

Social Diagnosis

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Monitoring Quality of Life in Poland

25.06.2014 Villa Vigoni, Italy

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Social Diagnosis (1)

- Individual (all household members 16+ years) and household questionnaire (FKP)
- Household:
 - Household composition, Economic (labour market) activity of households, Nutrition, Wealth incl. Savings and Debts, Housing conditions, Participation in educational services, Culture and leisure, Income situation, Computer and the Internet.
- Individual:
 - Health, Human capital, Life satisfaction, Norms, Trust, Use of financial services, Use of the Internet.

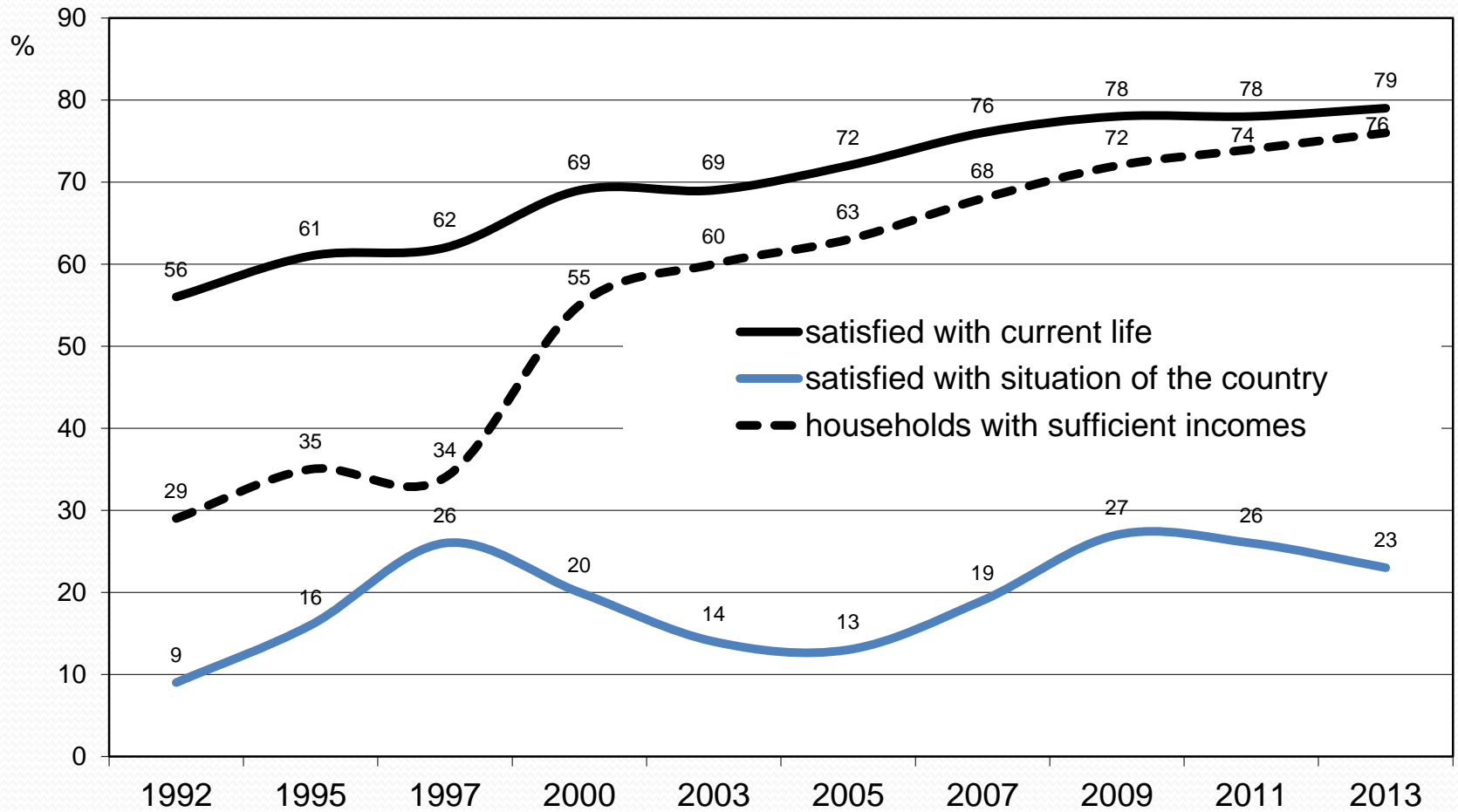
Social Diagnosis (2)

- 7 survey waves: 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 (some questions were inherited from a survey „Quality of life of Poland’s households in the transition period” conducted between 1991 and 1997),
- Sample size: households - from 3,000 to 12,500 (2009,2011,2013), individuals – from 4,000 to 26,500 (2009,2011,2013),
- Panel data,
- Weighted in order to replicate households (individual) composition at the national level but also for individual Voivodeships and the particular classes of place of residence.

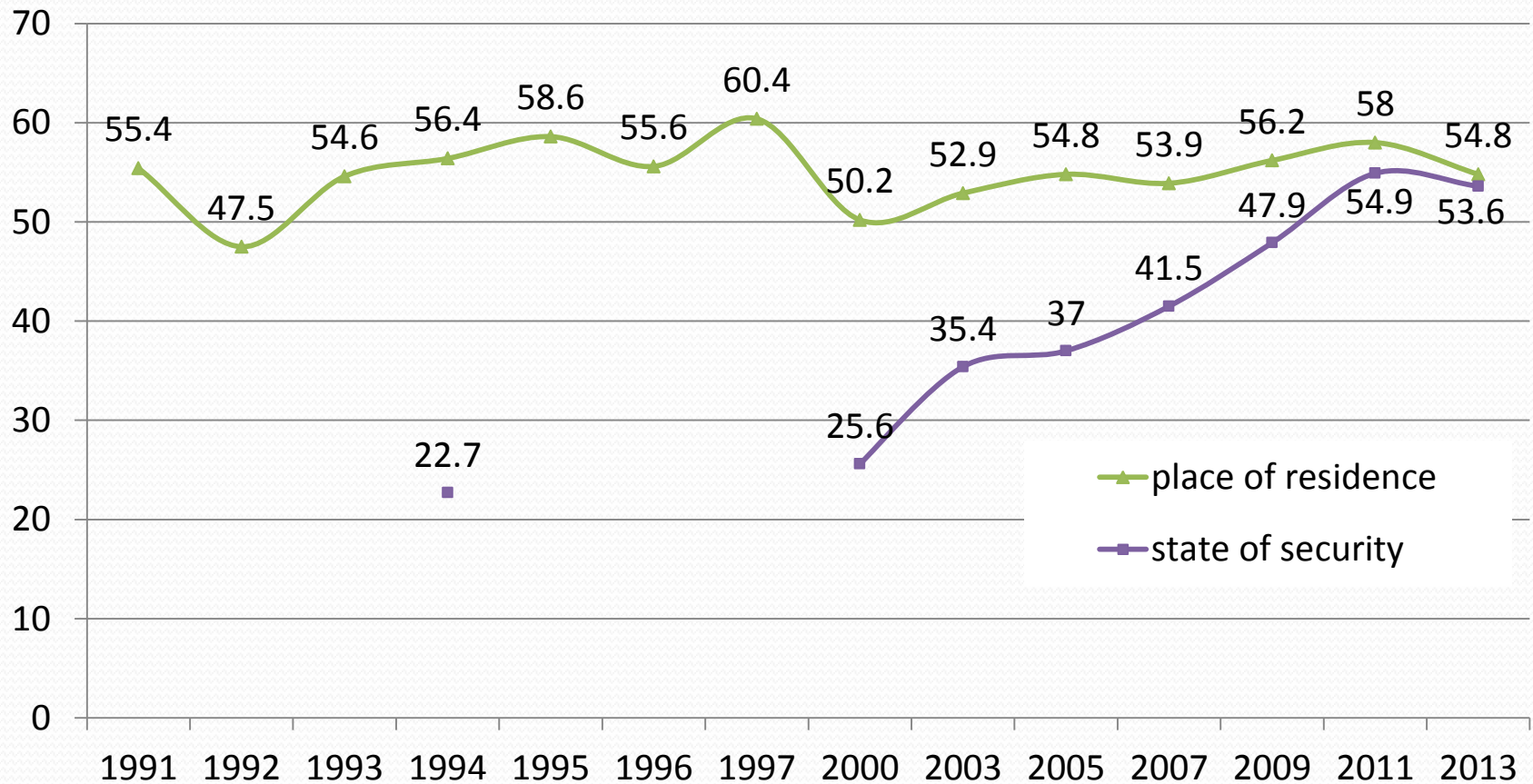


Selected results

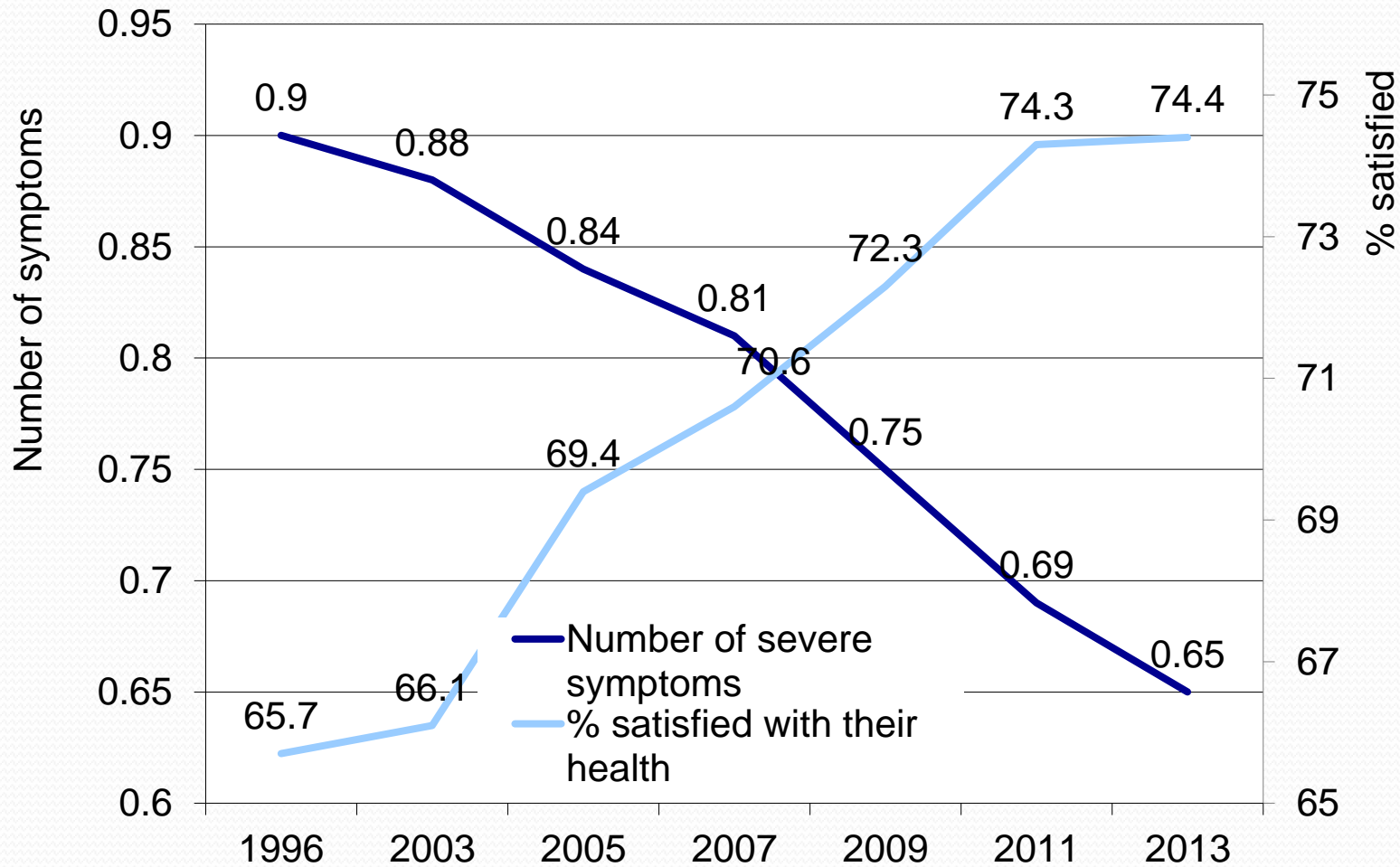
Life satisfaction (1)



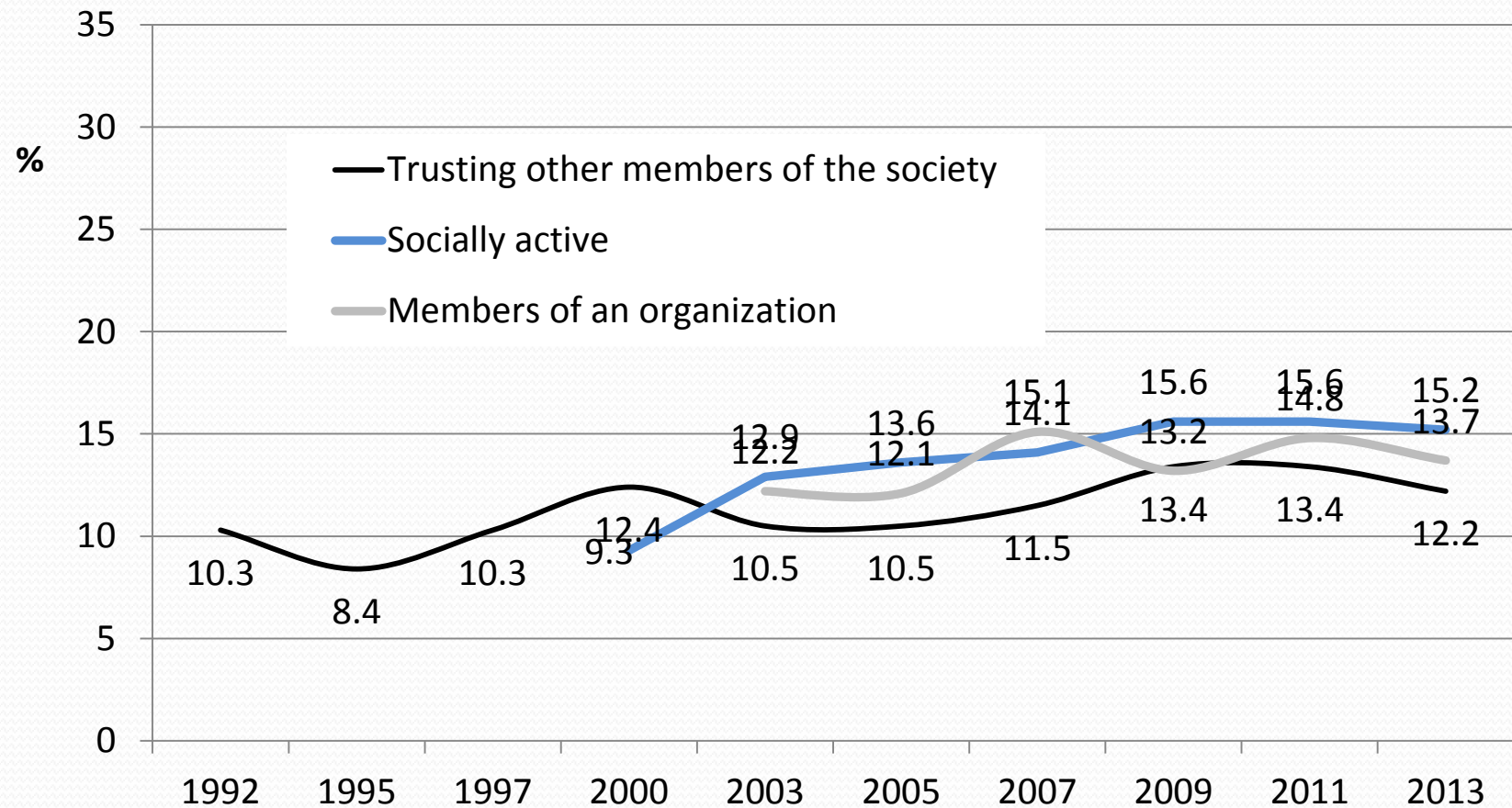
Life satisfaction (2)



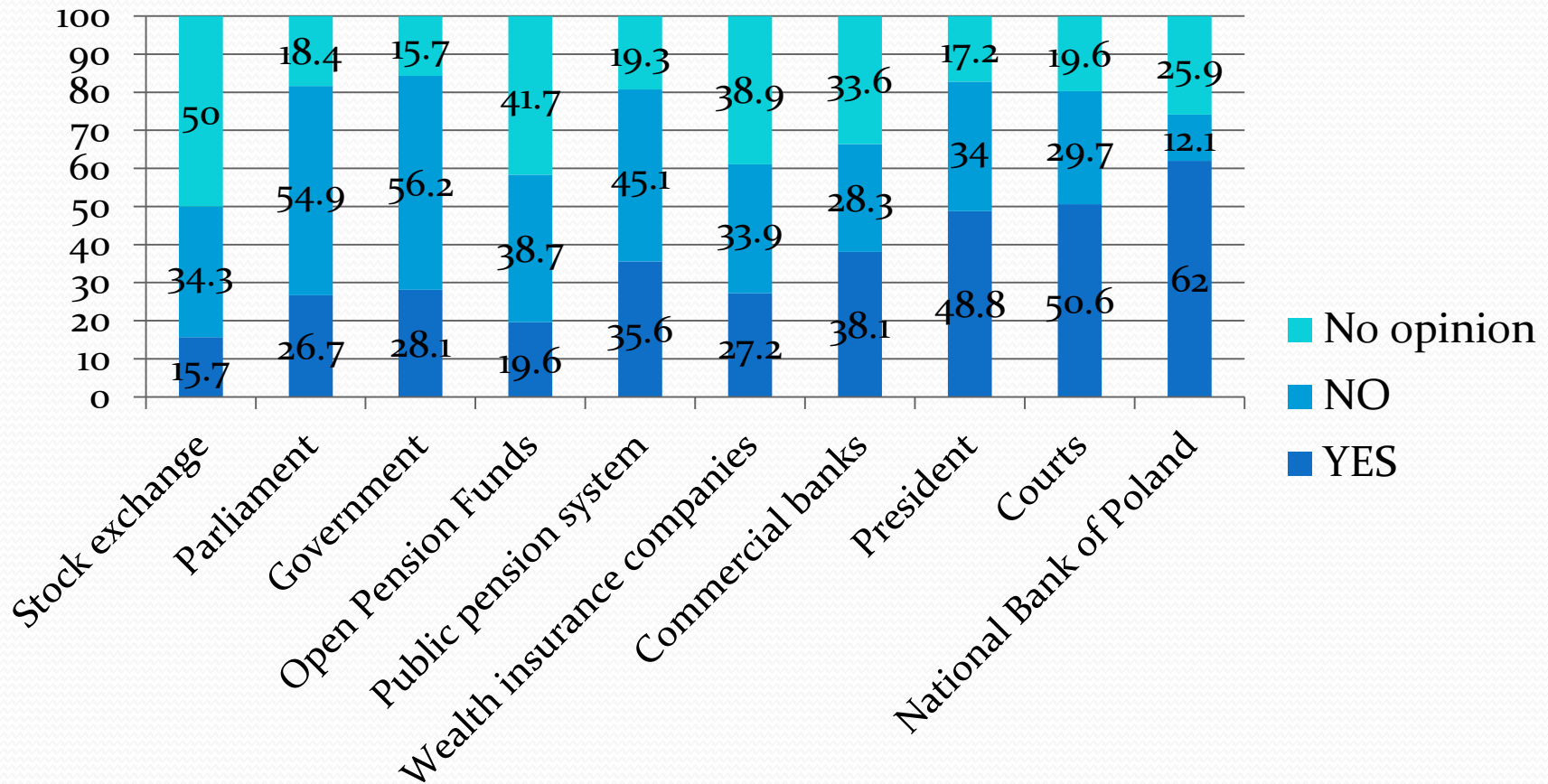
Health status measured by average number of symptoms and the percentage of subjectively satisfied with their health between 2000 and 2013



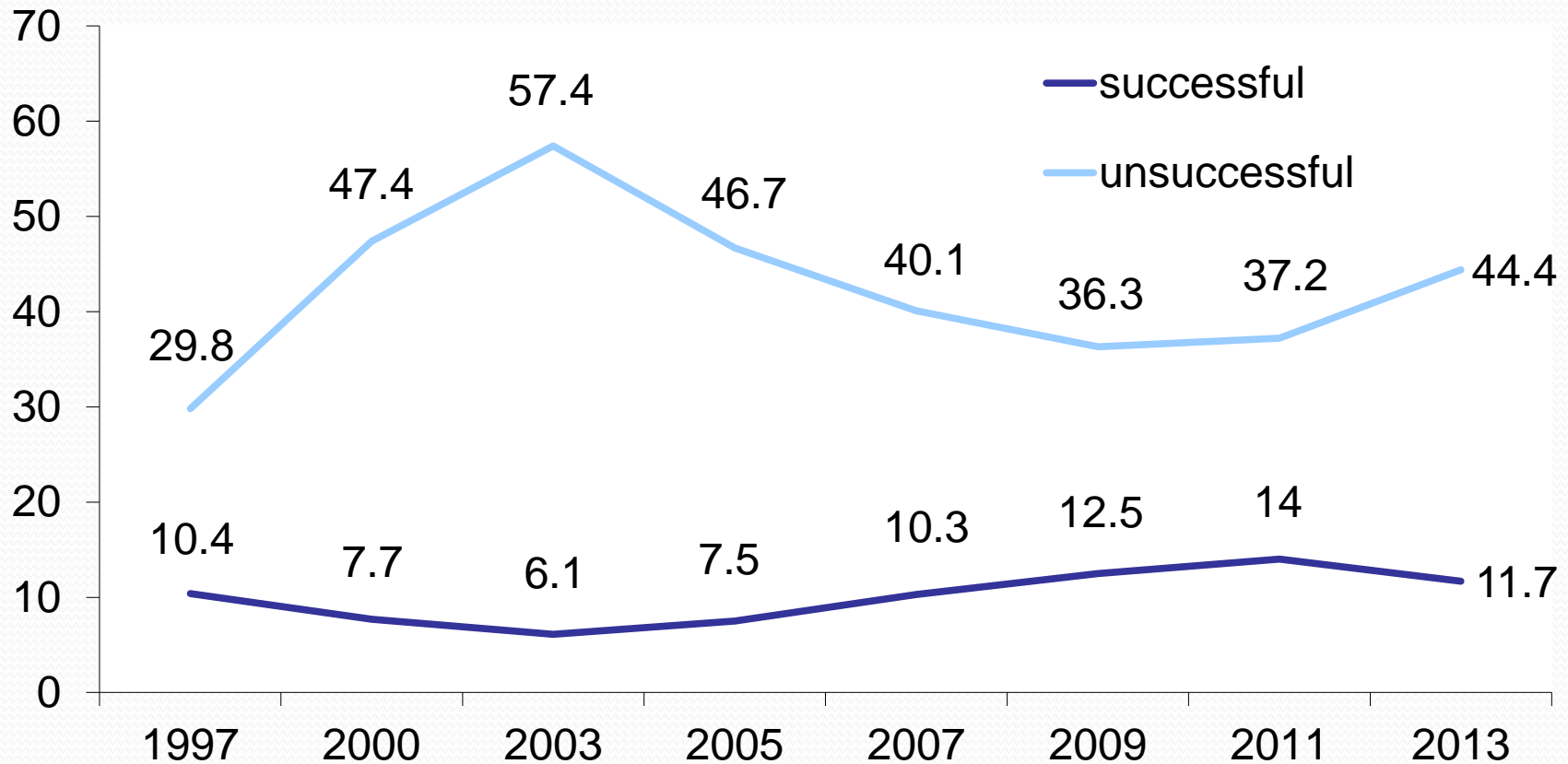
Social trust



Trust towards institutions



Assessment of the reforms in Poland after 1989

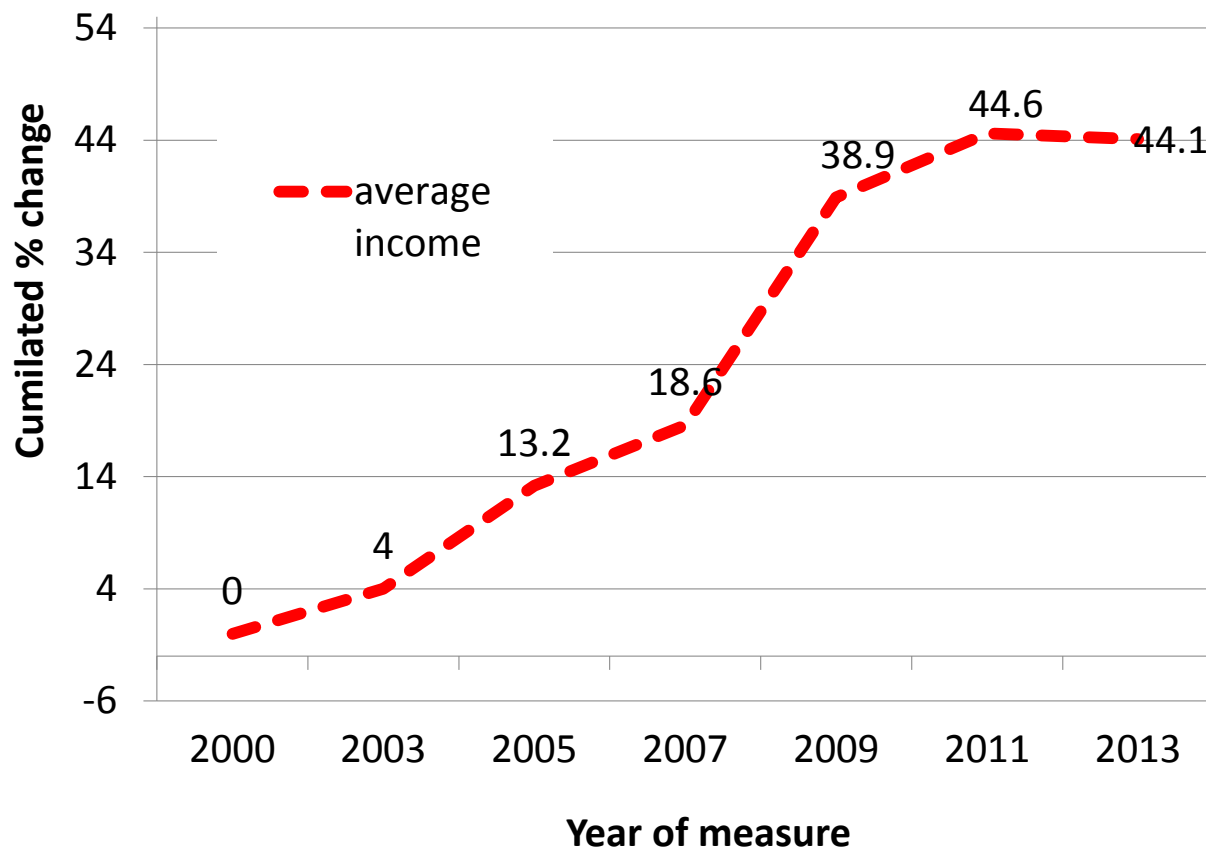


Poland is different and very pessimistic

- Bovi's (2009) mantra for European countries:
 - As usual, it has got worse than I expected. Especially for the OTHERS. Nevertheless, I think that it will get better. Especially for ME.
- The same mantra for Poland (Białowolski and Dudek 2008):
 - As usual, it has got worse than I expected. Especially for ME. Nevertheless, I think that it will get better. Especially for the OTHERS.

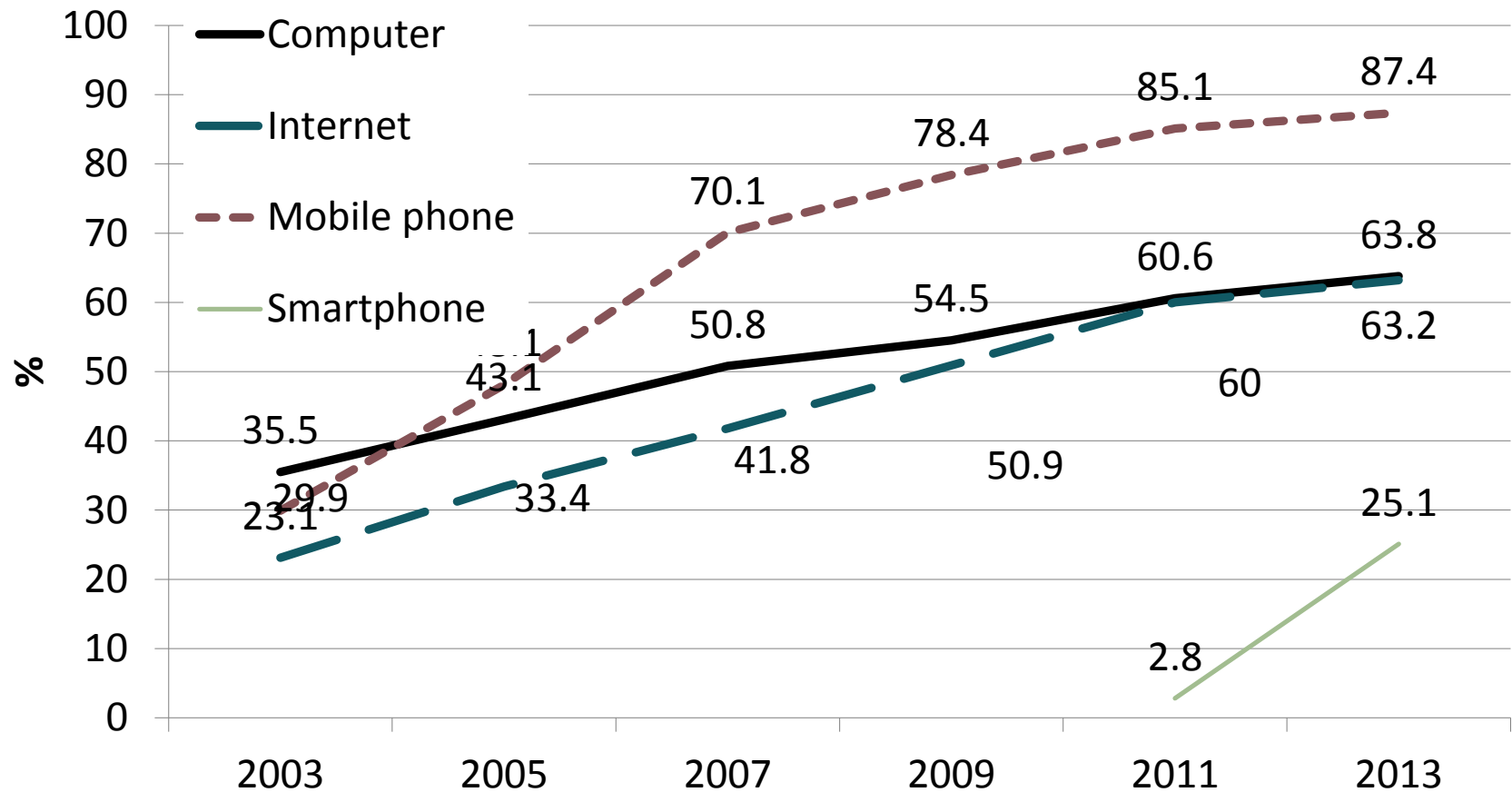
Despite social difficulties Poland is moving in a positive direction

The incomes are growing and the inequalities are declining

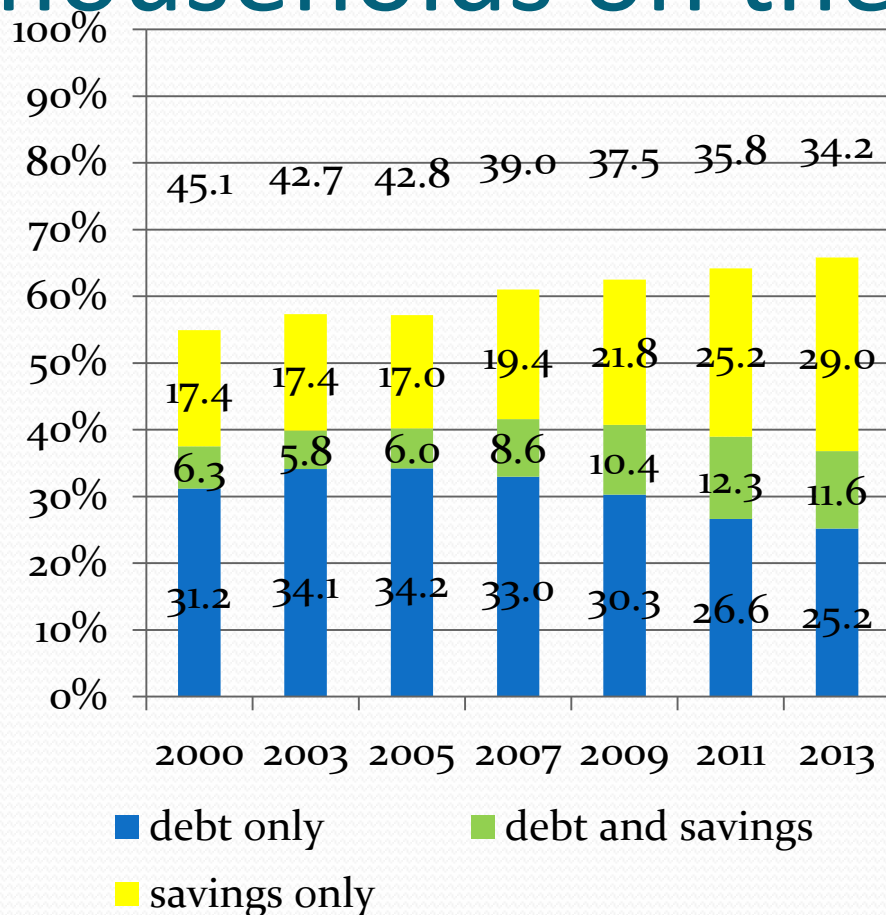


The incomes have increased in the past 13 years by over 44%. Yet the inequalities from the beginning of the crisis have declined. Gini coefficient equalled 31.4 (2007); 31.28 (2009); 30.76 (2011) and 29.9 (2013).

Use of new technologies



Changes in the activity of households on the financial market



In March 2013 it was the first time in the history of the Social Diagnosis Survey that the share of households with savings (almost 41 %) exceeded the share of households with debt (36.9 %).

The share of households not participating in the financial services market declined from 45.1% to merely 34.2%.

Social Dignosis has also its
composite indices

Human capital (1)

- Procedure:
 - Development of theoretical model of human capital,
 - Selection of manifest variables to the measurement model,
 - Verification of correctness of the model with the use of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis,
 - Calculation of the composite human capital index using the categorical principal component analysis (CATPCA).
- Definition: Human capital defined as the supply of knowledge, skills and qualifications of specific persons, groups of persons and the entire society defining their ability to work, adapt to change and also act creatively.

Human capital (2)

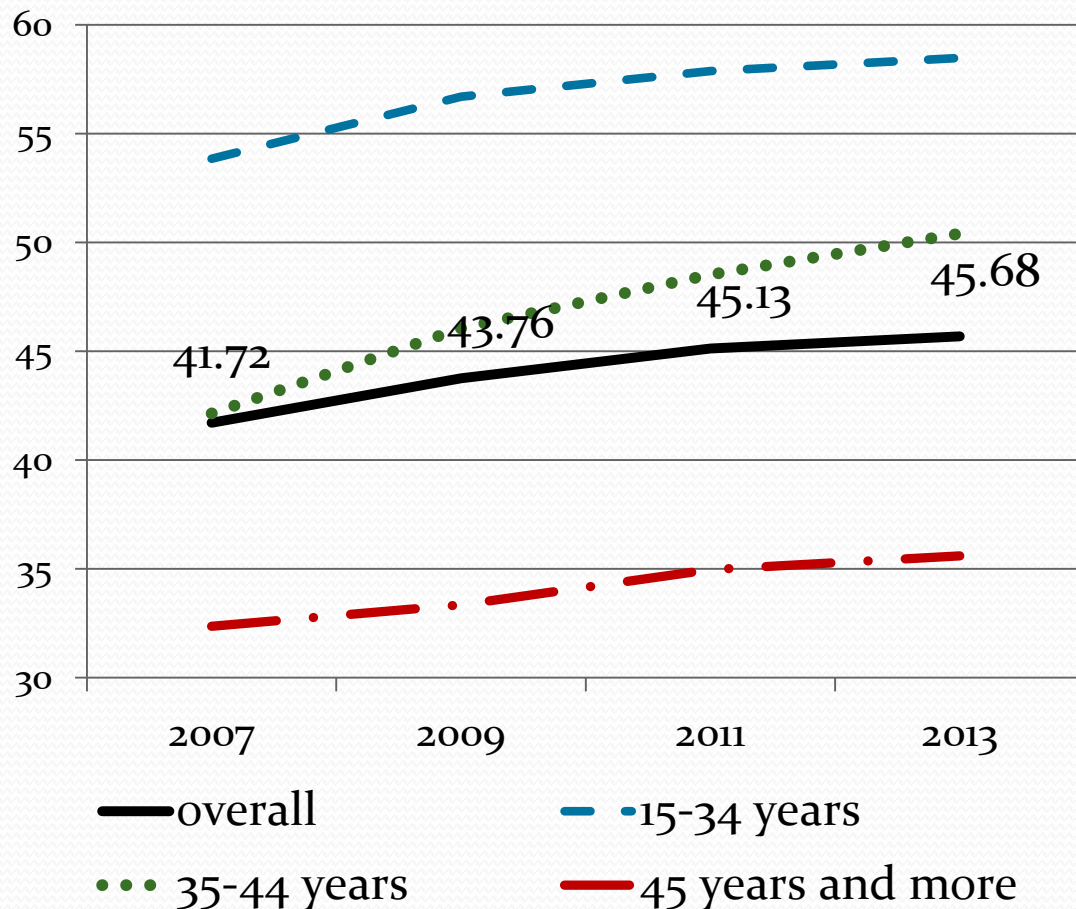
- Operationalization:
 - education – measured with the number of years of education completed,
 - civilizational competence – it was assumed that these are manifested through:
 - use of internet,
 - command of English,
 - participation in life-long learning – a measurement made on the basis of answers on new professional qualifications or other skills gained in the preceding two years.

Human capital – measurement

indicator variable	factor loadings	standardized factor loadings
number of years in education	1	0.63
english competences	0.43	0.885
life-long learning	0.344	0.708
computer use	0.423	0.87
internet browser	0.087	0.178
	fit indices	
CFI = .964	TLI = .953	RMSEA = .076

Participation in the labour force and increasing human capital

Human capital index



Improvement in the overall human capital index has been mainly due to an upward trend in the use of ICT technologies and better knowledge of English language. However, the life-long-learning is declining.

Differences between the human capital of those aged 15-34 and 35-44 decreases. However, those aged 45 and over are not catching up with others.

Thank you

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