized, too.

Ad PEOPLE: Social welfare policies

Short-Term Keynesian optimization of macroeconomics

Keynes discovered the macroeconomic short-term conditions for optimal long-term growth:

1. A high level of employment (96-98%) using disposable productive resources.
2. A high level of employment implies strong competition among employers raising wages. and weakening international competitiveness. 2% inflation is acceptable.
3. A low rate of discount stimulates private investments.
4. Governmental malpractice on balancing 1-3 causes a deficit in foreign payments, which makes the price of foreign goods and services to increase and the national wealth to decrease.
5. Critical to issue 1-4 is a "counterintuitive" adaptation of public revenues and expenses. Public pessimism and low employment require an expansive (Keynesian) economic policy.

Macroeconomic conditions of long-term maximization of QALY: Total welfare can be increased by redistribution, but Multinational Companies (MNC) increase the global inequality [Bourgignon, 2018]. Nobel Laureates recommend Universal Basic Income (UBI) for social security, equalization of income and rationalization of personal income taxing. Savings and simplification of personal taxes can finance UBI in the rich North [Larsen, 2023]. Public institutions for social care, healthcare and education can give large-scale economies, but private institutions must be allowed too, to test the effectiveness of the public system.

Infobox on the history of Universal Basic Income (UBI)

The history of Universal Basic Income (UBI) is roughly half a century old and has had different labels, like Citizen or National dividend, Social credit, Demogrant (grant based on) or Negative income. "Erosion of Income Security", revives today the motivation for UBI. At the end of the 60s, there were four experiments on UBI in the United States, all in the form of negative income transfers, indicating a moderate reduction in work effort (Females: 17%, Males: 7%), which has moderated the mainstream interest in UBI. A Canadian experiment addressed rural poverty: Over 4 years, an average family was guaranteed an annual income of 1.000 USD per month and this experiment was considered successful. The positive evaluation of UBI regarding work motivation, at the bottom of society, is confirmed by a Finnish sample test [Kela, 2029], and therefore is UBI recommended in this study.

The learning from short term Keynesian economic policies supports such democratic center-orientation as needed for UBI, because the best short-term policies are “counterintuitive”: Public spending is rational during recessions, where a typical emotional tendency is savings. Democratic economic policy is a history of fighting wings where the left wing prioritizes social welfare and the right wing prioritizes market-based economic growth. The 3P calls for collaboration across-the-center to implement a complex reform like UBI, see Fig. 5.



Fig. 5. The Collaborative Democracy

3.3 The Economic World Order

Table 3 below structures the economic world order by the 3P:

1. China is now the largest economy with 19% of Global PPP compared with 16% to the US.
2. China has caught up with the US in QALY with PPP per capita at one third of the US.
3. The EU has the best QALY, which relates to both a low inequality (Gini-coefficient) and a more elaborated social welfare system, compared with the US.
4. China has a hierarchical governmental system and the lowest household consumer rate (40%). Chinese households prefer capital formation!
5. China has the lowest share of mental disorders. The democratic involvement in the US, EU and India gives their populations a mental stress compared with China.

Table 3. World Economic Order by the 3P

Parameter	USA	EU	China	India	Note
PROSPERITY	75.000	61.000	25.000	11.000	PPP is Purchasing Power Parity in USD. Global avg: 23.000
Share of Global GDP	(16%)	(15%)	(19%)	(8%)	Data Source: Penn Wld Tab 2021
Household Cons. Rate	(70%)	(55%)	(40%)	(65%)	
PEOPLE	42%	29%	47%	35%	Income from high to low for equality: Slovakia:23% - South Africa:63
Unequal. by Gini%					
PLANET CO ₂ -emis. per capita (Change 2000-23)	14 ton (-34%)	6 ton (-32%)	9 ton (+225%)	2 ton (+119)	Global CO ₂ per capita:4.8 ton. Development 2000-23: +16%
Mental Disorder (Share of population)	19%	17%	15%	17%	Incl. depression, anxiety, bipolar, eating disorders and schizophrenia Global prevalence: 12%
QALY per Capita	78	82	78	73	Global average: 73 Years

Source: Latest year in databases by International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank 2023 or 2024).

Finally, the (PA15) aims to halven global CO₂ emission to about 2.5 tons per capita by 2050. This challenges especially the US and China, see overview in Fig. 6 [IEA, 2025]:

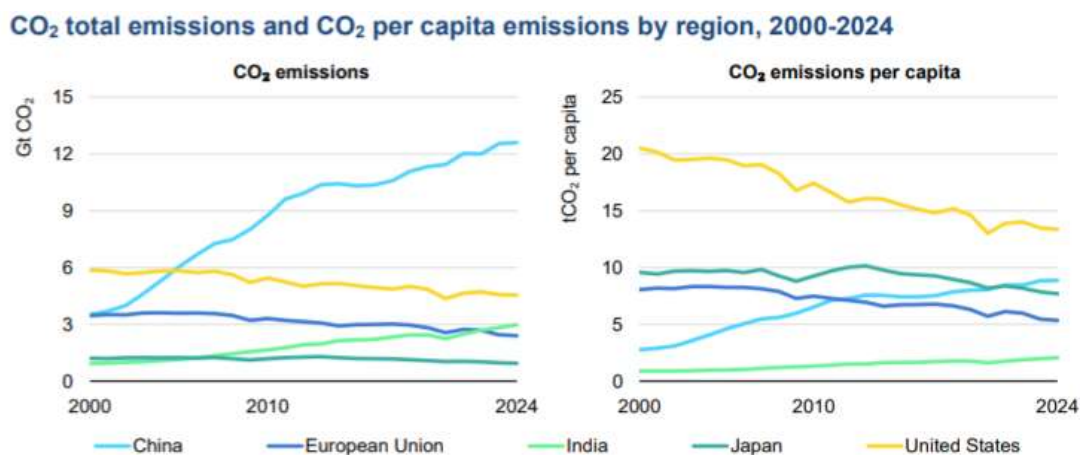


Fig. 6. State, Development and Regional Distribution of CO₂ Emission

60% of the total rise relates to the fast basal economic growth (GDP) in China and India. The Chinese CO₂ emission per capita is now at the level of the European Union (EU) and Japan. China must both stop the rise in CO₂ emission and accelerate the substitution rate, yet, China

expects to be carbon neutral 2050. The US emission per capita was reduced by one third 2000-2024, but it's still twice the per capita level of that of the EU and Japan. This implies that the substitution of fossil energy must be much faster in the US than for instance in Europe. The CO₂ emission in the BRICS Member India is still quite low enabling further economic growth with control of CO₂ and still fulfilling PA15.

DISCUSSION

Alternatives to Socioeconomics (SE)

Luhmann's "System theory" as a sociological alternative: Luhmann's system theory serves the education in "Societal Science" with "Autopoietic systems", "Communication" and "Binary Rule Codes" as core concepts [Luhmann, 1990]:

Autopoietic systems: According to Luhmann, all living beings are autopoietic or self-creative organisms focusing on self-reproduction, for instance by social human systems based on self-observation and self-reference for adequate responses to different life situations.

Communication: Society and its social systems relies according to Luhmann on active as well as passive communication - not action ("Mutual irritation").

Ruling media organized as binary codes: The ruling media are according to Luhmann love, religion and arts. The relations between these media is not hierarchical as claimed by Parson, but rather analogue like that between different species in the Ecosystem. This has been characterized as "methodological anti-humanism".

Evaluation of Luhmann's "system theory": Luhmann's system theory, based on the above-mentioned abstractions, lacks compared to SE the combined methodological scope of individual economy and long-term economic politics by QALY, see Table 1. Finally, the abstraction base makes a synthesis with related disciplines rather poor.

Doughnut Economics (DE) as a related approach

Doughnut Economics (DE) centers on *adaptable humans* constituted by 7 principles [Raworth, 2017]:

- (1) Economic history begins with an agricultural family economy 40.000 years ago. The Antique (500 BC) raised a city-culture with specialist functions as a social order on top of family Economics. Today, the ecological ceiling on top of Socio-economics is overshooting.
 - (2) The big modern change is from self-contained markets to embedded markets in an internationalized economy. P1-2 are online with PH, while Principles 3-7 are more speculative lacking a positivist rooting:
 - (3) Nurture Human Nature, (4) Man must become savvy with systems, (5) Design" is a model of diversity and distribution, (6) Eco-regeneration is needed, (7) Growth agnostics must replace addiction.
- DE is disseminated by Doughnut Economic Action Laboratory (DEAL) and I'm thankful for the inspiration from DE to my "Applied Doughnut Economics . . ." [Larsen, 2021]. However, without a stringent rooting in positivist science, like SE, the expected long-term effect of is expected to be limited.

Hermeneutics as the research method of the Humanities: A study investigates the relationship between Hermeneutics and Positivism with a view on an overall synthesis [Fredericus et al, 2016]. A closely related variant is termed "Constructivist Realism" [Cupchik, 2001]. Both approaches state their problem as synthesizing qualitative and quantitative findings. SE solves this challenge by focusing on Quality-Adjusted Life Years (QALY) as a common outcome of exploratory (qualitative) and explanatory (quantitative) positivist findings.

Well-being as a populist approach to typical attitudes: Well-being is defined as "the way people feel and how they function, both on a personal and a social level, and how they evaluate their lives as a whole" or their quality of Life (QoL). A QoL index has the potential to value changes, because it links the causes of change with the accounts of how stakeholders react to the intervention [Richards et al, 2020]. However, QALY gives the combined quantitative and qualitative state of health of a person or group. The study results for severe mental health was 0.35 QALY, and 0.01 QALY for moderate mental health [35]. QALY is a broader positivist approach to quality of Life than just mental health (Well-being).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithmic logic?

Bin Li is the initiator of "Algorithmical" Economics & Social Science & Philosophy, proposing the concept of Grand Synthesis of knowledge systems [Bin Li, 2009]. I have corresponded with Bin Li on the relation between our synthesis-approaches. We agree that algorithms for data search may complement my moderately complex SE. So, a good searching algorithm for a complex knowledge, such as SE, may be very useful for serious users in the near future.

Solidity of existing Climate Forecasts

The PA15, agreed to halven the actual emission to the 1990-level or less than 20 Gt per year, yet global CO₂ emission rose 0.8% in 2024 despite a rapid growth in non-fossil energy [IEA, 2025]. The path of global heating has more milestones implicating reinforcing and exponential rising costs as illustrated in Fig. 7, i.e. melting of the ice caps. Under the ice caps there are massive amounts of deposited Methane with +20 times stronger heating effect than CO₂, which has been supposed to be encapsulated by at least 150 meters of frozen earth. Recent discoveries of cracks in the protecting earth layer implies that an irreversible level of Methane emissions must be expected soon with further reinforcing global heating [Tollefson, 2025]. This extra reinforcement of global heating by Methane emissions is so strong that even an accelerated transition to a carbon neutral human economy, does not necessarily solve the problem!

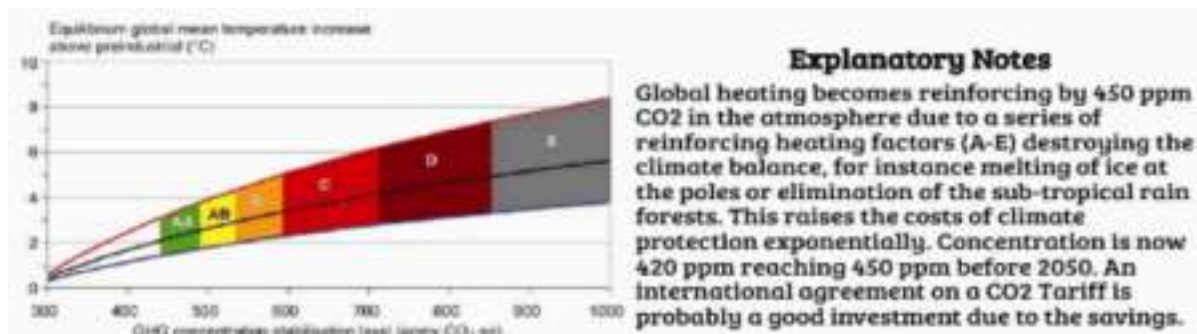


Fig. 7. Global Heating and Reinforcing Tipping Points.

Dissemination of Socioeconomics (SE) and Democracy: Democratic politicians are reelected every 4-5 years, wherefore they depend on the attitudes of ordinary lay citizens. A socio-economic model of long-term development must be rooted in the socio-economic profession, but that makes it too complex for direct dissemination to the lay citizens influencing politicians. Preliminary Guest-Lectures at Niels Brock Business School in Copenhagen have served to test the dissemination of SE. Both students and teachers replied to a simple Questionnaire, giving the following learnings:

- *An effective intervention for a green economy*, such as subsidizing non-fossil energy alternatives (ES) has Top-priority to both teachers and students in comparison with Stress-management by relaxation exercises and Universal Basic Income (UBI). Asking, if they would sacrifice 3% of their income for sustainable development, replies were moderate.
- Both teachers and students became motivated to reflect on their own professional attitude.

The moderate preference for Stress-management by relaxation exercises relates to a poor positivist understanding of Neuroeconomic Psychology in Fig. 2. Healthcare organizations, like the International Conference on Integrated Care (ICIC) are more relevant. Behavioral Economists Group (BEG) with 80.000 members could disseminate SE. Health economists work even closer to the core of SE (NeP and UPF), but are much smaller.

This way of dissemination strategy faces two initial obstacles:

- The economic profession must support the proposed strategic change from ET to ES, because it increases the responsibility of the whole profession.
- The actual dissemination activity by both BEG and health economists is dominated by issues of immediate economic relevance for their students/customers. The specific character of SE, synthesizing individual and collective interests, makes it relevant to increase the motivation of the target groups by at least a partial sponsorship for Guest-Lectures on SE.

CONCLUSION

The 18th Century British Empiricism recognized that classical philosophy was based on prejudices by religion, tradition and temper. Today, International administrative leaders call for a scientific synthesis supporting collaborative developments, recognizing the lack of synthesis across the many scientific specialist disciplines. Socioeconomics (SE) guides on the maximal Quality of Life (QALY) on both the individual and the collective level. Economic Psychology (EP) guides on advanced individual behaviors i.e. Entrepreneurship, Stress-management, Sensitivity Training and Collaboration between genders by this Formula:

UTA = F(Prosperity, Planet, People) in QALY (Quality-Adjusted Life Years)

The global state of welfare by UTA predicts a negative marginal net growth before 2050 due to the exponential growth in the costs of climate damages. The most effective political intervention for protection of the climate is according to mainstream economics, a Tariff on the polluter (ET) to counteract the global heating by atmospheric CO₂. However, ET was developed for national economies without much international trade. In the contemporary internalized economies with free trade, national ETs are blocked due to the load on national economic competitiveness with export of national jobs and businesses. The most effective intervention is a subsidy to alternatives to fossil energy and polluters of water and land (ES). Universal Basic Income (UBI) is recommended for equality and simple personal tax systems, but the extra QALY by UBI is small compared to the QALY gain by an international ES. UBI can serve social security and equity during the transition to a carbon neutrality by ES. The dissemination of this integrated Socioeconomics (SE) to lay end-users in support of democratic politicians must unfortunately be indirect due to the complexity and time horizon. Preliminary Guest-Lectures for students and teachers at a Danish business school confirm that an effective dissemination of SE among teachers and students in Public Administration is possible. No positivist alternatives to SE are identified in the international databases on behavioral science, but more complementary approaches exist:

1. Luhmanns system theory was a first step towards an integrated education in social science
2. Doughnut Economics aims to disseminate Socioeconomics, but lacks sufficient positivist rooting
3. Hermeneutics, the integration approach within the Humanities lacks the socio-economic integration
4. Well-being aiming to identify the attitudes of ordinary laymen without a substantial positivist core
5. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is expected to be an useful dataservice for followers of the SE-model

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