

World Database of Happiness



Correlational Findings on Happiness and REGION IN NATION
Subject Code: N9

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Classification of Findings

<i>Subject Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Nr of Studies on this Subject</i>
N9	REGION IN NATION	1
N9.1	Area in nation (geographic region)	3
N9.1.1	Earlier area of residence	1
N9.2.2	Current area of residence	3
N9.2.2.1	. region in Australia	4
N9.2.2.2	. region in Canada	3
N9.2.2.4	. region in Denmark	4
N9.2.2.5	. region in Germany	9
N9.2.2.6	. Region in Italy	1
N9.2.2.7	. region in Israel	1
N9.2.2.8	. region in Netherlands	2
N9.2.2.9	. region in Nigeria	2
N9.2.2.10	. region in Norway	3
N9.2.2.11	. region in UK	1
N9.2.2.12	. region in USA	8
N9.3	Attitude climate in region	0
N9.3.1	Happiness in region	0
N9.3.2	Hope in region	0
N9.3.3	Satisfaction in region	0
N9.4	Characteristics of region	0
N9.4.1	Demographic composition of region	0
N9.4.1.1	Age composition in region	1
N9.4.1.2	Divorced in region	1
N9.4.1.3	Widowed in region	1
N9.4.2	Ecological situation in region	0
N9.4.2.1	Nature in region	1
N9.4.3	Economic situation in region	0
N9.4.3.1	. economic affluence in region	1
N9.4.3.2	. unemployment in region	4
N9.4.5	Political conditions in region	0
N9.4.5.1	.political violence	0
N9.4.6	Education in region	0

N9.4.7 Suicide in region

1

Appendix 1	Happiness Items used
Appendix 2	Statistics used
Appendix 3	About the World Database of Happiness
Appendix 4	Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness
Appendix 5	Related Subjects

Cite as
Veenhoven, R.: Findings on REGION IN NATION
World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings
Internet: worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl
Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2009, Netherlands

Study**MITCH 1972/1**

Reported in: Mitchell, R.E.
Levels of Emotional Strain in East Asian Cities.
Asian Folklore & Social Life Monographs, The Orient Cultural Service, 1972, Taipei, Formosa
Page in Report: 24

Population: 18+ aged, general public, 4 big cities (Singapore,Bangkok,Taipei, Malaysia), South East Asia, 1967-68

Sample:

Non-Response: ranges from 7.6% to 44%

N: 6827

Measured Correlate

Class: Area in nation (geographic region), Code N9.1

Measurement: Taipei/Malaysia/Singapore/Bangkok

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/a

D%=

% 'quite' or 'very' happy

Taipei 85

Malaysia 89

Singapore 92

Bangkok 92

Study**YOUNI 2003**

Reported in: Younis, M. S.; Alkaisi, H.; Vasudev, K.; Young, A.
Quality of Life among College Students in Iraq.
Quality of Life Newsletter, 2003, Vol. 30, 3 - 4
Page in Report: 3

Population: University students, Iraq, 2001

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response:

N: 579

Measured Correlate

Class: Area in nation (geographic region), Code N9.1

Measurement: a Baghdad
b Diala
c Thi-Qar

Measured Values: N = a: 181, b: 198, c: 200

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-QOL/cm/sq/v/5/b

Chi²=+25

M Mt CI95

p<..01

a: 3.12 5.30 4.90-5.71

b: 3.23 5.33 5.47-6.17

c: 2.86 4.63 4.27-5.05

Multiple comparison shows b>c

Study**JONES 2002C**

Reported in: Jones, F.
 Happiness and Optimism among Canada's 12 to 15 Year Olds.
 Religious Commitment Notes 02-14, November 2002, The Christian Commitment Research Institute.
 Canada <http://www.ccri.ca/rcn02-14.html>
 Page in Report: 5, 10,11

Population: 12-15 aged, Canada, 1998

Sample: Probability cluster sample

Non-Response: 13%

N: 31194

Measured Correlate

Class: Current area of residence, Code N9.2.2

Measurement: Regional variation
 a. Atlantic provinces
 b. Quebec
 c. Ontario
 d. Prairie provinces
 e. British Columbia

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

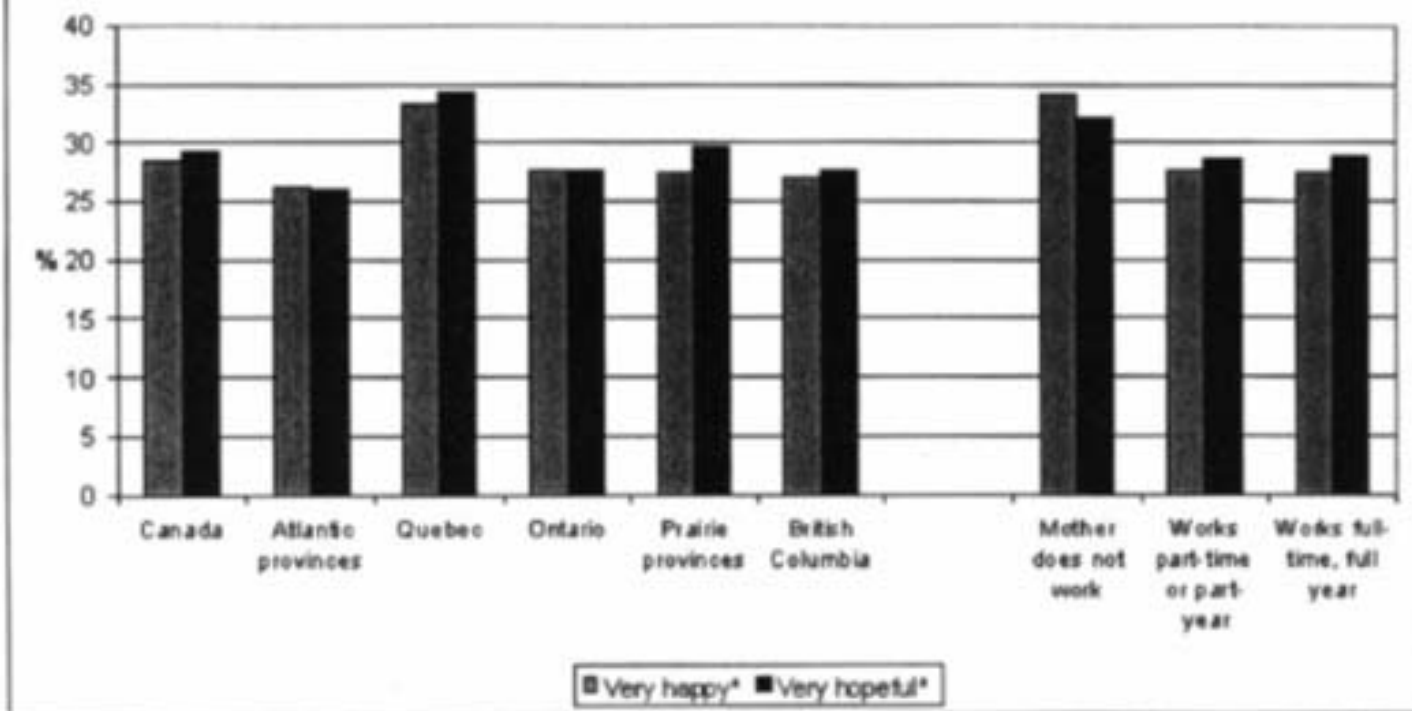
[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) [D%= ns](#)

% most happy:
 a: Atlantic Provinces 26%
 b: Quebec 33%
 c: Ontario 28%
 d: Prairie Provinces 27%

Girls N=1680, boys N= 1690
 e: British Columbia 27%

Set Image size:

Chart 1. Children aged 12 to 15 who are very happy and very hopeful about the future, Canada and regions, and work status of mother, 1998-99



*Very happy: strongly agrees with the statement "In general, I am happy with how things are for me in my life now."

*Very hopeful: strongly agrees with the statement "My next five years look good to me."

Source: Statistics Canada's National Survey of Children and Youth, Cycle 3, 1998-99

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=-.10 p<.110

girls, Atlantic Canada

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=-.04 p<.485

boys, Atlantic Canada

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=-.03 p<.565

girls, Ontario

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=-.10 p<.037

boys, Ontario

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=-.10 p<.079

girls, Prairie provinces

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=-.08 p<.183

boys, Prairie provinces

[O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n](#) B=+.07 p<.288

girls, British Columbia

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.00 p<.958

boys, British Columbia

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.16 p<.040

Children with religious affiliation only:
(Boys
N=1178, girls N=1192)

girls, Atlantic Canada

girls

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.11 p<.169

boys, Atlantic Canada

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.12 p<.052

girls, Ontario

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.10 p<.088

boys, Ontario

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.10 p<.140

girls, Prairie Provinces

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.03 p<.625

boys, Prairie Provinces

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.05 p<.568

girls, British Columbia

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n B=-.12 p<.162

boys, British Columbia

B controlled for:

- child's age
- religion
- worship frequency, child
- public school attendee or not
- family composition
- education of the mother
- working mother or not
- smoking and drinking by the mother
- household income

Study**DIENE 1995A/1**

Reported in: Diener, E.; Suh, E.; Smith, H.; Shao, L.
National Differences in Reported Subjective Well-Being: Why They Occur.
Social Indicators Research, 1995, Vol. 34, 7 - 32. ISSN p 0303 8300;ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/
BF01078966
Page in Report: 13

Population: college students, South Korea, Japan, USA, 1991

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 2711

Measured Correlate

Class: Current area of residence, Code N9.2.2

Measurement: a Japan
b South Korea
c USA

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-DT/c/sq/v/7/aa

DM=

a Japan M = 4,09
b South Korea: M = 4,23
c USA M = 5,28

a

O-DT/c/sq/v/7/aa

DMA=

Residuals after controlling national income in 38
nation set

a Japan Ma = -0,97
b South Korea Ma = -0,54
c USA Ma = +0.28

O-HL/u/sq/v/7/a

DM=

b Japan M = 4,50
b South Korea: M = 4,39
c USA M = 5,26

a

O-HL/u/sq/v/7/a

DMA=

Residuals after controlling national income in 38
nation set

a Japan Ma = -0,50
b South Korea Ma = -0,33
c USA Ma = +0.33

Study**DIENE 1995A/2**

Reported in: Diener, E.; Suh, E.; Smith, H.; Shao, L
 National Differences in Reported Subjective Well-Being: Why They Occur.
 Social Indicators Research, 1995, Vol. 34, 7 - 32. ISSN p 0303 8300;ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/
 BF01078966
 Page in Report: 21

Population: College students, South Korea, China, USA, 199?

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response:

N: 208

Measured Correlate

Class: Current area of residence, Code N9.2.2

Measurement: a China
 b South Korea
 c USA

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sqt/v/7/c</u>	<u>DM=</u>	a China M = 4,5 b South Korea M = 4,6 c USA M = 5,2 a
<u>A-BD2/cm/mq/v/7/b</u>	<u>DM=</u>	a China M = 2,1 b South Korea M = 0,8 c USA M = 2,5 a

Study**CANTR 1965/8**

Reported in: Cantril, H.
The Pattern of Human Concern.
Rutgers University Press, 1965, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA
Page in Report: 369

Population: Adults, general public, Israel, 1961-62

Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 1170

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Israel, Code N9.2.2.7

Measurement: Coop. settlement / new urban / long settled urban / Tel Aviv, Haifa / Jerusalem

Observed Relation with Happiness*Measured Happiness**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*

C-BW/c/sq//11/a

DMt=

Coop. settlement	: Mt = 5.3
New urban	: Mt = 4.5
Long settled urban	: Mt = 5.5
Tel-Aviv, Haifa	: Mt = 5.5
Jerusalem	: Mt = 5.5

Study**CANTR1965/10**

Reported in: Cantril, H.
 The Pattern of Human Concern.
 Rutgers University Press, 1965, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA
 Page in Report: 371

Population: 21+ aged, general public, Nigeria, 1962-63

Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 1200

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Nigeria, Code N9.2.2.9

Measurement: West, East, North

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a	DMt=	West : Mt = 4.1 East : Mt = 3.6 North : Mt = 5.5

Study**PEIL 1988**

Reported in: Peil, M.
Unpublished data.
Letter, 18-4-1988
Page in Report:

Population: 60+ aged, towns, Nigeria, 1984

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 436

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Nigeria, Code N9.2.2.9

Measurement: Port Harcourt: capital of Rivers State.
ethnically heterogenous, industrial city, +- 900.000
inhabitants.

Abeakuta, capital of Ogun stase, ethnically homogenous
Yoruba, little industry, low opportunity for educated
people, +- 500.000 inhabitants.

Ijebu Ode, ethnically homogenous Yoruba, center of
marketing and education, +- 250.000 inhabitants.

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-Sum/h/mq/v/3/a

DM=

Port Harcourt
Abeokuta
Ijebu Ode

Mt '= 6
Mt '= 9
Mt '= 5,8

Study**MASTE 1984/1**

Reported in: Mastekaasa, A.;Moum, T.
 The Perceived Quality of Life in Norway: Regional Variations and Contextual Effects.
 Social Indicators Research, 1984, Vol 14, 385 - 419. ISSN 0303 8300 DOI:10.1007/BF00300450
 Page in Report: 406/407

Population: 15-64 aged, general public, non-institutionalized, Norway, 1971

Sample:

Non-Response: 15%

N: 854

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Norway, Code N9.2.2.10

Measurement: All Norwegian counties represented as a dummy variable.

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/d

R²=007 ns

0,7% increment in variance explained when entered in a regression equation in addition to nine individual variables (age, sex, income, education, household size, occupational prestige, occupationally active, number of friends and marital status).

Study**MASTE 1984/2**

Reported in: Mastekaasa, A.;Moum, T.
 The Perceived Quality of Life in Norway: Regional Variations and Contextual Effects.
 Social Indicators Research, 1984, Vol 14, 385 - 419. ISSN 0303 8300 DOI:10.1007/BF00300450
 Page in Report: 406/407

Population: Adults, general public, non-institutionalized, Norway, 1981

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 1521

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Norway, Code N9.2.2.10

Measurement: All Norwegian counties represented as a dummy variable.

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[O-SLW/?/sq/v/4/a](#)

[Beta=-.03](#)

[O-SLW/?/sq/v/4/a](#)

[R²=002 ns](#)

0,2% increment in explained variance when entered in a regression equation in addition to nine individual variables (education, income, age, sex, household size, number of friends, occupational active, marital status and size oftown).

Study**MASTE 1984/3**

Reported in: Mastekaasa, A.; Moum, T.
 The Perceived Quality of Life in Norway: Regional Variations and Contextual Effects.
 Social Indicators Research, 1984, Vol 14, 385 - 419. ISSN 0303 8300 DOI:10.1007/BF00300450
 Page in Report: 406/407

Population: 18-79 aged, general public, Norway, 1982

Sample:

Non-Response: 22%

N: 972

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Norway, Code N9.2.2.10

Measurement: All Norwegian counties represented as a dummy variable.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/4/d	$R^2=+.02$ ns	
O-SL?/?/sq/l/10/a	$R^2=+.03$ ns	
O-HL/c/sq/v/4/d	$R^2=002$ ns	0,2% increase in variance explained when entered in a regression equation in addition to nine individual variables (education, income, age, sex, household size, occupational prestige, occupationally active, marital status, degree of urbanization).
O-SL?/?/sq/l/10/a	$R^2=003$ ns	0,3% increase in variance explained when entered in a regression equation in addition to nine individual variables (education, income, age, sex, household size, occupational prestige, occupationally active, marital status, degree of urbanization).

Study**GURIN 1960**

Reported in: Gurin, G.; Veroff, J.;Feld, S.
 Americans View their Mental Health. A Nationwide Interview Survey.
 Basic Books, 1960, New York, USA (Reprint in 1980, Arno Press, New York, USA)Basic Books, 1960,
 New York, USA (Reprint in 1980, Arno Press, New York, USA). ISBN 0 405 1191 86
 Page in Report: 207/230

Population: 21+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA,1957

Sample:

Non-Response: 13%; 5% not at home, 8% refusals

N: 2460

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: South, Northeast, Midwest, or Far West

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa	D%= ns	

Study**CANTR 1971**

Reported in: Cantril, A.H.; Roll, C.W.
 Hopes and Fears of the American People.
 Universe Books, 1971, New York, USA ISBN 0 87663 159 6
 Page in Report: 71

Population: 21+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1964-71

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 1588

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: East
 Midwest
 South
 West

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

C-BW/c/sq/11/a

DMt=

East	Mt = 5.9 (1964)	5.8 (1971)
Midwest	Mt = 6.1 (1964)	5.8 (1971)
South	Mt = 6.0 (1964)	5.7 (1971)
West	Mt = 5.7 (1964)	6.0 (1971)

Study**MANNI 1972**

Reported in: Manning Gibbs, B.A.
Relative Deprivation and Self-Reported Happiness of Blacks: 1946-1966.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1972, University of Texas at Austin, USA.
Page in Report: 53

Population: Adults, general public, USA, 1946-66

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 25617

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: 0 Non-south
1 South

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[O-SL?/g/sq/n/10/a](#)

G=±

G' based on proportion very happy.
Response formats of happiness question very slightly over the years.

1946: blacks: G' = -.01 (ns)

whites: G' = +.00 (ns)

1956: blacks: G' = +.14 (ns)

whites: G' = -.02 (ns)

1966: blacks: G' = +.13 (ns)

whites: G' = -.06 (05)

Study**VEROF 1981**

Reported in: Veroff, J.; Douvan, E.; Kulka, R.A.
 The Inner American: A Self-Portrait from 1957 to 1976.
 Basic Books, 1981, New York, USA. ISBN 0 465 03493 1
 Page in Report: 420

Population: 21 aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1976

Sample:

Non-Response: 29%

N: 2264

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: New England
 Middle Atlantic
 East North Central
 Solid South
 Border South
 Mountains
 Pacific

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa	<u>SNR= ns</u>	Controlled for sex, age and education.

Study**BACHM 1977**

Reported in: Bachman, J. G.; O'Malley, P. M.; Johnston, J.
 Youth in Transition, Vol. VI: Adolescence to Adulthood, Change and Stability in the Lives of Young Men.
 Institute for Social Research, 1970, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
 Page in Report:

Population: Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74

Sample:

Non-Response: 2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5

N: 1628

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: Geographic region of respondent at T1: west, north central, northeast, or south region

Observed Relation with Happiness*Measured Happiness**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*

O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a

tau= ns

Region: west 1, other 0

T1 happiness: tau = -.00 (ns)

T2 happiness: tau = +.01 (ns)

T3 happiness: tau = +.02 (ns)

T4 happiness: tau = +.01 (ns)

Region:north central 1, other 0

T1 happiness: tau = -.04 (ns)

T2 happiness: tau = -.02 (ns)

T3 happiness: tau = -.05 (ns)

T4 happiness: tau = -.04 (ns)

Region: north east 1, other 0

T1 happiness: tau = -.02 (ns)

T2 happiness: tau = -.05 (ns)

T3 happiness: tau = -.01 (ns)

T4 happiness: tau = -.01 (ns)

Region: south 1, other 0

T1 happiness: tau = +.07 (ns)

T2 happiness: tau = +.05 (ns)

T3 happiness: tau = +.05 (ns)

T4 happiness: tau = +.04 (ns)

T1:1966, T2:1968, T3:1969, T4:1970

Study**CAMPB 1976**

Reported in: Campbell, A.; Converse, P.E.; Rodgers, W.L.
The Quality of American Life. Perceptions, Evaluations, and Satisfaction.
Russel Sage Foundation, 1976, New York, USA ISBN 0 87154 194 7
Page in Report: 450/451

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized USA, 1971

Sample:

Non-Response: 20%

N: 2164

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: 0 North
1 South

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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[O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a](#)

Study**SULLI 1991**

Reported in: Sullivan, G.; Wells, K. B.; Leake, B.
Quality of Life of Seriously Mentally Ill Persons in Mississippi.
Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 1991, Vol. 42, 752 - 755. ISSN 0022 1597
Page in Report: 753

Population: Former inpatients of mental hospital, Mississippi, 1988

Sample: Non-probability purposive-expert sample

Non-Response: 22%

N: 130

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: a Mississippi
b Los Angeles
c Maryland

Measured Values: N: a=101, b=278, c=66

Remarks: samples b and c from Lehman(1983,1986)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>DM=</u>	Mississippi M=5.3 Los Angeles M=4.4 Maryland M=5.2
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>T²= ns</u>	a>b
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>T²= ns</u>	a>c

Study**VENTE 1995**

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
 Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).
 Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN
 8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>
 Page in Report: 70

Population: 18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 1494

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Denmark, Code N9.2.2.4

Measurement: Single question:
 "Where do you live?"
 1: In the country
 2: In a small town
 3: In a large town or suburb
 4: In Copenhagen

Measured Values: N: 1:260, 2:703, 3:330, 4:173

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	<u>DMt=-</u>	1: Mt=7.98 2: Mt=7.81 3: Mt=7.79 4: Mt=7.48 All Mt=7.76
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	<u>r=-.06</u> <u>p<.02</u>	
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	<u>DMt=-</u>	1: Ms=7.59 2: Ms=7.48 3: Ms=7.55 4: Ms=6.99 All Mt:7.44
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	<u>r=-.07</u> <u>p<.01</u>	

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h

DMt=-

a:Ms=7.13
b:Ms=6.94
c:Ms=7.01
d:Ms=6.61
All Mt=6.94

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h

r=-.06

p<.03

Study**VENTE 1995**

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
 Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).
 Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN
 8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>
 Page in Report: 72, 74

Population: 18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 1494

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Denmark, Code N9.2.2.4

Measurement: counties in Denmark
 a: Kobenhavns Amt
 b: Frederiksborg Amt
 c: Roskilde Amt
 d: Vestsjællands Amt
 e: Storstrøms Amt
 f: Fyns Amt
 g: Bornholms Amt
 h: Sønderjyllands Amt
 i: Ribe Amt
 j: Vejle Amt
 k: Ringkøbing Amt
 l: Viborg Amt
 m: Århus Amt
 n: Nordjyllandsmt

Measured Values: N: a:333, b:107, c:65, d:104, e:69, f:118, g:11, h:59, i:48, j:88, k:69, l:104, m:150, n:111,

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a](#)

a: Kobenhavns Amt	Mt=7.66
b: Frederiksborg Amt	Mt=7.74
c: Roskilde Amt	Mt=7.58
d: Vestsjællands Amt	Mt=7.84
e: Storstrøms Amt	Mt=8.26
f: Fyns Amt	Mt=7.81
g: Bornholms Amt	Mt=6.59
h: Sønderjyllands Amt	Mt=7.63
i: Ribe Amt	Mt=7.98
j: Vejle Amt	Mt=7.61
k: Ringkøbing Amt	Mt=8.19
l: Viborg Amt	Mt=7.84
m: Århus Amt	Mt=7.74
n: Nordjyllandsmt	Mt=7.86

All	Mt=7.77
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O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e

a: Kobenhavns Amt	Mt=7.23
b: Frederiksborg Amt	Mt=7.45
c: Roskilde Amt	Mt=7.35
d: Vestsjællands Amt	Mt=7.26
e: Storstroms Amt	Mt=7.61
f: Fyns Amt	Mt=7.44
g: Bornholms Amt	Mt=6.14
h: Sonderjyllands Amt	Mt=7.46
i: Ribe Amt	Mt=7.40
j: Vejle Amt	Mt=7.35
k: Ringkobing Amt	Mt=8.11
l: Viborg Amt	Mt=7.26
m: Arhus Amt	Mt=7.45
n: Nordjyllandsmt	Mt=7.56
All	Mt=7,40

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h

a: Kobenhavns Amt	Mt=6.78
b: Frederiksborg Amt	Mt=7.05
c: Roskilde Amt	Mt=6.65
d: Vestsjællands Amt	Mt=6.85
e: Storstroms Amt	Mt=7.25
f: Fyns Amt	Mt=6.91
g: Bornholms Amt	Mt=5.45
h: Sonderjyllands Amt	Mt=6.86
i: Ribe Amt	Mt=7.19
j: Vejle Amt	Mt=6.94
k: Ringkobing Amt	Mt=7.54
l: Viborg Amt	Mt=6.85
m: Arhus Amt	Mt=6.78
n: Nordjyllandsmt	Mt=7.16
All	Mt=6,93

Study**VENTE 1996**

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>
 Page in Report: 74

Population: 31-33 aged, Denmark 1993, born in University Hospital in Copenhagen

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 4500

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Denmark, Code N9.2.2.4

Measurement: Single question:
 Where do you live ?
 1: In the country
 2: In a small town
 3: In a large town or suburb
 4: In Copenhagen

Measured Values: N: all:4538, 1:323 2:565, 3:1919, 4:1731,

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.03</u> <u>p<.09</u>	1: Mt=7.91 2: Mt=7.73 3: Mt=7.79 4: Mt=7.68
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.05</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Mt=7.68 2: Mt=7.51 3: Mt=7.48 4: Mt=7.29
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=-.05</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Mt=7.26 2: Mt=7.08 3: Mt=7.08 4: Mt=6.91

Study**VENTE 1996**

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>
 Page in Report: 76,78

Population: 31-33 aged, Denmark 1993, born in University Hospital in Copenhagen

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 4500

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Denmark, Code N9.2.2.4

Measurement: counties in Denmark
 a: Kobenhavns Amt
 b: Frederiksborg Amt
 c: Roskilde Amt
 d: Vestsjællands Amt
 e: Storstrøms Amt
 f: Fyns Amt
 g: Bornholms Amt
 h: Sønderjyllands Amt
 i: Ribe Amt
 j: Vejle Amt
 k: Ringkøbing Amt
 l: Viborg Amt
 m: Århus Amt
 n: Nordjyllands Amt

Measured Values: N: all:4095, a:2312; b:485; c:3411; d:61; e:145; f: 162; g:19; h:37; i:39; j:107; k:55; l:61; m:158; n:113

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a		a: Mt=7.76 b: Mt=7.80 c: Mt=7.94 d: Mt=7.83 e: Mt=7.93 f: Mt=7.71 g: Mt=7.10 h: Mt=7.98 i: Mt=7.63 j: Mt=7.43 k: Mt=7.78 l: Mt=7.83 m: Mt=7.49 n: Mt=7.39

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e

a: Mt=7.40
b: Mt=7.61
c: Mt=7.56
d: Mt=7.63
e: Mt=7.63
f: Mt=7.38
g: Mt=7.24
h: Mt=7.64
i: Mt=7.11
j: Mt=7.13
k: Mt=7.86
l: Mt=7.63
m: Mt=7.15
n: Mt=7.10

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h

a: Mt=7.01
b: Mt=7.11
c: Mt=7.36
d: Mt=6.80
e: Mt=7.21
f: Mt=6.94
g: Mt=6.98
h: Mt=7.16
i: Mt=7.05
j: Mt=6.75
k: Mt=7.64
l: Mt=6.80
m: Mt=6.71
n: Mt=6.69

Study**WEICK 1994A**

Reported in: Weick, S.
 Familie. (Family)
 Statistisches Bundesamt;Eds.: "Datenreport 1994", Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 1994, Bonn, Germany, 508 - 520. ISBN 389 331 2013
 Page in Report: 513

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Germany, 1993

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: ?

N: 2000

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: a. West Germany
 b. East Germany

Remarks: East-Germany is the former communist German Democratic Republic (DDR), which was reunited with West-Germany in 1990

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/f

DM=1,0

West M = 7,9
 East M = 6,9

Study**STUTZ 2006**

Reported in: Stutzer, A.; Frey, B.S.
 Does Marriage Make People Happy, or Do Happy People Get Married?
 Journal of Socio-Economics, 2006, Vol. 35, 326 - 347. ISSN 1053 5357 DOI:10.1016/j.
 socec.2005.11.043 (also Working Paper No. 143, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, 2003,
 University of Zürich, Switzerland. ISSN 1424 0459)
 Page in Report: 25n

Population: Adult members of private households, Germany, 1984-2000

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 15268

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: 0 Western Germany
 1 Eastern Germany

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

B=-.75
p<.01

Eastern Germany less happier than Western Germany
 When trait-happiness is also controlled B=-.50

B's controled for:

- age
- education
- household income
- position in the household
- employment
- country of origin
- time (dummy for wave of panel)

and additionally for:

- trait-happiness (average over all 14 waves)

Study**CUMMI 2004A**

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Special Report on Cities. The Wellbeing of Australians-Effects of Household Debt.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2004, Melbourne Australia. <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au> <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm>
 Page in Report: 6

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2003

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response:

N: 2000

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Australia, Code N9.2.2.1

Measurement: a: Canberra
 b: Darwin
 c: Sydney
 d: Melbourne
 e: Brisbane
 f: Adelaide
 g: Perth
 h: Hobart

Measured Values: N = a: 175, b: 31, c: 1107, d: 983, e: 572, f: 393, g: 4127 h: 70

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=</u>	a Mt = 7,71; SD = 1,51 b Mt = 7,97; SD = 1,45 c Mt = 7,72; SD = 1,69 d Mt = 7,66; SD = 1,73 e Mt = 7,85; SD = 1,51 f Mt = 7,80; SD = 1,72 g Mt = 7,78; SD = 1,63 h Mt = 7,83; SD = 1,53
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>F=1,51</u> <u>p<.158</u>	

Study

CUMMI 2001C

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Pallant, J.; Davern, M.; Misajon, R.A.
Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Survey 2, Report 2.

Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2001, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm>

Page in Report: 36

Population: 18+ aged, Australia, 2001

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 90%

N: 2004

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Australia, Code N9.2.2.1

Measurement: 0: female
1: male

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	Victoria 0 Mt = 7,86, SD = 1,91, N = 104 1 Mt = 7,79, SD = 1,89, N = 58
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	New South Wales 0 Mt = 7,80, SD = 1,99, N = 130 1 Mt = 7,53, SD = 1,99, N = 100
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	Queensland 0 Mt = 7,76, SD = 2,13, N = 123 1 Mt = 7,69, SD = 2,20, N = 61
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	South Australia 0 Mt = 7,86, SD = 1,90, N = 109 1 Mt = 7,57, SD = 1,84, N = 58
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	West Australia 0 Mt = 7,86, SD = 1,74, N = 112 1 Mt = 7,24, SD = 3,37, N = 71

Study**CUMMI 2005A**

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Davern, M.; Okerstrom, E.; Lo, S.K.; Eckersley, R.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Report 12.1, Survey 2005. Special Report on City and Country Living.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2005, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
 Page in Report: 33+44

Population: 18+ aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 0

N: 2000

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Australia, Code N9.2.2.1

Measurement: a: Darwin
 b: Sydney
 c: Canberra
 d: Melbourne
 e: Brisbane
 f: Adelaide
 g: Perth
 h: Hobart

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=</u>	a Mt = 7,77; SD = 1,59; N = 100 b Mt = 7,69; SD = 1,71; N = 3271 c Mt = 7,63; SD = 1,61; N = 388 d Mt = 7,74; SD = 1,70; N = 2719 e Mt = 7,72; SD = 1,69; N = 1349 f Mt = 7,68; SD = 1,81; N = 1015 g Mt = 7,74; SD = 1,63; N = 1193 h Mt = 7,85; SD = 1,65; N = 240
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>E²=,001</u>	partial eta ² controled for - income - age - gender
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	

Study**CUMMI 2005A**

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Davern, M.; Okerstrom, E.; Lo, S.K.; Eckersley, R.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Report 12.1, Survey 2005. Special Report on City and Country Living.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2005, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
 Page in Report: 50

Population: 18+ aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 0

N: 2000

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Australia, Code N9.2.2.1

Measurement: a: Northern Territory
 b: New South Wales
 c: Victoria
 d: Queensland
 e: South Australia
 f: Western Australia
 g: Tasmania

Observed Relation with Happiness*Measured Happiness**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*

[O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca](#)

DMt=

a Mt = 8,13; SD = 1,58; N = 72
 b Mt = 7,77; SD = 1,79; N = 3206
 c Mt = 7,90; SD = 1,72; N = 1035
 d Mt = 7,80; SD = 1,83; N = 2419
 e Mt = 7,89; SD = 1,69; N = 547
 f Mt = 7,89; SD = 1,72; N = 562
 g Mt = 7,89; SD = 1,69; N = 355

[O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca](#)

BMCT=

all differences n.s.

Study**NUVOL 2004/1**

Reported in: Nuvolati, G.
The Italian Case. Commuting and Quality of Life.
Paper 6th Congress ISQOLS, 2004, Philadelphia, USA
Page in Report: 7

Population: 15+ aged. Italy, 1996

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 1,7%

N: 3561

Measured Correlate

Class: . Region in Italy, Code N9.2.2.6

Measurement: 1: North-West
2: North-East
3: Centre
4: South

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SQL/u/sq/v/4/a	<u>D%=</u>	% satisfied
		1: 86,1
		2: 85,5
		3: 84,3
		4: 77,1

Study**BBC 2006***Reported in:* BBCThe Happiness Formula: Opinion Poll. http://news.bbc.co.uk/nol/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/29_03_06_happiness_gfcpoll.pdfGfK-NOP poll 421059, commissioned by BBC, 2006, London, UK http://news.bbc.co.uk/nol/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/29_03_06_happiness_gfcpoll.pdf

Page in Report: 2

Population: 15+ aged, UK, 2005*Sample:* Probability sample (unspecified)*Non-Response:* ??*N:* 1001**Measured Correlate***Class:* . region in UK, Code N9.2.2.11*Measurement:* a: North
b: Midlands
c: South*Measured Values:* a: N=369; b: N=300; c: N=331**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/g/sq/v/4/g	<u>DM=</u>	a: M=3,21 CI95=3,13-3,28 b: M=3,31 CI95=3,24-3,39 c: M=3,22 CI95=3,15-3,30
O-HL/g/sq/v/4/g	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	
O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/ab	<u>DM=</u>	a: M=7,28 CI95=7,11-7,46 b: M=7,43 CI95=7,24-7,62 c: M=7,31 CI95=7,11-7,51
O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/ab	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	

Study**CHAMB 2000**

Reported in: Chambers, C.
 Americans are Overwhelmingly Happy and Optimistic about the Future of the United States.
 Gallup Poll News Service, 13 October 2000, The Gallup Organization, Washington DC, USA
 Page in Report: 3

Population: 18+ aged, USA, 2000

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 1052

Measured Correlate

Class: Area in nation (geographic region), Code N9.1

Measurement: a: Southern
 b: Western
 c: Mid-Western
 d: Eastern

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>D%=+</u>	% very happy
		a: Southern 52%
		b: Western 49%
		c: Mid-Western 45%
		d: Eastern 41%

Study**HABIC 2002A**

Reported in: Habich, R; Noll, H.H.
 Soziale Schichtung und soziale Lagen. (Social Stratification and Social Situation).
 Statistisches Bundesamt;Ed.: "Daten Report 2002", Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2002, Bonn,
 Germany, 570 - 579. ISBN 3 89331 454 7
 Page in Report: 575+ 432

Population: 18+ aged, Germany, 2001

Sample: Probability multistage stratified area sample

Non-Response:

N: 2739

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: 0: Western Germany
 1: Former communist Eastern Germany

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>DM=</u>	West: M=7,6 East: M=6,9

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 144

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: . economic affluence in region, Code N9.4.3.1

Measurement: Average income in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb	r=+.11 ns	

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
Page in Report:

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: Suicide in region, Code N9.4.7

Measurement: % Suicide in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb	r=-.11 ns	

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 142

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: . unemployment in region, Code N9.4.3.2

Measurement: % Unemployment in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb	r=-.10 ns	

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 143

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: Nature in region, Code N9.4.2.1

Measurement: % Forests and nature in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb	<u>r=+.37</u> <u>p<.05</u>	

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 143

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: Divorced in region, Code N9.4.1.2

Measurement: % Divorced in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb	r=-.54 p<.05	

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 143

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: Widowed in region, Code N9.4.1.3

Measurement: % Widowed in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.45</u> <u>p<.05</u>	

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 143

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: Age composition in region, Code N9.4.1.1

Measurement: % Aged in province

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=+.18 ns</u>	%Aged > 80
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.17 ns</u>	%Aged 20-25
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.26 ns</u>	%Aged 25-45
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=+.39</u> <u>p<.05</u>	%Aged 45-65
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=+.48</u> <u>p<.05</u>	%Aged 65-80
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.42</u> <u>p<.05</u>	%Aged 5-10
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.27</u> <u>p<.05</u>	%Aged < 5
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.46</u> <u>p<.05</u>	%Aged 10-15
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb</u>	<u>r=-.41</u> <u>p<.05</u>	%Aged 15-20

Study**BOELH 2007**

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
 Waarom zijn Drenthenaren Gelukkiger dan Hollanders? (Why Happier in Drenthe than in Holland?)
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office, 2007, The Hague, Netherlands,
 141 - 146 ISBN 978 9037 702 958
 Page in Report: 144

Population: 16+ aged; The Netherlands, 2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 2300

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Netherlands, Code N9.2.2.8

Measurement: a. Flevoland
 b. Z. Holland
 c. Zeeland
 d. Friesland
 e. N. Holland
 f. Gelderland
 g. Groningen
 h. Limburg
 i. N. Brabant
 j. Utrecht
 k. Overijssel
 l. Drenthe

Measured Values: Aantal respondenten per provincie: a. Flevoland 52 b. Z. Holland 449 c. Zeeland 70 d. Friesland 52 e. N. Holland 352 f. Gelderland 227 g. Groningen 76 h. Limburg 102 i. N. Brabant 342 j. Utrecht 153 k. Overijssel 130 l. Drenthe 61

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb		
		a. Flevoland 7,3
		b. Z. Holland 7,4
		c. Zeeland 7,4
		d. Friesland 7,6
		e. N. Holland 7,7
		f. Gelderland 7,7
		g. Groningen 7,7
		h. Limburg 7,7
		i. N. Brabant 7,8
		j. Utrecht 7,8
		k. Overijssel 7,8
		l. Drenthe 8,1

Study**ISENG 2002**

Reported in: Isengard, B.; Schneider, T.
 Die Lebenssituation von Jugendlichen und jungen Erwachsenen in Deutschland. (The Living Conditions of Youngsters and Young Adults in Germany).
 Statistisches Bundesamt; Eds.: "Data Report 2002", 2002, Bonn, Germany, 541 - 550. ISBN 3 89331 454 7
 Page in Report: 548

Population: 17+ aged, Germany, 1991,1995,1999

Sample: Probability multistage stratified area sample

Non-Response:

N: 13000

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: A: West German youngsters
 B: East German youngsters
 C: Foreign youngsters (Western Germany)

Remarks: 17-25 aged West Germany only

Happiness assessed at:

T1: 1991

T2: 1995

T3: 1999

Observed Relation with Happiness

Measured Happiness

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

D%=

1991

1995

1999

% happy

A: West German

89

84

89

B: East German

66

81

84

C: Foreign

85

80

84

% unhappy

A: West German

6

6

5

B: East German

15

7

6

C: Foreign

4

9

7

Study**KROMH 2004**

Reported in: Kromhout, B.
 Het Verdriet van Den Haag. (The Sorrow of The Hague).
 Haags Straatnieuws, December 2004
 Page in Report: 1

Population: Homeless in cities , The Netherlands, 2004

Sample: Non-probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 66

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Netherlands, Code N9.2.2.8

Measurement: A: Arnhem
 B: Apeldoorn
 C: Nijmegen
 D: Tilburg
 E: Utrecht
 F: Den Haag

Remarks: Ordered by size of the population (from low to high)

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-HL/u/sq/n/10/a

DM=-

Small:	A Arnhem	M=6,1
	B Apeldoorn	M=6,3
	C Nijmegen	M=6,1
	D Tilburg	M=5,2
	E Utrecht	M=6,0
Big:	F Den Haag	M=5,2

Study**MOLLE 2005A**

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.
Ageing in Rural Areas of East and West Germany: Increasing Similarities and Remaining Differences.
European Journal of Ageing, 2005, Vol-2, 120-130. ISSNp:1613 9372; ISSNe: 1613 9380; DOI:10.1007/s10433-005-0029-2
Page in Report: 124

Population: 55+, general public, rural areas, East and West Germany, 2000

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 41,6%

N: 762

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: 0: West Germany
1: East Germany

Measured Values: A: N=725; B: N=721

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>	
<u>A-BW/cy/mq/v/5/f</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	0: West Germany 1: East Germany Difference:	M = +1,0 M = +1,1 +0,1
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba</u>	<u>DM=-</u> <u>p<.001</u>	0: West Germany 1: East Germany Difference	M= 7,7; SD=1,9 M= 7,0; SD=2,3 -0,7

Study**LUECH 2008/A**

Reported in: Luechinger, S.; Meier, S.; Stutzer, A.
 Why does Unemployment Hurt the Employed? Evidence from the Life Satisfaction Gap between the Public and the Private Sector.
 Working paper. Center of Business and Economics, University of Basel, Switzerland, March 2008
 Page in Report: 10, 28

Population: Employees, private and public sector. West-Germany, 1984-2004.

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 20764

Measured Correlate

Class: . unemployment in region, Code N9.4.3.2

Measurement: Mean adjusted annual unemployment rate in Rheinland-Pfalz and Saarland 1984-2004 (weighted by their populations)

Measured Values: Range in unemployment rate: 6-11%

Remarks: Source: GSOEP 1984-2004

Observed Relation with Happiness

Measured Happiness

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/a](#)

[DM=-](#)

Figure 1: more unemployment, lower average happiness in private and public sector. (Germany, Rheinland-Pfalz and Saarland).

Set Image size:



Notes: Life satisfaction of 18-to-65-year-old individuals working full-time or part-time in West Germany.

Source: GSOEP 1984–2004 and Federal Statistical Office Germany.

Figure 1: Unemployment and Life Satisfaction of Working People in West Germany

[O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/a](http://www.oxfordjournals.org/doi/10.1093/oxfhp/11.1.1)

$B = -.04$ $p < .01$

Average happiness of employees in year by unemployment rate in region in year.

B controlled for:

- actual working hours
- individual and household income
- persons in household
- having children
- head of household
- age squared/100
- years of education
- working full-time/part-time
- partner employed/unemployed
- marital status
- state and year (dummies)

Study**LUECH 2008/B**

Reported in: Luechinger, S.; Meier, S.; Stutzer, A.
 Why does Unemployment Hurt the Employed? Evidence from the Life Satisfaction Gap between the Public and the Private Sector.
 Working Paper, Center of Business and Economics, University of Basel, Switzerland, March 2008.
 Page in Report: 15,30

Population: Employees public and private sector, USA, 1976-2002.

Sample: Probability systematic sample

Non-Response:

N: 19530

Measured Correlate

Class: . unemployment in region, Code N9.4.3.2

Measurement: Rate of unemployment in state where one lives

Remarks: Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa

HAPPINESS IN YEAR BY UNEMPLOYMENT-RATE IN YEAR

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa

B=-.03
p<.05

All sectors

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa

B=-.04
p<.05

Private sector

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa

B=+.07 ns

Public sector

B's controlled for:

- gender
- age
- white/non-white
- number of children
- working full-time/part-time
- income quartile
- household size
- education
- marital status
- size of town (dummies)
- year and state (fixed effects)

Unemployment rate has more (negative) impact on happiness in private sector.

Study**MOLLE 2006**

Reported in: Moller, V.
Satisfied and Dissatisfied South Africans: Results From The General Household Survey in the International Comparison.
Social Indicators Research, 2007, Vol. 81, 389 - 415. ISSNp 0303 8300;ISSNe 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-006-9004-3
Page in Report: 400-2

Population: Adults, South Africa, 2002

Sample: Probability multistage stratified area sample

Non-Response:

N: 2200

Measured Correlate

Class: REGION IN NATION, Code N9

Measurement: Resident of KwaZulu-Natal (vs not)

Measured Values: 21%

Observed Relation with Happiness

Measured Happiness

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLu/g/sq/n/11/c

D%=

% happy 39 (sample mean 52%)
% unhappy 48 (sample mean 36%)

Happiness of Ss not Resident of KwaZulu-Natal not reported

Study**ATKIN 1979/1**

Reported in: Atkinson, T.H
Trends in life satisfaction among Canadians 1968-1977
Institute for Research on Public Policy, Occasional paper nr7, Montreal (Quebec), 1979
Page in Report:

Population: 18+ aged, Canada, 1968

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: ?

N: 2734

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Canada, Code N9.2.2.2

Measurement: 0: All
1: Specific region

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>r=.00 ns</u>	Maritimes
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>rpc=+.04 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>r=-.09 p<.01</u>	Quebec
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>rpc=-.07 p<.05</u>	
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>r=+.05 ns</u>	Ontario
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>rpc=+.02 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>r=+.02 ns</u>	Prairies
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>rpc=+.01 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>r=+.04 ns</u>	Britis Columbia

O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b

rpc=+.03
ns

rpc's controled for income

Study**LUECH 2008/B**

Reported in: Luechinger, S.; Meier, S.; Stutzer, A.
 Why does Unemployment Hurt the Employed? Evidence from the Life Satisfaction Gap between the Public and the Private Sector.
 Working Paper, Center of Business and Economics, University of Basel, Switzerland, March 2008.
 Page in Report: 15,16

Population: Employees public and private sector, USA, 1976-2002.

Sample: Probability systematic sample

Non-Response:

N: 19530

Measured Correlate

Class: . unemployment in region, Code N9.4.3.2

Measurement: 0: Private sector (reference group)
 1: Public sector

Measured Values: 16192 individuals working in private sector 1338 individuals working in public sector

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa](#)

DIFFERENCE (not level) in average happiness of employed people in public and private sector by regional unemployment-rate.

[O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa](#)

[B=+.05 ns](#)

a. Public sector compared to private sector. difference is greater at higher rates of unemployment.

[O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa](#)

[B=+06 ns](#)

b. Interaction unemployment x public sector.

B's controlled for:

-gender

-age

-white/non-white

-number of children

-working full-time/part-time

-income quartile

-household size

-education

-marital status

-size of town (dummies)

-year and state (fixed effects)

Unemployment has more impact on happiness in private sector than in public sector.

Study

LANG 1999

Reported in: Lang, C.
Ostdeutsche Befindlichkeiten ein Jahrzehnt nach der Wende - Ambivalente Spuren des Umbruchs.
(Attitudes in East-Germany Ten Years after the Reunification)
Wirtschaft im Wandel, 1999, Vol. 16, 4 - 9.
Page in Report: 9

Population: 20-24 and 40-44 aged, Germany, 1997

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 1639

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: 0 all
1 unemployed

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

D%=-

Happiness in West Germany
%low %middle %high

age 20-24:

- all 3 45 52

- unemployed 14 47 39

age 40-44:

- all 6 52 42

- unemployed 19 58 23

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

D%=-

Happiness in East Germany
%low %middle %high

age 20-24:

- all 3 60 37

- unemployed 10 73 17

age 40-44:

- all 12 68 20

- unemployed 32 57 11

Study	ATKIN 1979/2
<i>Reported in:</i>	Atkinson, T.H. Trends in life satisfaction among Canadians Institute for Research on Public Policy, vol. 7, Montreal (Quebec) , 1979 Page in Report:
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, Canada, 1974
<i>Sample:</i>	Probability simple random sample
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?
<i>N:</i>	1234

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. region in Canada, Code N9.2.2.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 All 1 Specific region

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.09</u> <u>p<.01</u>	Maritimes
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>rpc=-.07</u> <u>p<.05</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.05 ns</u>	Quebec
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>rpc=-.03 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=+.10</u> <u>p<.01</u>	Ontario
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>rpc=+.07</u> <u>p<.05</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.01 ns</u>	Prairies
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>rpc=.00 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=+.01 ns</u>	British Columbia
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d</u>	<u>rpc=+.11</u> <u>p<.01</u>	rpc's controled for: Income

Study**ATKIN 1979/3**

Reported in: Atkinson, T.H.
Trends in Life Satisfaction among Canadian.
Institute for Research on Public Policy, vol. 7, Montreal (Quebec), 1979
Page in Report:

Population: 18+ aged, Canada, 1977

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 33%

N: 3289

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Canada, Code N9.2.2.2

Measurement: 0 All
1 Specific region

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>r=+.01 ns</u>	Maritimes
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>rpc=+.02 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>r=+.07 p<.05</u>	Quebec
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>rpc=+.07 p<.05</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>r=-.02 ns</u>	Ontario
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>rpc=.00 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>r=+.02 ns</u>	Prairies
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>rpc=+.01 ns</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b</u>	<u>r=-.07 p<.05</u>	British Columbia

O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b

rpc=-.07

p<.05

rpc's controled for income

Study**KOCH 2005**

Reported in: Koch, S.; Stephan, S.; Walwei, U.
 Workfare: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen. (Workfare: Possibilities and Limitations).
 IAB Discussion Paper no. 17/2005, Institut für Arbeitsmarkt und Berufsforschung, Nürnberg, Germany.
 Page in Report: 29

Population: 18-65 aged, on low wage or on social security, Germany, 2002-2003

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 2568

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: a West Germany
 b East Germany (former communist DDR)

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

B=-.62
p<.00

East (vs West)

B controlled for:

- Employment status, social assistance
- Net household income
- Net household income per head
- Nationality (German, not German)
- Age
- Age squared
- Years of education in school and occupation
- Living together with a partner
- Satisfaction with health
- Level of being unfit for work activity
- Year (2002, 2003)

Robust OLS. Ordered Probit analysis yields similar result

Study**TAYLO 2006**

Reported in: Taylor, P.; Funk, C.; Craighill, P.
 Are We Happy Yet?
 PEW Research Center, A Social Trends Report, 2006, Washington DC, USA <http://pewresearch.org/assets/social/pdf/AreWeHappy/Yet.pdf>
 Page in Report: 37

Population: Adults, general public, USA, 2005

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 3014

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in USA, Code N9.2.2.12

Measurement: a. Sunbelt Resident
 b. Not Sunbelt Resident

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/ca	<u>D%=+</u> <u>p<.05</u>	% Very Happy -Sunbelt 37% -Not Sunbelt 32%

Study	KILPA 1960/1
<i>Reported in:</i>	Kilpatrick, F. P.; Cantril, H. Self- Anchoring Scaling: A Measure of Individuals' Unique Reality Worlds. Journal of Individual Psychology, 1960, Vol. 16, 158 - 173 Page in Report: 164
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, USA
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample
<i>Non-Response:</i>	
<i>N:</i>	100

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier area of residence, Code N9.1.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	a Negroes b Immigrants c Farmers d Junior executives e College teachers

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/c</u>	<u>DM=</u>	Negroes M=4,9 Immigrants M=7,0 Farmers M=7,3 Junior executives M=7,6 College teachers M=7,7

Study**WINKE 2006B**

Reported in: Winkelmann, R.
Unemployment, Social Capital, and Subjective Well-Being.
Discussion Paper, IZA, 2006, no. 2346, Bonn, Germany
Page in Report: 20

Population: Employed, who fell unemployed, Germany 1984-2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 5536

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: 1 East Germany
0 West Germany

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

B=-.62

males

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

B=-.57

females

B's controlled for

-Unemployment

-Age (three dummies)

-German nationality

-Marital Status

-University graduate

-Reported activities (Attending cultural event,
entertainment, sport, voluntary work, church
service, visiting friends and family)

B denotes points difference in happiness on scale

0-10

Study**WEICK 1997A**

Reported in: Weick, S.
 Lebensbedingungen und Bewertungen. (Living Conditions and Evaluations).
 Statistisches Bundesamt;Ed.: "Datenreport 1997", Verlag Bonn Aktuell, 1997, Germany, 468 - 480. ISBN
 3893312714
 Page in Report: 477

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Germany, 1995

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 2000

Measured Correlate

Class: . region in Germany, Code N9.2.2.5

Measurement: a. West Germany
 b. East Germany

Remarks: East-Germany is the former communist German Democratic Republic (DDR), which was reunited with West-Germany in 1990

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
 Happiness*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

DM=

West-Germany	7,0
East-Germany	6,4
difference	-0,6

Appendix 1: Happiness Items used

<i>Happiness Item Code</i>	<i>Full Text</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	<p>Single direct question:</p> <p>How are you feeling now....?</p> <p>5 very good 4 good 3 neither good nor poor 2 poor 1 very poor</p>
A-BD2/cm/mq/v/7/b	<p>Selfreport on 8 questions:</p> <p>Using the scale below, indicate how much of the time during the PAST MONTH have you felt each emotion?</p> <p>A affectionate B joyful C sad D worried E irritable F guilty G happy H proud</p> <p>1 never 2 slight amount (rare) 3 some of the time 4 about half the time 5 much of the time 6 almost always 7 always</p> <p>Computation: $(A+B+G+H)-(C+D+E+F)/8$</p> <p>Name: Diener's 'Affect Balance'</p>
A-BW/cy/mq/v/5/f	<p>Selfreport on 20 questions.</p> <p>This scale consists of a number of words that describe different feelings and emotions. Read each item and mark the appropriate answer in the space next to that word. Indicate to what extend you felt this way during the past year?</p> <p>A nervous B distressed C afraid D jittery E irritable F upset G scared H exiled I ashamed J guilty K hostile L active M determined N inspired O enthusiastic P alert</p>

Q attentive
R proud
S strong
T interested

Answer options:

1 very slightly or not at all
2 a little
3 moderately
4 quite a bit
5 extremely

Negative affect score (NAS): A to K

Positive affect score (PAS): L to T

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS - NAS

Name: Watson et al's PANAS ('past year' version)

C-BW/c/sq//11/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you. Where on the ladder do you feel you personally stand at the present time?"

[10] best possible life

[9]

[8]

[7]

[6]

[5]

[4]

[3]

[2]

[1]

[0] worst possible life

Preceded by 1) open questions about what the respondent imagines as the best possible life and the worst possible life. 2) ratings on the ladder of one's life five years ago and where on the ladder one expects to stand five years from now.

Name: Cantril's self anchoring ladder rating of life (original)

C-BW/c/sq//11/c

Selfreport on single question:

Here is ladder representing the 'ladder of life'. Let's suppose the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you; and the bottom, the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you personally stand at the present time?

10 best possible

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 worst possible life

This question was followed (not preceded) by items on life 5 years ago and 5 years from now.

O-DT/c/sq/v/7/aa

Selfreport on single question:

How do you feel about your life as a whole right now.....?

- 7 delightfull
- 6 very satisfying
- 5 satisfying
- 4 mixed
- 3 dissatisfying
- 2 very dissatisfying
- 1 terrible
- No opinion

Name: Andrews & Withey's `Delighted-Terrible Scale' (modified version)

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a

Selfreport on single question:

How do you feel about your life as a whole.....?

- 7 delighted
- 6 pleased
- 5 mostly satisfied
- 4 mixed
- 3 mostly dissatisfied
- 2 unhappy
- 1 terrible

Name: Andrews & Withey's `Delighted-Terrible Scale' (original version)

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa

Selfreport on single question:

Taken all together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are....?

- 3 very happy
- 2 pretty happy
- 1 not too happy

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/ca

Selfreport on single question:

Generally speaking; how would you say, you are these days.....?

- 1 very happy
- 2 pretty happy
- 3 not too happy

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/a

Selfreport on single question:

Do you feel your life at present is.....?

- 4 very happy
- 3 quite happy
- 2 quite unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/d

Selfreport on single question:

Do you feel that your life at present is.....?

- 4 very happy
- 3 quite happy
- 2 unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/n

Selfreport on single question:

In general, I am happy with how things are in my life right now

- 1 disagree strongly
- 2 disagree
- 3 agree
- 4 strongly agree

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h

Selfreport on single question

'How happy are you now?'

- 5 very happy
- 4 happy
- 3 neither happy nor unhappy
- 2 unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

Original text in Danish:

'Hvor lykkelig er du for tiden?'

- 5 meget lykkelig
- 4 lykkelig
- 3 hverken eller
- 2 ullykkelig
- 1 meget ullykkelig

O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c

Selfreport on single question:

"In general, how happy would you say you are.....?"

- 3 very happy
- 2 fairly happy
- 1 not too happy

O-HL/g/sq/v/4/g

Selfreport on single question:

If you were to consider your life in general, how happy or unhappy would you say you are on the whole?

- 4 very happy
- 3 fairly happy
- 2 fairly unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

O-HL/u/sq/n/10/a

Selfreport on single question:

Are you happy or unhappy?

- 1 unhappy
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 happy

O-HL/u/sq/v/7/a

Selfreport on single question:

Considering your life as a whole, would you describe it as....?:

1 very unhappy

2

| unhappy

3

4 an even mixture of unhappiness and happiness

5

| happy

6

7 very happy

no opinion

O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a

Selfreport on 6 questions:

" Describe the kind of person you are. Please read each sentence, then mark how often it is true for you"

1 I feel like smiling

2 I generally feel in good spirits

3 I feel happy

4 I am very satisfied with life

5 I find a good deal of happiness in life

6 I feel sad

Response options:

5 almost always true

4 often true

3 sometimes true

2 seldom true

1 never true

Summation: average

Possible range: 1 to 5

O-QOL/cm/sq/v/5/b

Selfreport on single question:

The following questions ask about how satisfied you have felt about various aspects of your life over the last 2 weeks..

How would you rate your overall quality of life?

1 very poor

2 poor

3 neither poor nor good

4 good

5 very good

Item 81 in WHOQOL-100

O-SL?/?/sq/l/10/a

Selfreport on single question:

Ss were asked to rate themselves on an 1 - 10 rating ladder in terms of their self-perceived life satisfaction.

(Full question not reported).

[10] +

[9]

[8]

[7]

[6]

[5]

[4]

[3]

[2]

[1] --

(labels of scale extremes not reported)

O-SL?/g/sq/n/10/a

Selfreport on single question:

"In general, how happy would you say you are....."?

Response options not reported

O-SLu/c/sq/n/11/cb

Selfreport on single question:

All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life these days? Please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where one means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied

10 very satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1 very dissatisfied

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e

Selfreport on single question:

'How satisfied are you with your life now?'

5 very satisfied

2 satisfied

3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

2 dissatisfied

1 very dissatisfied

Original text in Danish:

'Hvor tilfreds er du med dit liv for tiden?'

5 meget tilfreds

4 tilfreds

3 hverken tilfreds eller utilfreds

2 utilfreds

1 meget utilfreds

O-SLu/g/sq/n/11/c

Selfreport on single question:

How satisfied are you with your life in general?

10 completely satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 completely dissatisfied

O-SLW/?/sq/v/4/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>".....satisfaction with life-as-a-whole....."</p> <p>(Full question not reported.)</p> <p>1 very dissatisfied</p> <p>2 somewhat dissatisfied</p> <p>3 very satisfied</p> <p>4 extremely satisfied</p>
O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/ab	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as-a-whole these days?</p> <p>1 not satisfied at all</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10 completely satisfied</p>
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>How satisfied are you with life as a whole these days.....?</p> <p>10</p> <p>9</p> <p>8</p> <p>7</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p> <p>(Scale labels not reported)</p>
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba	<p>Selfreport on single question;</p> <p>What do you think, how satisfied are you at this moment- all in all - with your life ?' If for instance you are totally satisfied with your life, please mark a '10'.If you are totally unsatisfied with your life, mark a '0'.If you are not completely unsatisfied nor totally satisfied range yourself somewhere between '1' and '9"</p> <p>10 completely satisfied</p> <p>9</p> <p>8</p> <p>7</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>0 completely dissatisfied</p>

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d

Selfreport on single question:

Taking all things together, how satisfied are you with your life these days? Please answer with the help of this scale. For instance, when you are totally satisfied with your life, please tick '10'. When you are totally unsatisfied with your life, please tick '0'. You may use all values in between to indicate that you are neither totally satisfied nor totally unsatisfied."

10 totally satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 totally unsatisfied

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/f

Selfreport on single question:

"Taking all things together, how satisfied are you with your life these days? Please answer with the help of this scale. For instance, when you are very unsatisfied, please tick '0'. When you are partly satisfied, tick '5', and when you are very satisfied please tick '10'."

0 very unsatisfied

1

2

3

4

5 partly satisfied

6

7

8

9

10 very satisfied

O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a

Selfreport on single question:

We have talked about various parts of your life, now I want to ask you about your life as a whole. How satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days.....?

7 completely satisfied

6

5

4 neutral

3

2

1 completely dissatisfied

O-SLW/c/sq/v/4/d

Selfreport on single question:

Let's think about your life as a whole: would you say that you are with your life right now

4 very satisfied

3 fairly satisfied

2 a little dissatisfied

1 very dissatisfied

O-SLW/c/sq/v/7/c

Selfreport on single question asked twice:

"Considering how you feel these days, are you generally satisfied with your life or are you generally dissatisfied?"

- 7 extremely satisfied
- 6 very satisfied
- 5 quite satisfied
- 4 both satisfied and dissatisfied
- 3 quite dissatisfied
- 2 very dissatisfied
- 1 extremely dissatisfied

O-SLW/g/sq/v/4/b

Selfreport on single question:

Please tell me how satisfied you are with your life overall. Would you say that you are..

- 4 very satisfied
- 3 mostly satisfied
- 2 mostly dissatisfied
- 1 very dissatisfied
- don't know

O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/b

Selfreport on single question:

Please look at this satisfaction scale and tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with your life as a whole

- 10 satisfied
- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1 Dissatisfied

Numbers were presented in different order (1 satisfied... 10 dissatisfied).

O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca

Selfreport on single question:

Thinking about your own life and personal circumstances, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole?

- 1 very dissatisfied
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 neutral
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 very satisfied

First item in Cummins' 'Personal Well-being Scale' (labels used until 2005)

O-SLW/u/sq/v/4/a

Selfreport on single question:

All in all, how do you judge your quality of life?

- 4 very satisfactory
- 3 sufficiently satisfactory
- 2 not too satisfactory
- 1 unsatisfactory
- don't know

O-Sum/h/mq/v/3/a

Selfreport on 2 questions:

A. "Has your life been?"

1 disappointing

2 rewarding

3 or something in-between

B. "Has it been?"

3 enjoyable

2 miserable

1 or something in between

Summation: 1 = both a 2 = mixed 3 = both c

Appendix 2: Statistics used

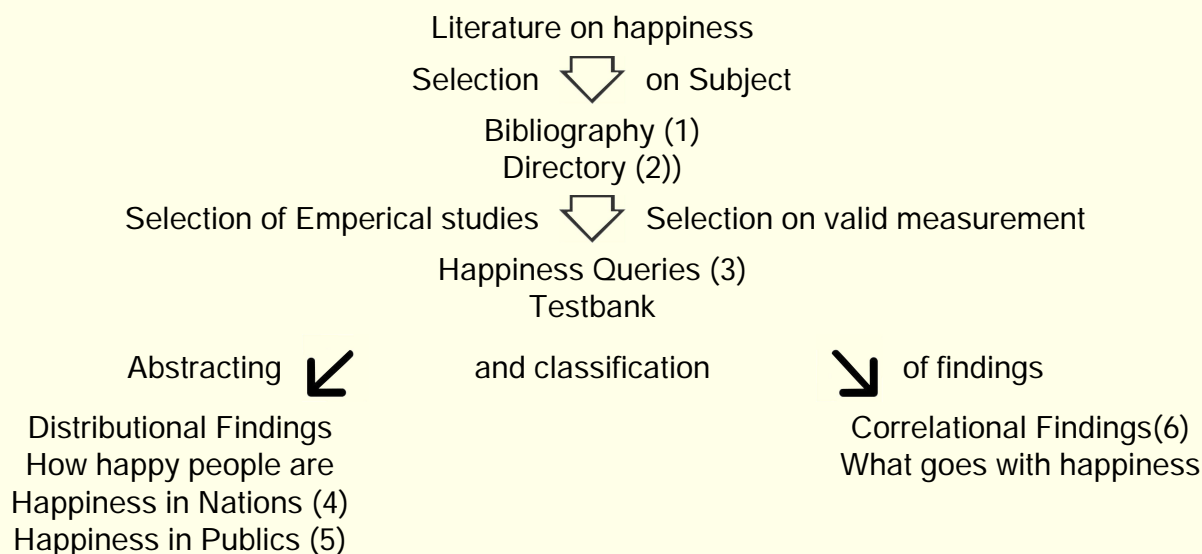
<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
B	<p>REGRESSION COEFFICIENT (non-standardized)</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Theoretical range: unlimited</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>B > 0 A higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.</p> <p>B < 0 A higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.</p> <p>B = 0 Not any correlation with the relevant correlate.</p>
Beta	<p>(β) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT</p> <p>Type: test statistic.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric.</p> <p>Range: [-1 ; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>beta > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.</p> <p>beta < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.</p> <p>beta = 0 « no correlation.</p> <p>beta = + 1 or -1 « perfect correlation.</p>
BMCT	<p>BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST</p> <p>Type: statistical procedure</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Meaning: if the correlate is measured at c levels, the c mean happiness values can be ranked from low to high. A multiple comparison procedure judges for each of the $\frac{1}{2}c(c-1)$ pairs whether or not they differ significantly. A convenient way to represent the results is by ranking the c means and by underlining them in such a way that means which have a common underlining do NOT differ significantly.</p> <p>When added by us, this test is performed at the 95% confidence level for all the differences together.</p>
Chi ²	<p>CHI-SQUARE</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Range: [0; Ne*(min(c,r)-1)], where c and r are the number of columns and rows respectively in a cross tabulation of Ne sample elements.</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>Chi² <= (c-1) * (r-1) means: no association</p> <p>Chi² >> (c-1) * (r-1) means: strong association</p>
D%	<p>DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well.</p> <p>Happiness level: dichotomous</p> <p>Range: [-100; +100]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.</p>

DM	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.</p>
DMa	<p>DIFFERENCE IN ADJUSTED MEANS, See also Ma Computed in Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) or in multiple classification analysis (MCA) Seldom used in happiness research. See excerpted report for further reference.</p>
DMt	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: [-10; +10]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels.</p>
E ²	<p>CORRELATION RATIO (Elsewhere sometimes called h² or ETA) Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: nominal or ordinal, Happiness: metric Range: [0; 1]</p> <p>Meaning: correlate is accountable for E² x 100 % of the variation in happiness. E² = 0 « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating. E² = 1 « knowledge of the correlate value enables an exact prediction of the happiness rating</p>
F	<p>F-STATISTIC Type: asymmetric standard test statistic. Range: nonnegative unlimited</p> <p>Meaning : the test statistic is also called the "Variance Ratio" and is the ratio of two independent estimators of the same variance with n1 and n2 degrees of freedom respectively. The critical values of its probability distribution are tabulated extensively in almost any textbook on Statistics</p>
G	<p>GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: G = 0 « no rank correlation G = +1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings. G = -1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>
r	<p>PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (Also "Pearson's correlation coefficient" or simply 'correlation coefficient') Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: r = 0 « no correlation , r = 1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and r = -1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>

rpc	<p>PARTIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: a partial correlation between happiness and one of the correlates is that correlation, which remains after accounting for the contribution of the other influences, or some of them, to the total variability in the happiness scores. Under that conditions rpc > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with a higher happiness rating, rpc < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with a lower happiness rating,</p>
R ²	<p>COEFFICIENT of DETERMINATION Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric Range: [0; 1]</p> <p>Meaning: R² = 0 « no influence of any correlate in this study has been established. R² = 1 « the correlates determine the happiness completely.</p>
SNR	<p>Statistic Not Reported</p>
tau	<p>GOODMAN & Kruskal's TAU Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [0; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: tau = 0 « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating. tau = 1 « knowledge of the correlate value enables a perfect (error-free) prediction of the happiness rating.</p>
T ²	<p>HOTELLING's T² statistic is the MANOVA equivalent of an F-statistic in an ANOVA situation. Type: test statistic (one or more correlates; two or more happiness measures at the interval level of measurement)</p>

Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

The World Database of Happiness is an ongoing register of scientific research on subjective appreciation of life. It brings together findings that are scattered throughout many studies and provides a basis for synthetic analysis. The research literature is processed as follows:



- 1 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HAPPINESS Presents all contemporary scientific publications. Detailed subject-classification. Current contents: 4270 titles, mainly in English.
- 2 DIRECTORY OF INVESTIGATORS Names and addresses of most authors on the subject. Enumerates years of publication. Current contents: 5818 names and 3073 addresses. Part of Bibliography.
- 3 CATALOG OF HAPPINESS ITEMS (testbank). Presents all indicators that tap happiness as defined here. Current content: 522 measures, mostly single questions. Items are classified by focus, time reference, mode of observation, rating and wording.
- 4 CATALOG OF HAPPINESS IN NATIONS Presents distributional research findings, in particular responses to questions on happiness in national survey studies. Allows comparison across time and nations. Current content: 2605 surveys in 112 nations, 1946-2004.
- 5 CATALOG OF HAPPINESS IN PUBLICS Distributional findings on happiness in special publics within nations, such as aged people. Current contents: 837 studies. Part of Catalog of Correlational Findings.
- 6 CATALOG OF CORRELATIONAL FINDINGS Presents abstracts of correlational research findings. Detailed subject-classification. Allows comparison through time and across nations. Current contents: 9098 findings from 837 studies in 140 nations, 1911-2004.

Appendix 4 Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness

<i>Main Subjects</i>	<i>Subject Description</i>	<i>Number of Studies</i>
A1	ACTIVITY LEVEL (how much one does)	58
A2	ACTIVITY PATTERN (what one does)	32
A3	AFFECTIVE LIFE	47
A4	AGE	398
A5	AGGRESSION	12
A6	ANOMY	26
A7	APPEARANCE (good looks)	15
A8	ATTITUDES	6
A9	AUTHORITARIANISM	4
B1	BIRTH CONTROL	1
B2	BIRTH HISTORY (own birth)	201
B3	BODY	77
COMMUNITY	New Top Subject	0
C1	CHILDREN a	1
C2	CHILDREN b: WANT FOR (Parental aspirations)	6
C3	CHILDREN c: HAVING (parental status)	194
C4	CHILDREN d: CHARACTERISTICS	25
C5	CHILDREN e: RELATION WITH	8
C6	CHILDREN f: REARING (parental behavior)	26
C7	COMMUNAL LIVING	9
C8	CONCERNS	18
C9	COPING	43
C10	CREATIVENESS	5
C11	CULTURE (Arts and Sciences)	8
D1	DAILY JOYS & HASSLES	5
E1	EDUCATION	299
E2	EMPLOYMENT	364
E3	ETHNICITY	95
E4	EXPRESSIVE BEHAVIOR	12
F1	FAMILY OF ORIGIN (earlier family for adults, current for young)	236
F2	FAMILY OF PROCREATION	58
F3	FAMILY OF RELATIVES	157
F4	FARMING	25
F5	FREEDOM	32
F6	FRIENDSHIP	151
G1	GENDER	367
G2	GRIEF	1
HEALTH	New Top Subject	0
H1	HABITS	1
H2	HANDICAP	25
H3	HAPPINESS b: ATTITUDES TO	49
H4	HAPPINESS c: DISPERSION OF	10
H5	HAPPINESS: CAREER	191
H6	HAPPINESS e: CURRENT LEVEL	310
H7	HAPPINESS f: OF OTHERS	0
H8	HAPPINESS g: REPUTATION OF	19

H9	HEALTH-BEHAVIOR	23
H10	HELPING	5
H11	HOPE	7
H12	HOUSEHOLD: COMPOSITION	136
H13	HOUSEHOLD: WORK	32
H14	HOUSING	104
I1	INCOME	551
I2	INSTITUTIONAL LIVING	43
I3	INTELLIGENCE	69
I4	INTERESTS	8
I5	INTERVIEW	72
I6	INTIMACY	102
L1	LANGUAGE	2
L2	LEADERSHIP	8
L3	LEISURE	205
L4	LIFE APPRAISALS: OTHER THAN HAPPINESS	368
L5	LIFE CHANGE	35
L6	LIFE EVENTS	85
L7	LIFE GOALS	75
L8	LIFE HISTORY	2
L9	LIFE STYLE	20
L10	LOCAL ENVIRONMENT	372
L11	LOTTERY	8
L12	LOVE-LIFE	31
M1	MARRIAGE b: MARITAL STATUS CAREER	65
M2	MARRIAGE c: Current Marital Status	541
M3	MARRIAGE: RELATIONSHIP	115
M4	MARRIAGE e: PARTNER	46
M5	MEANING	22
M6	MEDICAL TREATMENT	81
M7	MENTAL HEALTH	198
M8	MIGRATION b: OTHER COUNTRY	24
M9	MIGRATION c: MOVING WITHIN COUNTRY (residential mobility)	17
M10	MIGRATION d: MIGRANT WORK	3
M11	MILITARY LIFE	7
M12	MODERNITY	6
M13	MOOD	246
M14	MOTIVATION	7
NATURE	New Top Subject	0
N1	NATION: NATIONALITY	27
N2	NATION: ERA (temporal period)	41
N3	NATION d: NATIONAL CHARACTER (modal personality)	28
N4	NATION e: CONDITION OF	406
N5	NATION f: POSITION OF	1
N6	NATION g: ATTITUDES TO	150
N7	NATION h: LIVABILITY OF	17
N8	NATION i: ATTITUDES IN	1
N9	REGION IN NATION	56

N10	NUTRITION	21
N21	ERA	0
O1	OCCUPATION	177
O2	ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION	17
P1	PERSONALITY b: HISTORY	48
P2	PERSONALITY c: CHANGE	10
P3	PERSONALITY d: CURRENT ORGANIZATION	7
P4	PERSONALITY e: CURRENT TRAITS	459
P5	PERSONALITY f: LATER	23
P6	PHYSICAL HEALTH	427
P7	PLANNING	10
P8	POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR	231
P9	POPULARITY	24
P10	POSSESSIONS	59
P11	PRISON	1
P12	PROBLEMS	25
P13	PSYCHO-SOMATIC COMPLAINTS	62
P14	PETS	3
RECREATION	New Top Subject	0
R1	RELIGION	251
R2	RESOURCES	7
R3	RETIREMENT	89
R4	ROLES	23
S1	SCHOOL	128
S2	SELF-IMAGE	236
S3	SEX-LIFE	60
S4	SLEEP	16
S5	SOCIAL MOBILITY	17
S6	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION a: PERSONAL CONTACTS	68
S7	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION b: VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS	129
S8	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION c: TOTAL (personal + associations)	33
S9	SOCIAL STATUS (Socio-Economic Status)	154
S10	SOCIAL SUPPORT a: RECEIVED	60
S11	SOCIAL SUPPORT b: PROVIDED	6
S12	SPORTS	38
S13	STIMULANTS	49
S14	SUICIDE	8
S15	SUMMED EFFECTS ON HAPPINESS	92
T1	TIME	51
T2	THERAPY	21
T3	TOLERANCE	37
V1	VALUES b: CAREER	8
V2	VALUES c: CURRENT PREFERENCES (own)	73
V3	VALUES d: CLIMATE (current values in environment)	7
V4	VALUES e: SIMILARITY (current fit with others)	12
V5	VICTIM	14
W1	WAR	5
W2	WISDOM	2

W3	WORK b: CAREER	2
W4	WORK c: CONDITIONS	68
W5	WORK d: ATTITUDES	347
W6	WORK e: PERFORMANCE (current)	28
W7	WORRIES	31
XX	UNCLASSIFIED	25

Appendix 5: Related Subjects

<i>Subject</i>		<i>Related Subject(s)</i>	
N9.1	Area in nation (geographic region)	E3.2	Ethnic status in specific nations
N9.1	Area in nation (geographic region)	L10	LOCAL ENVIRONMENT
N9.1.1	Earlier area of residence	M9.1.1	Earlier residential mobility
N9.3	Attitude climate in region	A8	ATTITUDES
N9.3.1	Happiness in region	H6	HAPPINESS e: CURRENT LEVEL
N9.3.1	Happiness in region	N9.4.7	Suicide in region
N9.3.2	Hope in region	H11	HOPE
N9.4.1.1	Age composition in region	A4	AGE
N9.4.1.1	Age composition in region	N4.1.3	Population composition
N9.4.1.2	Divorced in region	N4.11.2.1	. divorce rate
N9.4.1.3	Widowed in region	M2.2.2	Widowed
N9.4.1.3	Widowed in region	N4.1.3	Population composition
N9.4.2.1	Nature in region	N4.2	Geographic condition of the nation
N9.4.2.1	Nature in region	L10.9	Local nature
N9.4.3.1	. economic affluence in region	L10.3	Local economic prosperity
N9.4.3.1	. economic affluence in region	N4.3.1	Economic affluence
N9.4.3.2	. unemployment in region	E2.2.5	Unemployed involuntary
N9.4.3.2	. unemployment in region	L10.3	Local economic prosperity
N9.4.3.2	. unemployment in region	N4.3.4	Unemployment
N9.4.5	Political conditions in region	N4.6	Political conditions in the nation
N9.4.5.1	.political violence	N4.6.3.2	. political violence
N9.4.7	Suicide in region	N7.2.2.4	. prevalence of suicide in nation
N9.4.7	Suicide in region	S14	SUICIDE
N9.4.7	Suicide in region	N9.3.1	Happiness in region

A report of the World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings