

## **Project Proposal**

### **Datasets**

- <https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance>
- <https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance-2021>
- <https://www.getkisi.com/work-life-balance-2022#table>

### **Research Question**

- How has work-life balance changed over time in different cities?
  - Specifically 2019 - 2022 since those are the years the datasets draws from.

### **Hypothesis**

- Cities with higher levels of social support and access to quality public services will exhibit greater improvements in work-life balance scores over time compared to cities with lower levels of social support and access to public services.

### **Variables**

- Access to Mental Healthcare
  - “A score that reflects the accessibility and effectiveness of governments’ implementation of mental health policies catering for individuals with mental health illnesses. This factor uses national data on governance, access to treatment and the environment necessary for treatment. It also incorporates suicide rates and city-level survey data on healthcare quality. A higher score reflects a more effective and accessible mental healthcare network.” (Kisi, 2022)
- Healthcare
  - “A score that rates a city’s healthcare system based on accessibility, quality of care and satisfaction. Country-level data was obtained from the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index for access and quality indicators, while US cities data incorporates state-level data from the Health Access and Quality (HAQ) study. Additional data was taken from healthcare access indexes developed by the World Health Organisation and the European Commission. Satisfaction survey results were taken at a city level. A higher score reflects greater accessibility, quality of care and user rating for each city's healthcare infrastructure. city level.” (Kisi, 2022)

## **Project Proposal**

- Inclusivity & Tolerance
  - “A score that reflects the combined scores of the ‘Gender Equality’ (degree of gender parity), as well as the ‘LGBT+’ (inclusiveness and tolerance) factors, as detailed below:

Gender: The score was developed using data on the level of disparity in economic opportunity and participation, educational attainment, health and political empowerment between genders. City-level data was collected for US cities, with country-level data obtained for non-US cities. A higher score reflects greater gender equality.” (Kisi, 2022)

- Happiness Score
  - “The score includes the average perceived level of happiness at a city level. In the rare absence of city-level data, national data was used. The score is calculated from survey responses evaluating the perceived happiness with one’s own life, as well as the degree of positive and negative effects a respondent experiences. A higher score reflects higher degrees of self-perceived happiness.” (Kisi, 2022)

### **Support for Hypothesis**

- A city with higher scores of each variable (maybe take the average of all variables?) would reflect higher work-life balance score than cities with lower scores of each variable.