The Impact of Distance Working to Workers' Well-being

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Research Topic

- ▶ During the COVID-19 pandemic, there are a lot of workers were asked to work form home because of lock-down.
- The question I want to examine is: During the pandemic, is the well-being index of home workers lower?

Data & Sample

Data

IPUMS Time Use data 2021

Sample

- ▶ # of obs: 3281
- I collected a cross-sectional individual-level survey data.
- I dropped all the observations do not answer whether they are working from home or not, as well as excluded those observations with no job and no income.

Empirical Specification

Propensity score:

$$p(X_i) = E(D_i|X_i) = Pr(D_i = 1|X_i)$$

Assume CIA holds:

$$(Y_i^1, Y_i^0) \perp D_i | p(X_i)$$

- ▶ Where Y_i^d represents the potential outcome when $D_i = d$
- Estimate the propensity score using logit regression:

$$\hat{p}(X) = \hat{P}r(D_i = 1|X_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + ... + \hat{\beta}_k x_k)}}$$

Variables

- \triangleright Y_i represents an outcome of interest:
 - ▶ Well-being index: 0~10, 0 for the worst life, 10 for the best life
- D_i represents a binary treatment of interest:
 - Distance working or not: 1 for distance worker, 0 for commuter
- \triangleright X_i represents the a set of control variables:
 - Occupation, marrital status,age, race, sex, have child or not, full-time or part-time, earning per week, State

Summary statistics

sort distance_work by distance_work : sum wbladder

-> distance_work = 0

Variable	0bs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
wbladder	2,452	7.307912	1.831601	0	10

-> distance_work = 1

Variable	0bs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
wbladder	829	7.221954	1.616327	1	10

PSCORE Matching Results

Variable	Sample	Treated	Controls	Difference	S.E.	T-stat
wbladder				090296329 18921095	.071507743 .098001126	-1.26 -1.93

Note: Sample S.E.

Future Work

Subgroup analysis

- ► Male vs. Female
- ► Have child vs. No child
- ► Married vs. Single