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**SATISFACTION WITH LIFE: COMPARISON BETWEEN
SLOVENIA AND RUSSIA**

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Abstract: *This paper presents research in satisfaction with life in Slovenia and Russia. We analyzed the impact of gender and the amount of salary in the satisfaction with life in Slovenia (citizens in Ljubljana) and Russia (citizens in Moscow). The main goal of the research is to determine whether (and how) the impact of gender and the amount of salary on the satisfaction with life. A written “online” survey (with Google-drive) was conducted from 13/4/2017 to 7/5/2017. We observed that there is a statistically significant difference between Russian and Slovenian people (p -value = 0.000) in the satisfaction with life. We found out that there isn't statistically significantly different between gender in satisfaction with life in Slovenia (p -value= 0.944) and Russia (p -value=0.876). Based on the linear regression model (data for Slovenia: $F = 0.432$, p -value = 0.513, R -square = 0.005 and data for Russia, $F = 2.543$, p -value = 0.114, R -square = 0.026) we found out that there isn't a statistically significant at 5% significance level relationship between the amount of salary and satisfaction with life in both countries.*

Keywords: *life, satisfaction, linear regression, salary, gender.*

1. Introduction

There is a lot of research on satisfaction with life (hereinafter referred to as SWL) or well-being, but there is no research compare satisfaction with life between Slovenia and Russia. We have six research questions: Is there a statistical difference in the satisfaction with life between Slovenia and Russia people? Is there a statistically difference in satisfaction with life between gender in Slovenia? Is there a statistically difference in satisfaction with life between gender in Russia? Is there any correlation between amount of salary and satisfaction with life in Slovenia? Is there any correlation between amount of salary and satisfaction with life in Russia?

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We're assuming:

Hypothesis 1: There is a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between Slovenia and Russia people. Hypothesis 2: There is a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Slovenia. Hypothesis 3: There is a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Russia. Hypothesis 4: There is a positive correlation between amount of salary and satisfaction with life in Slovenia. Hypothesis 5: There is a positive correlation between amount of salary and satisfaction with life in Russia.

In the theoretical part, we used secondary sources from data collection, such as google.com, google scholar and in the "online" library. For the research part, we used the questionnaire, which was then analyzed using the SPSS program. We're limited to two countries, Slovenia (Ljubljana) and Russia (Moscow).

2. Literature review

Satisfaction is a pleasant emotion associated with quality of life. Otherwise, you can survive without the satisfaction and happiness, but that life is a miserable and without any real quality. People are looking for satisfaction and they strive for satisfaction and happiness. It is very important that we feel satisfied, fulfilled and happy (Vorina, A. and N. Vorina, 2013)

"Happiness" began gaining standing as a field in economics in the 1970s, particularly with the work of Easterlin (1974, Kacapyr, 2008).

Oswald (1997) reports the general conclusions of country-specific studies: income contributes, but only marginally, to happiness; unemployment lowers happiness dramatically; happiness is positively related to marriage, education, being female, being white and being self-employed; happiness declines until an adult reaches age 30 and then begins to increase with age.

Boroah's (2006) study indicates that self-reported happiness depends on faith in a deity; income; employment; family and social life; and good health.

Easterlin (1995) finds that income is not a significant determinant of happiness in the USA with a correlation coefficient of 0.2.

Kacapyr (2008) finds that social and economic factors explain about 66 % of the variance in self-reported happiness across nations. Respondents in former socialist-bloc countries report surprisingly low levels of SWL given their circumstances while Latin Americans report higher-than-expected levels of happiness.

The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) is a global measure of happiness, defined as the cognitive, judgmental component of satisfaction with life. Research indicates that job satisfaction is significantly related to life satisfaction. Since the 1930's there has been a great deal of interest in the relationship between employee well-being and productivity.

The results of the study (Rathi, 2011) demonstrated a positive relationship between psychological well-being and organizational commitment and its components, namely affective, continuance, and normative commitment.

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Vorina (2013) study (n=1006) shows that the engagement of employees would increase if the satisfaction with life increase.

Hersey (1932, Zelenski et. al, 2008) reported a positive relationship between daily emotions and performance.

3. Methodology

Sample. We chose to investigate the population –people (from 17 to 65 years old) from Slovenia (n=112) and Russia (n=116). Occasional sample consisted of 228 respondents. The study included 78 (34.2 %) men and 150 (65.8 %) women. There were 1 respondent (0.4 %) with completed primary school level of education or less, 84 respondents (36.8 %) with completed secondary school level of education and 143 people (62.7 %) with completed vocational school level of education or more. The average age of Slovenian respondents is 31.85 years, standard deviation is 10.31 years. The average age of Russian respondents is 26.29 years, standard deviation is 8.24 years, the average monthly income in Slovenia is 879.76 euros but in Russia is 537.09 euros.

Questionnaire. This questionnaire was made by researches. The investigation started on the 13th of April, and was finished on the 7th of May 2017. The questionnaire was anonymously and took time less than five minutes. It was written in two different languages Slovenian and Russian language. The questionnaire consists of 12 questions, 5 are about the satisfaction with life and the other questions are about the demographical data (gender, amount of the salary, age, level of education, employment status, country and home town). The first 5 questions were based on a statements that were measured in a scale 1-7 (1 - strongly disagreement to 7 - strongly agreement), and the other seven questions were individually answered by the respondents. The satisfaction with life (SWL) was measured by SWLS (Diener et al, 1985) consists of 5-items: In most ways my life is close to my ideal; The conditions of my life are excellent; I am satisfied with my life; So far I have gotten the important things I want in life; If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing.

Used methods, data processing. The collected data were analyzed using IBM SPSS, version 20. We have also used the Microsoft tools Word and Excel. Regarding the purpose and objectives of the research we used descriptive statistics, linear regression and Anova-test.

Verification of the adequacy of the measurement instrument. The reliability of a questionnaire, which measure SWL is Cronbach's alpha 0.904 (Tables 1 and 2), which means a lot or exemplary reliability of measurement.

Table 1: Case Processing Summary, SWL

	N	%
Valid	228	100
Cases excluded	0	0
Total	228	100

Source: SPSS 20, Author's creation

Table 2: Reliability Statistics, SWL

Cronbach's Alpha	N of items
0.904	5

Source: SPSS 20, Author's creation

4. Findings of the research-test hypotheses

The first hypothesis states *there is a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between Slovenia and Russia people*. SWL was measured as a summary of five items as noted above (maximum score is 35, minimum score is 5).

The hypothesis 1 was tested by using Anova test. Hypothesis 1 can be accepted. In Tables 3 and 4 we can see $F(1, 227) = 46.858$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000$, and therefore we conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between Slovenian and Russian people in SWL. Russian people are more SWL ($M = 27.06$, $SD = 6.16$) than Slovenian people ($M = 21.28$, $SD = 6.60$) (Table 4).

Table 3. Test ANOVA- SWL and gender

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P-value
Between Groups	1906.038	1	1906.038	46.858	0.000
Within Groups	9192.997	226	40.677		
Total	11099.035	227			

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 4. Mean - SWL and country

Country	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Slovenia	112	21.28	6.597
Russia	116	27.06	6.159
Total	228	24.17	6.378

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

The second hypothesis states *there is a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Slovenia*. SWL was measured as a summary of five items as noted above.

The hypothesis 2 was tested by using Anova test. In Tables 5 and 6 we can see $F(1, 111) = 0.005$, $p\text{-value} = 0.944$, and therefore we conclude that there isn't a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Slovenia. Therefore the second hypothesis is rejected.

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Table 5. Test ANOVA- SWL and gender in Slovenia

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P-value
Between Groups	0.215	1	0.215	0.005	0.944
Within Groups	4830.205	110	43.911		
Total	4830.420	111			

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 6. Mean - SWL and gender in Slovenia

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male	42	21.33	6.712
Female	70	21.24	6.575
Total	112	21.28	6.597

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

The third hypothesis states *there is a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Russia*. SWL was measured as a summary of five items as noted above.

The hypothesis 3 was tested by using Anova test. In Tables 7 and 8 we can see $F(1, 115) = 0.025$, $p\text{-value} = 0.876$, and therefore we conclude that there isn't a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Russia. Therefore the third hypothesis is rejected.

Table 7. Test ANOVA- SWL and gender in Russia

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P-value
Between Groups	0.939	1	0.939	0.025	0.876
Within Groups	4361.639	114	38.260		
Total	4362.578	115			

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 8. Mean - SWL and gender in Russia

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male	36	27.19	6.023
Female	80	27.00	6.256
Total	116	27.06	6.159

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Hypothesis 4 states *there is a positive correlation between amount of salary and satisfaction with life in Slovenia*.

Hypothesis 4 was tested with model of linear regression. In the **Model** we chose independent variables X – amount of salary (in euros). The dependent variable (Y-SWL) was measured as the sum of 5 factors by SWLS. The linear regression **Model** (1) with estimated parameters is:

$$Y = 20.143 + 0.474 \cdot X \quad (1)$$

n = 91, R-squared = 0.005, Adjusted R-squares = -0.006, Standard Error = 6.424, F (1, 90) = 0.432, P – value = 0.513.

In Model (Table 9, 10, 11) 0,5 % of total sum of squares is explained by the estimated model. Variables X- SWL (p-value=0.513) isn't statistically significant at 5% significance level. Therefore hypothesis 4 is rejected.

Table 9: Regression Model : K=1, n=91, Slovenia

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.348	0.005	-0.006	6.424

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 10: Regression Model, F-test, Slovenia

Model	Sum of Squares	df	F	P-value
Regres.	17.829	1	0.432	0.513
Resid.	3713.9	90		
Total	3731.609	91		

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 11: Regression Model, K=1, n=91, Slovenia

	Coeff.	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept.	20.143	1.378	14.619	0.000
X	0.474	0.001	0.657	0.513

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

The last hypothesis states *there is a positive correlation between amount of salary and satisfaction with life in Russia.*

Hypothesis 5 was tested with model of linear regression. In the **Model** we chose independent variables X – amount of salary (in euros). The dependent variable (Y-SWL) was measured as the sum of 5 factors by SWLS. The linear regression **Model** (2) with estimated parameters is:

$$Y = 25.799 + 0.004 \cdot X \quad (2)$$

n = 98, R-squared = 0.026, Adjusted R-squares = 0.016, Standard Error = 6.035, F (1, 98) = 2.543, P – value = 0.114.

In Model (Table 12, 13, 14) 2.6 % of total sum of squares is explained by the estimated model. Variables X- SWL (p-value=0.114) isn't statistically significant at 5% significance level. Therefore hypothesis 5 is rejected.

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Table 12: Regression Model : K=1, n=98, Russia

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.160	0.026	0.016	6.035

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 13: Regression Model, F-test, Russia

Model	Sum of Squares	df	F	P-value
Regres.	92.621	1	2.543	0.114
Resid.	3532.733	97		
Total	3625.354	98		

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Excel, Author's creation

Table 14: Regression Model, K=1, n=98, Russia

	Coeff.	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept.	25.799	1.398	18.449	0.000
X	0.004	0.002	1.595	0.114

Source: IBM SPSS 20, Author's creation

5. Conclusion

Life satisfaction has been conceptualized as a cognitive constituent of subjective well-being. High satisfaction suggests that the quality of life, in the population concerned, is good.

We investigated the satisfaction with life in two countries: Slovenia and Russia. We made two online questionnaires which consisted of 12 questions. The questionnaire started on the 13th of April 2017, and finished on the 7th of May 2017. The total number of the respondents was 228.

In this paper, we also investigated the relationship between the satisfaction with life and amount of salary on occasional sample of 228 respondents from Slovenia (n=112) and Russia (n=116).

We accepted only one hypothesis, but we rejected four hypotheses in the research. We accepted the hypothesis 1, because we found out that there is a statistically significant difference (p-value = 0.000) in the satisfaction with life between Slovenian and Russian people. We found out that Russian people (M = 27.06, SD = 6.16) are more satisfied with life than Slovenian people (M = 21.28, SD = 6.60).

The hypothesis 2 and 3 was rejected. We found out that there isn't a statistically significant difference in the satisfaction with life between gender in Slovenia (p-value = 0.944), and also in Russia (p-value = 0.876).

We also rejected hypotheses 4 and 5. Based on the linear regression model (data for Slovenia: F = 0.432, p-value = 0.513, R-square = 0.005 and data for Russia, F = 2.543,

p-value = 0.114, R-square = 0.026) we found out that there isn't a statistically significant at 5% significance level relationship between the amount of salary and satisfaction with life.

In the future research it would be interesting to study whether there are statistically significant differences between people from the other countries (Serbia, Croatia...).

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ZADOVOLJSTVO ŽIVOTOM: POREĐENJE SLOVENIJE I RUSIJE

Apstrakt: U ovom radu je istraživano zadovoljstvo životom u Sloveniji i Rusiji. Analizirali smo uticaj roda i iznosa zarade u zadovoljstvu životom u Sloveniji (građani Ljubljane) i Rusiji (građani Moskve). Glavni cilj istraživanja je da utvrdi da li (i kako) postoji uticaj roda i visina plate na zadovoljstvo životom. Pisana "on-lajn" anketa (sa Google-diskom) je

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sprovedena od 13.4.2017. do 7. 5.2017. Uočili smo da postoji statistički značajna razlika između ruskog i slovenačkog naroda (p -vrednost = 0.000) u zadovoljstvu životom. Otkrili smo da nema statistički značajnog razlikovanja između rodova u zadovoljstvu sa životom u Sloveniji (p -vrijednost = 0.944) i Rusiji (p -vrijednost = 0.876). Na osnovu modela linearne regresije (podaci za Sloveniju: $F = 0,432$, p -vrednost = 0,513, R -kvadrat = 0,005 i podaci za Rusiju, $F = 2,543$, p -vrednost = 0.114, R -kvadrat = 0,026) pronašli smo da u statističkom smislu nije statistički značajno 5% odnosa između visine plate i zadovoljstva životom u obe zemlje.

Ključne reči: život, zadovoljstvo, linearna regresija, plata, pol.