# Measuring subjective well-being from the commute

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## 1 Background

### Subjective well-being (SWB)

- Hedonic: positive feelings, emotions, & mood
- Affective: positive & negative emotions
- Cognitive: overall satisfaction
- Eudaimonic: finding purpose or meaning, self-actualization

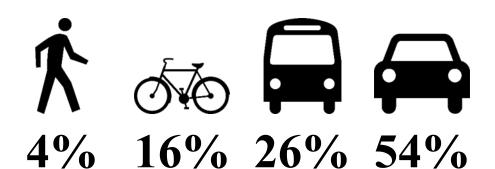
### Transportation and SWB

- Growing interest in transportation 
  → well-being
- Existing psychological instruments not appropriate or rarely applied to the travel domain or to a particular trip
- The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS)
- The Satisfaction with Travel Scale (STS) used in Europe

### Research questions

- Can existing scales be used to measure travel SWB?
- Is STS a valid measure of hedonic SWB in a US context?
- Are there better ways to measure affective and (especially) eudaimonic SWB from travel?
- How does travel SWB vary across modes?

## Data & methods

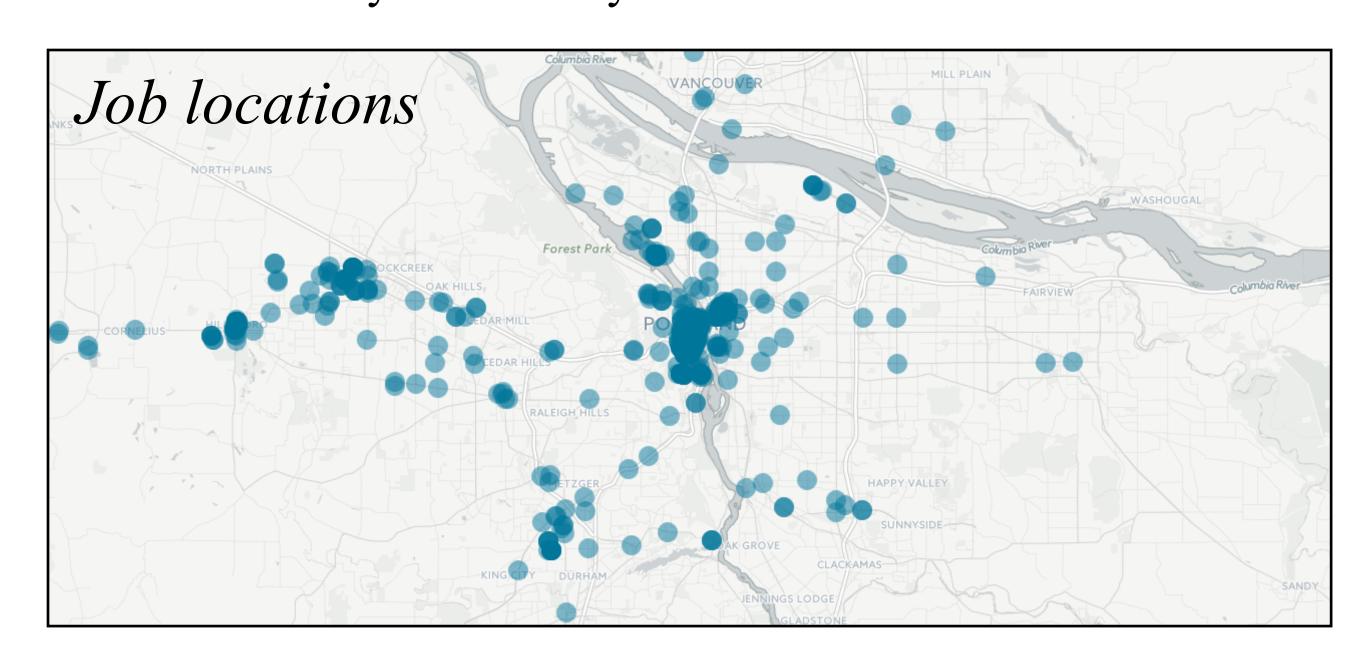


### Data

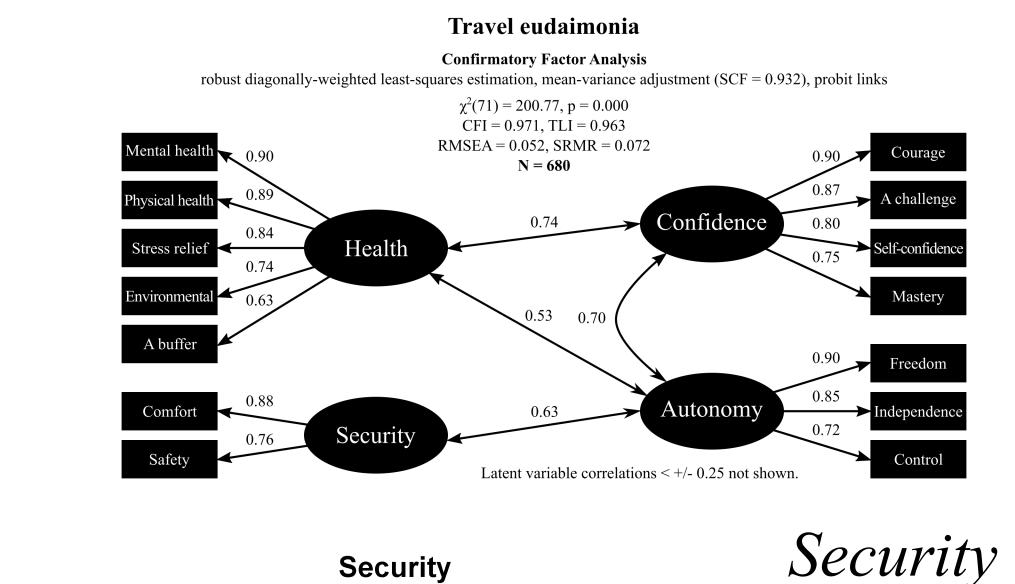
- Online questionnaire, travel diary
- Typical & most recent commute info
- Travel activities & travel experiences
- Open mid-October to mid-December, 2016
- ~ 650 commuters & most recent commutes to work

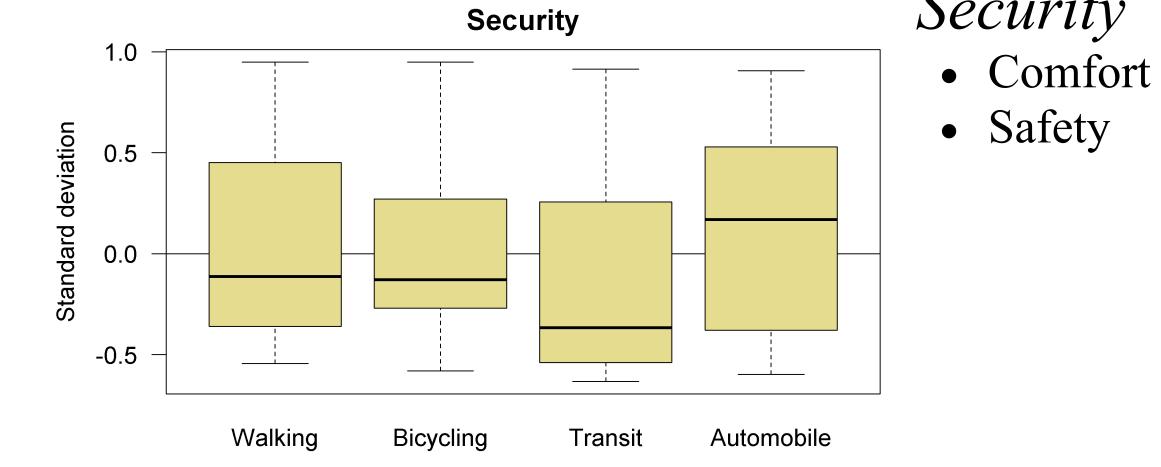
### Statistical analysis

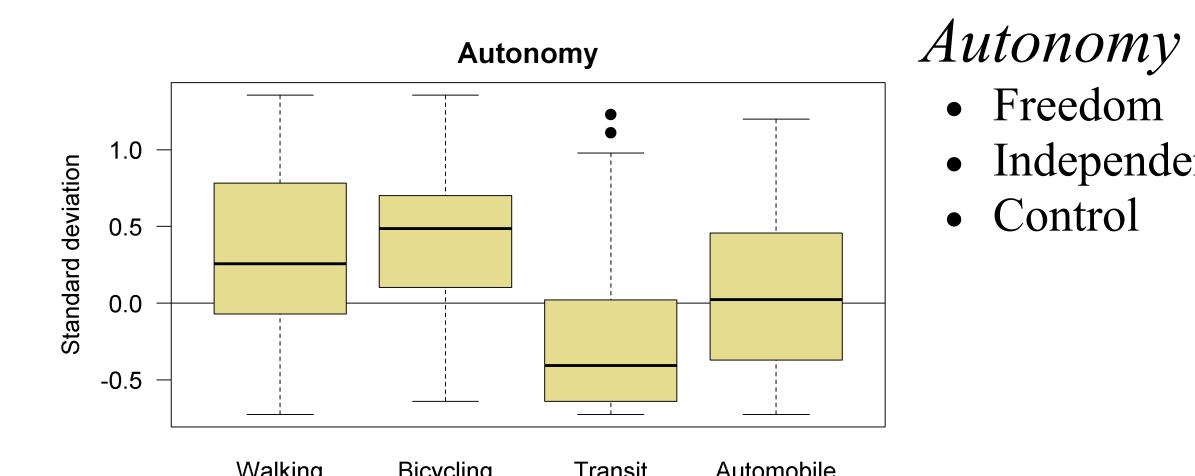
- Exploratory factor analysis
- Principal axis factoring, oblique oblimin rotation
- Confirmatory factor analysis



## 3 Travel eudaimonia







Independence

skill

Mental health

Stress relief

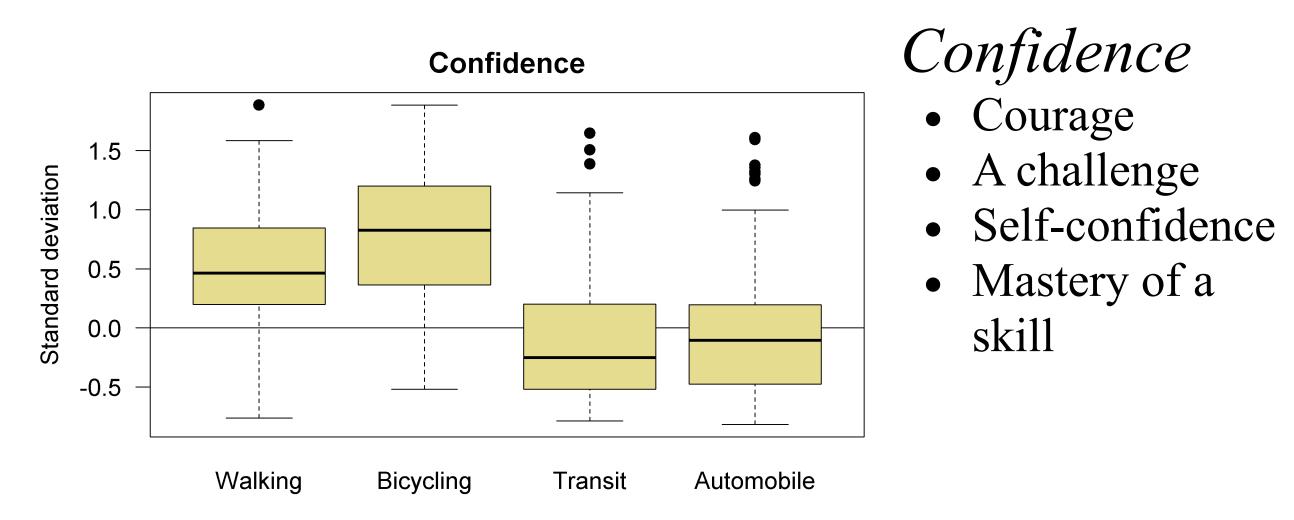
values

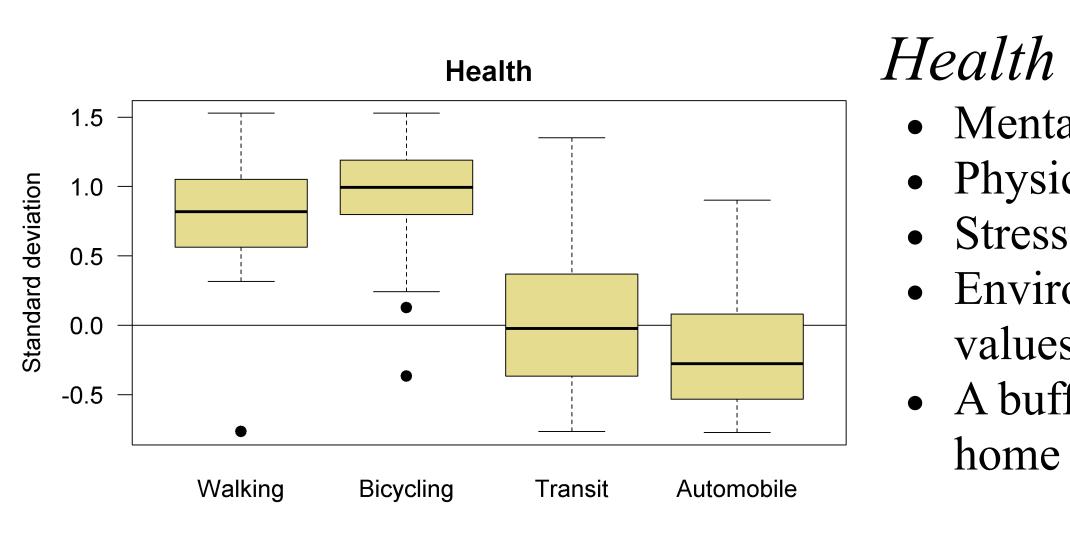
Physical health

Environmental

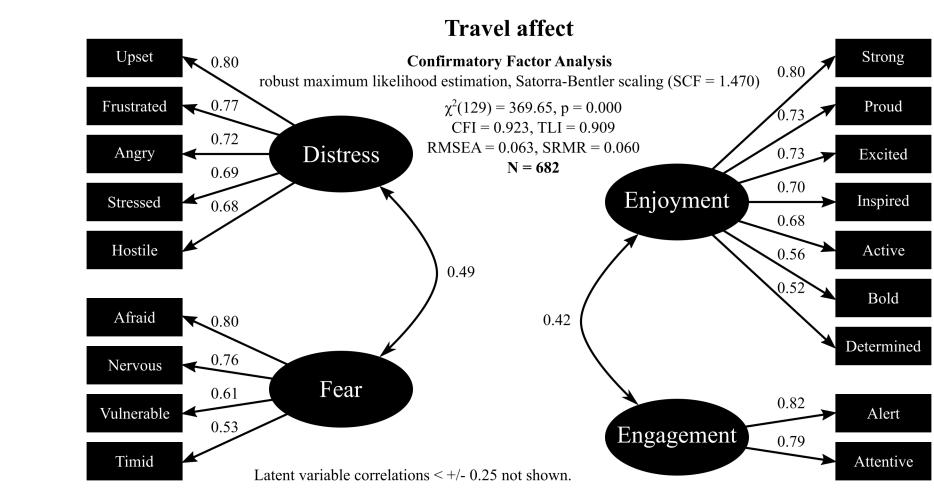
A buffer btw.

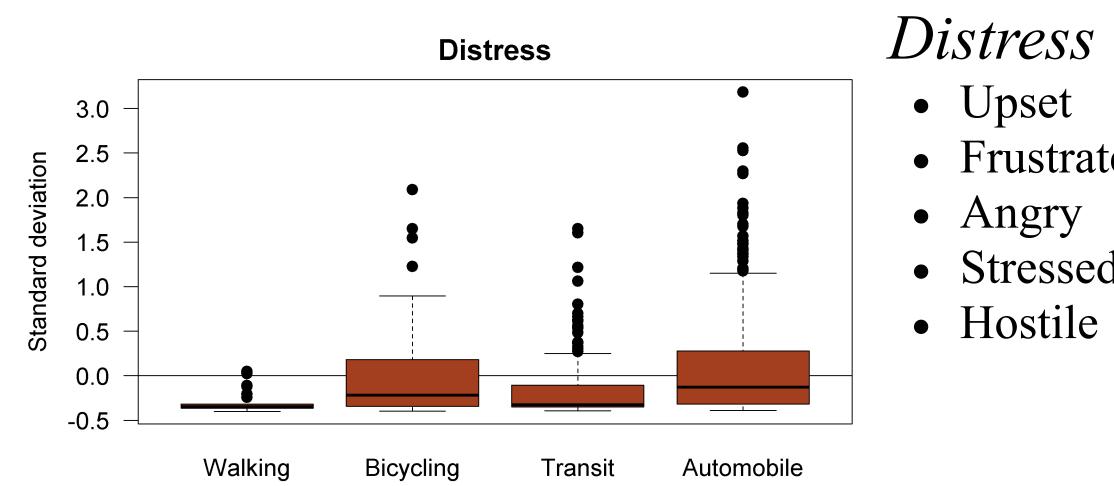
home and work

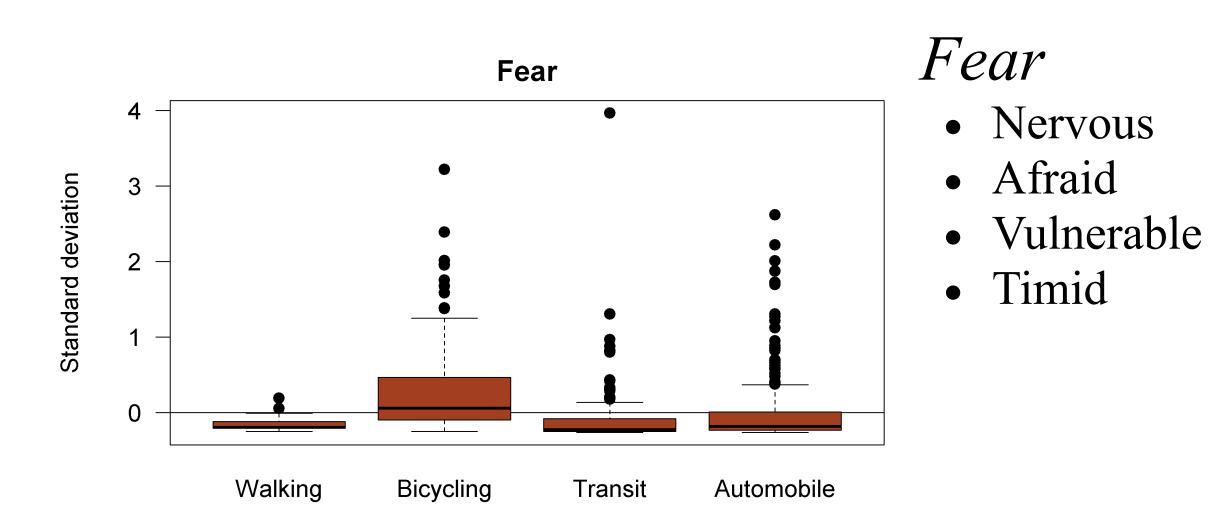


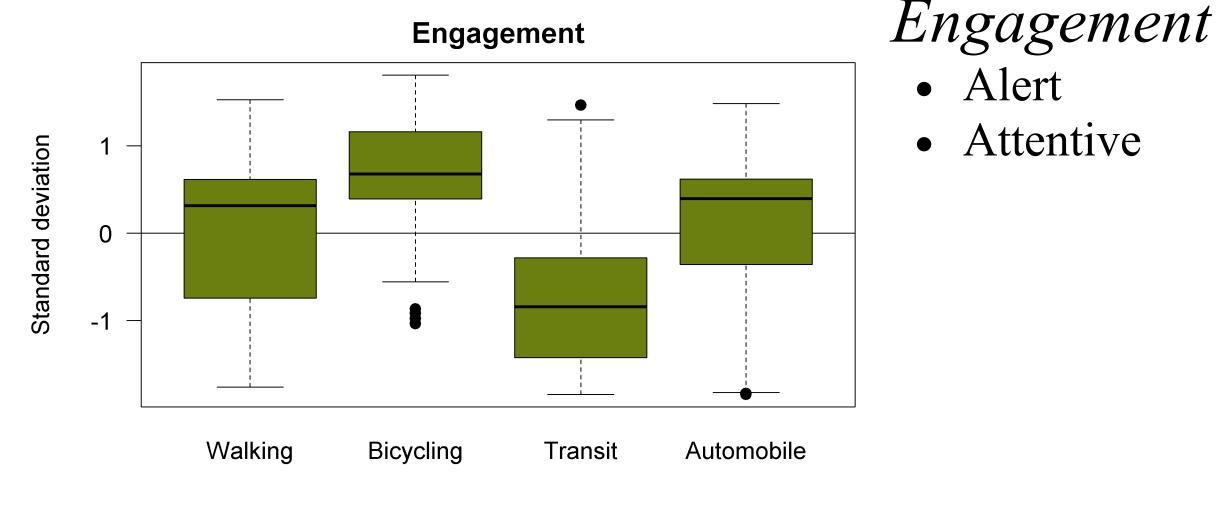


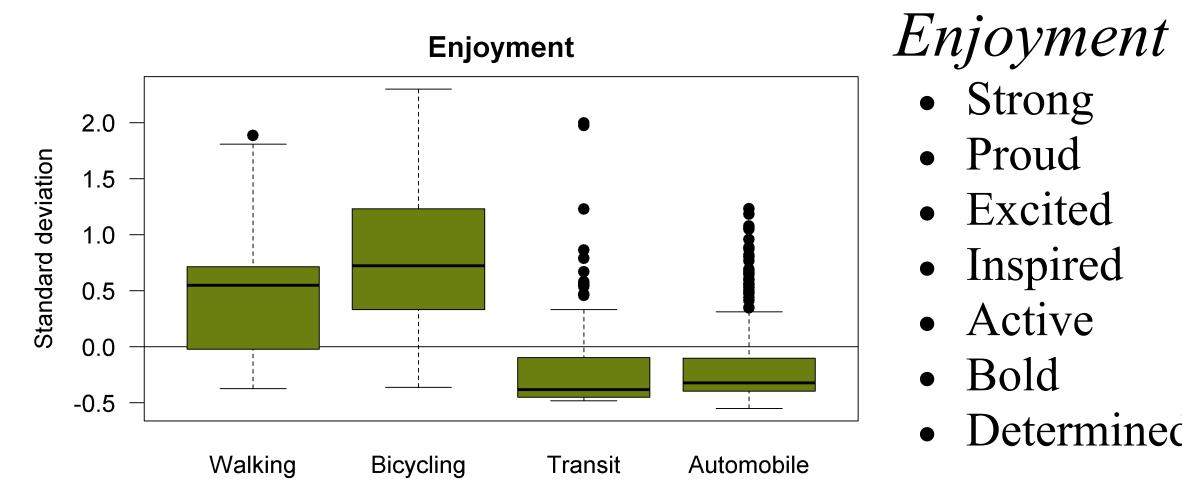
## 4 Travel affect

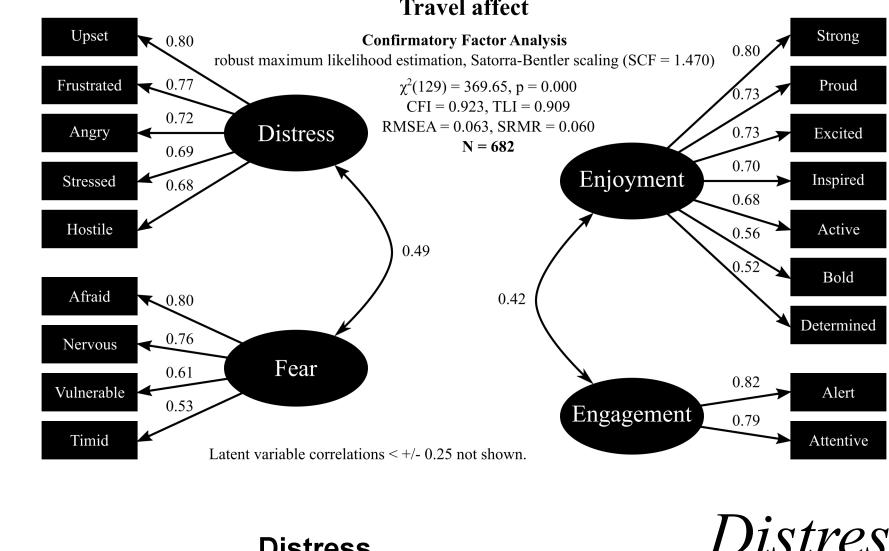


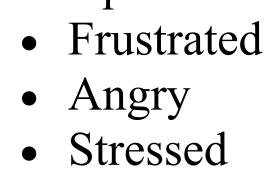












Strong

Proud

Excited

Inspired

Determined

Active

Bold

- Measuring travel eudaimonia is challenging but possible.
- Measuring travel affect using PANAS can be done, but with enhancements (more adjectives) specific to transportation.
- The STS is a valid and reliable measure of hedonic SWB.

### Understanding travel behavior

- Operating (bike, auto) vs. non-operating (walk, transit) modes:
- Stresses of operating a vehicle in traffic.
- More-active (walk, bike) vs. less-active (transit, auto) modes:
- Mental and physical health benefits of exercise.
- Exposed mode (bike): concerns over traffic safety.

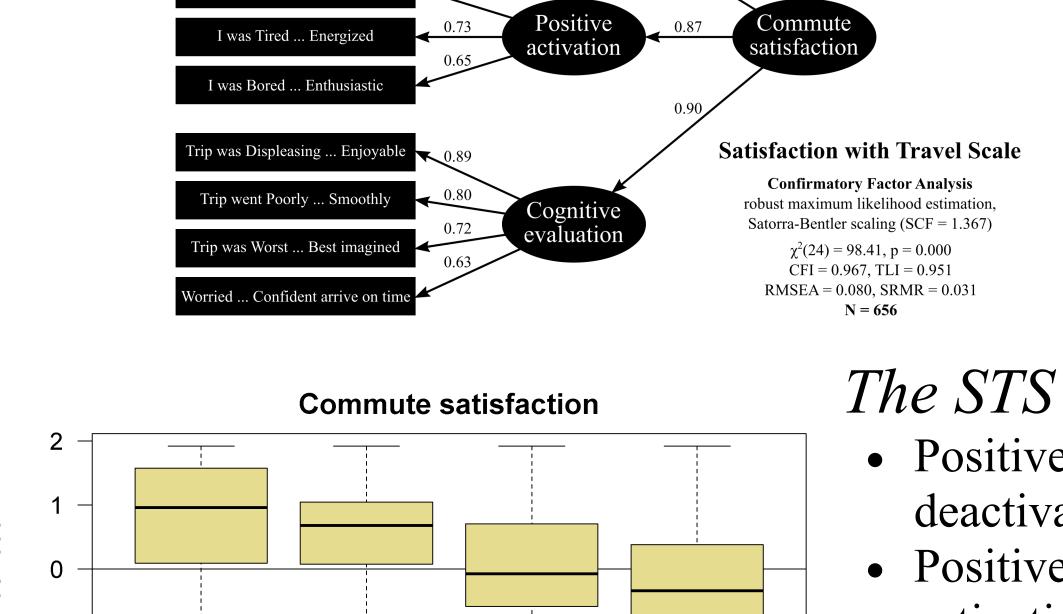
### Acknowledgements

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# 5 Satisfaction with travel scale



## Positive

- deactivation Positive activation
- Cognitive evaluation

# 6 Contributions

## Measuring travel subjective-well-being