

# Dissatisfaction with city life

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## measurement

- ◇ General Social Survey question: “taken all together, how would you say things are these days - would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?” (1-3)
- ◇ this measure was cross-validated using other measures: suicide, PET scans , other people ratings (Layard, 05, Di Tella and MacCulloch, 2006)

## two major theories

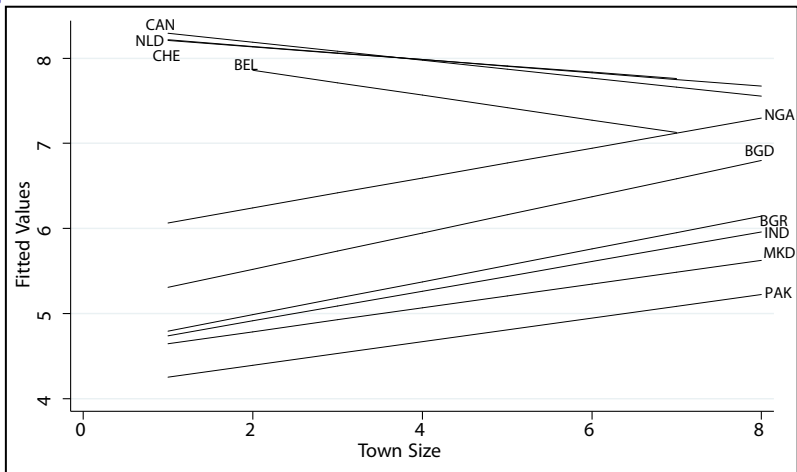
### ◇ adaptation theory (Brickman et al., 78)

- ▶ adjustment to external circumstances
- ▶ 'hedonic treadmill'
- ▶ *the more one has the more one wants, since satisfactions received only stimulate instead of filling needs* (Durkheim, 1950)

### ◇ multiple discrepancy theory (Michalos, 1985)

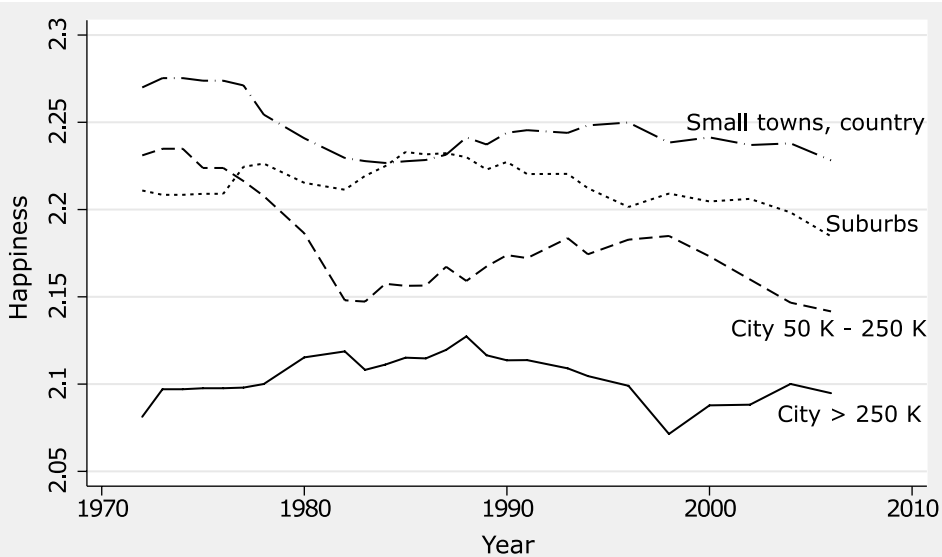
- ▶ social comparison
- ▶ comparison to various standards
- ▶ *it is better to be a big frog in a small pond than a small frog in a big pond* (Davis, 66)

## a puzzle

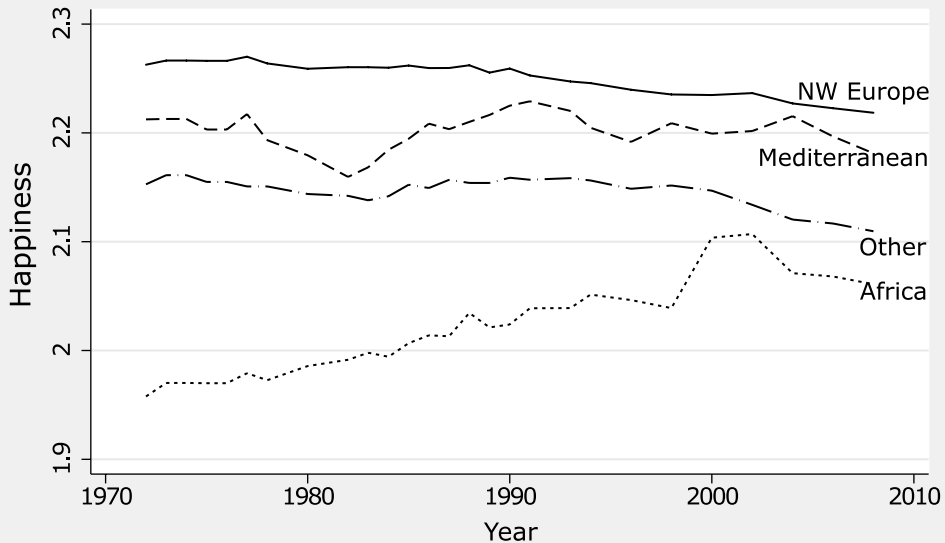


*a hamburger can kill you in NYC and  
save your life in Addis Abeba (?)*

## happiness and location in the U.S.



## happiness and ethnic origin in the U.S.



## happiness model

- ◇ a number of factors predict happiness
- ◇ personal characteristics: age, marital status, size of a household , employment status, income, whether a person was born in the U.S.
- ◇ geographical and time heterogeneity

## happiness odds ratios

	initial model 1	initial model 2	with race
city 50k-250k	1.15***	1.12**	1.09*
suburbs	1.18***	1.12***	1.08*
small towns, country	1.25***	1.15***	1.10**
NW Europe		1.17***	1.11***
Mediterranean		1.08	1.02
Africa		0.81***	1.09
black hh			0.75***
white hh			1.1
time fe	yes	yes	yes
region fe	yes	yes	yes
ind. controls	yes	yes	yes
observations	32073	25219	24715

\*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$



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