26 Title	Job satisfaction, working conditions and aspirations
Author	Ambra Poggi
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Abstract	People's evaluation of objective working conditions (job satisfaction) may be only partially
	explained by the objective working conditions faced by workers. Individuals are constantly drawing
	comparisons from their environment, from the past or from their expectations of the future. Workers
	look both upward and downward when making comparisons and aspirations about working
	conditions. They fix both lower aspiration bounds (that are, minimum acceptable working
	conditions) and upper aspiration bounds (representing the best working conditions they can obtain
	on the labour market). Reality lies between the upper and the lower bounds. Distance between
	aspiration bounds and reality might create biases in the evaluations of job satisfaction. In this paper,
	we propose a new approach towards studying the following issues: (i) we analyse the existence and
	the impact of aspiration biases on workers levels of job satisfaction; and, (i) we analyse whether
	workers adapt to conditions shedding light on the relationship existing between aspiration biases
	and working conditions actually experienced in the job place. These issues are empirically studied
	using the 2005 European Working Condition Survey (EWCS). We find that aspiration biases exist.
	On average, divergence between individual working conditions and the upper aspiration bounds has
	stronger effect in reducing job satisfaction than the distance between the lower aspiration bounds
	and reality in increasing job satisfaction. Finally, aspiration biases seem to be positively affected by
	good working conditions and negatively affected by bad working conditions.