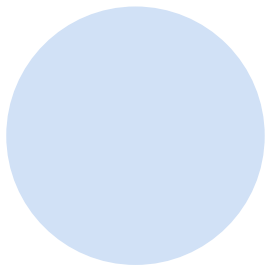


# STUDY OF THE LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX IN WOMEN

To raise awareness on the problem of gender inequality

**Michalina Bienkiewicz**  
**Anna Dąbrowska**  
**Elena Garcia Gomez**  
**Milena Haładaj**  
**Paulina Nanikowska**  
**Jasmine Ross**  
**Ana Tavares da Silva**



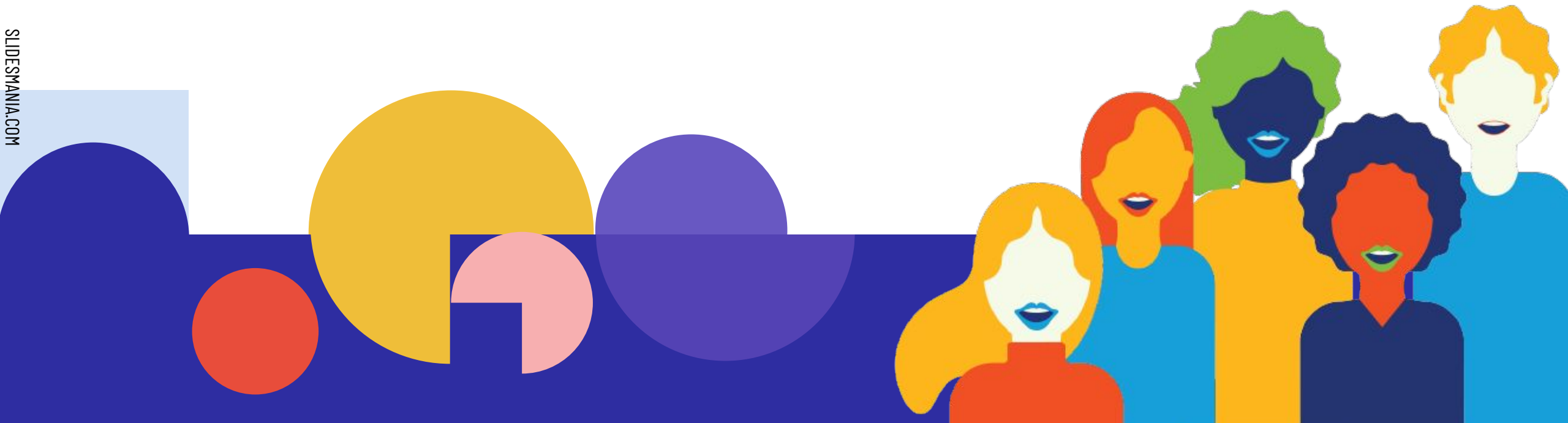
# Meet our Team

## HELLO! I'm...

- Michalina Bienkiewicz
- Anna Dąbrowska
- Elena Garcia Gomez
- Milena Haładaj
- Paulina Nanikowska
- Jasmine Ross
- Ana Tavares da Silva



# Introduction



# Aims and objectives

We used the Better Life Index to study the Life Satisfaction Index of women to:

- raise awareness of gender inequality.
- show the need for increased effectiveness of policies targeted to improve gender equality

Also we have created an interactive possibility for each female recipient of our project to predict their own satisfaction level based on the given variables.

# Aims and objectives of the project

This project aims to use the **Better Life Index** to study the **Life Satisfaction Index** of women

- Raise awareness of gender inequality.
- Increase effectiveness of policies targeted to improve gender equality
- With the application we have created the interactive possibility for each female recipient of our project to predict one's satisfaction level based on the given variables

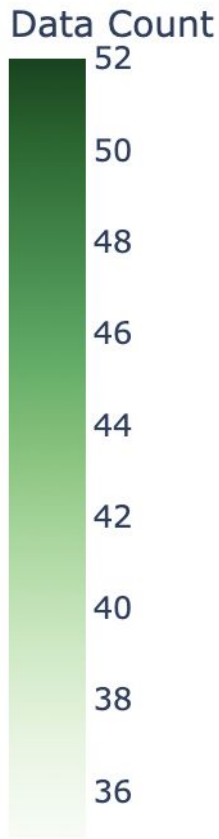
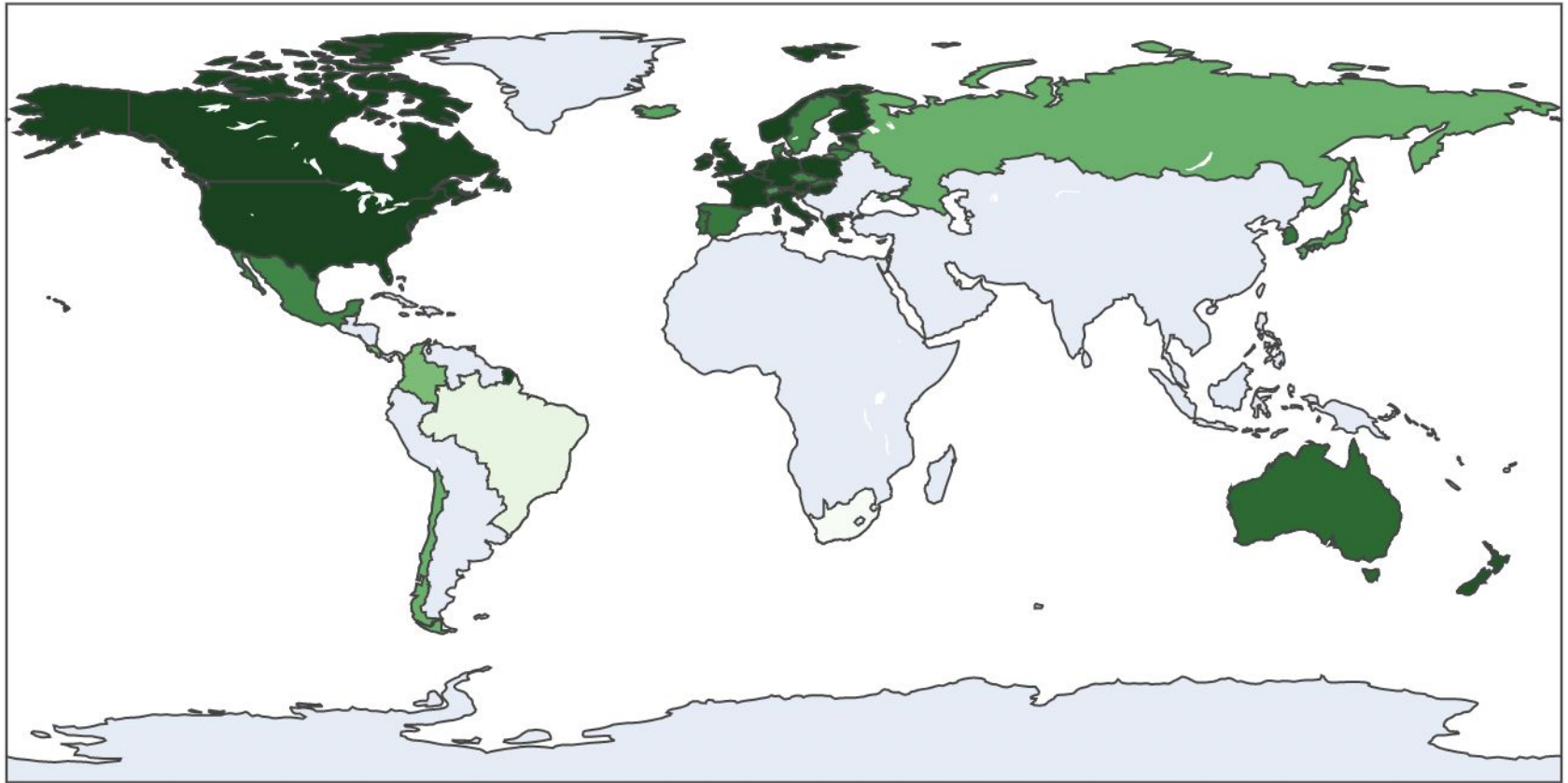
# Target audience

- political parties
- feminist organisations
- statistical offices
- state development entities
- activists
- civilians considering migration

# Aims and objectives of the project

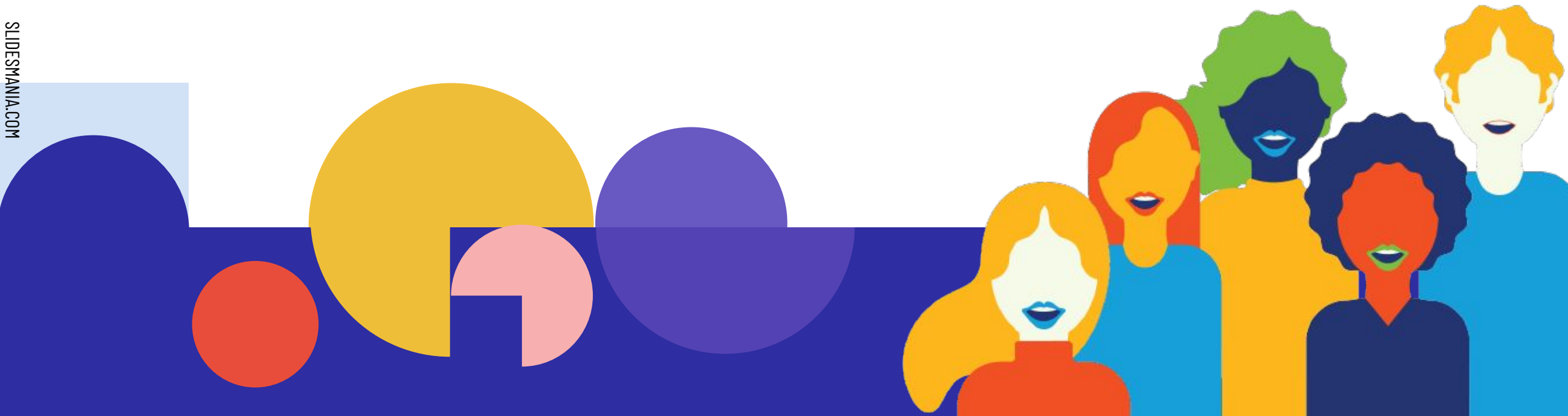
Analyzed features: life satisfaction, social network support, feeling safe walking alone at night, water quality, expected years in education, student's skills, educational attainment, time devoted to leisure and personal care, employees working very long hours, self reported health, life expectancy, long term unemployment rate, employment rate, homicide rates

# Data availability by country





# Key findings



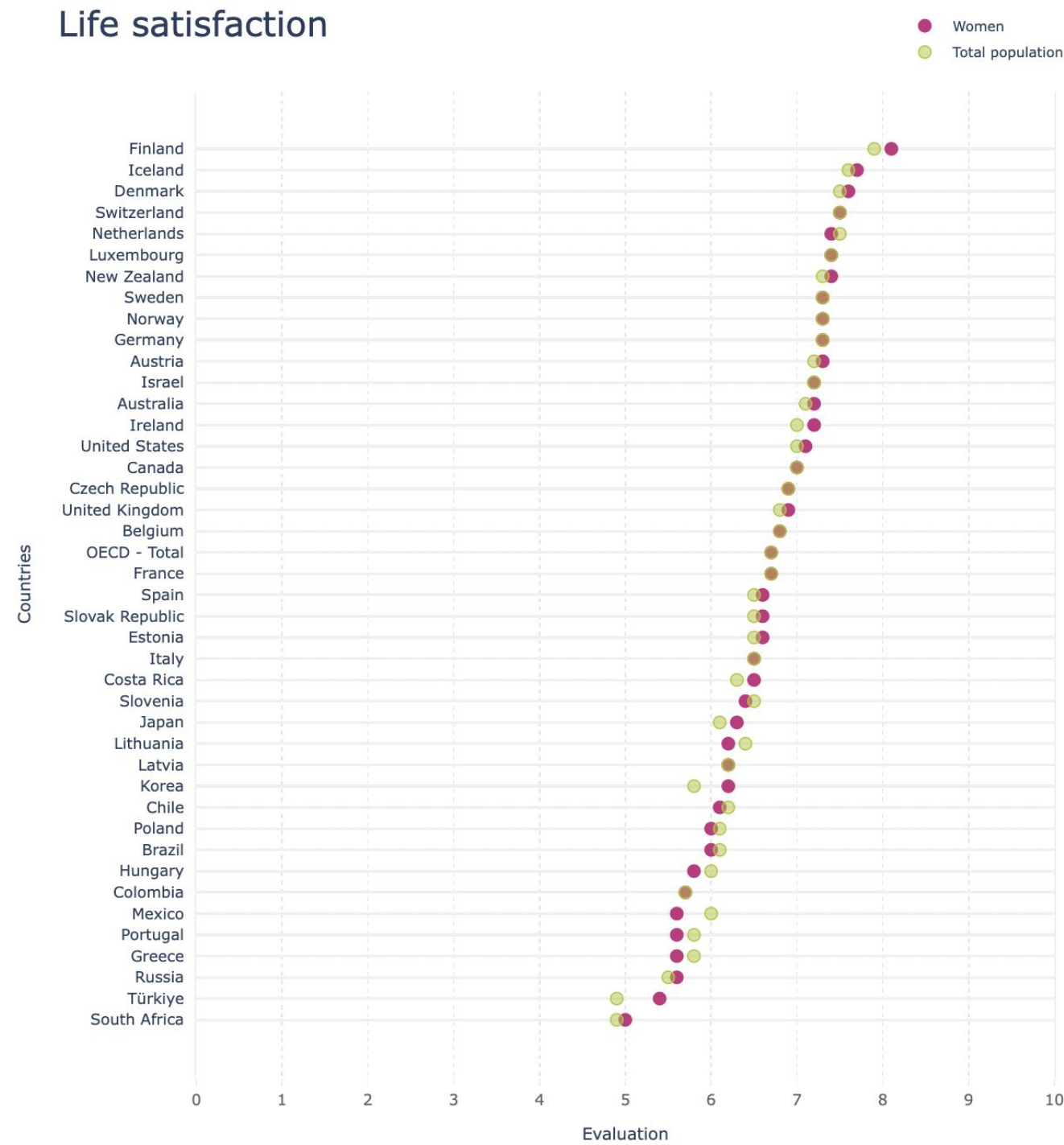
**Typically women are more satisfied with their lives than total population...**

**...but there are countries where women's life satisfaction index is lower than total population: Greece, Russia, Mexico, Colombia, Poland, Hungary.**

**Countries where women's life satisfaction is low usually consequently score low in other rankings as well.**

# Women's life satisfaction

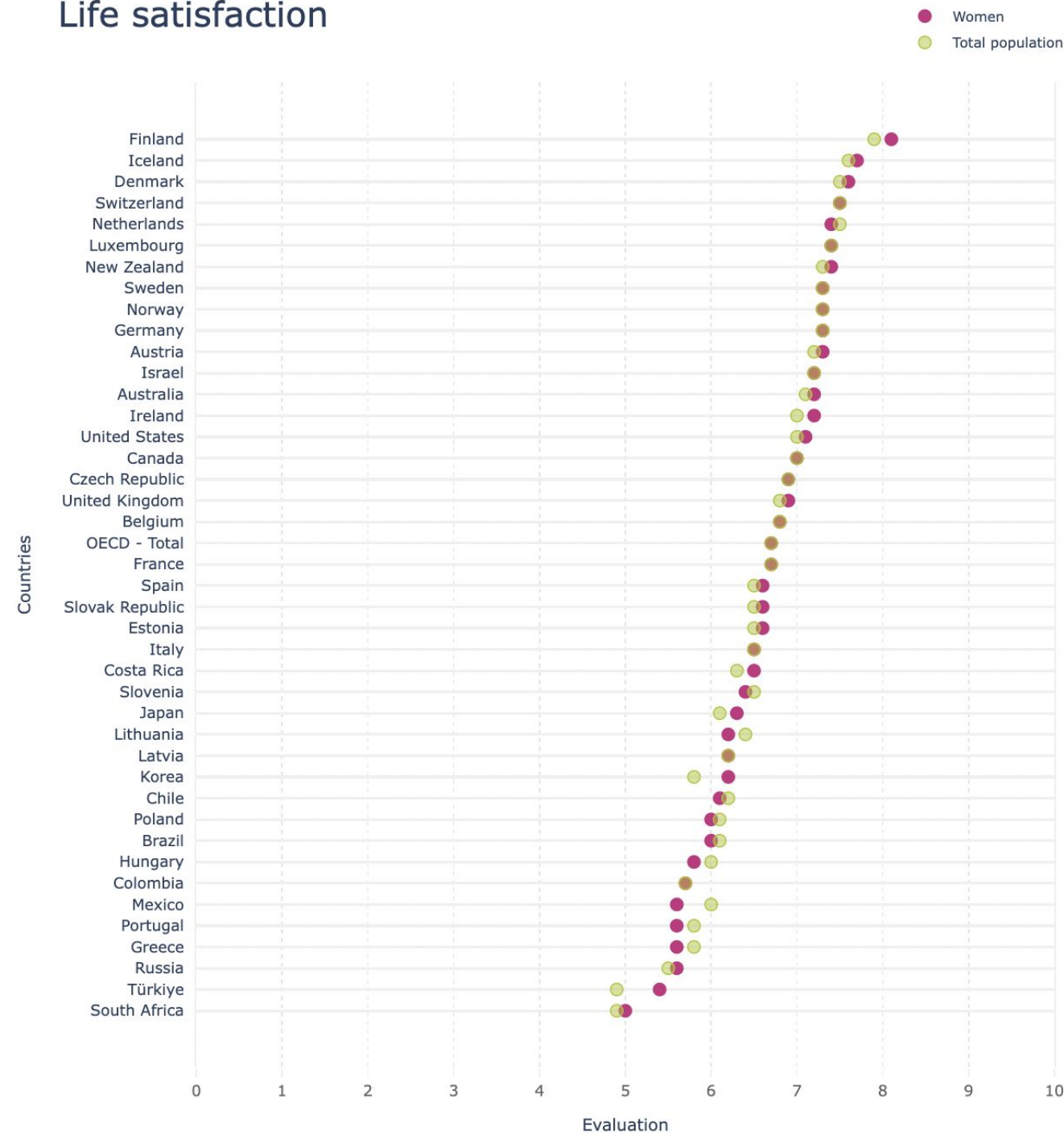
→ Highest: Finland, Iceland, Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg



# Women's life satisfaction

- Highest: Finland, Iceland, Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg
- Lowest: South Africa, Türkiye, Portugal, Greece and Russia

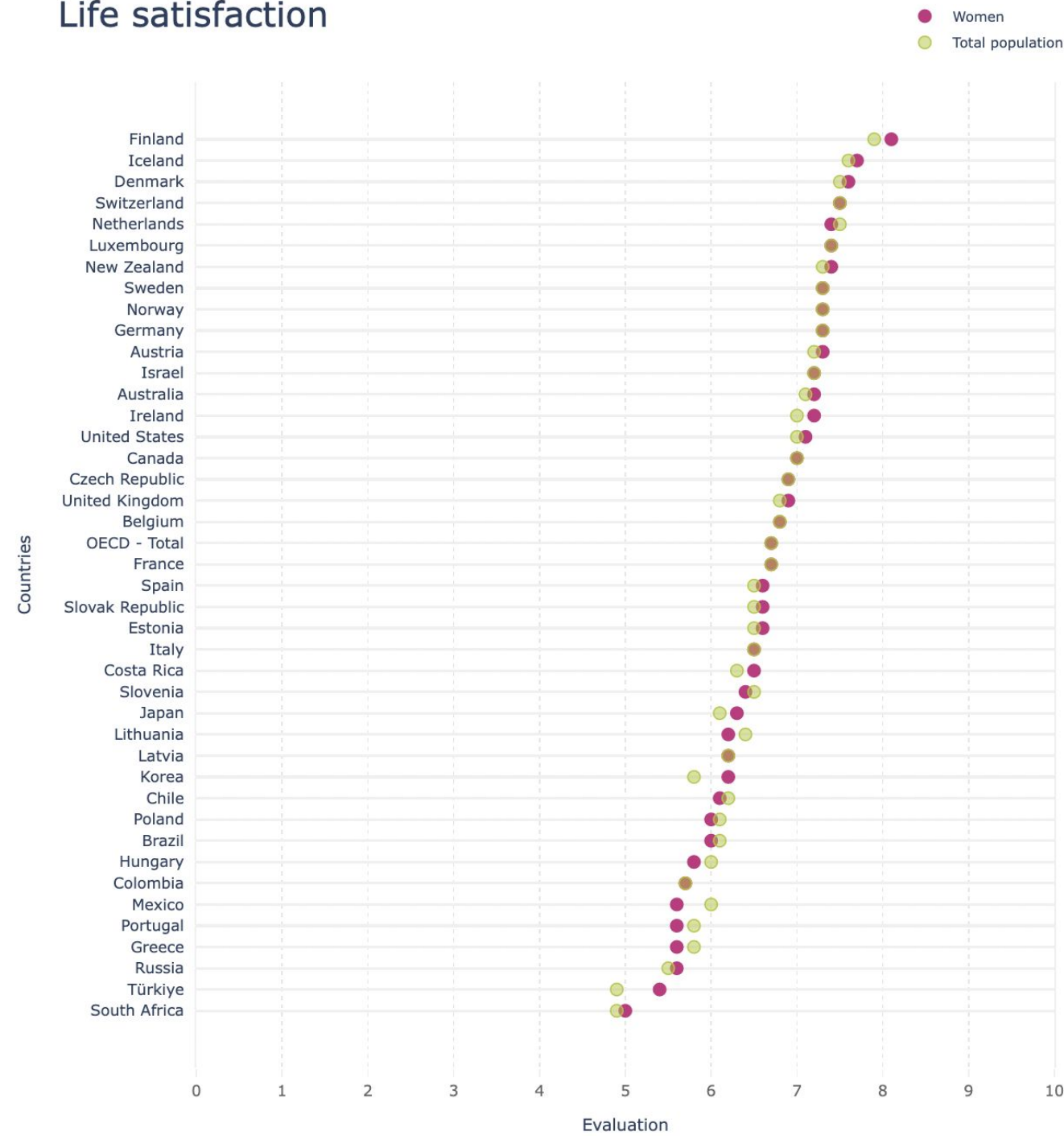
## Life satisfaction



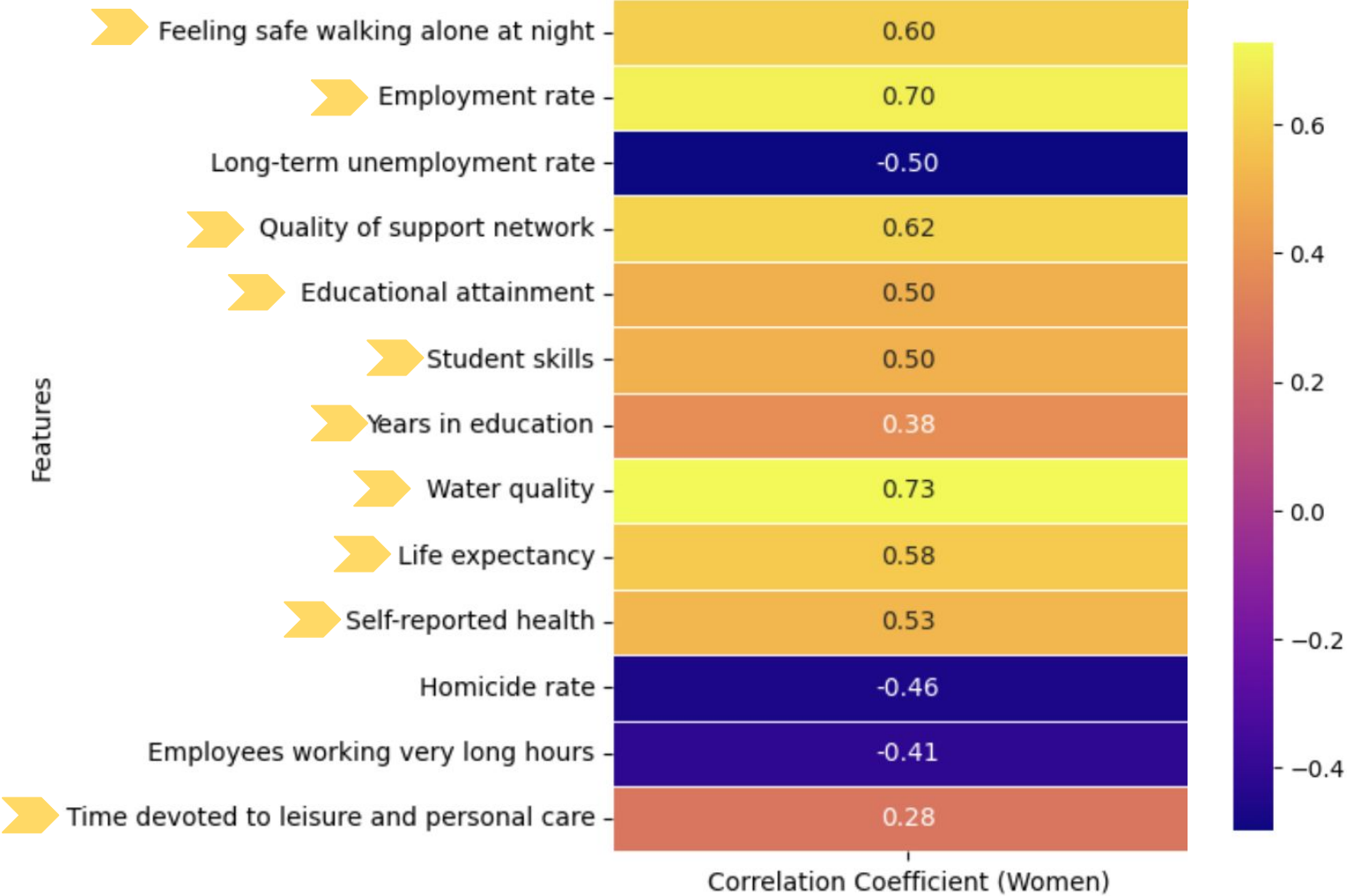
# Women's life satisfaction

- Highest: Finland, Iceland, Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg
- Lowest: South Africa, Türkiye, Portugal, Greece and Russia
- Lower than total population's: Greece, Russia, Mexico, Colombia, Poland, Hungary

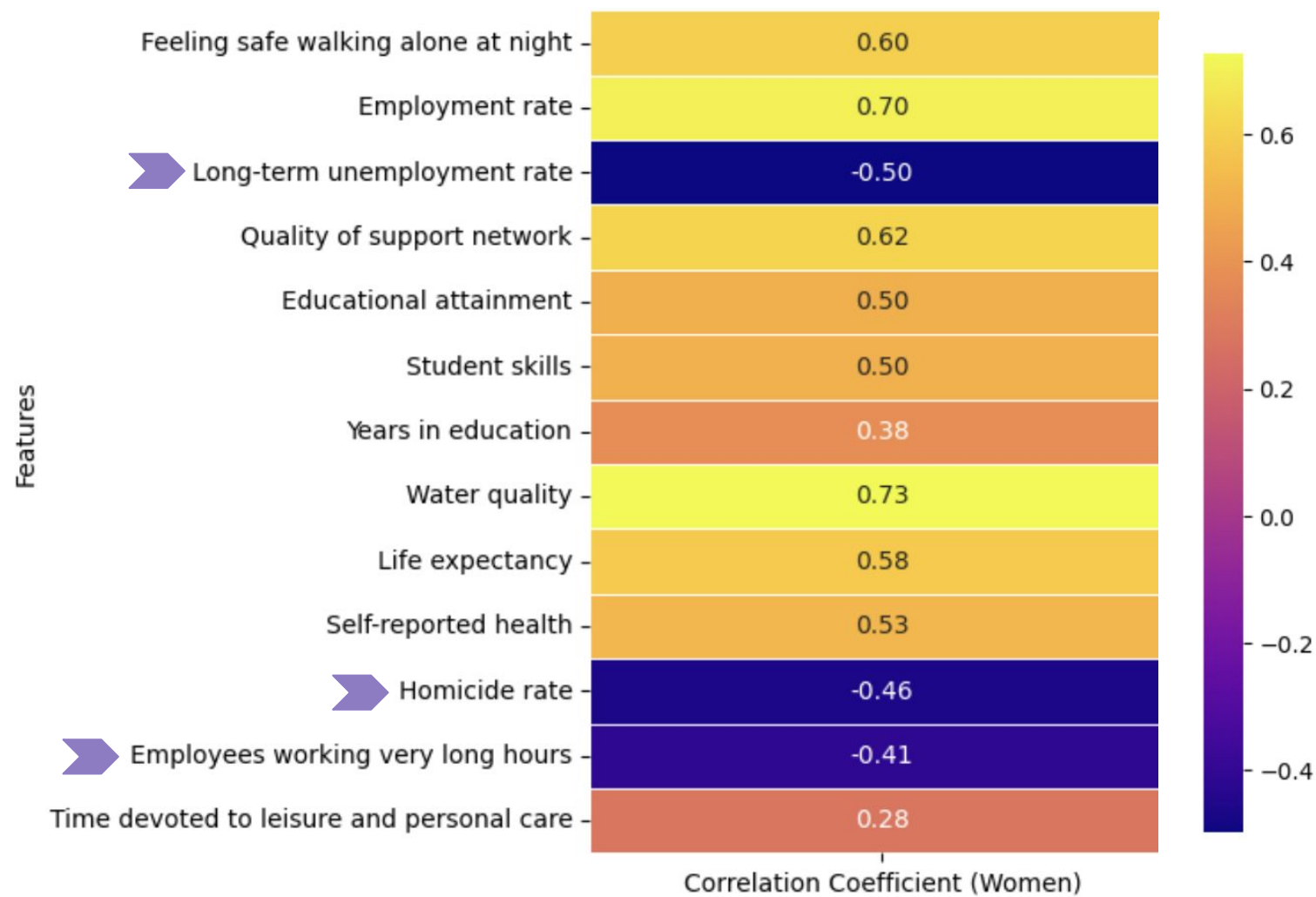
## Life satisfaction



# Correlation coefficients with women's life satisfaction



# Correlation coefficients with women's life satisfaction

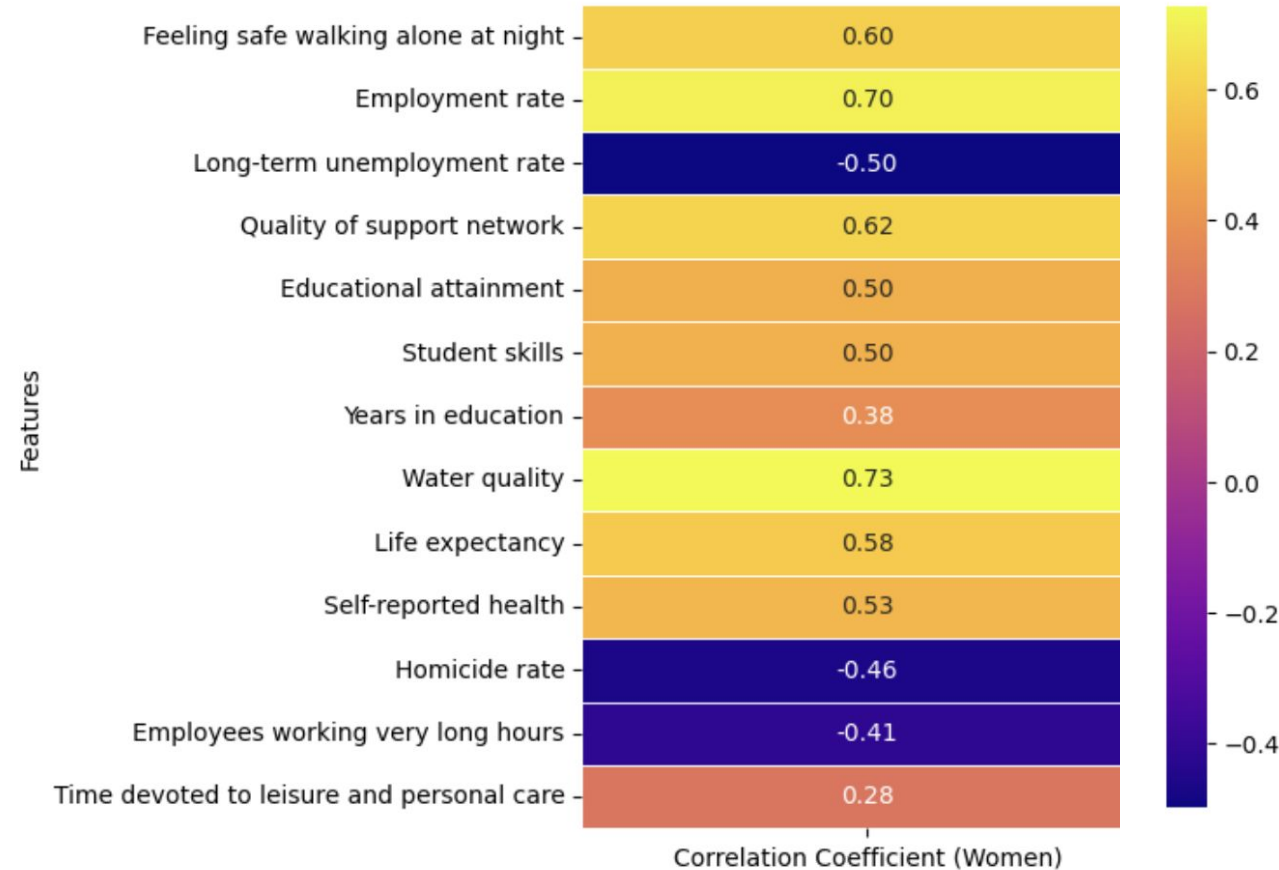




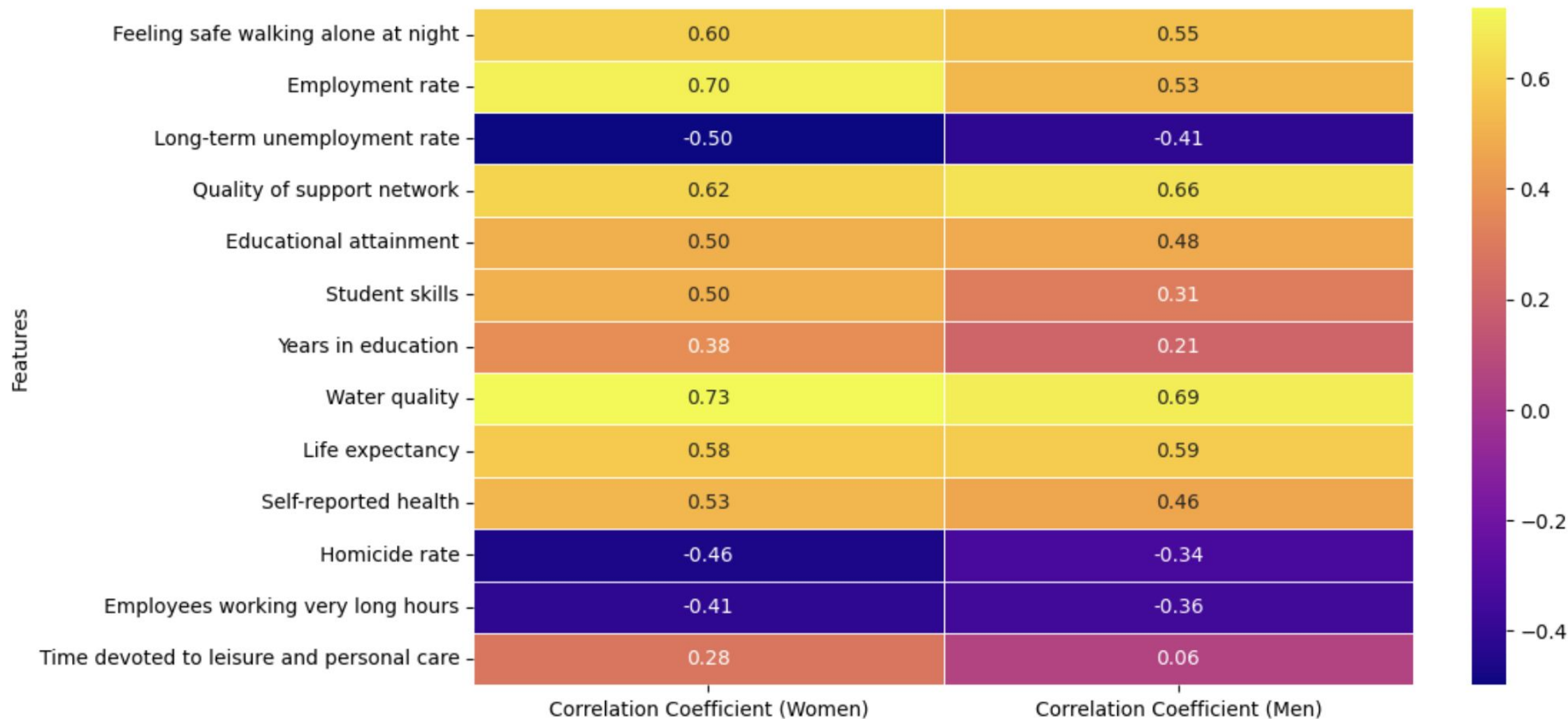
# Correlation coefficients with life satisfaction

## Negatively correlated factors:

- **employees working long hours** (-0.41)
- **homicide rate** (-0.46)
- **long-term unemployment rate** (-0.5)



# Correlation coefficients with life satisfaction



# General tendencies

There is a tendency throughout the analysis where the countries with lower ranks show a slight change in the trend or worsen the results for women even more than for the general population. **Where conditions are worse, those conditions affect women in a magnified way.**

# Add your title here.

- **Higher values**, like **'long-term unemployment rates'** (-) (although the difference is only noticeable in the worse case-scenario countries), **'student skills'** (+) and **'life expectancy'** (+). In this cases, the pattern differences are more irregular than when we look at the lower values. 'Life satisfaction' (+), 'quality of support network' (+) and 'educational attainment' (+) also show higher values but with a minimum difference to the total population.
- And **lower values**, like **'feeling safe walking alone at night'** (-), **'homicide rate due to assault'** (+), **'employment rate'** (-), **'employees working very long hours'** (+) and most cases in **'self-reported health'** (-). There is one more feature where the women's values are lower than the general population but with a small difference, 'time devoted to leisure' (-). Here, we have also analysed a reduced number of countries, and therefore can not be considered very relevant to the global results.

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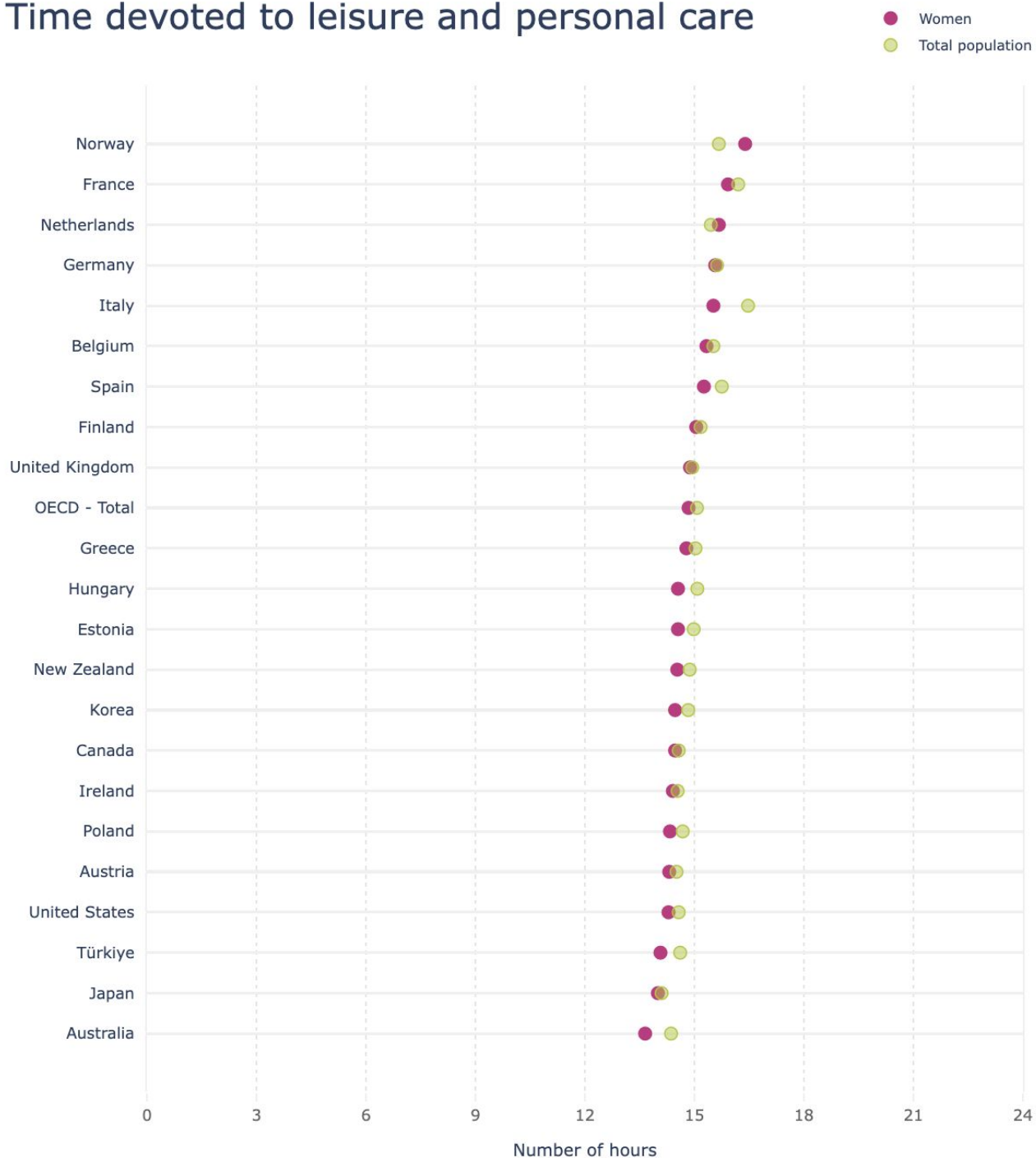
# Interesting facts



# Where is my leisure time?

The levels of time devoted to leisure for women and the general population are similar but women have slightly less free time in all the surveyed countries although women statistically spend fewer hours at work.

## Time devoted to leisure and personal care

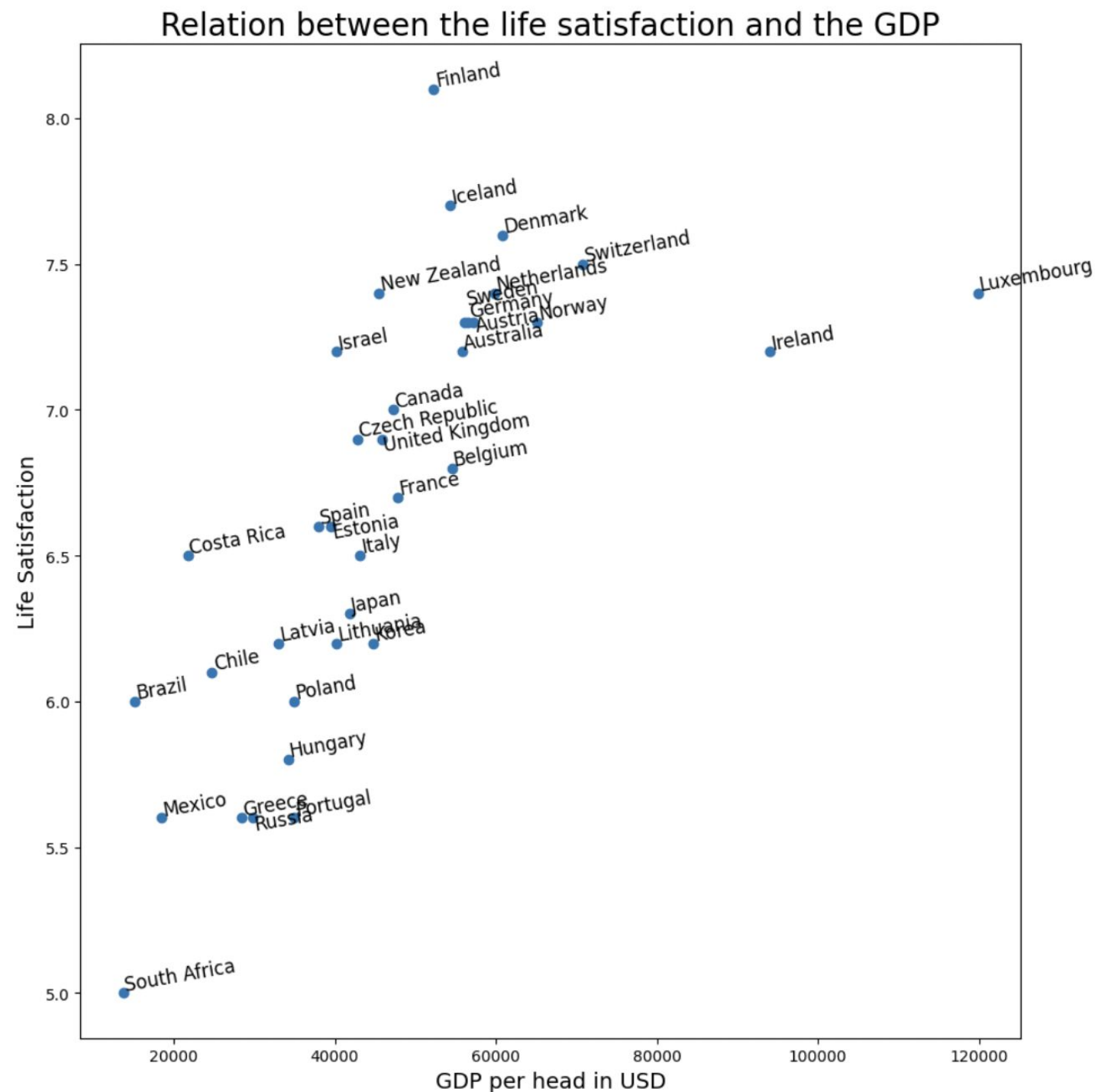


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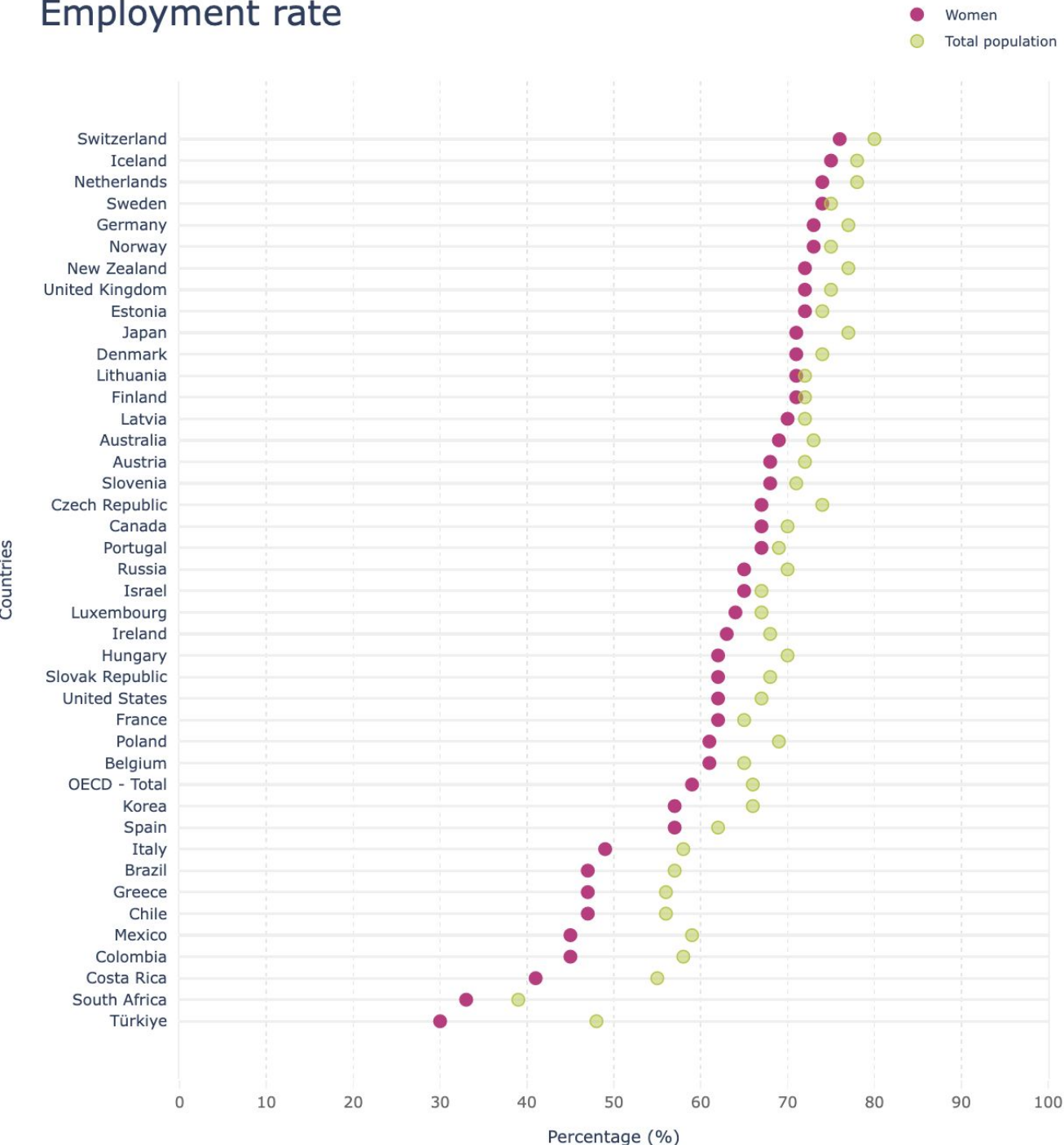
# Wealth is not everything

Despite Luxemburg has the highest GDP it ranks sixth on Life satisfaction ranking. Finland's population is the happiest but ranks on 12 place on GDP per head ranking.





## Employment rate



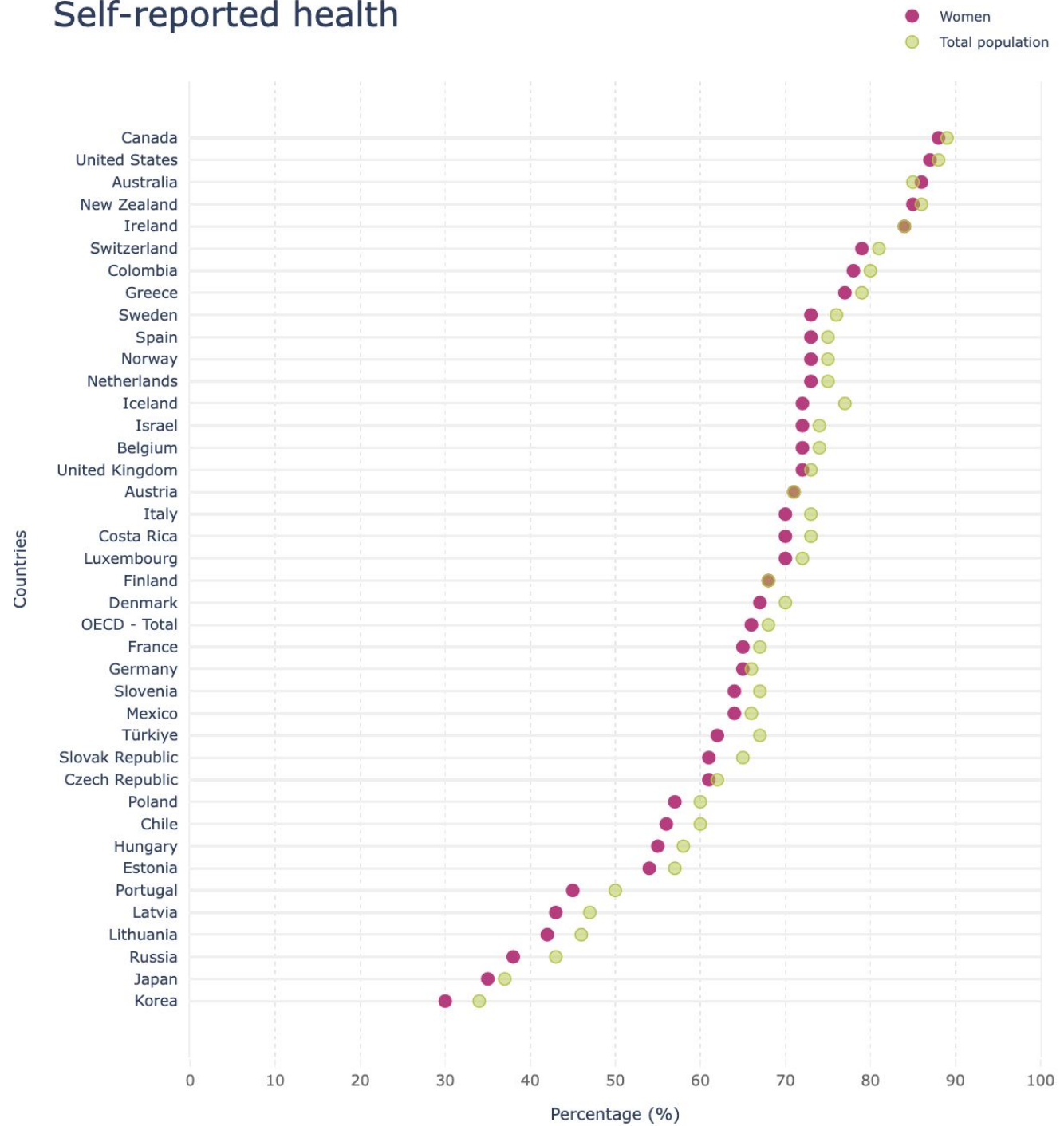
# Educated and unemployed

Women in general earn better scores in student performance tests, complete more years in education and have higher education attainment. Counterintuitive to that women's employment rate in every surveyed country is lower.

# I don't feel very well, still 104 years to go...

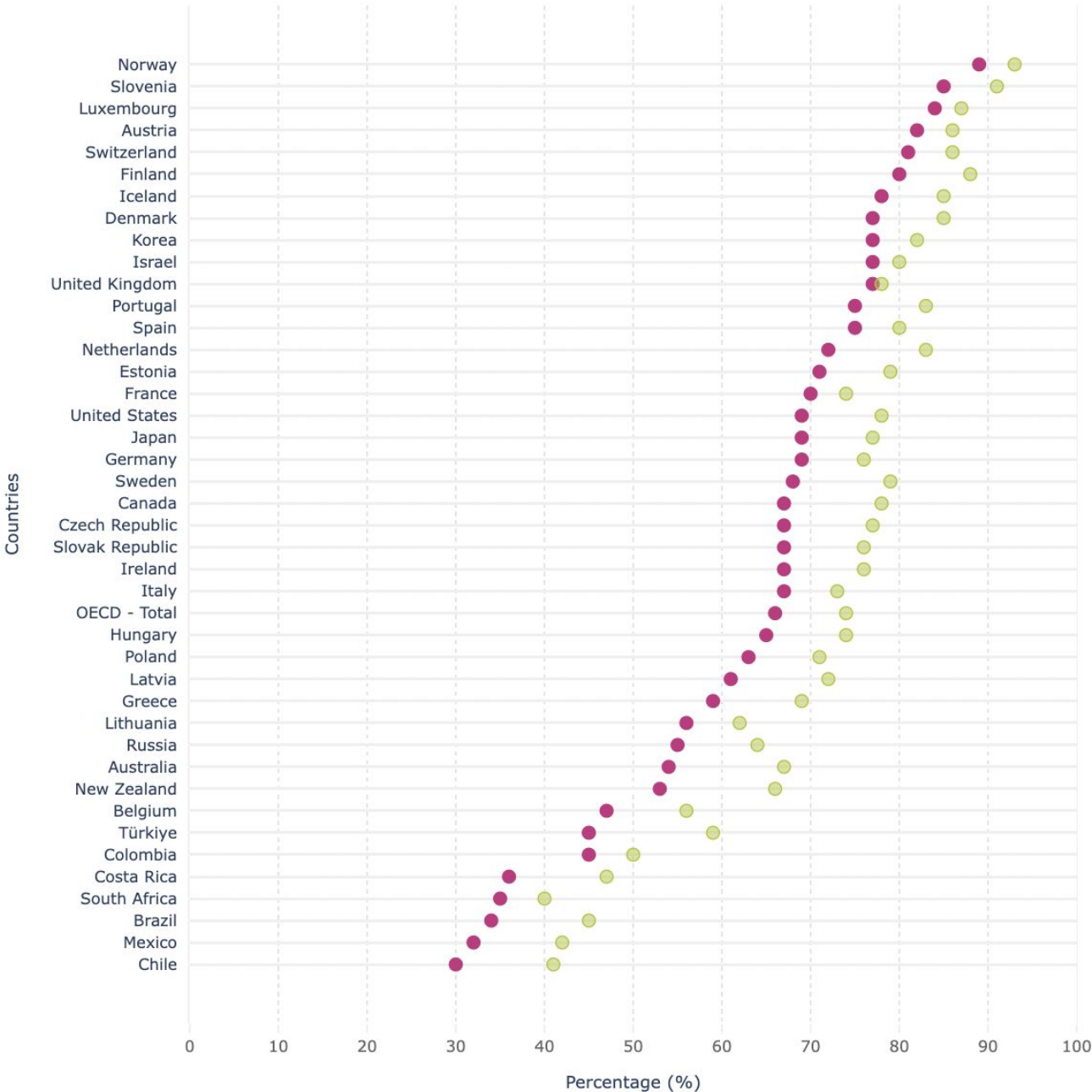
Women's life expectancy is higher than total population's in every surveyed country, but their self-reported health is almost always lower than general population's.

## Self-reported health



# Feeling safe walking alone at night

● Women  
● Total population



# She was only walking home

Although homicide rates in women are generally lower than total population’s women find it much harder to feel safe walking alone at night.

# Wealth is not everything

Despite Luxemburg has the highest GDP it ranks sixth on Life satisfaction ranking. Finland's population is the happiest but ranks on 12 place on GDP per head ranking.



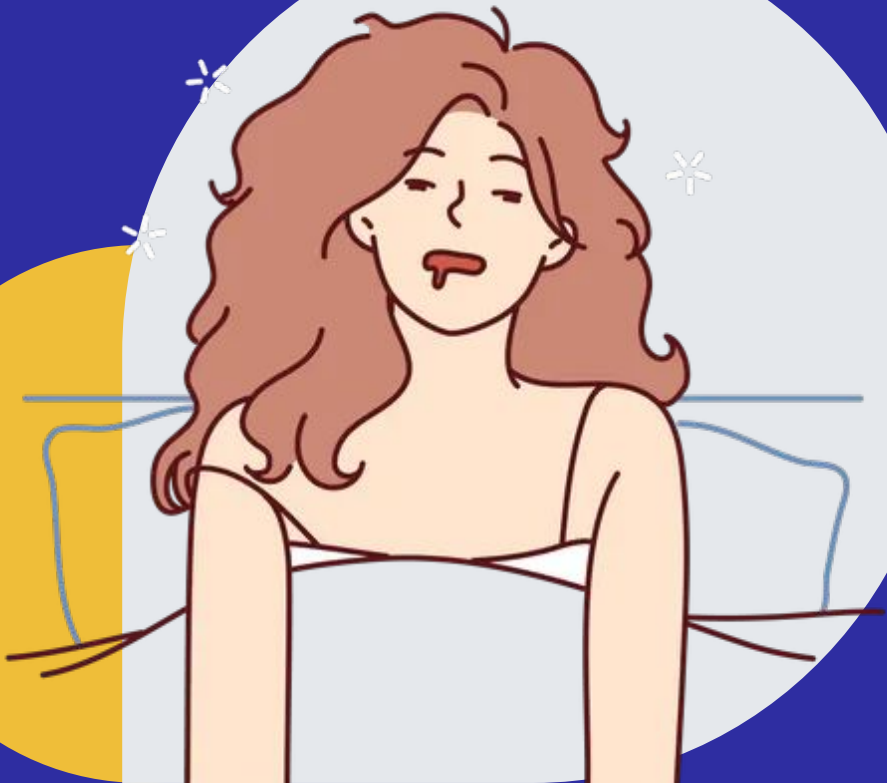
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# **I don't feel very well, still 104 years to go...**

Women's life expectancy is higher than total population's in every surveyed country, but their self-reported health is almost always lower than general population's.



# Model application

Enter a value from 1 to 100 for Feeling safe walking alone at night: 50

Enter a value from 1 to 100 for Employment rate: 48

Enter a value from 1 to 100 for Quality of support network: 25

Enter a value Student skills, normally around 500: 350

Enter a value from 1 to 100 for Water quality: 100

Enter a value (years) for Life expectancy: 83

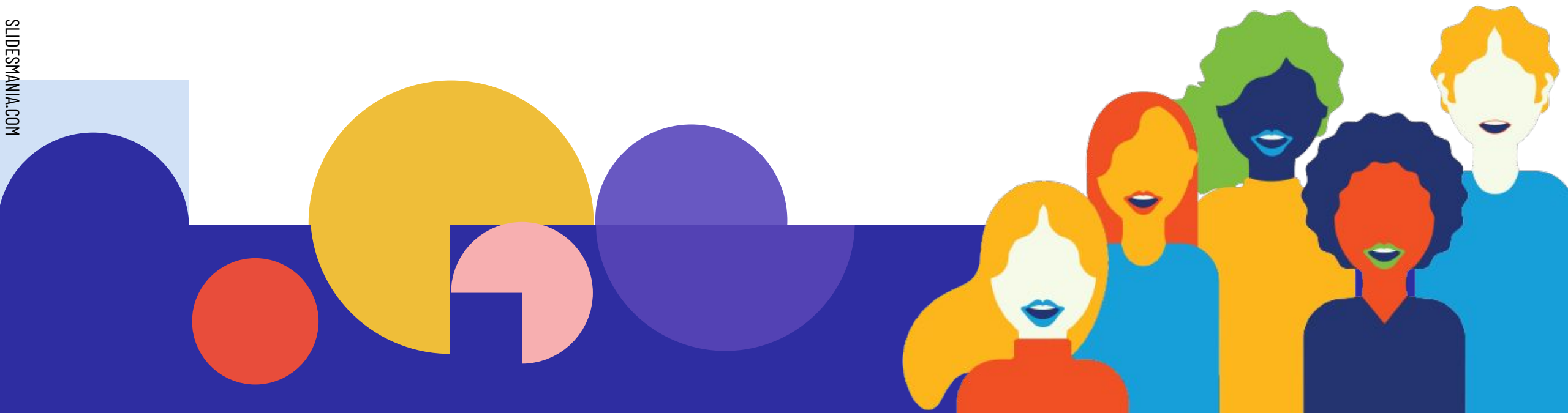
Enter a value from 1 to 100 for Self-reported health: 60

## Summary:

	Factor	Value
0	Feeling safe walking alone at night	50
1	Employment rate	48
2	Quality of support network	25
3	Student skills	350
4	Water quality	100
5	Life expectancy	83
6	Self-reported health	60
7	Life satisfaction	4.4



# Conclusions





We have observed a concerning trend where adverse conditions disproportionately affect women, magnifying gender disparities.

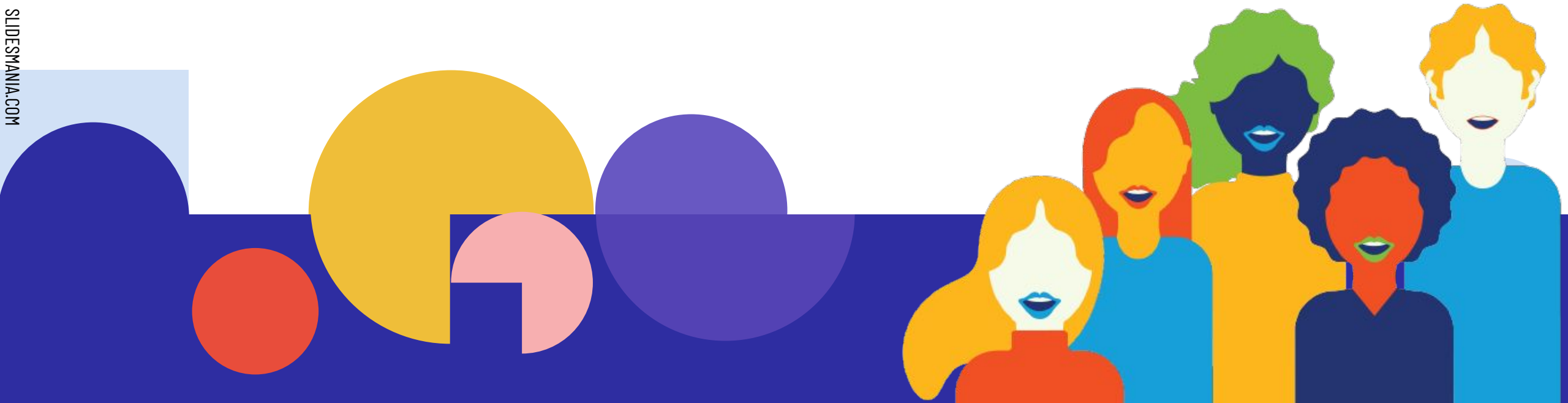


While women tend to excel in education, life satisfaction, and quality of support network, they face challenges in areas such as feeling safe, employment, and self-reported health.





# What to do next?



We have identified indicators with stronger correlations to women's life satisfaction.

It is important to note that correlation does not imply causation, and further research is required to establish definitive causal relationships.

By understanding the nuances of gender-specific data and addressing the identified disparities, we can strive towards a more equitable society.



# Further steps that could be taken

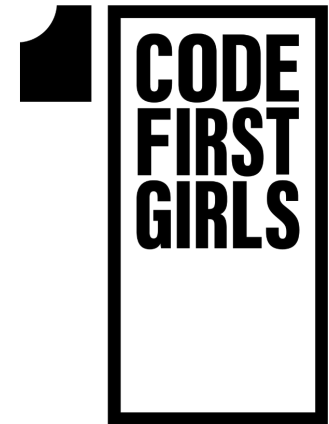
- Examine additional factors and their relationships
- Analyse information from other regions
- Analyse the effects of gender policies

# <https://github.com/Sceoo/STUDY-OF-THE-LIFE-SATISFACTION-INDEX-IN-WOMEN>

Name	GitHub Account
Ana Tavares	( <a href="https://github.com/anatava">https://github.com/anatava</a> )
Anna Dąbrowska	( <a href="https://github.com/AnnaDabrowska">https://github.com/AnnaDabrowska</a> )
Elena Garcia Gomez	( <a href="https://github.com/elepg261">https://github.com/elepg261</a> )
Jasmine Ross	( <a href="https://github.com/jasmineemross">https://github.com/jasmineemross</a> )
Milena Haładaj	( <a href="https://github.com/Sceoo">https://github.com/Sceoo</a> )
Michalina Bienkiewicz	( <a href="https://github.com/MichalinaBienkiewicz">https://github.com/MichalinaBienkiewicz</a> )
Paulina Nanikowska	( <a href="https://github.com/PaulinaNan">https://github.com/PaulinaNan</a> )

**Special thanks:**

**CREDIT SUISSE** 



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**Thank you!**