

World Database of Happiness



Correlational Findings on Happiness and VICTIM Subject Code: V5

© on data collection: [Ruut Veenhoven](#), [Erasmus University Rotterdam](#)

Classification of Findings

<i>Subject Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Nr of Studies on this Subject</i>
V5	VICTIM	0
V5.1	Victim career	0
V5.1.1	Earlier victimization (ever victimized)	6
V5.1.2	Change: recently victimized	2
V5.1.3	Later victimization (victim proneness)	0
V5.2	Current victim status	1
V5.2.2	Victim of accident	1
V5.2.3	Victim of crime	1
V5.2.4	Victim of bullying	1
V5.3	Attitudes to victimization	1
V5.3.1	Perceived chance of becoming victim	1
V5.3.2	Acceptance of victimization	0

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 VICTIM
 World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings
 Internet: worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl
 Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2009, Netherlands

Study LEON 1981

Reported in: Leon, G.R; Butcher, J.N.; Kleinman, M.; Goldberg, A. Almagor M. Survivors of the Holocaust and their Children: Current Status and Adjustment. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1981, Vol. 41, 503 - 516. ISSN 00222 3514
Page in Report: 511-512

Population: European born Jews, Survivors of WW II and controls, USA, 1978

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 81

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier victimization (ever victimized), Code V5.1.1

Measurement: 0 emigrated before WW II, not prosecuted
1 emigrated after WW II, during WW II in concentration camp or in hiding

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>			
<u>M-CO/u/sq/v/2/a</u>	<u>G=-.77</u>	males	G'	= - .24	(05)
	<u>p<.01</u>	females	G'	= -1.00	(01)
<u>M-CO/u/sq/v/2/a</u>	<u>tb=-.24</u>	males	_b'	= - .07	ns
	<u>p<.01</u>	females	_b'	= - .31	(01)

Study KAINU 1998

Reported in: Kainulainen, S.
Elämäntapahtumat ja Elämään Tyytyväisyys eri Sosiaaliluokissa. (Life Events and Satisfaction with Life in Different Social Classes; Summary).
Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland. ISBN 951 781 821 1 ISBN 951-781-821-1
Page in Report: 261

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, former province Kuopio, Finland, 1991-'96.

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not rep

N: 2682

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier victimization (ever victimized), Code V5.1.1

Measurement: Have you experienced violent behaviour of someone near
(a) during the last year ?
(b) ever in your life ?
Answers: No(=0) or Yes(=1).

Measured Values: Never: N = 2141 Ever in your life: N = 295

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.06</u>	during the last year
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.09</u>	ever in your life
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>DM=-</u>	never: M = 3.88 ever in your life: M = 3.65 95% CI for difference: [0.11 ; 0.35]

Study KAINU 1998

Reported in: Kainulainen, S.
Elämäntapahtumat ja Elämään Tyytyväisyys eri Sosiaaliluokissa. (Life Events and Satisfaction with Life in Different Social Classes; Summary).
Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland. ISBN 951 781 821 1 ISBN 951-781-821-1
Page in Report:

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, former province Kuopio, Finland, 1991-'96.

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not rep

N: 2682

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier victimization (ever victimized), Code V5.1.1

Measurement: Have you experienced been a victim of violence outside home
(a) during the last year ?
(b) ever in your life ?
Answers: No(=0) or Yes(=1).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.03</u>	during the last year
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.08</u>	ever in your life

Study VENTE 1997

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
 Livskvalitet og Omstaedigheder Tidligt I Livet. (The Quality of Life and Factors in Pregnancy, Birth and Infancy).
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet , Forskningscentrets Forlag, København, Denmark,
 ISBN 8790190130 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t3/index.asp>
 Page in Report: 310,312

Population: 31-33 aged, born at the university hospital, Denmark, 1993

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 36%

N: 4626

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier victimization (ever victimized), Code V5.1.1

Measurement: Accidents in first year of life as reported in medical file
 1: no accidents
 2: accidents:
 2b: fall from height/stairs
 2c: fall from carriage/table
 2d: other head trauma
 2e: certain concussions of the brain
 2f: burning (second degree more than 5 % of skin)
 2g: poisoning, medicine
 2h: poisoning, kitchen chemicals
 2i: poisoning tobacco
 2j: poisoning, other
 2k: other accident

Measured Values: N all:3737, 1:92,7%, 2:7.2% 2b:1,3%, 2c:0,7%, 2d:1,2%, 2e:0,6%, 2f:0,9%, 2g:1,2%, 2h:0,2%, 2i:0,2%, 2j:0,2%, 2k:0,7%

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>DMt=-</u>	1:	Mt=7.74
		2:	Mt=7.65
		2b:	Mt=7.65
		2c:	Mt=7.31
		2d:	Mt=7.50
		2e:	Mt=7.86
		2f:	Mt=8.14
		2g:	Mt=7.68
		2h:	Mt=7.78
		2i:	Mt=9.16
		2j:	Mt=7.50
		2k:	Mt=7.03

<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	1:	Mt=7.41
		2:	Mt=7.31
		2b:	Mt=7.25
		2c:	Mt=7.41
		2d:	Mt=7.23
		2e:	Mt=7.03
		2f:	Mt=7.79
		2g:	Mt=7.44
		2h:	Mt=7.23
		2i:	Mt=8.75
		2j:	Mt=7.50
		2k:	Mt=6.44

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1:	Mt=7.03
		2:	Mt=7.09
		2b:	Mt=7.10
		2c:	Mt=7.21
		2d:	Mt=7.23
		2e:	Mt=7.14
		2f:	Mt=7.58
		2g:	Mt=6.88
		2h:	Mt=6.95
		2i:	Mt=8.75
		2j:	Mt=6.56
		2k:	Mt=6.15

Study **BAHR 1980**

Reported in: Bahr, H.H.; Harvey, C.D.
Correlates of Morale Among the Newly Widowed.
The Journal of Social Psychology, 1980, Vol. 110, 219 - 233 ISSN: 0022 4545
Page in Report:

Population: Recently widowed miner`s wives and controls,USA, 1972

Sample:

Non-Response: Widows 39% ,survivor wives 19% ,other miners wives 48%

N: 222

Measured Correlate

Class: Change: recently victimized, Code V5.1.2

Measurement: 1 Widows (N=44)
0 Non-widow controls (wives of survivors and other miner
wives, N=178)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/10/b</u>	<u>DMo=-</u>	Modus on range 1-10 - widows 5 - survivor wives 8 - other miner wives 8
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/ac</u>	<u>D%=-</u>	% not too happy - widows 56% - survivor wives 12% - other miner wives 9%

Study KAINU 1998

Reported in: Kainulainen, S.
Elämäntapahtumat ja Elämään Tyytyväisyys eri Sosiaaliluokissa. (Life Events and Satisfaction with Life in Different Social Classes; Summary).
Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland. ISBN 951 781 821 1 ISBN 951-781-821-1
Page in Report: 261

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, former province Kuopio, Finland, 1991-'96.

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not rep

N: 2682

Measured Correlate

Class: Current victim status, Code V5.2

Measurement: Have you experienced unjust behaviour from the authorities
(a) during the last year ?
(b) ever in your life ?
Answers: No(=0) or Yes(=1).

Measured Values: Never: N = 1948. Ever in your life: N = 525

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.21</u>	during the last year
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.14</u>	ever in your life
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>DM=-</u>	never: M = 3.92 ever in your life: M = 3.64 95% CI for difference: [0.19 ; 0.37]

Study BRICK 1978/1

Reported in: Brickman, P.; Coates, D.; Janoff-Bulman, R.
 Lottery Winners and Accident Victims: Is Happiness Relative?
 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1987, Vol. 36, 917 - 927 ISSN: 0022
 3514
 Page in Report: 921

Population: Lottery winners, paralyzed accident victims, and controls, Illinois USA, 1977

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 73

Measured Correlate

Class: Victim of accident, Code V5.2.2

Measurement: Accident victims vs major lottery winners and controls.

1. Accident victims: 11 paraplegic and 18 quadraplegic accident victims, drawn from the fulltime patient population of a rehabilitation institute.
 N=29, non-response 15%.
2. Lottery winners: won \$50000 or more in Illinois State Lottery.
 N=22, non-reponse 48%.
3. Controls: 22 individuals, living in approximately the same areas of the city as the lottery winners.
 N=22, non-reponse 41%.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics Elaboration/Remarks</i>
-------------------------------	--

O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c

AoV=-
p<..01

Accident victims: M=2.96 Mt '=5.92
Lottery winners: M=4.00 Mt '=8.00
Controls: M=3.82 Mt '=7.64

Both difference with lottery winners and controls significant.

Accident victims interviewed face-to-face; winners and controls interviewed by phone.

Study KAINU 1998

Reported in: Kainulainen, S.
Elämäntapahtumat ja Elämään Tyytyväisyys eri Sosiaaliluokissa. (Life Events and Satisfaction with Life in Different Social Classes; Summary).
Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland. ISBN 951 781 821 1 ISBN 951-781-821-1
Page in Report: 261

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, former province Kuopio, Finland, 1991-'96.

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not rep

N: 2682

Measured Correlate

Class: Victim of crime, Code V5.2.3

Measurement: Have you experienced been a victim of property crimes
(a) during the last year ?
(b) ever in your life ?
Answers: No(=0) or Yes(=1).

Measured Values: Never: N = 2006. Ever in your life: N = 473

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.07</u>	during the last year
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.08</u>	ever in your life
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>DM=-</u>	never: M = 3.89 ever in your life: M = 3.73 95% CI for difference: [0.07 ; 0.25]

Study SCHUL 1985A

Reported in: Schulz, R.;Decker, S.
Longterm Effects of Control and Predictability Enhancing Interventions: Findings and Ethical Issues.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol.48, 1162 - 1172. ISSN 0022 3514
Page in Report: 1170

Population: 40+ aged, spinal-cord-injured, non-institutionalised, Portland Oregon, USA, 198?

Sample:

Non-Response: 4%

N: 100

Measured Correlate

Class: Attitudes to victimization, Code V5.3

Measurement: Single direct question on whether the subject felt he could have avoided the disability.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
---------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

A-BB/u/mq/v/3/a	<u>$r=+.17$</u> <u>ns</u>	
---------------------------------	---	--

Study**BECKE 1987**

Reported in: Becker, J.W.; Ester, P.
 Rampbewustzijn in Nederland. (Beliefs about Coming Disasters in the Netherlands).
 Sociale Wetenschappen, 1987, Vol. 30, 179 - 206 ISSN:0037 8097
 Page in Report: 182

Population: 18-70 aged, general public, the Netherlands, 1986

Sample:

Non-Response: 28%

N: 2016

Measured Correlate

Class: Perceived chance of becoming victim, Code V5.3.1

Measurement: 5item Guttman-index:
 1) end to world
 2) big war
 3) environmental disaster
 4) nuclear disaster
 5) economic disaster
 Ss were asked whether they expected such disasters.
 Probability rated on a 5-point scale, ranging from strongly
 disagree to strongly agree (order reversed).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d</u>	<u>r=-.06</u>	
<u>O-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d</u>	<u>Beta=?</u> <u>ns</u>	β controlled for sex, age, educational level, occupational level, income, social-economic category (allowance yes/no), political ineffectivity and neuroticism.
<u>O-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d</u>	<u>rpc=-.06</u>	

Study **STURM 2003**

Reported in: Sturms, L.M.; Vander Sluis, C, K.; Groothoff, J.W.; TenDuis, H.J.; et al.
Young Traffic Victims' Long-Term Health-Related Quality of Life: Child Self- Reports
and Parental Reports.
Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2003, Vol. 84, 431 - 436. ISSN
0003 9993 doi:10.1053/apmr.2003.50015 doi:10.1053/apmr.2003.50015
Page in Report: 91

Population: 8-15 aged, 3 year after a traffic accident, The Netherlands, 1999

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 36%

N: 254

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier victimization (ever victimized), Code V5.1.1

Measurement: 1 Traffic accident victims
0 Reference group

Measured Values: Traffic accident victims N = 157; Reference group N = 2334

Remarks: Traffic injury victims treated at the Traumatology
Department of Groningen University Hospital in 1996-1997,
aged 8-15 years at follow up in June 1999.

Reference group: 2 random sample groups of children from
the general Dutch population (n= 1131 children 8-11 y; n=
1252 children 12-15 y).

Both sample groups were stratified by age and gender.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

<u>A-AB/cm/mq/v/32/a</u>	<u>DM=-</u>	Traffic victims rating M = 1,59
	<u>p<.NS</u>	Reference group rating M = 1,68
		Difference DM = -0,08
		CI [-0,95; +0,79]

Study**CURRI 2004**

Reported in: Currie, C.; Roberts, Ch.; Morgan, A.; Smith, R.; Settertobulte, W.: et al; Eds.
 Young People's Health in Context.
 World Health Organization Europe, 2004, Copenhagen, Denmark. ISBN 92 890 1372
 9
 Page in Report: 185, 192

Population: 11-15 aged, school children, 33 countries and regions, 2001

Sample: Probability cluster sample

Non-Response:

N: 162306

Measured Correlate

Class: Victim of bullying, Code V5.2.4

Measurement: Self report of being bullied more than twice a month

Measured Values: not reported

Remarks: 15 year olds only (N =50816)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Measured Happiness</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a	<u>rs=-</u>	Girls:rs = -.13 Boys :rs = -.15

Study EVANS 2005

Reported in: Evans, S.;Huxley, P.
Adaptation, Response-shift and Quality of Life Ratings in Mentally Well and Unwell Groups.
Quality of Life Research, 2005, Vol. 14, 1719 - 1732. ISSN 0096 2934 DOI:
DOI:10.1007/s 1136-005-1742-I
Page in Report: 1729

Population: 18-65 aged in good, moderate and poor mental health, followed 2 years, UK, 1999-2001

Sample: Mixed samples

Non-Response: Non-response at T1: 83% Drop-out at T2: 50%)

N: 1912

Measured Correlate

Class: Change: recently victimized, Code V5.1.2

Measurement: T1-T2 change in reports of being a crime victim in the last year

A Became a victim
0 no
1 yes

B Stopped being a victim
0 no
1 yes

Measured Values: T2: A0 97,6%, A1: 2,4%

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

O-DT/u/sqrt(v/7/a

B=-.43
p<.01

T1-T2 BECAME a victim, by T2 happiness

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

B=-.11

T1-T2 CEASED being a victim by T2 happiness

B's controled for:

- T1 happiness
- T1 health
- T1-T2 changes in life situation

Study **ANTON 1971**

Reported in: Antonowssky, A.; Maoz, B.; Dowty, N.; Wijssenbeek, H.
 Twenty-Five Years Later: A Limited Study of Sequelae of the Concentration Camp Experience.
 Social Psychiatry, 1971, Vol. 6, 186 -193. ISSN 0037 7813 DOI:10.1007/BF00578367
 Page in Report: 188

Population: Females, born between 1914-1923 in Central Europe, Israel 1968

Sample:

Non-Response: 52%: 24% unattainable, 29% incomplete; unaffected by age

N: 287

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier victimization (ever victimized), Code V5.1.1

Measurement: Stayed in nazi concentration camp during World War II
 1 yes
 0 no

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Measured
Happiness*

Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

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

G=-.36
p<.01

Concentration camp experience: Mt=5.6
 No concentration camp experience: Mt=6.5

Appendix 1: Happiness Items used

<i>Happiness Item Code</i>	<i>Full Text</i>
A-AB/cm/mq/v/32/a	<p>Self rating on 16 questions:</p> <p>In the recent weeks, did you feel</p> <p>A Joyfull</p> <p>B In good spirits</p> <p>C Contented</p> <p>E Enthusiastic</p> <p>F Relaxed</p> <p>G Happy</p> <p>H Confident</p> <p>J Cheerfull</p> <p>K Short-tempered</p> <p>L Jealous</p> <p>M Anxious</p> <p>N Sad</p> <p>O Angry</p> <p>P Worried</p> <p>Q Gloomy</p> <p>R Aggressive</p> <p>Rated:</p> <p>0 never</p> <p>1 sometimes</p> <p>2 often</p> <p>Summation: $(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J) - (K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R)$</p> <p>Name: TACQOL Positive and Negative emotional functioning scales</p>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	<p>Single direct question:</p> <p>How are you feeling now....?</p> <p>5 very good</p> <p>4 good</p> <p>3 neither good nor poor</p> <p>2 poor</p> <p>1 very poor</p>

A-BB/u/mq/v/3/a

Selfreport on 8 questions:

"Here is a list that describes some of the ways people feel at different times. How often do you feel each of these ways?"

A Very lonely or remote from other people

B Depressed or very unhappy

C Bored

D So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair

E Vaguely uneasy about something without knowing why

F On top of the world

G Particularly excited or interested in something

H Pleased about having accomplished something

Answer options:

0 never

1 sometimes

2 often

Summation:

Positive Affect Score (PAS): summed scores on F, G, H

Negative Affect Score (NAS): summed scores on A, B, C, D, E

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range -10 to +6 (transformed to ridits (0 - 1))

Name: Bradburn's 'Affect Balance Scale' (modified variation)

C-BW/c/sq/l/10/b

Selfreport on single question:

Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder (10) represents the best possible life for you and the bottom (1) represents the worst possible life for you. Where on the ladder do you feel personally stand at the present time?

[10] best possible life for you

[9]

[8]

[7]

[6]

[5]

[4]

[3]

[2]

[1] worst possible life for you

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

C-BW/c/sq/l/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)

M-CO/u/sq/v/2/a

Selfreport on single question:

I am happy with my accomplishments in life

2 yes

1 no

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

Selfreport on single question, asked twice in interview:

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

Summation: arithmetic mean

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

Also known as Lehman's 'Global lifesatisfaction'

O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c

Selfreport on single question:

"How happy are you now (not at this moment, but at this stage of life)?"

0 not at all

1

2

3

4

5 very much

(originally rated on horizontal line scale)

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

1 not too happy

2 relatively happy

3 very happy

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-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d

Selfreport on single question:

How satisfied are you with the life you currently lead?

5 extraordinary satisfied

4 very satisfied

3 satisfied

2 fairly satisfied

1 not so satisfied

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/c/sq/v/5/g

Self report on single question:

How satisfying do you find your life at the moment.....?

1 very dissatisfying

2 quite dissatisfying

3 not satisfying not dissatisfying

4 quite satisfying

5 very satisfying

Appendix 2: Statistics used

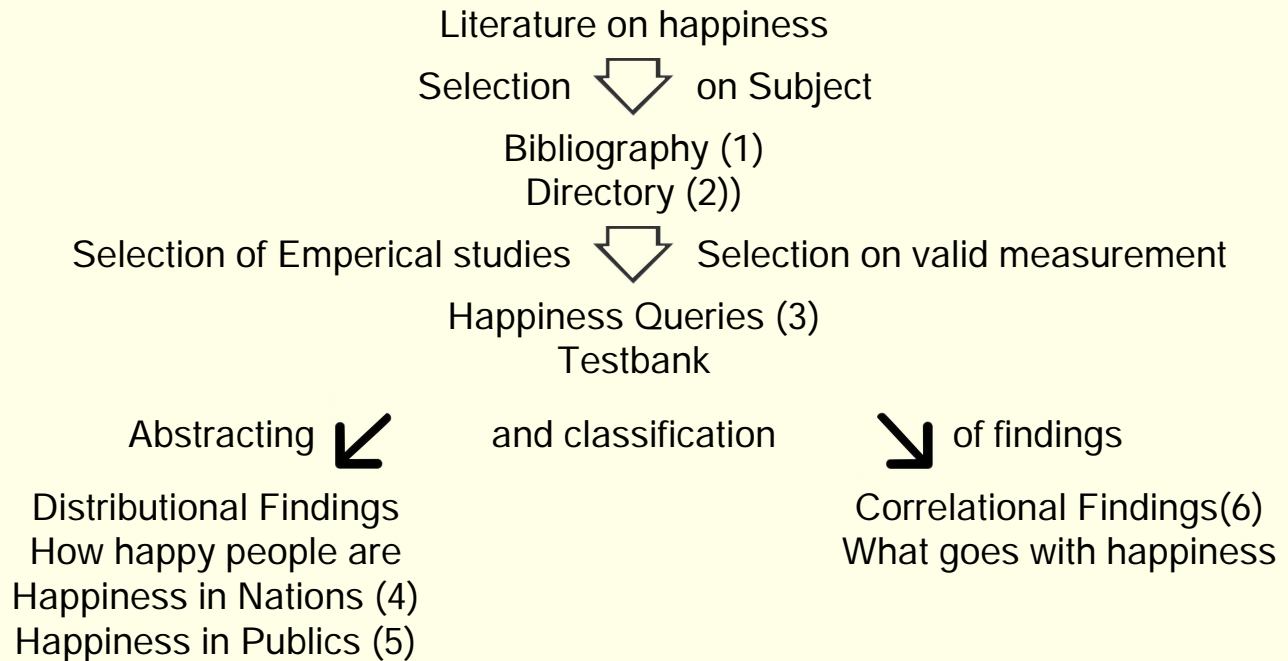
<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
AoV	<p>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA)</p> <p>Type: statistical procedure</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric.</p> <p>In an ANOVA, the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is split into two or more parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. At least one of those sources is the variability of the correlate, in case there is only one, and always one other is the residual variability, which includes all unspecified influences on the happiness variable. Each sum of squares has its own number of degrees of freedom (df), which sum up to $N_e - 1$ for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.</p> <p>NOTE: A significantly high F-value only indicates that, in case of a single correlate, the largest of the c mean values is systematically larger than the smallest one. Conclusions about the other pairs of means require the application of a Multiple Comparisons Procedure (see e.g. BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST, DUNCAN's MULTIPLE RANGE TEST or STUDENT-NEWMAN-KEULS)</p>
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>

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. 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</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric</p> <p>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>
DMo	<p>DIFFERNCE IN MODUS (D= difference, Mo=modal score)</p> <p>Seldom used in happiness research. See excerpted report.</p>
DMt	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric</p> <p>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>
G	<p>GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happinessl: ordinal</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>G = 0 « no rank correlation</p> <p>G = +1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings.</p> <p>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')</p> <p>Type: test statistic.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$r = 0$ « no correlation ,</p> <p>$r = 1$ « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and</p> <p>$r = -1$ « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>
rpc	<p>PARTIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Under that conditions</p> <p>$rpc > 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with a higher happiness rating,</p> <p>$rpc < 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with a lower happiness rating,</p>
rs	<p>SPEARMAN'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal.</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$rs = 0$ « no rank correlation</p> <p>$rs = 1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high correlate values are associated with high happiness ratings</p> <p>$rs = -1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high correlate values are associated with low happiness ratings</p>
tb	<p>KENDALL'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT TAU-B</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$tb = 0$ « no rank correlation</p> <p>$tb = 1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings.</p> <p>$tb = -1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with low happiness ratings.</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>	
V5.1.1 Earlier victimization (ever victimized)	E3.7.2	Personal experience of ethnic discrimination
V5.1.1 Earlier victimization (ever victimized)	L6.1.1	Earlier life-events
V5.1.2 Change: recently victimized	L6.2	Current life-events (past few years)
V5.2.2 Victim of accident	H2.2.1.2	physical handicap
V5.3.1 Perceived chance of becoming victim	W7	WORRIES
V5.3.2 Acceptance of victimization	C9	COPING

A report of the World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings