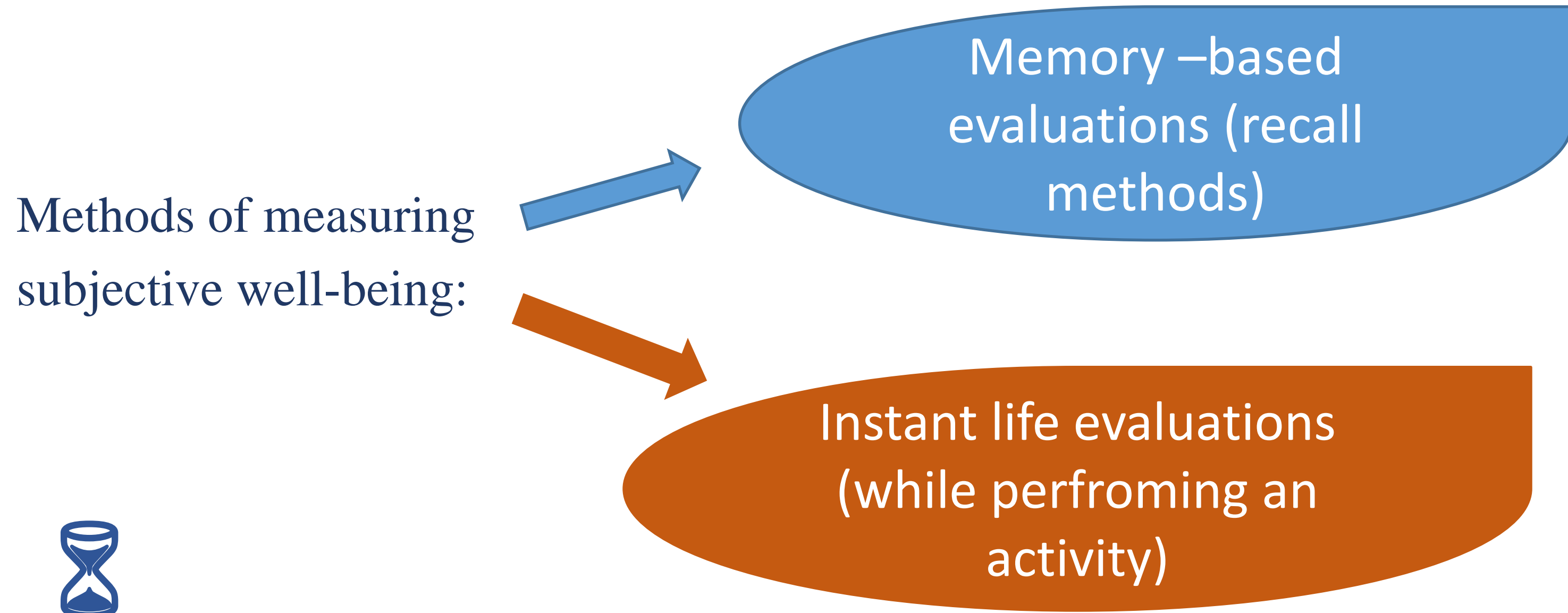


Inequalities in Subjective Well-Being using Life Satisfaction and Evaluated Time Index

Radoslaw Antczak, PhD

SGH Warsaw School of Economics

BACKGROUND

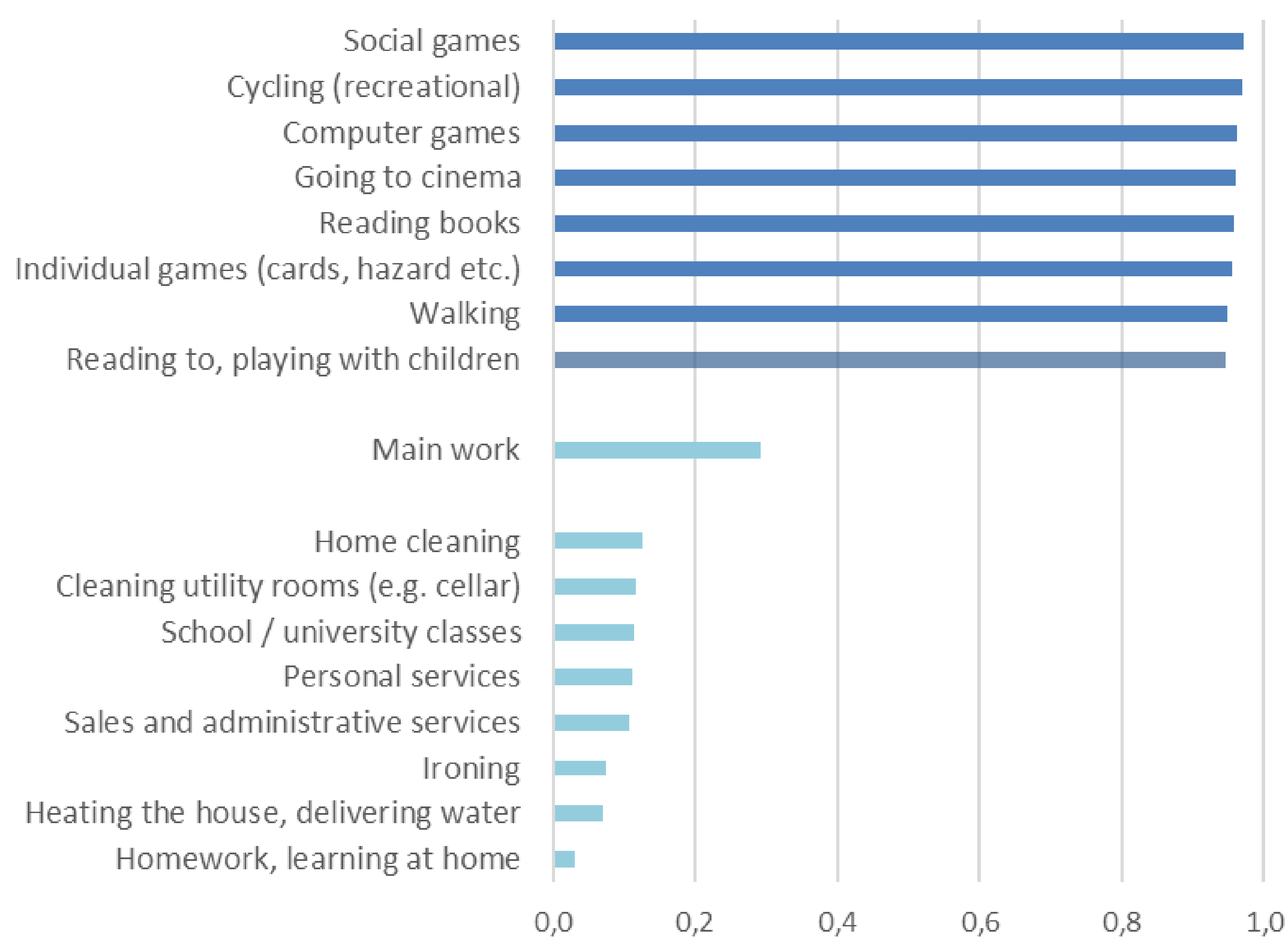


Time as an additional dimension of human well-being

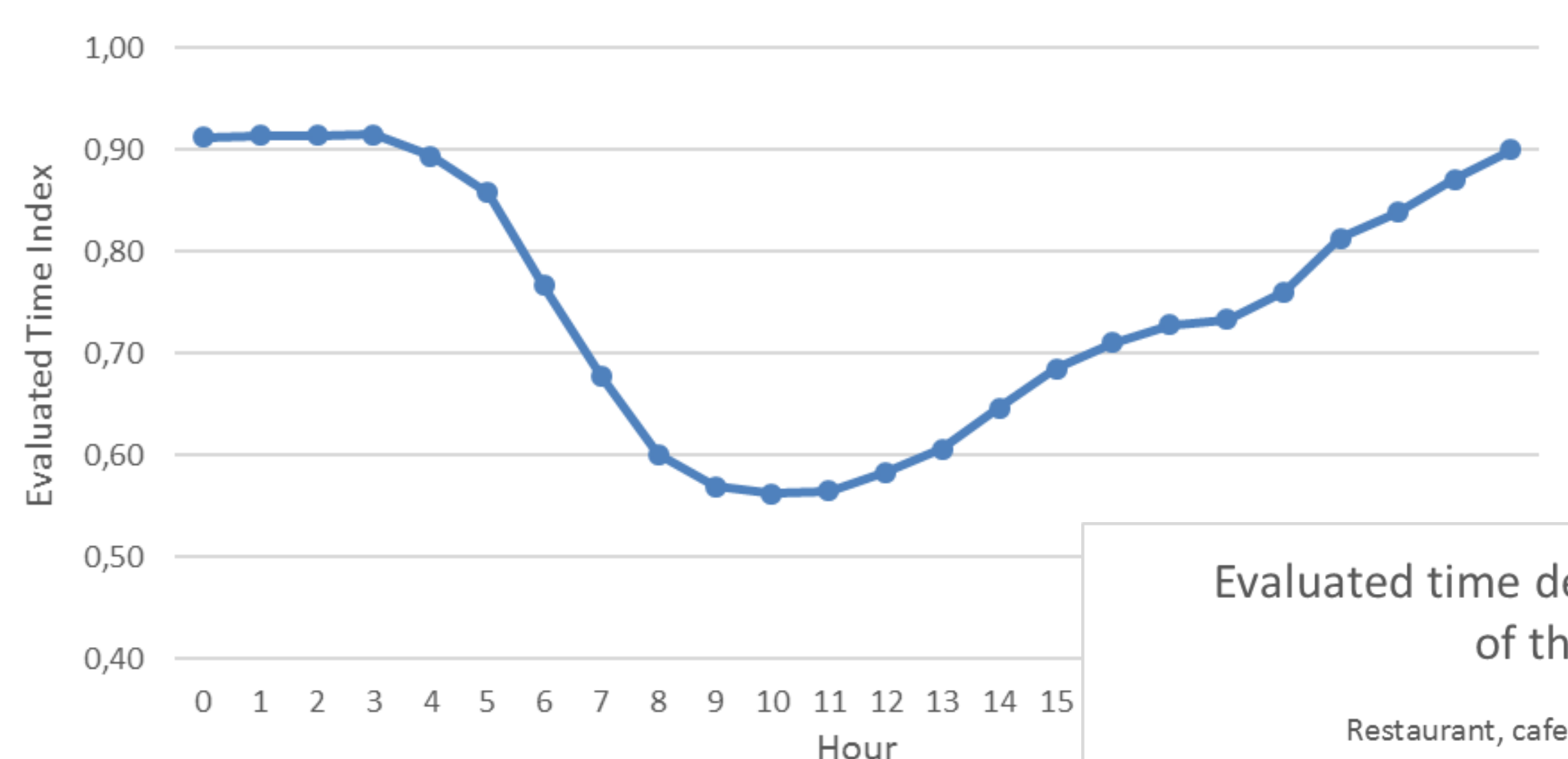
1. Juster et al (1981): Process Well-Being Benefits as weighted index of the duration of activities and their level of enjoyment.
2. Kahneman et al (2006): U-index as a measure of the percent of time that someone spends in unpleasant state.
3. Zuzanek and Zuzanek (2015): enjoyment ratings to assess how people enjoyed participation in certain activities, both “in general” and in “real time”.

RESULTS

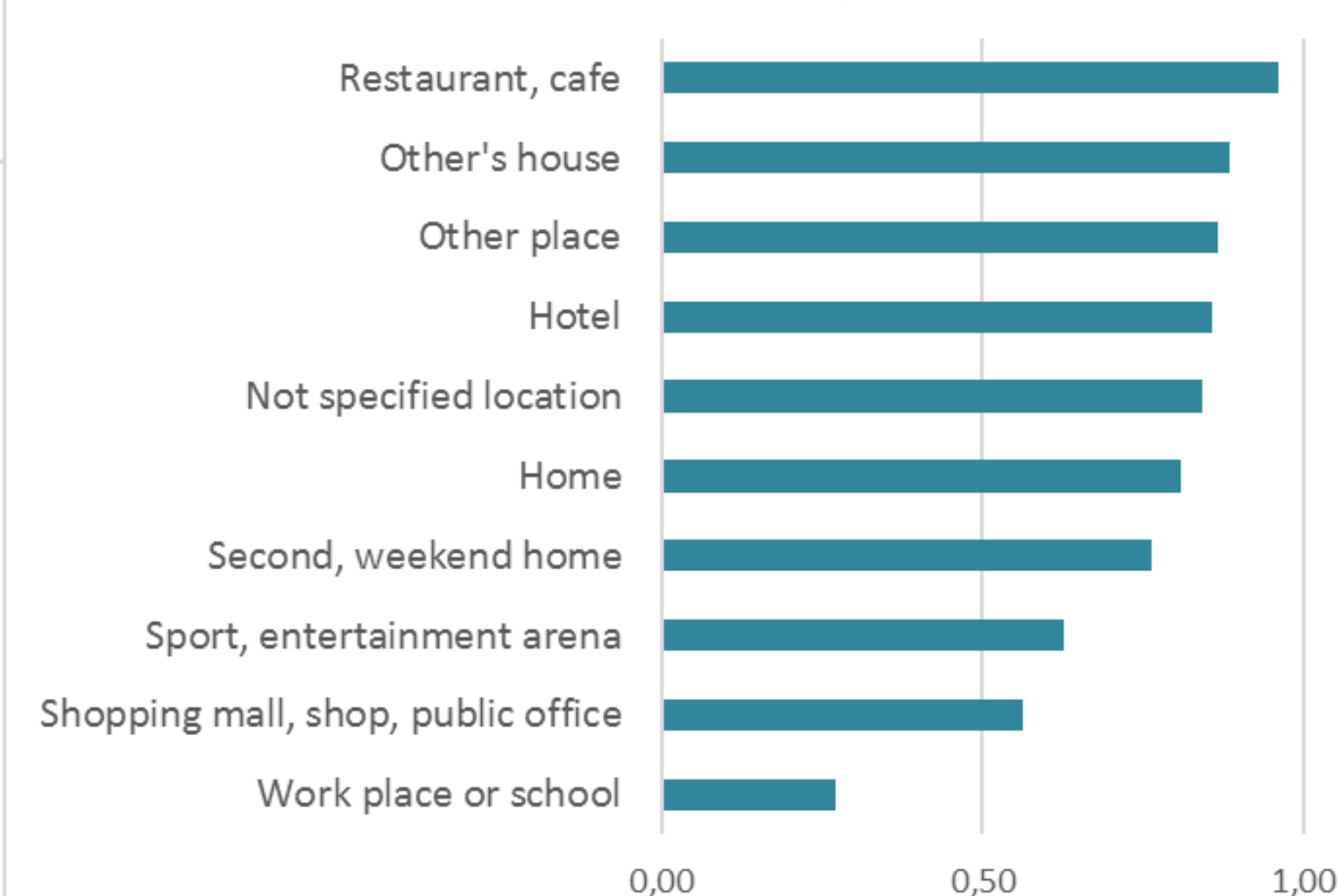
Most and least enjoyed activities



Evaluated time depending on time of the day



Evaluated time depending on the place of the activity



CONTACT

radoslaw.antczak@sgh.waw.pl

OBJECTIVES

- 1) What is the activity- and person-related level in SWB using evaluated time?
- 2) What is the correlation between evaluated time and life satisfaction, and
- 3) What are the demographic, social and economic inequalities in SWB using life satisfaction and evaluated time?

SAMPLE & METHODS

Data

Polish Time Use Survey (TUS) carried out in 2013. The study was conducted on a representative, random sample of Polish population aged 10 years and over. In this study, we restricted the sample to persons aged 15 years and over, and total sample size was 38 962

Measures:

Activities were recorded in a diary using 10-minute slots. For each slot, respondents were asked to describe circumstances of the activity and assess whether the time was pleasant (1), neutral (0) or unpleasant (-1).

Evaluated Time Index: average per person / activity

Methods:

OLS regression for ETI and ordered probit regression for life satisfaction

The relationship between Life Satisfaction / Evaluated Time Index and social and demographic characteristics of individuals.

	Evaluated Time Index OLS	Life Satisfaction Ordered Probit
Sex (ref. woman)		
man	-0.005**	-0.004
Age (ref. 65 years and over)		
below 25 years	0.011	0.277***
25-34	0.021***	0.181***
35-44	-0.001	-0.067
45-54	-0.004	-0.252***
55-64	0.002	-0.115***
Education level (ref. secondary)		
tertiary	0.004	0.321***
basic vocational	0.013***	-0.211***
primary and below	0.025***	-0.366***
Main source of income in a household (ref. employment)		
self-employment	0.008**	0.099**
pension	0.008	0.093
social benefits	0.007	-0.360***
other	0.005	-0.188**
Status on the labour market (ref. employed)		
unemployed	0.064***	-0.583***
student	0.006	0.563***
retired	0.071***	0.075
household care	0.057***	0.051
other inactive	0.053***	-0.479***
Household income (ref. the lowest)		
mid-low	0.001	0.476***
mid-high	0.005	0.772***
high	0.000	1.136***
refusal, no answer	0.009**	0.697***
Place of living (ref. rural)		
cities 500k and above	-0.017***	-0.167***
cities 200k-499k	-0.028***	-0.088**
cities 100k-199k	0.001	0.012
towns 20k-99k	0.003	-0.108***
towns below 20k	0.014***	0.045

CONCLUSIONS

- Very low correlation between Evaluated Time Index and life satisfaction (Spearman's rho 0.07).
- Notable differences in social, economic and demographic inequalities in SWB depending on applied measure.
- Employment, high education and high income predict higher life satisfaction, but lower Evaluated Time Index.
- Some activities can have negative instant evaluation, but positive prolonged assessment (e.g. work!).

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- 1) Juster, F. T., Cournot, P. N., & Dow, G. K. (1981). A theoretical framework for the measurement of well-being. *The Review of Income and Wealth Series*, 27(1), 1-31.
- 2) Kahneman, D. & Krueger, A. (2006). Developments in the measurement of subjective well-being. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20(1): 2-24.
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