## Classification of Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nr of Studies on this Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I3</td>
<td>INTELLIGENCE</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.1</td>
<td>Development of intelligence (career)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.1.1</td>
<td>Earlier intelligence</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.1.2</td>
<td>Change in intelligence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.1.4</td>
<td>Later intelligence</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.2</td>
<td>Current general intelligence</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.2.1</td>
<td>Test-intelligence</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.2.2</td>
<td>Reputation of intelligence</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.2.3</td>
<td>Self-perceived intelligence</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>I3.3</td>
<td>Current specific mental abilities</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.3.1</td>
<td>Exact ability</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.3.2</td>
<td>Perceptual performance</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>I3.3.2.1</td>
<td>. field independence</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>I3.3.2.2</td>
<td>. perceptual rigidity</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>I3.3.3</td>
<td>Sorting ability</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.3.4</td>
<td>Verbal ability</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.3.5</td>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>I3.4</td>
<td>Intelligence defects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.4.1</td>
<td>Mental retardation</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>I3.4.2</td>
<td>Mental rest-ability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3.5</td>
<td>Attitudes to own intelligence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1</td>
<td>Happiness Items used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Statistics used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Appendix 3</td>
<td>About the World Database of Happiness</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Appendix 4</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appendix 5</td>
<td>Related Subjects</td>
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Cite as: Veenhoven, R.: Findings on INTELLIGENCE
World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings
Internet: worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl
Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2009, Netherlands
Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier intelligence
Subject code: I3.1.1

Study

BRAY 1980


Population: 40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978

Sample: Non-probability purposive-quota sample

Non-Response: panel loss at T5: 37%

N: 422

Correlate

Authors label: earlier mental ability (1)

Our classification: Earlier intelligence, code I3.1.1

Measurement: School and Abilities Test (SCAT) - Total. A multiple-choice test composed of Verbal and Quantitative subscales measuring intellectual ability.

Assessed at T1 (20 years before T5)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a

r=-.26

T1 mental ability by T5 happiness.

Later analysis of the full study-group (N=266) also showed a significantly negative correlation (BRAY 1983: p302).
**Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.1.1**

**Study**

**BRAY 1980**

*Reported in: Bray, D.W.; Howard, A.*


Page in Report: 278

**Population:** 40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978

**Sample:** Non-probability purposive-quota sample

**Non-Response:** panel loss a t T5: 37%

**N:** 422

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** earlier mental ability (2)

**Our classification:** Earlier intelligence, code I3.1.1

**Measurement:** Rating by 4 experts on the basis of multi-method assessments during stays in assessment-center.

Rater instruction: "How able is this person in terms of the functions measured by tests of intelligence, scholastic aptitude, and/or learning ability?"

Assessed at T1 (20 years before T5).

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=-.34</td>
<td>T1 mental ability by T5 happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.1.1**
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Study

HARTO 1998


Population: 41 aged, Brabant, the Netherlands, 1993

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 53.6%

N: 1893

Correlate

Authors label: Mathematical ability at age 12

Our classification: Earlier intelligence, code I3.1.1

Measurement: Score on mathematical ability test at age 12

Measured Values: M=103.09, SD=13.36, range= 75-146

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| C-BW/c/sq/n/11/a  | lgt=+.20   | lgt controled for gender
|                   | ns         |                     |
| C-BW/c/sq/n/11/a  | lgt=+.03   | lgt additionally controlled for:
|                   | ns         | - father education
|                   |            | - mothers education
|                   |            | - occupational level of father
|                   |            | - number of siblings
|                   |            | - own social status

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

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

lgt additionally controled for
- marital status
- number of children
- employment status
- self perceived health
- wealth

Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier intelligence

Subject code: I3.1.1

Study

HARTO 1998

Reported in: Hartog, J.; Oosterbeek, H.
Health, Wealth, and Happiness: Why Pursue a Higher Education?
DOI:10.1016/S0272-7757(97)00064-2
Page in Report: 252

Population: 41 aged, Brabant, the Netherlnads, 1993

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 53,6%

N: 1893

Correlate

Authors label: Verbal ability at age 12

Our classification: Earlier intelligence, code I3.1.1

Measurement: Score on verbal ability test at age 12

Measured Values: M=102.85, SD=13.03, range= 73-146

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure       Statistics    Elaboration/Remarks
C-BW/c/sq/n/11/a        lgt=+.53     lg controled for gender
                         p<.05
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

C-BW/c/sq/n/11/a  lgt=+.10  ns
lgt additionally controlled for:
- father education
- mothers education
- occupational level of father
- number of siblings
- own social status

C-BW/c/sq/n/11/a  lgt=+.19  ns
lgt additionally controlled for
- marital status
- number of children
- employment status
- self perceived health
- wealth

Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier intelligence
Subject code: I3.1.1

Study
SEARS 1977A

Reported in: Sears, P.S.; Barbee, A.H.
Career and Life Satisfactions among Terman Gifted Women.
Stanley, J.C.; George, W.C.; Eds.: "The Gifted and the Creative", J.Hopkins University
Press, 1977, Baltimore, USA, 28 - 72

Page in Report: 40-62/4

Population: "Gifted women" (IQ >135), followed 50 years, California, USA, 1921-72

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: Attrition in 1972: 25%

N: 671

Correlate

Authors label: Exact ability (3)

Our classification: Earlier intelligence, code I3.1.1
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Measurement:**

a. Teachers comparison with average in arithmetic.

b. Teacher rates math as best (vs worst) subject.

c. Parent report on special ability in math.

d. Arithmetic quotient on Stanford Achievement Test.

Assessed in 1922.

**Remarks:** Earlier ratings (1922) by present happiness (1972).

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV=+</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV=ns</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV=ns</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV=ns</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Change in intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.1.2**

| Study | CLEME 1980/4 |
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Clement, F.J.
De la Variation de Quelques Traits de Personalité en Fonction, notamment, de l'Age, du Sexe et du Niveau Intellectuel. (The Variation of Certain Personality Traits in Relation to Age, Sex, and Intelligent Level).
Psychologie Francaise, 1980, Vol. 25, 95 - 113
Page in Report: 103-107

Population: 50-69 aged women, France, 1975

Sample:

Non-Response:
N: 747

Correlate

Authors label: Intellectual condi- tion (1)

Our classification: Change in intelligence, code I3.1.2

Measurement: Self rating
0 lessened
1 still as good as ever

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>Lessened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;01</td>
<td>Still as good as ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M=6,76 M'=8,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M=7,19 M'=7,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SP/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>Lessened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;01</td>
<td>Still as good as ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M=6,06 M'=7,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M=6,56 M'=8,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>Lessened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.001</td>
<td>Still as good as ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M=5,81 M'=7,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M=6,87 M'=8,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current general intelligence
Subject code: I3.2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Study  
BRAY 1980

Reported in:  
Bray, D.W.; Howard, A.  
Career Success and Life-Satisfaction of Middle Aged Managers.  
Bond, L.A.; Rosen, J.C.; Eds.: "Competence and Coping during Adulthood", University  
Page in Report: 285

Population:  
40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978

Sample:  
Non-probability purposive-quota sample

Non-Response:  
panel loss at T5: 37%

N:  422

Correlate

Authors label:  
mental ability (1)

Our classification:  
Current general intelligence, code I3.2

Measurement:  
School and Abilities Test (SCAT)- Total.  
A multiple-choice test composed of Verbal and Quantitative subscales measuring intellectual ability.

Assessed at T5.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure  
M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a

Statistics  
r=-.25  
p<.05

Elaboration/Remarks  
T5 mental ability by T5 happiness

Later analysis of the full study group (N=266) showed a significantly negative correlation.  
(BRAY 1983 p 302).

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current general intelligence

Subject code: I3.2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Study BRAY 1980**

*Reported in:* Bray, D.W.; Howard, A. 
Career Success and Life-Satisfactions of Middle Aged Managers. 
Bond, L.A.; Rosen, J.C.; Eds.: "Competence and Coping during Adulthood", University 
Page in Report: 285

*Population:* 40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive-quota sample

*Non-Response:* panel loss at T5: 37%

*N:* 422

**Correlate**

*Authors label:* mental ability (2)

*Our classification:* Current general intelligence, code I3.2

*Measurement:* Rating by 4 experts on the basis of multi-method 
assessments during stays in assessment-center.

Rater instruction: "How able is this person in terms of the 
funktions measured by tests of intelligence, scholastic 
aptitude, and/or learning ability?".

Assessed at T5.

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=-.30</td>
<td>T5 mental ability by T5 happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Current general intelligence**

*Subject code: I3.2*

**Study WATTE 1995**
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE


Population: Army recruits, Norway, 199?

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

\(N\): 269

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence

Our classification: Current general intelligence, code I3.2

Measurement: Norwegian Armed Forced Test Battery (Rist, 1982) with three parts; mathematical test, verbal test, and spatial test. Mathematical test from simple arithmetic to elementary algebra; The verbal test of word-similarity items; The spatial test of a matrices test with 36 metrics adapted from the Ravens and selected to provide a linear increase in difficulty.

Measured Values: \(M=5.27\) SD=1.54

Remarks: Intelligence was assessed several month before Ss arrived at the training center and hence before assessment of happiness.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/a</td>
<td>r=-.06 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SLW/c/sq/v/7/d</td>
<td>r=-.07 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.1

Study BACHM 1970

Reported in: Bachman, J. G.; Kahn, R. L.; Mednick, M.; Davidson, T. N.
Youth in Transition. Vol. II: The Impact of Family Background on Intelligence in 10th-Grade Boy.
Institute for Social Research, 1970, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
Page in Report: 209

Population: Public highschool boys followed 3 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-69

Sample:
Non-Response: 2.8% incomplete information in 1966
N: 1799

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Intelligence assessed at T1.

Remarks: Happiness was measured at T1, T2 and T3.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=-.00</td>
<td>Happiness T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=-.00</td>
<td>Happiness T2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=-.02</td>
<td>Happiness T3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.1

Study

BACHM 1977

Reported in: Bachman, J. G.; O'Malley, P. M.; Johnston, J.
Institute for Social Research, 1970, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

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

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement: Respondent's scores on three tests of intelligence (the Quick Test of intelligence, section J (vocabulary) of the General Aptitude Test Battery, and the Gates test of reading comprehension) and mean of these scores. Assessed at T1

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure | Statistics | Elaboration/Remarks
O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a | tau=+ ns |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Quick test</th>
<th>GATB test</th>
<th>Gates test</th>
<th>mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 happiness:</td>
<td>+.01</td>
<td>+.04</td>
<td>+.03</td>
<td>+.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2 happiness:</td>
<td>+.01</td>
<td>+.01</td>
<td>+.03</td>
<td>+.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3 happiness:</td>
<td>+.01</td>
<td>+.00</td>
<td>+.04</td>
<td>+.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4 happiness:</td>
<td>+.01</td>
<td>+.03</td>
<td>+.03</td>
<td>+.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All tau's not significant
Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.1

Study
FELDM 1984

Reported in: Feldman, D.H.
A Follow-up of Subjects Scoring above 180 I.Q. in Terman's "Genetic Studies of
Genius".
Exceptional Children, 1984, Vol. 50, 518 - 523
Page in Report: 521

Population: Gifted children (IQ >140), born ±1910, followed ± 60 years, California,USA, 1921-72

Sample:
Non-Response: Attrition at T9: 25%
N: 52

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement: IQ score on the Stanford-Binet test at age 12
1. gifted (IQ > 140) N = 26
2. very gifted (IQ > 180) N = 26

Gifted drawn at random from 1500 gifted subjects (Terman genius sample). The very gifted are all subjects in this
group that scored 180 or more.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a D%±

% satisfied
- females: gifted 64% (few had worked)
  very gifted 57% (only who had worked)
- males : gifted 68%
  very gifted 74%
Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.1

Study: GEORG 1978

Reported in: George, L.K.
The Impact of Personality and Social Status Factors upon Levels of Activity and Psychological Well-Being.
Page in Report: 845

Population: 50+ aged, whites, Durham, North Carolina, USA, 197?

Sample:
Non-Response:

N: 380

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement: Form C of the Cattell (1970)
16 personality factor questionnaire

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</td>
<td>Beta=</td>
<td>ß = .00 ns after control for the other Cattell personality variables. ß = -.03 ns after further control for the sociodemographic variables: sex/age/education/occupational prestige/health impairment/marital status and employment status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE**

*Beta*=.00  
β controlled for the other Cattell personality variables.

*Beta*=.03
β further controlled for the sociodemographic variables: sex/age/education/occupational prestige/health impairment/marital status and employment status.

---

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence**  
**Subject code: I3.2.1**

**Study**  
**PALMO 1972**

*Reported in:*  
Palmore, E.B.; Luikart, C.  
Health and Social Factors Related to Life Satisfaction.  
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1972, Vol. 13, 68 -80. ISSN 0022 1465  
Page in Report: 70

*Population:*  
46+ aged, whites, North Carolina, USA, 1968

*Sample:*  
Probability stratified sample

*Non-Response:*  
*N:* 502

**Correlate**

*Authors label:* Intelligence. (1)

*Our classification:* Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

*Measurement:* Four subtests of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence scale (see Wechsler, 1955).  
Information, vocabulary, digit symbol and picture arrangement.

*Measured Values:* Actual range: 10-60 M = 36.1 SD=9.0

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.2.1**

**Study**

PANDE 1971

*Reported in:*


*Page in Report:*

329

*Population:*

Mentally retarded males, hospital, USA, 196?

*Sample:

Non-Response:

*N: 149*

**Correlate**

*Authors label:*

IQ. (1)

*Our classification:*

Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

*Measurement:*

Data obtained from hospital records.

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

**Happiness Measure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CP /g/rdn/?/7/a</td>
<td>r = ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open ward: $r = +.04$ (ns)
Closed ward: $r = -.16$ (ns)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Study**

**SEARS 1977A**

*Reported in:* Sears, P.S.; Barbee, A.H.
Career and Life Satisfactions among Terman Gifted Women.
Page in Report: 40-62/4

*Population:* "Gifted women" (IQ >135), followed 50 years, California, USA, 1921-72

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* Attrition in 1972: 25%

*N:* 671

**Correlate**

*Authors label:* Intelligence (1)

*Our classification:* Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

*Measurement:* Combined Quotient on Stanford Achievement Test in 1922.

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</td>
<td>Chi² = ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV = ns</td>
<td>Earlier IQ (1922) by present happiness (1922).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.2.1**

**Study**

**SIGEL 1981**

*Reported in:* Sigelman, L.
Is Ignorance Bliss? A Reconsideration of the Folk Wisdom.
Human Relations, 1981, Vol. 34, 965 - 974. ISSN 0018 7267
Page in Report: 970
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1974-76

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 2650

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement: Thorndike Intelligence Test (Thorndike, 1942); shortened form

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</td>
<td>r=+.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</td>
<td>rpc=-.04</td>
<td>rpc controlled for: age, gender, race, education, family income, marital status, church attendance, political participation and health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt; ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</td>
<td>Beta=+.05</td>
<td>$ controled for: age, gender, race, education, income, marital status, church attendance, political participation and health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence

Subject code: I3.2.1

Study WASHB 1941
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Washburne, J.N.
Factors Related to Social Adjustment of College Girls.
Journal of Social Psychology. 1941, Vol. 13, 281 - 289. ISSN 0022 4545
Page in Report: 283

Population: Female college students, New York, USA, 194?

Sample:
Non-Response: -
N: 238

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement: Those below vs those above the 75th percentile of college students in the Ohio State University Psychological Examination - Form 17.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-CO/?/?q/?/0/a</td>
<td>SNR = +</td>
<td>Stronger among freshmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.s</td>
<td>Lower among juniors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L-shaped curve: significant among unhappy students only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-CO/?/?q/?/0/a</td>
<td>D%=+</td>
<td>Stronger among freshmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.s</td>
<td>Lower among juniors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L-shaped curve: significant among unhappy students only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.1
### Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Study**  
WATSO 1930

*Reported in:* Watson, G.  
Happiness Among Adult Students of Education.  
Journal of Educational Psychology, 1930, Vol. 21, 79 -109  
Page in Report: 88/89

**Population:** Graduate students of education (teachers), Columbia University, USA, 193?

**Sample:**

- **Non-Response:** -

- **N:** 388

### Correlate

**Authors label:** Intelligence (1)  
**Our classification:** Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1  
**Measurement:** Otis S-A test of mental ability

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/u/sq/v/10/a</td>
<td>r=-.04 ns</td>
<td>Unaffected by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/g/oq/n/11/a</td>
<td>r=-.04 ns</td>
<td>Males only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-BW/g/mq/v/2/a</td>
<td>r=- ns</td>
<td>Males : r = -.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females : r = -.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence

**Subject code:** I3.2.1

**Study**  
WATTE 1995
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE


Population: Army recruits, Norway, 199?

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 269

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement: Norwegian Armed Forced Test Battery (Rist, 1982) with three parts; mathematical test, verbal test, and spatial test. Mathematical test from simple arithmetic to elementary algebra; The verbal test of word-similarity items; The spatial test of a matrices test with 36 metrics adapted from the Ravens and selected to provide a linear increase in difficulty

Measured Values: M=5.27 SD=1.54

Remarks: Intelligence was assessed several month before Ss arrived at the training center and hence before assesment of happiness

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/a</td>
<td>r=-.06 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SLW/c/sq/v/7/d</td>
<td>r=-.07 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Test-intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.1

Study WESSM 1966/2

Reported in: Wessman, A.E.; Ricks, D.F.
Mood and Personality.
Holt, Rinehart and Wilson, 1966, New York, USA. ISBN 03 0541 151 8
Page in Report: 123

Population: Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.

N: 17

Correlate

Authors label: Intellectual ability at college entrance (1)

Our classification: Test-intelligence, code I3.2.1

Measurement:
1. Scholastic aptitude score (S.A.T.)
2. Mathematical aptitude score (M.A.T.)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/  a</td>
<td>r=+.12</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/ a</td>
<td>r=+.17</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence

Subject code: I3.2.2

Study WEBB 1915/1
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Webb, E.
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK
Page in Report: 26

Population: Male college students, England, 1912

Sample:
Non-Response: -
N: 194

Correlate

Authors label: Quickness of appre- hension (1)
Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2
Measurement: Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure  Statistics  Elaboration/Remarks
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a  r=+.42

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.2

Study  WEBB 1915/1

Reported in: Webb, E.
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK
Page in Report: 26

Population: Male college students, England, 1912

Sample:
Non-Response: -
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

N: 194

Correlate

Authors label: Profoundness of apprehension (1)
Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2
Measurement: Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.2

Study

WEBB 1915/1

Reported in: Webb, E.
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK
Page in Report: 26

Population: Male college students, England, 1912
Sample:

Non-Response: -
N: 194

Correlate

Authors label: Soundness of common sense (1)
Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2
**Measurement:** Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence**  
**Subject code: I3.2.2**

**Study**  
WEBB 1915/1

- **Reported in:** Webb, E.  
  Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.  
  Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK  
  Page in Report: 26

- **Population:** Male college students, England, 1912

- **Sample:**
  - **Non-Response:** -
  - **N:** 194

**Correlate**

- **Authors label:** Originality of ideas (1)
- **Our classification:** Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2
- **Measurement:** Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a \( r=+.43 \)

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.2

Study WEBB 1915/1

Page in Report: 26

Population: Male college students, England, 1912

Sample:

Non-Response: -

\( N: \) 194

Correlate

Authors label: Power of getting through mental work rapidly. (1)

Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2

Measurement: Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure Statistics Elaboration/Remarks
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a \( r=+.37 \)

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.2

Study WEBB 1915/2

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Webb, E.  
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.  
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK  
Page in Report: 27


Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 140

Correlate

Authors label: Quickness of appre-hension (1)

Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2

Measurement: Class-master rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

A-CP/g/rdt/ro/7/a r=+.52

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence  
Subject code: I3.2.2

Study WEBB 1915/2

Reported in: Webb, E.  
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.  
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK  
Page in Report: 27


Sample:

Non-Response: -
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

N: 140

Correlate

Authors label: Profoundness of apprehension (1)

Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2

Measurement: Class-master rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CP/g/rdt/ro/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.2.2**

Study WEBB 1915/2

Reported in: Webb, E.
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK
Page in Report: 27


Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 140

Correlate

Authors label: Soundness of common sense (1)

Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Measurement: Class-master rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CP/g/rdt/ro/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Reputation of intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.2

Study WEBB 1915/2

Page in Report: 27


Sample:
Non-Response: -
N: 140

Correlate

Authors label: Originality of ideas (1)

Our classification: Reputation of intelligence, code I3.2.2

Measurement: Class-master rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation during 6 months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

A-CP/g/rdt/ro/7/a  \( r=+.57 \)

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Self-perceived intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.2.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>ABBEY 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Reported in:</em></td>
<td>Abbey, A.; Andrews, F.M. Modeling the Psychological Determinants of Life Quality. Social Indicators Research, 1985, Vol. 16, 1 - 34. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/BF00317657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Population:</em></td>
<td>Tranquilizer users, Detroit, USA, 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sample:</em></td>
<td>Non-probability purposive-quota sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Non-Response:</em></td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N:</em></td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlate**

| *Authors label:* | Technical performance (1) |
| *Our classification:* | Self-perceived intelligence, code I3.2.3 |
| *Measurement:* | Self perceived technical performance was measured with 3 questions about how one does in technical tasks such as decision-making. Rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 'very poorly' to exceptionnally well' |

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-ACO/cw/mq/*20/ a</td>
<td>( r=+.51 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Subject code: I3.2.3**

**Study** BACHM 1970


*Population:* Public highschool boys followed 3 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-69

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 2.8% incomplete information in 1966

*N:* 1799

**Correlate**

*Authors label:* Self-perceived school ability (2)

*Our classification:* Self-perceived intelligence, code I3.2.3

*Measurement:* 3-item index of closed questions on self-perceived ability, intelligence, and reading ability compared with other boys of the same age.

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=+.12</td>
<td>Both variables assessed at T1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Self-perceived intelligence**

**Subject code: I3.2.3**

**Study** KAMMA 1983/2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Kammann, R.; Flett, R.
Sourcebook for Measuring Well-Being with Affectometer 2.
Page in Report:

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1983

Sample:
Non-Response: 52%
N: 112

Correlate

Authors label: Felt clear and creative (1)
Our classification: Self-perceived intelligence, code I3.2.3
Measurement: Single direct question how one felt during the instructed time period (or otherwise in the past few weeks):
"I think clearly and creatively"
Rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 'not at all' to 'all the time'

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BK/cm/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=+.33</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/c/sq/v/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.20</td>
<td>p&lt;.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Self-perceived intelligence
Subject code: I3.2.3

Study KAMMA 1983/2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Kammann, R.; Flett, R.

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1983

Sample:

Non-Response: 52%
N: 112

Correlate

Authors label: Felt clear-headed (2)

Our classification: Self-perceived intelligence, code I3.2.3

Measurement: Single direct question how one felt during the instructed time period (or otherwise in the past few weeks):
"How often have you felt clear-headed?"
Rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 'not at all' to 'all the time'

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BK/cm/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=+.59</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/c/sq/v/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.37</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current specific mental abilities
Subject code: I3.3

Study LEHMA 1988
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Lehman, A.F.
A Quality of Life Interview for the Chronically Mentally Ill. Evaluation and Program Planning, 1988, Vol. 11, 51 -52. ISSN 0149 7189 Page in Report: 57

Population: Chronic mental patients, USA, 1981

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 469

Correlate

Authors label: satisfaction with family

Our classification: Current specific mental abilities, code I3.3

Measurement: satisfaction with family question not reported

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure      Statistics   Elaboration/Remarks

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a       r=+.37      Los Angeles: mentally ill residents of 30 large board-and-care homes
                        p<.0001

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a       r=+.46      Rochester: chronically mentally ill inpatients at the Rochester (N.Y.) Psychiatric Center
                        p<.0001

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a       r=+.46      Rochester: chronically mental ill residents of various supervised community residences
                        p<.0001

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current specific mental abilities
Subject code: I3.3

Study LUDWI 1971
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Ludwig, L.D.
Page in Report: 64

Population: Female students, undergraduates, University of Wisconsin, USA, 197?

Sample:
Non-Response: 81%; 61% refusal, 5% eliminated on basis of screening data, 15% miscellaneous re
N: 72

Correlate

Authors label: Numbering speed. (1)
Our classification: Current specific mental abilities, code I3.3
Measurement: Time necessary to number backwards from 100 to 1.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure Statistics Elaboration/Remarks
A-AOL/u/mg/v/10/a r=+.02
ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current specific mental abilities
Subject code: I3.3

Study

SEIDL 1993/2

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.; Diener, E.
Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
Page in Report: 658

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, USA, 1990

Sample:
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Non-Response:** 28%

**N:** 94

---

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** Ability to recall historic events (1)

**Our classification:** Current specific mental abilities, code I3.3

**Measurement:** Participants were asked to recall and list as many positive and negative US historical events since 1900 as they could remember within 1.5 minutes. Order of the tests randomly.

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-AOL/g/mq/*0/a</td>
<td>r=-.13 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Current specific mental abilities**

**Subject code:** I3.3

**Study**

**SEIDL 1993/3**


Page in Report: 661

**Population:** Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

**N:** 54
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Correlate

Authors label: Ability to recall aspects of American life (1)
Our classification: Current specific mental abilities, code I3.3
Measurement: Participants were asked to recall and list as many positive and negative aspects of American life as they could within 3 minutes. Random order of positive- and negative tests.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</td>
<td>r=+.40</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Exact ability
Subject code: I3.3.1

Study

SEARS 1977A


Population: "Gifted women" (IQ >135), followed 50 years, California, USA, 1921-72
Sample: Non-probability purposive sample
Non-Response: Attrition in 1972: 25%
N: 671

Correlate

Authors label: Exact ability (2)
Our classification: Exact ability, code I3.3.1
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Measurement:**

a. Teachers comparison with average in arithmetic.

b. Teacher rates math as best (vs worst) subject.

c. Parent report on special ability in math.

d. Arithmetic quotient on Stanford Achievement Test.

Assessed in 1922.

**Remarks:** Earlier ratings (1922) by present happiness (1972).

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV=+</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</td>
<td>Chi²=</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV= ns</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</td>
<td>Chi²= ns</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV= ns</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</td>
<td>Chi²= ns</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mg/v/5/a</td>
<td>AoV= ns</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</td>
<td>Chi²= ns</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Correlational finding on Happiness and Exact ability
Subject code: I3.3.1

Study

WATTE 1995

Reported in: Watten, R.G.; Syversen, J.L.; Myhrer, T.
Quality of Life, Intelligence and Mood.
Social Indicators Research, 1995, Vol. 36, 287 - 299. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573
0921 DOI:10.1007/BF01078818
Page in Report: 293

Population: Army recruits, Norway,199?

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 269

Correlate

Authors label: Technical ability

Our classification: Exact ability, code I3.3.1

Measurement: Technical ability test. Detail not reported

Measured Values: M=5.11 SD=1.8

Remarks: Technical ability was assessed several month before Ss arrived at the training center and hence before assessment of happiness

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/a</td>
<td>r=.00 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SLW/c/sq/v/7/d</td>
<td>r=+.02 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Perceptual performance

### Subject code: I3.3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>IRWIN 1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported in:</td>
<td>Irwin, R.; Kammann, R.; Dixon, G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you Want to Know how Happy I am ,You'll have to Ask me. New Zealand Psychologist, Vol. 8, 1979, 10 - 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page in Report:</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>Singles, Dunedin New Zealand, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N:</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Correlate

**Authors label:** Perceptual accuracy (2)

**Our classification:** Perceptual performance, code I3.3.2

**Measurement:** Correspondence of self-rating of Ss' happiness with ratings of Ss' happiness by two flatmates. Flatmates rated how they thought the Ss WILL rate themself and how they SHOULD rate if they were honest to themselves. These ratings appeared largely identical and were added.

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/cm/sq/v/7/a</td>
<td>r=+.27</td>
<td>p&lt;.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Correlational finding on Happiness and field independence

### Subject code: I3.3.2.1

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Study: GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/216

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Field independence (1)
Our classification: . field independence, code I3.3.2.1
Measurement: Hidden Patters Test - Cf - 2, asking to check the instances in which 200 complex figures contained a given simple figure (part of Kit of Reference Test for Cognitive Factors; see French et al., 1963).

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b r=+.24 p<.05

A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b r=+.23 ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and . field independence
Subject code: I3.3.2.1

Study GORMA 1971
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/216

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information

N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Field Independence (2)

Our classification: Field independence, code I3.3.2.1

Measurement: Hidden Figures Test – Cf-1; a 16-item multiple choice test asking which one of five simple figures was embedded in a given complex figure, scored for number of simple figures correctly identified (part of Kit of Reference Test for Cognitive Factors; see French et al., 1963).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=+.09</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=+.14</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Field Independence
Subject code: I3.3.2.1

Study GORMA 1971
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/216

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Field Independence (3)
Our classification: Field independence, code I3.3.2.1
Measurement: Number of items on the Hidden Figures Test – Cf – 1 which were attempted incorrectly.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics Elaboration/Remarks
C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b r=-.19 ns
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b r=-.17 ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and Field Independence
Subject code: I3.3.2.1

Study

TOBAC 1981

Reported in: Tobacyk, J
Personality Differentiation, Effectiveness of Personality Integration and Mood in Female College Students.
Page in Report: 348
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Population: Female undergraduate students, U.S.A., 198?

Sample:

Non-Response: 57 %

N: 31

Correlate

Authors label: Personality differentiation (1)

Our classification: . field independence, code I3.3.2.1

Measurement: Index computed from individual scores on the Rod-and-Frame Test and the Embedded Figures Test. (see Witkin et al., 1954)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ASA/mp/mqr/v10/a</td>
<td>r=+.05 p&lt;.ns</td>
<td>Unaffected by personality integration No hidden curvilinear relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and . perceptual rigidity

Subject code: I3.3.2.2

Study

GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/216

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:

Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Rigidity (4)
Our classification: Perceptual rigidity, code I3.3.2.2
Measurement: Breskin 15-item Rigidity Test, scored for the number of pairs out of 15 pairs in which the 'good fit' figure was chosen (see Breskin, 1968).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=-.15 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=-.45 p&lt;.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Perceptual rigidity
Subject code: I3.3.2.2

Study: GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/216

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:

Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information

N: 67
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Authors label: Rigidity (3)

Our classification: perceptual rigidity, code I3.3.2.2

Measurement: Barron-Welsh Art Scale, scored for the number of unusual figures selected of a set of figures differing in complexity, shading and symmetry. (See Barron & Welsh, 1952).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=-.22 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=+.08 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and perceptual rigidity
Subject code: I3.3.2.2

Study: GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Rigidity (1)

Our classification: perceptual rigidity, code I3.3.2.2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Measurement:** Barron-Welsh Art Scale, Forced Choice Form, scored for the number of pairs out of 20 pairs in which the more elaborate figure was chosen (Figure Choices Test, see Messick & Kogan, 1965).

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l11/b</td>
<td>r=-.15 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v10/b</td>
<td>r=+.16 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability**

**Subject code: I3.3.3**

**Study**

**CLEME 1980/1**

**Reported in:** Clement, F.J. De la Variation de Quelques Traits de Personalité en Fonction, notamment, de l'Age, du Sexe et du Niveau Intellectuel. (The Variation of Certain Personality Traits in Relation to Age, Sex, and Intelligent Level). Psychologie Francaise, 1980, Vol. 25, 95 - 113 Page in Report: 101

**Population:** 29-88 aged women, upper middle class, France, 1975

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:**

**N:** 1145

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** Level of efficiency (1)

**Our classification:** Sorting ability, code I3.3.3
**Measurement:** Clement (1963) digit/letter coding test. The score is the number of characters correctly coded in 5 minutes.

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>r=+.11</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>r=+.16</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SP/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>r=+.08</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability**

**Subject code: I3.3.3**

**Study**

**CLEME 1980/2**

**Reported in:** Clement, F.J.
De la Variation de Quelques Traits de Personalité en Fonction, notamment, de l'Age, du Sexe et du Niveau Intellectuel. (The Variation of Certain Personality Traits in Relation to Age, Sex, and Intelligent Level).
Psychologie Francaise, 1980, Vol. 25, 95 - 113
Page in Report: 101

**Population:** 60-69 aged women, lower class, France 1975

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:**

**N:** 922

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** Level of efficiency (1)

**Our classification:** Sorting ability, code I3.3.3
**Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE**

**Measurement:** Clement (1963) digit/letter coding test. The score is the number of characters correctly coded in 5 minutes.

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>r=+ ns</td>
<td>Males r=+.18 (ns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females r=-.07 (ns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SP/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>r=+ ns</td>
<td>Males r=+.18 (ns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females r=-.03 (ns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/u/sq/ol/9/a</td>
<td>r=+ ns</td>
<td>Males r=+.14 (ns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females r=+.18 (ns)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability**

**Subject code: I3.3.3**

**Study**

**GORMA 1971**

**Reported in:** Gorman, B.S.


Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA

Page in Report: 215/218

**Population:** Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

**Sample:**

Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information

**N:** 67

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** Object sorting ability (1)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Our classification: Sorting ability, code I3.3.3

Measurement: Clayton & Jackson Object Sorting Test, asking subjects to sort 50 objects in logical order, scored for number of groups formed (see Clayton & Jackson, 1961).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=+.00</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=+.16</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability
Subject code: I3.3.3

Study

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/218

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Nation sorting ability (2)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Our classification: Sorting ability, code I3.3.3

Measurement: Scott Nation Sorting Test, asking subjects to sort 28 countries in logical order, scored for number of groups formed (see Scott, 1962).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=-.09 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=+.06 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability

Subject code: I3.3.3

Study

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/218

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Nation sorting ability (1)

Our classification: Sorting ability, code I3.3.3

Measurement: Scott Nation Sorting Test, scored for number of countries left ungrouped (see Scott, 1962).
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=-.08 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=-.01 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability
Subject code: I3.3.3

Study

GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/218

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Category width (1)
Our classification: Sorting ability, code I3.3.3
Measurement: Pettigrew Category Width Test, asking subjects to choose estimates of the largest and smallest values of a given object of known average value (see Pettigrew, 1958).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability**

**Subject code: I3.3.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>GORMA 1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported in:</td>
<td>Gorman, B.S.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page in Report:</td>
<td>215/218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td>Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N:</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlate**

| Authors label: | Object sorting ability (compartmentalization style) (1) |
| Our classification: | Sorting ability, code I3.3.3 |
| Measurement: | Clayton & Jackson Object Sorting Test, scored for number of objects left ungrouped (see Clayton & Jackson, 1961). |

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=+.02</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Sorting ability  
Subject code: I3.3.3

Study  
GORMA 1971

Reported in:  
Gorman, B.S.  
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA

Page in Report:  

Population:  
Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:

Non-Response:  4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information

N: 67

Correlate

Authors label:  Object sorting ability (compart- mental-ization style) (2)

Our classification:  Sorting ability, code I3.3.3

Measurement:  Clayton & Jackson Object Sorting Test, scored for number of objects left un- grouped (see Clayton & Jackson, 1961).

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure  Statistics  Elaboration/Remarks

A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/ b  r=+.07  ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability  
Subject code: I3.3.4

Study  
BACHM 1970
Correlate

**Authors label:** Vocabulary level (1)

**Our classification:** Verbal ability, code I3.3.4

**Measurement:** General Aptitude Test Battery - Part J: Vocabulary (GATB-J; Super, 1957)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=+.02</td>
<td>Both variables assessed at T1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability
**Subject code: I3.3.4**

Study

**BACHM 1970**


*Population:* Public highschool boys followed 3 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-69
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Sample:
Non-Response: 2.8% incomplete information in 1966
N: 1799

Correlate

Authors label: Reading comprehension ability (1)
Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4
Measurement: Test of Reading Comprehension (Gates, 1958).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=+.02</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Both variables assessed at T1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability
Subject code: I3.3.4

Study

Const 1965
Reported in: Constantinople, A.P.
Some Correlates of Happiness and Unhappiness in College Students.
Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, 1965, University of Rochester, USA.
Page in Report: 68

Population: College students, University of Rochester, USA, 1965
Sample:
Non-Response: 30% (take home questionnaire).
N: 952

Correlate

Authors label: Academic status. (3)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4

Measurement: S.A.I.-verbal score in the form of local percentile rank.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-AOL/cy/sq/v/10/a | DM =±0 ns  | Analysis on the basis of a comparison of happy and unhappy students (resp. 120 males, 157 females and 154 males, 94 females: N=525)

Unaffected by sex and stage of study.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability

Subject code: I3.3.4

Study

Study: CONST 1965

Reported in: Constantinople, A.P.
Some Correlates of Happiness and Unhappiness in College Students.
Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, 1965, University of Rochester, USA.
Page in Report: 68

Population: College students, University of Rochester, USA, 1965

Sample:

Non-Response: 30% (take home questionnaire).

N: 952

Correlate

Authors label: Academic status. (2)

Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4

Measurement: SAT-Verbal score in the form of local percentile rank.
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-AOL/cy/sq/v/10/a</td>
<td>DM = 0</td>
<td>Unaffected by sex and stage of study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability  
Subject code: I3.3.4

Study  
GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.  
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA

Page in Report: 215/218

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:

Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information

N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Language facility (1)

Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4

Measurement: Advanced Vocabulary Test V-4; a multiple choice questionnaire scored for the number of words correctly matched (see French et al., 1963).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r = 0.07</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability
Subject code: I3.3.4

Study GORMA 1971

Reported in: Gorman, B.S.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA
Page in Report: 215/218

Population: Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970

Sample:
Non-Response: 4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information
N: 67

Correlate

Authors label: Mood word fluency (1)
Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4
Measurement: Assessment of mood repertoire using the number of words mentioned in three minutes.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/b</td>
<td>r=+.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b</td>
<td>r=+.12</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability
Subject code: I3.3.4

Study NOELL 1980

Reported in: Noelle-Neumann, E.
Happiness and Games of Chance.
Paper Institut für Demoskopie, 1980, Allensbach, Germany
Page in Report: 10

Population: Adult, general public, Germany, 1979
Sample: Sampling not reported
Non-Response: not reported
N: 0

Correlate

Authors label: producing associations (1)
Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4
Measurement: Open question. Ss were asked about ideas they associate with a certain city, a certain profession or a certain political concept.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure | Statistics | Elaboration/Remarks
--- | --- | ---
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b | D% =+ | Cheerful looking Ss produce more associations in the interview

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability
Subject code: I3.3.4

Study PANDE 1971
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Reported in: Pandey, C.  
Popularity, Rebelliousness and Happiness among Institutionalized Retarded Males.  
American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1971, Vol. 76, 523 - 331  
Page in Report: 329

Population: Mentally retarded males, hospital, USA, 1967

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 149

Correlate

Authors label: Speech. (1)

Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4

Measurement: Ratings by 2 experienced staff members on a 7-point scale, ranging from 'talks unintelligible' to 'talks well'.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-CP/g/rdn/?/7/a    | r= ns      | Open ward : r = -.00 (ns)  
|                    |            | Closed ward: r = -.08 (ns) |

Correlational finding on Happiness and Verbal ability

Subject code: I3.3.4

Study

WEBB 1915/2

Reported in: Webb, E.  
Character and Intelligence. An Attempt at an Exact Study of Character.  
Cambridge University Press, 1915, London, UK  
Page in Report: 27


Sample:
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Non-Response: -  
N: 140

Correlate

Authors label: Intelligence (1)  
Our classification: Verbal ability, code I3.3.4  
Measurement: Experimental test containing paired words of opposite meaning, and reconstructing disarranged sentences.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure  Statistics  Elaboration/Remarks
A-CP/g/rdt/ro/7/a  r=+.20

Correlational finding on Happiness and Memory
Subject code: I3.3.5

Study  NOELL 1980

Reported in: Noelle-Neumann, E. 
Happiness and Games of Chance. 
Paper Institut für Demoskopie, 1980, Allensbach, Germany 
Page in Report: 10

Population: Adult, general public, Germany, 1979

Sample: Sampling not reported

Non-Response: not reported  
N: 0

Correlate

Authors label: recollection (1)  
Our classification: Memory, code I3.3.5
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Measurement: not reported

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b</td>
<td>D%+=</td>
<td>Cheerful Ss have a better recollection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Mental retardation
Subject code: I3.4.1

Study CAMER 1973/3

Reported in: Cameron, P.; Titus, D.G.; Kostin, J.; Kostin, M.
The Life Satisfaction of Non-Normal Persons.
Page in Report: 211

Population: Children, retarded and normal, USA, 197?

Sample:
Non-Response: -
N: 80

Correlate

Authors label: Being retarded (1)

Our classification: Mental retardation, code I3.4.1

Measurement: 0 normals
1 retarded

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Retardates were rated as happier than normals. Almost all of the variance contributed by boys. The report is unclear as to whether this difference appears in the ratings of teachers, parents or both.

Among boys, retardates are observed to be significantly happier; both in observations in school and during recess. No significant differences among girls.

**Correlational finding on Happiness and Mental retardation**

**Subject code: I3.4.1**

**Study**

*LEHMA 1988*

**Reported in:** Lehman, A.F.  
A Quality of Life Interview for the Chronically Mentally Ill. Evaluation and Program Planning, 1988, Vol. 11, 51-52. ISSN 0149 7189  
Page in Report: 57  

**Population:** Chronic mental patients, USA, 1981  

**Sample:** Non-probability purposive sample  

**Non-Response:**  

**N:** 469

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** Mental retardation  
**Our classification:** Mental retardation, code I3.4.1  
**Measurement:** Diagnosis

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

*Happiness Measure*  

**Statistics**  

**Elaboration/Remarks**
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Los Angeles: mentally ill residents of 30 large board-and-care homes  

Rochester: chronically mentally ill inpatients at the Rochester (N.Y.) Psychiatric Center  

Rochester: chronically mentally ill residents of various supervised community residences

Correlational finding on Happiness and Mental retardation
Subject code: I3.4.1

Study MATIK 2002

Reported in: Matikka, L.M; Ojanen, M.  
Happiness in Persons with Intellectual Disabilities.  
Working paper of FAMR Research Unit, 2002, Helsinki, Finland  
Page in Report: 16

Population: 18-77 aged intellectually disabled, Finland, 2002

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 15%

N: 376

Correlate

Authors label: level of intellectual disability

Our classification: Mental retardation, code I3.4.1

Measurement:
1 Boderline  
2 Mild intellectual disability  
3 Moderate intellectual disability

Measured Values: 1: 34 (9%), 2: 162 (43%), 3: 180 (48%)

Observed Relation with Happiness
### Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

**Happiness Measure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O-HL/u/sq/v/2/a</th>
<th>Chi² = +12.</th>
<th>%happy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2: 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3: 87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Elaboration/Remarks**

### Correlational finding on Happiness and Mental rest-ability

**Subject code: I3.4.2**

**Study**

KAHAN 1975


**Population:** 55+ aged white females living in nursing home, USA, 197?

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:**

N: 91

**Correlate**

**Authors label:** Reflectiveness. (1)

**Our classification:** Mental rest-ability, code I3.4.2

**Measurement:**

1. Selfreport.
2. Interviewer rating.
3. Staff-rating.

### Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to own intelligence</th>
<th>Subject code: I3.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>HOLAH 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported in</td>
<td>Holahan, C.K.; Holahan, C.J.; Wonacott, N.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-Appraisal, Life Satisfaction, and Retrospective Life Choices Across One and Three Decades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Psychology and Aging, 1999; Vol.14, 238 - 244. ISSN 0882 7974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page in Report: 239/243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>“Gifted (IQ&gt;135) followed unto old age, USA, 1960-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>Non-probability purposive-quota sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>N: 383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors label</th>
<th>Lived up to ability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our classification</td>
<td>Attitudes to own intelligence, code I3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Self-appraisal of having lived up to abilities. Participants were asked &quot;On the whole, how well do you think you have lived up to your intellectual abilities?&quot; Responses were coded in two categories 1: did not live-up 2: lived-up Assessed at T1 (1960)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measured Values: T2 N: 1=115, 2=223
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE


Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Measure</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Elaboration/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>T1 lived up by T2 happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men 1.M=3.71 SD=0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.M=4.15 SD=0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women 1.M=3.76 SD=1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In univariate analyses of covariance (ANCOVAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>there was a significant lived-up effect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F(1,332)= 13.85, MSE=.82 p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.M=4.19 SD=0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-ASG/h/mq/v/8/a</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>T1 lived up by T2 happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In univariate analyses of covariance (ANCOVAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>there was a significant lived-up effect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F(1,310)=10.65, MSE=.84, p&lt;.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SLW/c/sq/n/9/a</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>T1 lived up by T3 happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Univariate analyses of covariance (ANCOVAs) was significant for lived-up:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F(1,355)=10.71, MSE=2.25, p&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LISREL analysis showed no direct link when T2 perceived goal realization was controlled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 1: Happiness Items used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Item Code</th>
<th>Full Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

A-AOL/cy/sq/v/10/a  Selfreport on single question:

"In thinking over the past year, indicate how elated or depressed, happy or unhappy you have felt....?"
10 Complete elation, rapturous joy and soaring ecstasy
9 Very elated and in very high spirits. Tremendous delight and buoyancy.
8 Elated and in high spirits.
7 Feeling very good and cheerful.
6 Feeling pretty good, "OK".
5 Feeling a little bit low. Just so-so.
4 Spirits low and somewhat "blue".
3 Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely "blue".
2 Tremendously depressed.
Feeling terrible, really miserable, "just awful".
1 Utter depression and gloom. Completely down.
All is black and leaden. Wish it were all over.

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a  Selfreport on 2 questions:

A: "In general how happy or unhappy do you usually feel? Check the one statement below that best describes your average happiness.
10 extremely happy (feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic)
9 very happy (feeling really good, elated)
8 pretty happy (spirits high, feeling good)
7 mildly happy (feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful)
6 slightly happy (just a bit above neutral)
5 neutral (not particularly happy or unhappy)
4 slightly unhappy (just a bit below neutral)
3 mildly unhappy (just a little low)
2 pretty unhappy (somewhat "blue", spirits down)
1 very unhappy (depressed, spirits very low)
0 extremely unhappy (utterly depressed, completely down)"

B: "Consider your emotions a moment further. On the average.
- What percent of the time do you feel happy?
- What percent of the time do you feel unhappy?
- What percent of the time do you feel neutral (neither happy nor unhappy)?
Make sure the three figures add-up to equal 100%".

Scoring:
- Question A : 0.- 10
- Question B : % happy
Summation : (A * 10 + B)/2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Selfreport on 4 questions:

"The following are statements of feelings or mood. Please read them over and then indicate which of these overall feelings best describes your feelings."
A) Right now you feel ..........  
B) The best you felt today ....  
C) The worst you felt today ...  
D) The way you usually feel ...

Response options:
10. Complete elations, rapturous joy, and soaring ecstasy.
9. Very elated and in very high spirits; tremendous delight and buoyancy.
8. Elated and in high spirits.
7. Feeling very good and cheerful.
6. Feeling pretty good, "OK".
4. Spirits low and somewhat blue.
3. Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely blue.
2. Tremendously depressed. Feeling terrible, really miserable, "just awful".
1. Utter depression and gloom. Completely down. All is black and leaden. Wish it were all over.

Summation: average scores on A,B,C,D.

Name: Elation-Depression Scale (variant)

Selfreport on single question, repeated every evening before retiring during 3 weeks (experience sampling).

"On the average, how happy or unhappy did you feel today...?"
2 Very unhappy. Depressed. Spirits very low.
3 Pretty unhappy. Somewhat 'blue'. Spirits down.
4 Mildly unhappy. Just a little low.
5 Barely unhappy. Just this side of neutral.
6 Barely happy. Just this side of neutral.
7 Mildly happy. Feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful.

Name: Wessman & Ricks' `Elation - Depression Scale" (adapted version)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Selfreport on single question, answered every evening before retiring during six
weeks (experience sampling)

"On average; how elated or depressed, happy or unhappy you felt today....?
10 Complete elation, rapturous joy and soaring ecstasy
9 Very elated and in very high spirits. Tremendous
delight and buoyancy
8 Elated and in high spirits
7 Feeling very good and cheerful
6 Feeling pretty good , "OK"
5 Feeling a little bit low. Just so-so
4 Spirits low and somewhat 'blue'
3 Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely 'blue'
2 Tremendously depressed.
Feeling terrible, really miserable, "just awful"
1 Utter depression and gloom. Completely down.
All is black and leaden. Wish it were all over.

Name: Wessman & Ricks’ `Elation - depression scale'

Selfreport on 16 questions, repeated three times a day during at least 33 successive
days (experience sampling)

"How I feel now":
A Fullness vs. Emptiness of life ( how emotionally satisfying,
abundant or empty, your life felt today )
B Receptivity towards and Stimulation by the World ( how
interested and responsive you feel to what was going on
around you)
C Social Respect vs. Social Contempt ( how you feel about
other people regard you, or feel about you, today)
D Personal Freedom vs. External Constraint ( how much you
feel you are free or not free to do as you want)
E Harmony vs. Anger ( how well got along with, or how angry
you feel toward, other people )
F Sociability vs. Withdrawal (how socially outgoing or
withdrawn you feel now )
G Companionship vs. Being Isolated ( the extent to which
you feel emotionally accepted by, or isolated from other
people )
H Love and Sex ( the extent to which you feel loving and
tender or sexually frustrated and unloving )
I Present Work ( how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with
your work )
J Thought Processes ( how readily your ideas come and how
valuable they seem )
K Tranquility vs. Anxiety ( how calm or troubled you feel )
Impulse Expression vs. Self-restraint ( how expressive and
impulsive or internally restrained and controlled, you feel )
M Personal Moral J judgment ( how self-approving or how

Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

guilty, you feel
N Self-confidence vs. feeling of inadequacy (how self-assured and adequate or helpless and inadequate you feel)
O Energy vs. Fatigue (how energetic or tired and weary you feel)
P Elation vs. Depression (how elated or depressed, happy or unhappy, you feel now)

Scoring: all items scored on 0 - 9. (Rating scales not reported).
Summation: average

Name: Wessman & Rick's `Personal Feelings Scale'

A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a Selfreport on 10 questions:

During the past few weeks, did you ever feel ....? (yes/no)
A Particularly exited or interested in something?
B So restless that you couldn't sit long in a chair?
C Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done?
D Very lonely or remote from other people?
E Pleased about having accomplished something?
F Bored?
G On top of the world?
H Depressed or very unhappy?
I That things were going your way?
J Upset because someone criticized you?

Answer options and scoring:
yes = 1
no = 0
Summation:
-Positive Affect Score (PAS): A+C+E+G+I
-Negative Affect Score (NAS): B+D+F+H+J
-Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS
Possible range: -5 to +5

Name: Bradburn's 'Affect Balance Scale' (standard version)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Selfreport on 40 questions:

"Over this time period (the last few weeks) I have had the feeling described by":
A My life is on the right track
B I seem to be left alone when I don't want to be
C I feel I can do whatever I want to
D I think clearly and creatively
E I feel like a failure
F Nothing seems very much fun any more
G I like myself
H I can't be bothered doing anything
I I feel close to people around me
J I feel as though the best years of my life are over
K My future looks good
L I have lost interest in other people and don't care about them
M I have energy to spare
N I smile and laugh a lot
O I wish I could change some parts of my life
P My thoughts go around in useless circles
Q I can handle any problems that come up
R My life seems stuck in a rut
S I feel loved and trusted
T I feel there must be something wrong with me

"Over this period (the last few weeks), "how often you felt..."

U Satisfied
V Lonely
W Free-and-easy
X Clear-headed
Y Helpless
Z Impatient
AA Useful
AB Depressed
AC Loving
AD Hopeless
AE Optimistic
AF Withdrawn
AG Enthusiastic
AH Good-natured
AI Discontented
AJ Confused
AK Confident
AL Tense
AM Understood
AN Insignificant

Answer options;
0 not at all
1 occasionally
2 some of the time
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

3 often
4 all the time

Summation:
- Positive Affect score (PAS): mean positive items
- Negative Affect Score (NAS): mean negative items
- Affect balance score (ABS): PAS minus NAS
Possible range: -4 to +4

A-BW/g/mq/v/2/a Selfreport on 50 questions:

Below is a list of words and phrases. Check every term which you believe could fairly be applied to yourself in prevalent attitudes. (yes/no)

A Enthusiastic
B Morbid
C Disappointed
D Distressed
E Cheerful
F Prosperous
G Frivolous
H Troubled
I Annoyed
J Calm
K Miserable
L Thrilled
M Irritable
N Buoyant
O Joyful

The total list contained fifty adjectives, half positive and half negative

Scoring:
yes = +1
no = -1

Summation: number of happy traits mentioned minus number of unhappy traits mentioned.

Possible range: -50 to +50
Interviewer-rating of cheerfulness:
Altogether the respondent looks.....
2 quite cheerfull
1 not too cheerful
- difficult to say

Part of the 8 item Allensbacher Ausdrücktest which also involves ratings of cheerful appearance in: look, mouth, posture, movements, eyes, elbows and lips. This general rating is the last item in the test.

Time sampling of happy behavior:
Rating by two independent observers.
One of the observers was familiar with the general aims of the study whereas the other one was not familiar with these. Each child was observed twice in both a class situation and at recess. It was observed for one minute and then later for another minute in the same situation by both observers independently and then rated over that minute in that situation.

Rating options:
3 happy
2 neutral
1 unhappy

Ratings by parents:
How would you rate this child's general level of happiness....?
1 always or almost always unhappy
2 more often unhappy than happy
3 equal periods or amounts of happiness and unhappiness
4 more often happy than unhappy
5 always or almost always happy

Rating by two independent staff members who were familiar with the patient.
7 happy
6
5
4
3
2
1 depressed
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a Peer rating on single question (based on contact during 6 months):

Rater instruction: "personal qualities are named and briefly annotated in this schedule. If you have any doubt as to the meaning of any of them, please ask me (investigator)
2. In the columns under each subject's name, place one of the marks for each of the qualities specified (+3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3) To avoid errors, please put the + sign as well as the -

'General tendency to be 'cheerful' (as opposed to being depressed and low spirited)
+3 very high compared to average
+2 distinctly above average
+1 slightly above average
0 average
-1 slightly below average
-2 distinctly below average
-3 lowest as compared to average

A-CP/g/rdt/ro/7/a Teacher rating on single question:

1 Personal qualities are named and briefly annotated in this schedule.
2. In the columns under each pupil's name, place one of the marks for each of the qualities specified (+3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3) To avoid errors, please put the + sign as well as the -

'General tendency to be 'cheerful' (as opposed to being depressed and low spirited)
+3 very high compared to average
+2 distinctly above average
+1 slightly above average
0 average
-1 slightly below average
-2 distinctly below average
-3 lowest as compared to average

C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a Selfreport on 2 questions:

A. "How important was each of the following goals in life in the plans you made for yourself in early adulthood?"
- occupational success
- family life
- friendships
- richness of cultural life
- total service to society.
1 less important to me than to most people
2
3
4
5 of prime importance to me

B. "How successful have you been in the pursuit of these goals?"
1 little satisfaction in this area
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

2 3 4
5 had excellent fortune in this respect

Computation: General Satisfaction 5 is the quotient obtained by multiplying the planned goal (early adulthood) by the reported success in attaining that goal, adding the five of these multiplied areas and dividing them by the sum of the planned goals for each of the areas.

\[
\frac{P_a \cdot S_a + P_b \cdot S_b + P_c \cdot S_c + P_d \cdot S_d + P_e \cdot S_e}{P_a + P_b + P_c + P_d + P_e}
\]

\[P_a = \text{planned goal a (1-5)}
\]
\[S_a = \text{success goal a (1-5)}
\]

C-ASG/h/mq/v/8/a Selfreport on 2 questions:

A
"How important was each of the following goals in life in the plans you made for yourself in early adulthood?"

- 

- joy in living

4 of prime importance to me
3
2
1 less important to me than to most people

B.
"How successful have you been in the pursuit of these goals?"
5 had excellent fortune in this respect
4
3
2
1 little satisfaction in this area

Computation: Life satisfaction score = Perceived success in achieving joy in living now (B) minus remembered importance of joy in living in early adulthood (A)
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?

[ 9 ] best possible life for you
[ 8 ]
[ 7 ]
[ 6 ]
[ 5 ]
[ 4 ]
[ 3 ]
[ 2 ]
[ 1 ]
[ 0 ] worst possible life for you

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

Selfreport on single question:

"Above you see a numbered ladder. Consider the top of the ladder as the best possible life and the bottom of the ladder as the worst possible life.  
A Please place an X where you feel you are now.  
B Place an Y at the point where you were five years ago.  
C Please place a Z at the point that you feel you will be at five years from now.  
[ 10 ] best possible life
[ 9 ]
[ 8 ]
[ 7 ]
[ 6 ]
[ 5 ]
[ 4 ]
[ 3 ]
[ 2 ]
[ 1 ]
[ 0 ] worst possible life

Question A is the case question.

Name: Cantril's self anchoring ladder rating of life (modified version)
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

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

Selfreport on single question:

Think about the quality of your life at the present time. I would like you to give a rating where 0 represents the worst possible life for you and 10 represents the best possible life for you.
1 worst possible life
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10 best possible life

M-ACO/cw/mq/*/20/

Selfreport on 5 questions, repeated every week during 24 weeks:

A. "How do you feel about your life as a whole?"
1 terrible
2
3
4
5
6
7 delighted

B. "Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are.......?";
3 very happy
2 pretty happy
1 not too happy

C. To what extent have the five areas of your life been what you wanted it to be?
(refers to self, personal life, work life and health)
5 all
4
3
2
1 not at all

D. "How much have you really enjoyed your life as a whole?"
1 not at all,
2
3
4
5 a great deal

E. "How much has your life as a whole made you feel emotionally upset?"
1 not at all
2
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

1. **M-CO/?/?q/?/0/a**
   Selfreport on multiple questions:

   Questions indicated both happiness and a sense of contentment and well-being (Full questions not reported)

   Summation: not reported

   Name: `Happiness subtest' of Washburn's `Social Adjustment Scale'.

2. **M-FH/c/sq/v/7/a**
   Selfreport on single question:

   "Taking all things together, how would you say you have been this period? Check the phrase that best describes how you have felt."

   7 very happy
   6 happy
   5 somewhat happy
   4 mixed (about equally happy and unhappy)
   3 somewhat unhappy
   2 unhappy
   1 very unhappy

3. **M-FH/cm/sq/v/7/a**
   Selfreport on single question:

   "Over the past month I have been feeling...........?"

   7 extremely happy
   6 very happy
   5 somewhat happy
   4 mixed (about equally happy and unhappy)
   3 somewhat unhappy
   2 very unhappy
   1 extremely unhappy

4. **M-FH/u/sq/ol/9/a**
   Selfreport on single question:

   Place a cross on the line on the place you estimate to be what corresponds best with your state.

   1 | I don't feel very well in my skin
   2 |
   3 |
   4 |
   5 | I don't feel too well in my skin
   6 |
   7 |
   8 |
   9 | I feel very well in my skin
Scoring: rated on open horizontal line scale divided afterwards in 9 sections.

M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a Clinical rating by 4 experts on the basis of multi-method assessments during periodical stays in assessment center.

Rater instruction:
"To what extend does this person find pleasure in life at the present time.........?"
1 low
2
3 average
4
5 high

M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b Selfreport on single question: following enumeration of lifegoals in six areas, the last of which was 'joy in living'

" How successful have you been in pursuit of that goal.....?"
(joy in living)
5 had excellent fortune in this respect
4
3
2
1 found little satisfaction in this area

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/v/3/a Selfreport on single question:

Taking all together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are .....?
3 very happy
2 pretty happy
1 not too happy
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

Selfreport on open question:

Now write in your own words a sentence of two, something which you believe will most truly describe your own general happiness in life.

The answers were rated by three judges on a scale ranging from 0 to 10.
0 low
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10 high

Selfreport on single question:

Place a cross, on each line, on the place you estimate to be that which corresponds best with your state
1 I am not very happy
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 | I am not too happy
6 |
7 |
8 | I am quite happy
9 I am quite happy

Scoring: rated on an open horizontal line scale, divided afterwards in 9 sections.

Selfreport on single question:

Are you happy with your life?
2 yes
1 no
- don't know
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

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-HP/u/sq/v/10/a Selfreport on single question:

"Among the following description arranged in miscellaneous order, choose the one which comes nearest to fitting you. None will be likely to fit exactly."
3 Finding life rather disappointing and disillusioning, comfortable in many ways, moderately successful, but far from realizing the hopes of youth.
9 Cheerful, gay spirits most of the time. Occasionally bothered by something but can usually laugh it off.
8 Calm, quiet sort of satisfaction. Life has been pretty good. Not everything one desires comes, of course, but on the whole there is much for which to be serenely thankful.
5 Ups and downs, now happy about things, now depressed. About balanced in the long run.
1 Life often seems so worthless that there is little to keep one going. Nothing matters very much, there has been so much of hurt that laughter would be empty mockery.
2 Keeping a brave front, others think everything is all right. Inside life seems rather black.
1 Usually sad, weep readily, smile seldom.
11 Radiant, find every day full of interest, amusing things, and worthwhile things.
3 Seriously hurt by certain things, for which the good aspects of life cannot quite make up.
5 Quite objective. Like some experiences, dislike others. Not aware of any prevalent happiness or unhappiness.
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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)

Selfreport on single question:

'All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life these days?'
1 completely dissatisfied
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 completely satisfied

Selfreport on single question:

Everything considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with your life these days?
1 extremely dissatisfied
2 very dissatisfied
3 pretty dissatisfied
4 both satisfied and dissatisfied (neutral)
5 pretty satisfied
6 very satisfied
7 extremely satisfied
Selfreport on single question:

Place a cross on the line below, on the spot you estimate that corresponds best with your state.

1 | I am not very satisfied
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 | I am not too satisfied
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 | I am very satisfied

Scoring: rated on an open horizontal line scale divided afterwards in 9 sections.
# Appendix 2: Statistics used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AoV</td>
<td>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: statistical procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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 Ne -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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>(ß) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT by LEAST SQUARES (OLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: test statistic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happinessl: metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range: [-1 ; +1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meaning:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beta &gt; 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beta &lt; 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beta = 0 « no correlation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beta = +1 or -1 « perfect correlation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remark:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean of observations is subtracted from all observations if standardized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi²</td>
<td>CHI-SQUARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type: test statistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meaning:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chi^2 \leq (c-1) * (r-1)) means: no association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chi^2 \gg (c-1) * (r-1)) means: strong association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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D% DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES
Type: descriptive statistic only.
Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous
Range: [-100; +100]

Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.

DM 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.

Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.

lgt LOGIT COEFFICIENT
Type: descriptive statistic only
Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness level: dichotomous
Range: unlimited

Meaning:
lgt = 0 « no association at all;
lgt -> -/+ infinite « at least one level of the correlate allows a perfect prediction of the happiness.

r 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]

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.

rpc PARTIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric
Range: [-1; +1]

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,
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

SNR Statistic Not Reported

tau GOODMAN & Kruskal's TAU
Type: descriptive statistic only.
Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: ordinal
Range: [0; +1]

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.

Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

Structure of the collections

The World Database of Happiness is an ongoing register of scientific research on the subjective enjoyment of life. It brings together findings that are scattered throughout many studies and provides a basis for synthetic work.

World literature on Happiness
Selection on subject

Bibliography and Directory

Selection of empirical studies

Selection on valid measurement: Item Bank

Abstracting and classification of findings

How happy people are, distributional findings
Happiness in Nations, Happiness in Publics

What goes together with happiness
Correlational Findings

Listing of comparable findings in Nations
States of Nations, Trends in Nations
Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

Size of the collections
1226 Happiness measures (Item Bank)
4258 Nations surveys in 206 Nations
149 Distinguished publics in 1199 studies
12032 Correlational findings in 1196 studies

Appendix 4 Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness

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<th>Number of Studies</th>
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Findings on Happiness and INTELLIGENCE

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### Appendix 5: Related Subjects

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**A report of the World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings**