

# World Database of Happiness



## Correlational Findings on Happiness and INTERVIEW Subject Code: I5

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### Classification of Findings

<i>Subject Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Nr of Studies on this Subject</i>
I5	INTERVIEW	0
I5.1	Interview conditions	0
I5.1.1	Moment of the interview	1
I5.1.1.1	. day of the week	2
I5.1.1.2	. month of the year	1
I5.1.1.3	. special day	1
I5.1.2	Context of the interview	1
I5.1.2.1	. good or bad weather	4
I5.1.2.2	. place of interview	0
I5.1.3	Method of interrogation	5
I5.1.4	Characteristics of the interviewer	0
I5.2	Questioning	6
I5.2.1	Sequence of items	16
I5.2.2	Prior mood-manipulation	10
I5.3	Respondent behavior	2
I5.3.1	Non response, refusal	2
I5.3.2	Panel-dropout	3
I5.3.3	Response tendencies	11
I5.4	Respondents attitudes to interview	8
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## Correlational finding on Happiness and Moment of the interview

Subject code: I5.1.1

## Study

## CUMMI 2004E

*Reported in:* Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al  
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Survey 2004, Report 12.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Job Security.  
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2004, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>  
 Page in Report: A17

*Population:* 18+aged, Australia, 2004

*Sample:* Probability area sample

*Non-Response:* 88%

*N:* 1997

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Raw Olympic Date

*Our classification:* Moment of the interview, code I5.1.1

*Measurement:* Number of medals won by Australia at Olympic games at time of interview

*Remarks:* Interviews took place during Olympic games August 16-September 8, 2004

## Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

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

[DMt= p<.017](#)

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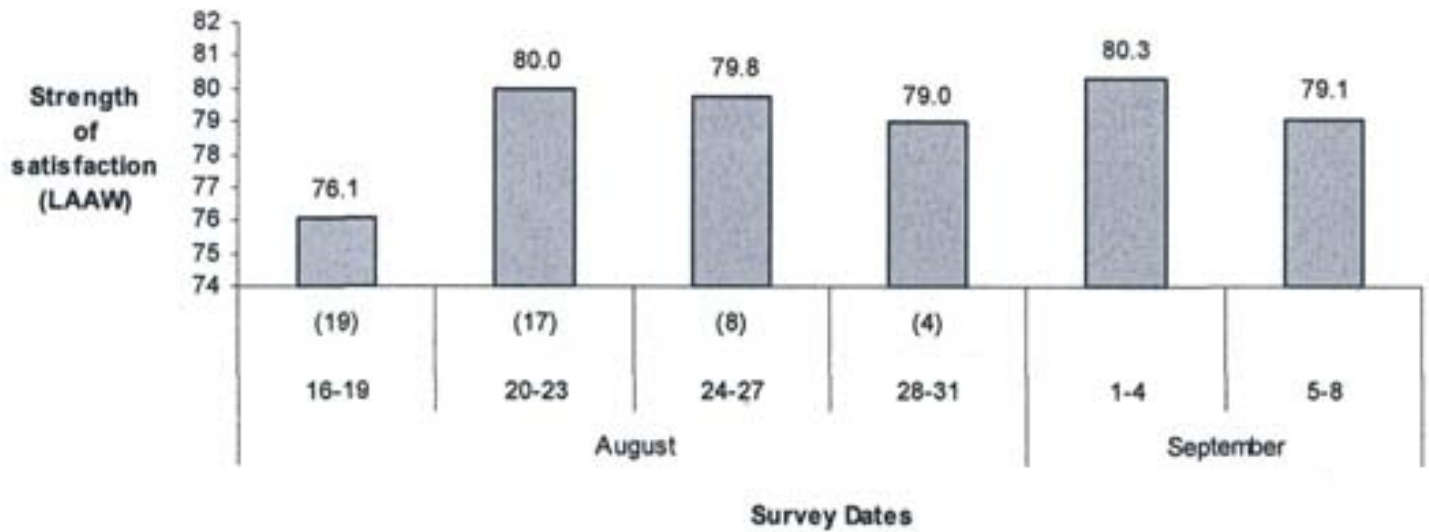


Figure 2.22: Olympic Medals vs. Life as a Whole

Correlational finding on Happiness and . day of the week  
Subject code: I5.1.1.1

Study FORDY 1972

*Reported in:* Fordyce, M.W.  
Happiness, its Daily Variation and its Relation to Values.  
Unpublished PhD Dissertation, U.S. International University, 1972, San Diego, California, USA  
Page in Report: 152

*Population:* University students, California, USA, 1971

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* -

*N:* 86

Correlate

*Authors label:* Day of week (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) (1)

*Our classification:* . day of the week, code I5.1.1.1

*Measurement:* Difference between the day's averages on the happiness score and the mean of the other days, during a period of 21 days as assessed by an analysis of variance, using the 21 days as units for the analysis.

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/aAoV= ns

No day of the week was significantly different from the other days.  
 Fridays and Saturdays averaged the highest and Mondays and Tuesdays the lowest (ns).

## Correlational finding on Happiness and . day of the week

### Subject code: I5.1.1.1

**Study****NOELL 1977/5**

*Reported in:* Noelle-Neumann, E.  
 Politik und Glück. (Politics and Happiness).  
 Baier, H.;Ed.: "Freiheit und Sachzwang", West Deutscher Verlag, 1977, Opladen, Germany, 208 - 262.  
 ISBN 3 531 11 44 68  
 Page in Report: 229

*Population:* 14+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1976-

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 7965

**Correlate**

*Authors label:* Day of the week (1)

*Our classification:* . day of the week, code I5.1.1.1

*Measurement:* Day of the week the interview took place

**Observed Relation with Happiness***Happiness Measure**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/bD%=

The difference between cheerfulness (happy face) on Thursday and Sunday is significant ( $p < .01$ )

## Correlational finding on Happiness and . month of the year

### Subject code: I5.1.1.2

**Study****NOELL 1977/8**

*Reported in:* Noelle-Neumann, E.  
Politik und Glück. (Politics and Happiness).  
Baier, H.;Ed.: "Freiheit und Sachzwang", West Deutscher Verlag, 1977, Opladen, Germany, 208 - 262.  
ISBN 3 531 11 44 68  
Page in Report: 228

*Population:* 16+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1976

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 30397

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Season (1)

*Our classification:* . month of the year, code I5.1.1.2

*Measurement:* Months of interviewing. Happiness was measured (by interviewerratings of cheerful look) in 11 months survey in 1976 (not in July).

Ranknumbers of the months:

- January 9
- February 8
- March 5
- March/April 4
- April 2
- May 1
- June 3
- August 7
- September 11
- Nov./Dec. 6
- December 10

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<a href="#">A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/a</a>	<a href="#">D%=</a>	Differences in average cheerfulness over the months are small.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . special day  
Subject code: I5.1.1.3

Study FORDY 1972

*Reported in:* Fordyce, M.W.

Happiness, its Daily Variation and its Relation to Values.

Unpublished PhD Dissertation, U.S. International University, 1972, San Diego, California, USA

Page in Report: 152

*Population:* University students, California, USA, 1971*Sample:**Non-Response:* -*N:* 86

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## Correlate

*Authors label:* 'Special' day (1)*Our classification:* . special day, code I5.1.1.3*Measurement:* Differences between the day's averages on the happiness score and the mean of all days, during a period of 21 days; as assessed by an analysis of variance, using the 21 days as units for the analysis.

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## Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/aAoV= ns

The period covered in the study included the Thanksgiving Holidays, several weekends, an important examination, and the last day of the school term.

None of the day's averages was significantly different from the mean of all days.

Thanksgiving day, weekend, and the last-school day's-eve rating showed the highest averages (ns).

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## Correlational finding on Happiness and Context of the interview

Subject code: I5.1.2

### Study

### CHARN 2000

*Reported in:* Charnes, G.; Grosskopf, B.

Relative Pay offs and Happiness: An Experimental Study.

Journal of Economic Behavior &amp; Organization, 2001, Vol. 45, 301-328. ISSN: 0167-2681

Page in Report: 312

*Population:* University students, Barcelona, Spain, 1998*Sample:* Non-probability accidental sample*Non-Response:* 0 %

N: 121

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Passive (dead) vs active (live) role in partition experiment

*Our classification:* Context of the interview, code I5.1.2

*Measurement:* Ss met in one large room and were explained that they would randomly be assigned one of two roles in an experiment:  
 A: Passive role (dead), no say in the decision, only asked what they would do if they had been in the other role and/or to predict the choice of B  
 B: Active role (live), makes two decisions about partition of money (about \$10) between A and B

After this introduction Ss were randomly assigned either role A or role B. Next Ss answered written questions about respectively general happiness (GH), comparative happiness (CH) and momentary happiness (MH)

*Measured Values:* A.: N= 60 B.: N= 61

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<a href="#">A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</a>	<u>DM=- ns</u>	Passive role: GH=7.25 (MH=6.45) Active role: GH=6.64 (MH=6.07)
<a href="#">A-TH/g/mq/th%/100/a</a>	<u>D%=- ns</u>	% time happy: Passive role: happy 44.1, neutral 44.2 unhappy 11.7 Active role: happy 42.1, neutral 42.0 unhappy 15.9

## Correlational finding on Happiness and . good or bad weather

Subject code: I5.1.2.1

## Study NOELL 1977/5

*Reported in:* Noelle-Neumann, E.  
 Politik und Glück. (Politics and Happiness).  
 Baier, H.;Ed.: "Freiheit und Sachzwang", West Deutscher Verlag, 1977, Opladen, Germany, 208 - 262.  
 ISBN 3 531 11 44 68  
 Page in Report: 229

*Population:* 14+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1976-

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:*

N: 7965

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Good weather (1)*Our classification:* . good or bad weather, code I5.1.2.1*Measurement:* wheather conditions during the interview as rated by the interviewer (sunny, cloudy, instable, rainy).

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b</u>	<u>G=+.07</u> <u>p&lt;.01</u>	% happy face: - sunny 73 - cloudy 71 - instable 69 - rainy 69  % happy face (reported in NOELL 1978 table 10) - Monday 70 - Tuesday 71 - Wednesday 71 - Thursday 68 - Friday 70 - Saterdag 71 - Sunday 74

Correlational finding on Happiness and . good or bad weather  
Subject code: I5.1.2.1

## Study

## SCHWA 1981/2

*Reported in:* Schwarz, N.; Clore, G.L.  
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive Functions of Affective States.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, Vol. 45, 513 - 523. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report:

*Population:* College students, USA, 1981*Sample:**Non-Response:* ?

N: 84

## Correlate



*Authors label:* The weather (2)

*Our classification:* . good or bad weather, code I5.1.2.1

*Measurement:*

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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## Correlational finding on Happiness and . good or bad weather

Subject code: I5.1.2.1

### Study SCHWA 1981/2

*Reported in:* Schwarz, N.; Clore, G.L.  
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive Functions of Affective States.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, Vol. 45, 513 - 523. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report:

*Population:* College students, USA, 1981

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* ?

*N:* 84

## Correlate

*Authors label:* The weather (1)

*Our classification:* . good or bad weather, code I5.1.2.1

*Measurement:* Telephone interviews were conducted on either a rainy or a sunny day.

Experimental variations:

- indirect priming: casual remarks on the weather
- direct priming: subjects were told that the study concerned the effect of weather on mood
- no-priming: there was no reference to the weather at all

*Remarks:* Subjects reported themselves to be happier when they were interviewed on sunny days. However, the difference disappears when the weather is brought to their attention (both priming conditions).  
Identical results when happiness is measured by HAPP 2.1.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/a</a>	<a href="#">DMt=2.4</a> <a href="#">p&lt;..05</a>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . good or bad weather  
Subject code: I5.1.2.1

## Study YOUNG 1937A/3

*Reported in:* Young, P.T.  
Laughing and Weeping, Cheerfulness and Depression: A Study of Moods among College Students.  
Journal of Social Psychology, 1937, Vol. 8, 311 - 334. ISSN 0022 4545  
Page in Report: 328

*Population:* College students, psychol. course, USA, 1934-35

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* -

*N:* 236

## Correlate

*Authors label:* The weather (1)

*Our classification:* . good or bad weather, code I5.1.2.1

*Measurement:* Mean daily temperature for the days of the experiment;  
temperature at the time of the experiment; mean daily  
humidity.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a</a>	<a href="#">SNR= ns</a>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Method of interrogation  
Subject code: I5.1.3

## Study BISWA 2005/1

*Reported in:* Biswas-Diener, R.; Vitterso, J.; Diener, E.  
 Most People are Pretty Happy, but There is Cultural Variation: The Inughuit, the Amish and the Maasai.  
 Journal of Happiness Studies, 2005, Vol. 6, 205 - 226. ISSN p 1389 4978; ISSN e 1573 7780  
 DOI:10.1007/s10902-005-5683-8  
 Page in Report:

*Population:* Adults in 3 non-industrial cultures, 2004

*Sample:* Non-probability accidental sample

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 358

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Self report vs peer rating

*Our classification:* Method of interrogation, code I5.1.3

*Measurement:* Using the scale below, indicate how much of the time during the PAST MONTH have you (has X) felt each emotion?

- A affectionate
  - B joyful
  - C sad
  - D worried
  - E irritable
  - F guilty
  - G happy
  - H proud
- 
- 1 never
  - 2 slight amount (rare)
  - 3 some of the time
  - 4 about half the time
  - 5 much of the time
  - 6 almost always
  - 7 always

Computation:  $(A+B+G+H)-(C+D+E+F) / 8$

Same questions used both for selfreports and for peer rating

*Remarks:* Mean and SD stretched from range -6+6 to range -7+7 (for facilitating comparability with other indicators of wellbeing on range 1-7)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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A-BD2/cm/rdp/v/7/aDM= ns

	Maasai		Amish		Inughuit	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Self-report	4,2	1,0	1,6	0,7	1,7	1,9
Peer rating	3,8	1,9	1,8	0,7	2,1	1,4
Difference	0,4	-0,9	0,2	0	-0,4	0,5

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Method of interrogation

Subject code: I5.1.3

## Study

DIENE 1995C

*Reported in:* Diener, E.; Smith, H.; Fujita, F.  
The Personality Structure of Affect.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1995, Vol. 69, 130 - 141. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report: 135

*Population:* College students, USA, 1991-1992

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 212

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Methods

*Our classification:* Method of interrogation, code I5.1.3

*Measurement:* Affective experience in the last month was assessed in three ways  
a: global self-report  
b: experience sampling  
c: informant report

*Measured Values:* a: M = -1.40, b : M = -0.18, c: M = -1.42

## Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

A-BD3/cm/mqr/v/7/aDM=

global self report: M = -1.40  
experience sampling: M = -0.18  
informant report : M = -1.42

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Method of interrogation

Subject code: I5.1.3

## Study

## HEADE 1982/1

*Reported in:* Headey, B.; Holström, E.; Wearing, A.J.  
 Australians' Priorities Satisfactions and Well-being: Methodological Issues.  
 Monograph in Public Policy Studies, nr.8, University of Melbourne, 1982, Australia  
 Page in Report: 25

*Population:* Adults, general public, Melbourne, Australia, followed from 1978 to 1981 (selected from 1981 "mini"-panel: 184 of the 555 of the 1978 Melbourne metropolitan survey)

*Sample:* Probability simple random sample

*Non-Response:* 0

*N:* 31

## Correlate

*Authors label:* In-depth interview

*Our classification:* Method of interrogation, code I5.1.3

*Measurement:* In-depths interview by a qualified psychologist involving open questions and probes about various topics, such as activities, friendships, sources of self-fulfillment and life-satisfaction. Transcripts of the interviews were then scored by two coders, who were unaware of the surveys results.

The coders scored life-satisfaction using the 1-9  
 Delighted-Terrible scale

*Remarks:* only 23 of 31 respondents interviewed were available for scores of the survey

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-DT/u/sqrt/v/9/a</a>	<u><math>r=+.43</math></u> <u><math>p&lt;.05</math></u>	Self-rating (from survey) by coder(1)-rating (from interview) both on the same 1-9 D-T scale
<a href="#">O-DT/u/sqrt/v/9/a</a>	<u><math>r=+.33</math> ns</u>	Self-rating (from survey) by coder(2)-rating (from interview) both on the same 1-9 D-T scale

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Method of interrogation

Subject code: I5.1.3

## Study

## HINTO 1979

*Reported in:* Hinton J.  
Comparison of places and policies for terminal care  
The Lancet, 1979, 6 January, 29 - 32. ISSN 0023 7507  
Page in Report: 30

*Population:* End stage cancer patients, UK,1978

*Sample:* Probability stratified sample

*Non-Response:* 2%

*N:* 80

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## Correlate

*Authors label:* Mood assessments

*Our classification:* Method of interrogation, code I5.1.3

*Measurement:* Rating of patients mood by:  
A: Interviewer on the basis of a bedside open interview  
B: Nurse  
C: Spouce

All ratings expressed on scale  
1 depressed  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9 elated

*Measured Values:* Interviewer rating - depressed 6% - sad 39% - average 26% - cheerful 9% - elated 0% Spouce rating of patient -depressed 7% -sad 37% -average 20% -cheerful 16% -elated 0% Nurse rating of patient - depressed 9% -sad 24% -average 31% -cheerful 16% -elated 0%

*Remarks:* Ratings collapsed to 5 categories

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## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">A-ASA/cm/fi/n/9/a</a>	<a href="#">r=+.65</a>	patient - spouce
<a href="#">A-ASA/cm/fi/n/9/a</a>	<a href="#">r=+.59</a>	patient- nurse
<a href="#">A-ASA/cm/rdf/n/9/a</a>	<a href="#">r=+.45</a>	spouce - nurse

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Method of interrogation

Subject code: I5.1.3

## Study SCHER 2001

*Reported in:* Scherpenzeel, A.C.;Eichenbecher, P.  
 Mode Effects in Panel Surveys: A Comparison of CAPI and CATI.  
 BFS aktuell (Bulletin of the Statistical Office Switzerland), October 2001, Nr. 448-0100, Neuchatel, Switzerland  
 Page in Report: 12

*Population:* 15+ aged household members, Bern, Switzerland 1999

*Sample:* Probability simple random sample

*Non-Response:* 70%

*N:* 864

## Correlate

*Authors label:* CATI versus CAPI

*Our classification:* Method of interrogation, code I5.1.3

*Measurement:* Happiness of the same respondents assessed in two interviews with one month interval using two methods of interrogation:  
 A: Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)  
 B: Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)  
 Experimental group 1 was interviewed using CATI at the first interview and CAPI at the second. Experimental group 2 first CAPI and next CATI. Average reported here.

*Measured Values:* CATI Mean = 7.95 SD = 1.65 CAPI Mean = 8.11 SD = 1.49

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-SLu/h/sq/n/11/a</a>	<u>DMt=0,06</u> <u>ns</u>	CATI: Mean = 7.95 SD = 1.65 CAPI: Mean = 8.11 SD = 1.49 t = 1,50 (ns)

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Questioning

Subject code: I5.2

## Study VENTE 1995

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).

Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN

8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>

Page in Report: 386

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

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 1494

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Quality of life questionnaire (1)

*Our classification:* Questioning, code I5.2

*Measurement:* Single question :

"How well does questionnaire express the quality of your life?"

1: very negative

2: negative

3: neither/nor

4: positive

5: very positive

*Measured Values:* N all:1471, 1:2, 2:10, 3:213, 4:924, 5:322

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.33</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Mt=1.25 2: Mt=5.50 3: Mt=6.50 4: Mt=5.50 5: Mt=8.66 All Mt=7.76
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.36</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Mt=3.75 2: Mt=4.78 3: Mt=6.15 4: Mt=7.43 5: Mt=8.46 All Mt=7.45



O-HL/c/sq/v/5/hr=+.35p<.00

1: Mt=5.00  
 2: Mt=4.55  
 3: Mt=5.84  
 4: Mt=6.88  
 5: Mt=7.95  
 All Mt=6.94

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Questioning

Subject code: I5.2

### Study

#### VENTE 1995

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).

Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>

Page in Report: 388

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

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 1494

### Correlate

*Authors label:* questionnaire as adequate (1)

*Our classification:* Questioning, code I5.2

*Measurement:* Single question

"Did the questionnaire cover all major aspects of your life?"

1: no

2: not sure

3: yes

*Measured Values:* N: all:1352, 1:154, 2:313, 3:885

### Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/ar=+.09p<.00

1: Ms=7.54  
 2: Ms=7.49  
 3: Ms=7.93  
 All Mt=7.78

Alla Mt=7.76 Allb:7.78 Allc:7.76

<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.09</u>	1: Mt=7.26
	<u>p&lt;.00</u>	2: Mt=7.10
		3: Mt=7.60
		All Mt=7.45

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.12</u>	1: Mt=6.70
	<u>p&lt;.00</u>	2: Mt=6.53
		3: Mt=7.16
		All Mt=6.96

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Questioning

Subject code: I5.2

### Study VENTE 1995

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
 Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).  
 Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN  
 8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>  
 Page in Report: 392

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

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 1494

### Correlate

*Authors label:* (un)ethical questions (1)

*Our classification:* Questioning, code I5.2

*Measurement:* Single question:  
 "Did you find any questions that we should not have asked  
 (unethical questions)?"  
 1: no  
 2: not sure  
 3: yes

*Measured Values:* N: all:1421, 1:1296, 2:84, 3:41

### Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.29</u>	1: Ms=6.56
	<u>p&lt;.00</u>	2: Ms=5.66
		3: Ms=6.86
		4: Ms=7.71
		5: Ms=8.78

<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>		1: Ms=6.56
		2: Ms=5.20
		3: Ms=6.40
		4: Ms=7.39
		5: Ms=8.61

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>		1: Ms=6.56
		2: Ms=5.46
		3: Ms=6.09
		4: Ms=6.93
		5: Ms=8.28

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Questioning

Subject code: I5.2

### Study VENTE 1996

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).  
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>  
 Page in Report: 410

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

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 4500

### Correlate

*Authors label:* questionnaire as fully adequate

*Our classification:* Questioning, code I5.2

*Measurement:* Single question:  
 " Did the questionnaire cover all major aspects of your life?"

*Measured Values:* N: All:4322; %:1:17,8; 2:22,9; 3:59,2

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.08</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.51 2: Ms=7.53 3: Ms=7.90
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.09</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.13 2: Ms=7.20 3: Ms=7.59
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.09</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=6.76 2: Ms=6.79 3: Ms=7.19

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Questioning

Subject code: I5.2

### Study VENTE 1996

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).  
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>  
 Page in Report: 414

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

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 4500

## Correlate

*Authors label:* questionnaire's unethical questions

*Our classification:* Questioning, code I5.2

*Measurement:* Single question:  
 "Did you find any questions that we should not have asked  
 ?"  
 1: no  
 2: not sure  
 3: yes

*Measured Values:* N: All:4534; %: 1:95,2; 2:3,1; 3:1,7

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.07</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.76 2: Ms=7.25 3: Ms=6.89
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.06</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.46 2: Ms=6.86 3: Ms=6.66
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=-.04</u> <u>p&lt;.01</u>	1: Ms=7.04 2: Ms=6.75 3: Ms=6.51

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

### Study ANDRE 1976/3

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
Page in Report: 85

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non institutionalized, USA, 1972/11

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 38%

*N:* 1072

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Delighted Terrible life

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* 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

*Remarks:* happiness measure type O-DT  
 Asked twice during the interview. The interval was about 8 to 12 minutes.

Summation: arithmetic mean

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.93</u>	O-DT asked first by O-DT index : r=+.92 O-DT asked last by O-DT index : r=+.93

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

### Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
 Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
 Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
 Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Overall happiness Life 3 (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Selfreport on single question:  
 How do you feel about your life as a whole.....?  
 7 delighted  
 6 pleased  
 5 mostly satisfied  
 4 mixed  
 3 mostly dissatisfied  
 2 unhappy  
 1 terrible

*Remarks:* Question asked twice. Summation: arithmetic mean

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.93</u>	Question asked asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.92 at the end of the interview: r=+.94

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

### Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

### Correlate

*Authors label:* Overall happiness Ladder most (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Selfreport on single question:  
Here is a picture of a ladder. At the bottom of the ladder is the worst life you might reasonably expect to have. At the top is the best life you might expect to have. Of course, life from week to week falls somewhere in between. Where was your life most of the time during the past year?"  
[ 9 ] best life you might expect to have  
[ 8 ]  
[ 7 ]  
[ 6 ]  
[ 5 ]  
[ 4 ]  
[ 3 ]  
[ 2 ]  
[ 1 ] worst life you might expect to have

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a

mr=+.51

O-DT asked twice:  
at the beginning of the interview: r=+.51  
at the end of the interview: r=+.50

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

r=+.54

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

**Study** **ANDRE 1976/4**

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Overall happiness Circles: whole life (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Selfreport on single question:  
Here are some circles that we can imagine represent the  
lives of different people. Circle eight has all pluses in  
it, to represent a person who has all the good things in  
his life. Circle zero has all minuses in it, to represent a  
person who has all the bad things in his life. Other  
circles are in between. Which circle do you think comes  
closest to matching your life?"  
(circles not reproduced here )

8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+								
7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-							
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		-	-						
5	+	+	+	+	+	+		-	-	-						
4	+	+	+	+			-	-	-	-						
3	+	+	+		-	-	-	-	-	-						
2	+	+		-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2	+		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

Name: Andrews & Withey's 'Circles Scale'

*Remarks:* Happiness measure type 0

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.49</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.51 at the end of the interview: r=+.46
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.52</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

## Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Highest overall happiness Ladder best (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Closed question: "Where on the ladder was your best week in the past year  
-on which rung would you put it?"  
Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9)  
to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.45</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.45 at the end of the interview: r=+.44
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.48</u>	

[C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a](#)  $r=+.68$

[O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a](#)  $r=+.52$

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

### Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

### Correlate

*Authors label:* Lowest overall happiness Ladder worst (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Closed question: "Where on the ladder was your worst week in the past year - on which rung?"  
Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9) to worst life (1)

### Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</a>	$mr=+.31$	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: $r=+.32$ at the end of the interview: $r=+.30$
<a href="#">O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</a>	$r=+.33$	
<a href="#">C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</a>	$r=+.52$	
<a href="#">O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</a>	$r=+.41$	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

## Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
 Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
 Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
 Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Overall compared to others Circles:R-others (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Difference in response to the following questions:  
 1. "Which circle comes closest to matching your life?"  
 2. "Which circle do you think would be chosen most often by people in this country?"  
 Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from an all-plus-circle (8) to an all-minus-circle (0)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.40</u>	
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.37</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.39 at the end of the interview: r=+.35
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.45</u>	
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.74</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

## Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
 Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
 Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
 Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Past change in overall happiness Past progress (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Difference in response to the following questions:  
 1. "Where was your life most of the time during the past year?"  
 2. "Where was your life five years ago?"  
 Both rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9) to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.19</u>	
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.18</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.17 at the end of the interview: r=+.18
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.37</u>	
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.15</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

## Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
 Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
 Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
 Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:**Non-Response:* 26%*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Expected change in happiness (1)*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Difference in response to two identical questions asked twice in the interview:  
 "Where do you expect your life to be five years from now?"  
 Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9) to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<a href="#">O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</a>	<a href="#">r=-.03</a>	
<a href="#">O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</a>	<a href="#">mr=-.03</a>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=-.04 at the end of the interview: r=-.01
<a href="#">C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</a>	<a href="#">r=-.41</a>	
<a href="#">O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</a>	<a href="#">r=-.10</a>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

<b>Study</b>	<b>ANDRE 1976/4</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B. Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1 Page in Report: 78
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3
<i>Sample:</i>	
<i>Non-Response:</i>	26%
<i>N:</i>	1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Expected change in happiness//Progress past & future (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Difference in response to two questions 1. "Where was your life five years ago?"  
2. "Where do you expect your life to be five years from now?"  
Both rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9) to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.13</u>	
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.13</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.11 at the end of the interview: r=+.14
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.04</u>	
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.05</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

<b>Study</b>	<b>ANDRE 1976/4</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B. Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1 Page in Report: 78
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3
<i>Sample:</i>	
<i>Non-Response:</i>	26%
<i>N:</i>	1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Past years extremes Ladder:best-worst (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

**Measurement:** Difference in response to two questions

1. "Where on the ladder was your best week in the past year - on which rung would you put it?"
2. "Where on the ladder was your worst week during the past year - on which rung?"

Both rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9) to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.04</u>	
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.04</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.03 at the end of the interview: r=+.04
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.00</u>	
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.00</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

<b>Study</b>	<b>ANDRE 1976/4</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B. Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1 Page in Report: 78
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3
<i>Sample:</i>	
<i>Non-Response:</i>	26%
<i>N:</i>	1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Past happiness Ladder:5 years ago (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1



*Measurement:* Closed question:  
Where was your life five years ago?"  
Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9)  
to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.18</u>	
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.17</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.18 at the end of the interview: r=+.16
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.26</u>	
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.30</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

### Study ANDRE 1976/4

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1  
Page in Report: 78

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 26%

*N:* 1433

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Expected happiness Ladder:5 years hence (1)

*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* Single closed question: "Where do you expect your life to be five years from now?"  
Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9)  
to worst life (1)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.45</u>	
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>	<u>mr=+.42</u>	O-DT asked twice: at the beginning of the interview: r=+.42 at the end of the interview: r=+.42
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.42</u>	
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.48</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

<b>Study</b>	<b>ANDRE 1976/4</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B. Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1 Page in Report: 78
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/3
<i>Sample:</i>	
<i>Non-Response:</i>	26%
<i>N:</i>	1433

## Correlate

<i>Authors label:</i>	Perceived happiness of others Circles: others (1)
<i>Our classification:</i>	Sequence of items, code I5.2.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single closed question: Which circle do you think would be choosen most often by people in this country? Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from an all-plus-circle (8) to an all-minus-circle (0)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.04</u>	
<u>O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.11</u>	
<u>C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.04</u>	

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/amr=+.04

O-DT asked twice:

at the beginning of the interview:  $r=+.03$ at the end of the interview:  $r=+.04$ 

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

## Study

## ANDRE 1976/5

*Reported in:* Andrews, F.M.; Withey, S.B.

Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality

Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA. ISBN 0 306 30935 1

Page in Report: 92

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/7*Sample:**Non-Response:**N:* 222

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Happiness Three-pt. happiness (3)*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1*Measurement:* 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

*Remarks:* Happiness measure O-HL

## Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*O-DT/u/sq/v/7/amr=+.47

O-DT asked thrice during the interview:

at the beginning, in the middle and at the end

Correlations with O-HL (asked once).

O-DT asked first :  $r=+.50$ O-DT asked second:  $r=+.50$ O-DT asked third :  $r=+.40$

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Sequence of items

Subject code: I5.2.1

## Study

SCHWA 1981/2

*Reported in:* Schwarz, N.; Clore, G.L.

Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive Functions of Affective States.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, Vol. 45, 513 - 523. ISSN 0022 3514

Page in Report: 519

*Population:* College students, USA, 1981*Sample:**Non-Response:* ?*N:* 84

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Current mood (1)*Our classification:* Sequence of items, code I5.2.1

*Measurement:* The subjects answered a single direct question, rated on a 10-point scale: "How happy do you feel at this moment?" This question followed right after the question on the appreciation of life as a whole.

Experimental variations: Half of the subjects were interviewed (by telephone) on a rainy day and half of them on a sunny day. In both groups a part of the subjects were attended on the weather (priming condition) and a part not (no-priming condition).

## Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/ar=+

Answers on the direct question were found to correlate with 'happiness about life as a whole':

-under priming condition      r=+.63    ns

-under no-priming condition   r=+.79    ?

Momentaneous mood affects happiness less when there is an external explanation for it, than when such an explanation is not available.



## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b</u>	<u>DM= ns</u>	<p>Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after. Experimental treatment was not followed by a significant change in happiness.</p> <p>Bad old days condition:            Pretreatment-happiness      Mt '= 8.0            Posttreatment-happiness      Mt '= 8.0</p> <p>Good old days condition:            Pretreatment-happiness      Mt '= 7.8            Posttreatment-happiness      Mt '= 7.6</p>

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

### Study DERME 1979/2

*Reported in:* Dermer, M.; Cohen, S.J.; Jacobsen, E.; Anderson, E.A.  
 Evaluative Judgements of Aspects of Life as a Function of Vicarious Exposure to Hedonic Extremes.  
 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1979, Vol. 37, 247 - 260. ISSN:0022 3514  
 Page in Report: 257

*Population:* Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 81

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Pleasant imagination (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

*Measurement:* Experimental manipulation. Subjects were lead to believe they participated in an experiment to study the ability of people to vividly imagine "life events". They were asked to read a series of life events, to imagine the events happening to themselves and to describe their reactions to the events.  
 Half did so in a negative imagination condition and half in a positive condition.

1. Negative imagination: Ss were required to imagine: (a) that they were severely burned, (b) that they were blind, (c) that they were invalid (d) that they suffered Hodgkin's disease.

2. Positive imagination: Ss were required to imagine: (a) that they were winners of an all-expenses-paid tour, (b) that they were multimillionaires, (c) that they were well-paid private secretaries, (d) that they were winners of an all-expenses-paid vacation.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SL?/?/sq/?/8/a</u>	<u>DM= ns</u>	Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after. Experimental treatment was not followed by a significant change in happiness.
		Negative imagination Pretreatment-happiness      Mt ' = 7.6 Posttreatment-happiness      Mt ' = 8.4
		Positive imagination: Pretreatment-happiness      Mt ' = 7.8 Posttreatment-happiness      Mt ' = 7.7

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

### Study DERME 1979/3

*Reported in:* Dermer, M.; Cohen, S.J.; Jacobsen, E.; Anderson, E.A.  
Evaluative Judgements of Aspects of Life as a Function of Vicarious Exposure to Hedonic Extremes.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1979, Vol. 37, 247 - 260. ISSN:0022 3514  
Page in Report: 253

*Population:* Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 73

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Pleasant imagination (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

**Measurement:** Experimental manipulation. Subjects were lead to believe they participated in an experiment to study their conceptions of life in Milwaukee at the turn of the century. They were asked to view a series of slides describing this area, to vividly imagine the scene and to write a description of a day in the life of a typical Milwaukeean living in 1900.

1.Bad old days condition: Half saw the slides accompanied by negative discriptions: (a)anymals and people drank and washed themselves in the same public fountain.(b)People all drank from the same filthy communal drinking cup.(c)These cups were vehicles for tuberculosis, smallpox and other diseases.(d)There were many people killed by these diseases.

2.Good old days condition: Half sa the slides accompanied by positive discriptions:(a)Beautifully carved fountains.(b)Artfully sculpted stauaes,characteristic of the craftsmanship of European immigrants.  
c)Fountains suplied a thirsty public with cool water on sunny afternoons.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b</u>	<u>DM= ns</u>	Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after Experimentant treatment as not followed by a significant change in happiness
		Bad
		old days condition:
		Pretreatment-happiness Mt '= 8.0
		Postttreatment-happiness Mt '= 8.0
		Good old days conditions:
		Pretreatment-happiness Mt '= 7.8
		Postttreatment-happiness Mt '= 7.6

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

<b>Study</b>	<b>LUDWI 1971</b>
<b>Reported in:</b>	Ludwig, L.D. Elation-Depression and Skill as Determinants of Desire for Excitement. Unpublished doctoral Dissertation, 1971, University of Wisconsin, USA Page in Report: 64
<b>Population:</b>	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:* Elated mood during experiment. (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

*Measurement:* Two indicators were used to measure mood. Ss answered these questions at the end of an experimental situation in which their self-esteem was experimentally altered. This was done by means of a false personality report dealing with the subject's creativity, maturity and other things.

1. 5-item elation cluster from the Nowlis-Green Mood Adjective Check-list, containing adjectives scored for 'how do you feel at the moment' (see Nowlis, 1965).
2. 4-item index of closed questions on mood right now, the best you felt today, the worst you felt today, and the way you usually feel: scored on the Wessman & Ricks Elation vs Depression Scale (see excerpt WESSM 1960, II).

*Remarks:*

## Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

A-AOL/u/mq/v/10/a

$r=+.31$   
 $p<.05$

Among happy Ss temporary mood is unaffected by bolstered self-esteem and slightly decreased by reduced self-esteem.

Among unhappy Ss temporary mood is unaffected by reduced self-esteem and increased by bolstered self-esteem.

[A-AOL/u/mq/v/10/a](#)

$r=+.02$

$p<.01$

- Among happy Ss temporal mood is increased by reduced self-esteem and slightly decreased by bolstered self-esteem.
- Among unhappy Ss temporal mood is higher after bolstered self-esteem than after reduced self-esteem.

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## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

### Study

SCHWA 1981/1

*Reported in:* Schwarz, N.; Clore, G.L.  
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive Functions of Affective States.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, Vol. 45, 513 - 523. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report:

*Population:* Psychology students, USA, 1980

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* ?

*N:* 61

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### Correlate

*Authors label:* Rehearsal of event (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

*Measurement:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

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## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

### Study

SCHWA 1981/1

*Reported in:* Schwarz, N.; Clore, G.L.  
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive Functions of Affective States.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, Vol. 45, 513 - 523. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report:

Population: Psychology students, USA, 1980

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 61

---

## Correlate

Authors label: Rehearsal of event (2)

Our classification: Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

Measurement: DESCRIPTION OF POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EVENTS  
Subjects were asked to describe either a recent event that had made them feel "really good" or "really bad". They were given 20 minutes to complete the task. A control group did not write such an essay. This procedure did affect mood: in particular describing a negative event.

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS  
Subjects were interviewed in an odd looking soundproof room and either told that this room could make them feel "tense and depressed" or "elated and kind of high" or were told nothing about the room.

Remarks: AVERAGE HAPPINESS RATINGS AFTER DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS  
in experimental group:  
-positive event described      Ms=9.2  
-negative event described      Ms=6.4  
in control group:              Ms=7.9

Identical results when happiness is measured by HAPP 2.1

Among subjects who had described a negative event their ratings of happiness depended on the extent to which the room could account for their negative feelings. They reported less happiness when the room was described as likely to make them feel elated and reported more happiness when it was described as making them feel bad, than when no expectations about room effects were given. The happiness ratings of subjects who had described a positive event were not affected by the experimental conditions.

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## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation  
Subject code: I5.2.2

## Study

## SCHWA 1981/1

*Reported in:* Schwarz, N.; Clore, G.L.  
 Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive Functions of Affective States.  
 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, Vol. 45, 513 - 523. ISSN 0022 3514  
 Page in Report: 518

*Population:* Psychology students, USA, 1980

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* ?

*N:* 61

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Momentary mood (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

*Measurement:* INDUCTION OF MOOD  
 Subjects were asked to describe "as vividly and in as much detail as possible", either a recent event that had made them feel "really good" or "really bad". They were given 20 minutes to complete the task. Right after that they answered various questions, a.o. about happiness, and next the following direct questions on momentary mood: both rated on a 7-point rating scale,  
 -How happy (unhappy) do you feel at this moment?-How good (bad) do you feel at this moment?  
 A control group did not describe an earlier event.

## EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

Experimental subjects were interviewed in an odd looking soundproof room and either told that this room could make them feel "tense and depressed" or "elated and kind of high" (misattribution conditions) or were told nothing about the room (no-misattribution condition).

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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O-SLW/?/sq/?/7/ar=

## EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

## Misattribution condition

-after describing positive event: r ns

-after describing negative event: r ns

## No-misattribution condition

-after describing positive event: r=+.57 ns

-after describing negative event: r=+.81 p&lt;.01

## CONTROL GROUP:

r=+.74 p&lt;.002

## CONCLUSION

Subjects reported more happiness when in good than in bad mood. Negative impact of bad moods (induced) was eliminated when this was attributive to external, irrelevant sources. When in a good mood (induced), the subjects were not affected by misattribution manipulations.

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/kar=

## EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

## Misattribution condition

-after describing positive event: r ns

-after describing negative event: r ns

## No-misattribution condition

-after describing positive event: r=+.67 p&lt;.04

-after describing negative event: r=+.58 ns

## CONTROL GROUP:

r=+.79 p&lt;.002

## CONCLUSION

Subjects reported more satisfaction when in good than in bad mood. Negative impact of bad moods (induced) was eliminated when this was attributive to external, irrelevant sources. When in a good mood (induced), the subjects were not affected by misattribution manipulations.

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

## Study

## STRAC 1985/1

*Reported in:* Strack, F., Schwarz, N., Gschneidinger, E.

Happiness and Reminiscing: The Role of Time Perspective, Affect and Mode of Thinking.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol. 49, 1460 - 1469.. ISSN 0022 3514

Page in Report: 1462/1467

*Population:* Students translater school, West-Germany, 1982*Sample:**Non-Response:* ?*N:* 51

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Positive reminiscence (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

*Measurement:* Subjects were asked to think about either their present or past life (experimental variation) and then to write down 3 events that were either very positive and pleasant or very negative and unpleasant. (short, only 1/3th of legal size page was provided for each event). Then they were asked to rate their happiness.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a</u>	<u>DMt=</u>	<p>Happiness scores after thinking about:</p> <p>POSITIVE EVENT</p> <p>-in the past Mt=6.5 bc</p> <p>-in the present Mt=7.9 a</p> <p>NEGATIVE EVENT</p> <p>-in the past Mt=7.5 ac</p> <p>-in the present Mt=6.1 b</p> <p>Means with a common subscript do not differ significantly (.05) on a directional t-test.</p>

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

### Study

### STRAC 1985/2

*Reported in:* Strack, F.;Schwarz, N.; Gschneidinger, E.  
Happiness and Reminiscing: The Role of Time perspective, Affect and Mode of Thinking.  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol. 49, 1460 - 1469.. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report: 1464/1467

*Population:* University students, West Germany, 1983

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 20%

*N:* 36

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Current reminiscence (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

**Measurement:** Subjects were asked to write down either positive or negative life-events from their past.

#### EXPERIMENTAL VARIATIONS

- Pallid recall: "recall 3 very pleasant or unpleasant events and describe them in a few sentences". Four lines were provided for each event.
- Vivid recall: "imagine 1 event and re-experience it as vividly as possible". Subjects were provided two pages with 21 lines to describe the event.

Next, subjects were asked to rate their happiness.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a</u>	<u>DMt= p&lt;.t</u>	<p>Happiness scores after reminiscence of</p> <p>POSITIVE EVENT</p> <p>-pallid recall Mt=5.8 b</p> <p>-vivid recall Mt=8.1 c</p> <p>NEGATIVE EVENT</p> <p>-pallid recall Mt=7.4 ac</p> <p>-vivid recall Mt=6.9 ab</p> <p>Means sharing a common subscript do not differ significantly on adirectional t-test (05).</p> <p>In Vivid recall-variation the effect is largely mediated by mood. In Pallid recall-variation not.</p>

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Prior mood-manipulation

Subject code: I5.2.2

### Study STRAC 1985/3

**Reported in:** Strack, F.; Schwarz, N.; Gschneidinger, E.  
Happiness and Reminiscing: The Role of Time Perspective, Affect and Mode of Thinking  
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol. 49, 1460 - 1469.. ISSN 0022 3514  
Page in Report: 1466/1467

**Population:** Students, West Germany, 1983

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** -

**N:** 64

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Positive reminiscence (1)

*Our classification:* Prior mood-manipulation, code I5.2.2

*Measurement:* Subjects were asked to think about past life and to write down either a positive and pleasant, or a negative and unpleasant event. Both groups had the same restricted number of lines for the descriptions.

### EXPERIMENTAL VARIATIONS

-How: describe in detail how the event occurred ("How" being emphasized)

-Why: give three accounts of why the event occurred ("Why" being emphasized)

Next, subjects were asked to rate their happiness. Lastly, subjects were asked to indicate the degree to which they had been searching for causes and reasons (0) or imagined the course of the event vividly (9). Result: subjects generated more vivid descriptions in "How" than in "Why" variation.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a</u>	<u>DMt= p&lt;.t</u>	<p>Happiness scores after thinking about POSITIVE EVENT</p> <p>-in "Why" variation Mt=6.8 a</p> <p>-in "How" variation Mt=7.2 a</p> <p>NEGATIVE EVENT</p> <p>-in "Why" variation Mt=7.9 a</p> <p>-in "How" variation Mt=5.3 b</p> <p>Means sharing a common subscript do not differ significantly (05) on a directional t-test.</p> <p>The effects are largely mediated by momentaneous mood.</p>

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondent behavior

Subject code: I5.3

### Study

#### VENTE 1996

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).  
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>  
 Page in Report: 416



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

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 4500

## Correlate

*Authors label:* response time in days

*Our classification:* Respondent behavior, code I5.3

*Measurement:* Days between invitation to complete the questionnaire and response

1: 1-10

2: 11-20

3: 21-30

4: 31-40

5: 41-50

6: 51-60

7: 61-70

8: > 70

*Measured Values:* N: All:4518; %:1:66,6; 2:12,0; 3:5,9; 4:1,5; 5:1,4; 6:0,3; 7:0,4; 8:11,9

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.01 ns</u>	1: Ms=7.79 2: Ms=7.65 3: Ms=7.85 4: Ms=7.16 5: Ms=7.58 6: Ms=7.80 7: Ms=6.88 8: Ms=7.75
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.02 ns</u>	1: Ms=7.48 2: Ms=7.23 3: Ms=7.51 4: Ms=7.01 5: Ms=7.30 6: Ms=7.33 7: Ms=6.73 8: Ms=7.39

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/hr=-.02 ns

1: Ms=7.08  
 2: Ms=6.89  
 3: Ms=7.09  
 4: Ms=6.63  
 5: Ms=7.06  
 6: Ms=6.96  
 7: Ms=6.41  
 8: Ms=6.96

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondent behavior

Subject code: I5.3

### Study

#### ZAUTR 1977

*Reported in:* Zautra, A.; Beier, E.; Cappel, L.  
 The Dimension of Life Quality in a Community.  
 American Journal of Community Psychology, 1977, Vol. 5, 85 - 97. ISSN 0091 0562 DOI:10.1007/BF00884787  
 Page in Report: 87/93

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, Salt Lake County, USA, 197?

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 15%

*N:* 454

### Correlate

*Authors label:* Overall mood (1)

*Our classification:* Respondent behavior, code I5.3

*Measurement:* Interviewer rating on a 5 point scale.

### Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/ar= ns

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Non response, refusal

Subject code: I5.3.1

### Study

#### ADAMS 1997

*Reported in:* Adams, V.H.

A Paradox in African American Quality of Life.

Social Indicators Research, 1997, Vol 42, 205 - 219. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1023/

A:1006806601848

Page in Report: 214

*Population:* Black Americans, USA, followed from 1980 to 1992*Sample:* Probability stratified sample*Non-Response:* T1: 32%; T2: 19%; T3: 17%; T4:17%*N:* 623

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Panel drop out*Our classification:* Non response, refusal, code I5.3.1

*Measurement:* 1: participated at T1,T2,T3,T4 (all)  
 2: participated at T1,T2,T3 but not T4  
 3: participated at T1,T2, but not T3,T4  
 4: participated at T1 only

*Measured Values:* N = 1: 607, 2: 758, 3: 908, 4: 1479*Remarks:* T1:1980; T2:1987; T3:1989; T4:1992

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>t.=+1.2</u> <u>p&lt;.25</u>	1 vs 4; participated at all times vs at T1 only
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>t.=+1.4</u> <u>p&lt;.15</u>	2 vs 4: participated at T1+T2+T3 vs at T1 only
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/4/b</u>	<u>t.=+1.7</u> <u>p&lt;.08</u>	3 vs 4; participated at T1+T2 vs at T1 only

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Non response, refusal

Subject code: I5.3.1

## Study HEINO 2004

*Reported in:* Heinomen, H.; Aro,, A.R.; Uutela, A.

Is the Evaluation of the Global Quality of Live Determined by Emotinal Status?

Quality of Life Research, 2004, Vol. 13, 1347 - 1356. ISSN 0962 9343 DOI:10.1023/B:

QURE.0000040788.12947.b9 DOI:10.1023/B:QURE.0000040788.12947.b9

Page in Report: 1351

*Population:* 25-65 aged, 5 regions, Finland, 1997

*Sample:* Probability stratified sample

*Non-Response:* 36%

*N:* 3838

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Non Respondente

*Our classification:* Non response, refusal, code I5.3.1

*Measurement:* 1 No anser  
0 Anser

*Measured Values:* 1: 2,9% 0: 97,1%

*Remarks:* The happiness question was on the last page of a 15 pages questionnaire, wich may explain the high % no anser

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-QLS/cm/sq/ol/101/a</a>	<a href="#">F=-</a>	<p>non-respondents tend to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- older</li> <li>- more depressed</li> <li>- more anxious</li> <li>- less active in daily live</li> <li>- less healthy</li> </ul> <p>Since these variables are related to happiness, non-respondents are likely to be less happy</p>

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Panel-dropout

Subject code: I5.3.2

### Study BRADB 1969

*Reported in:* Bradburn, N.M.  
The Structure of Psychological Well-Being.  
Aldine Publishing, 1969, Chicago, USA  
Page in Report: 244

*Population:* 21-60 aged, general public, urban areas, USA, 1963 - 64

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* ± 20%, Attrition ± 30%

N: 2787

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Panel dropout (1)

*Our classification:* Panel-dropout, code I5.3.2

*Measurement:* Reaction to request for follow-up interview 10 month after first interview. Most requests made by same interviewer.

0. cooperators N= 2163

1. dropouts N= 624

Dropout due to either refusal or impossibility to locate.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</u>	<u>D%=+ ns</u>	% very happy at T1 - all 31 - cooperators 31 - dropouts 33
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</u>	<u>D%=- ns</u>	% high hedonic affect at T1. - all : 28 - cooperators : 28 - dropouts : 27

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Panel-dropout

Subject code: I5.3.2

## Study

### GRAHA 2004

*Reported in:* Graham, C.; Eggers, A; Sukhtankar, S.  
Does Happiness Pay? An Exploration based on Panel Data from Russia  
Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 2004, Vol. 55, 319 - 342. ISSN 0167 2681 DOI:10.1016/j.jebo.2003.09.0002  
Page in Report: 323

*Population:* 10+ aged, followed 5 years, Russia 1995-2000

*Sample:* Probability sample (unspecified)

*Non-Response:*

N: 5269

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Panel attrition

*Our classification:* Panel-dropout, code I5.3.2

*Measurement:* 0:participated at T1 and T2  
1:drop out at T2

*Measured Values:* T1: M=2,21; SD=1,06; T2: M=2,36; SD=1,08

*Remarks:* Assessed at T1 (1995) and T2 (2000)  
Russia went through major changes in this era, among which  
a financial crisis in 1998

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-SLW/c/sq/v/5/n</a>		T1 happiness 1: drop out at T2 0: participated T1 and T2

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Panel-dropout

Subject code: I5.3.2

### Study HOOPE 1989

*Reported in:* Hoopes, L.L.; Lounsbury, J.W.  
An Investigation of Life Satisfaction Following a Vacation: A Domain-Specific Approach.  
Journal of Community Psychology, 1989, Vol 17, 129 -140  
Page in Report: 133

*Population:* Working adults, USA, before and after vacation, 198?,

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 23

*N:* 129

## Correlate

*Authors label:* panel dropout

*Our classification:* Panel-dropout, code I5.3.2

*Measurement:* 0 completed T1 and T3 survey  
1 completed T1 survey only

*Measured Values:* N=40

*Remarks:* Assessed for three periods:  
 T1: 1 or 2 weeks before vacation  
 T2: during vacation (retrospectively at T3)  
 T3: the week after vacation

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a</u>		No statistical significant differences found in either mean or standard deviation of T1 happiness

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

### Study GUNDE 2004

*Reported in:* Gundelach, P.; Kreiner, S.  
 Happiness and Life Satisfaction in Advanced European Countries.  
 Cross-Cultural Research, 2004, Vol. 38, 359 - 386. ISSN 1069 3971 DOI: n10.1177/1069397104267483  
 Page in Report: 383

*Population:* 18 + aged , 9 advanced countries, Western Europe, 1999

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:*

*N:* 10517

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Personal ties in country

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* Self report of contacts with friends, colleagues, church members and club members:  
 - high  
 - low

*Remarks:* N = 9274 to 10307, data are weighted

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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O-HL/u/sq/v/4/aD%=

Percentage very happy in countries where personal ties are:

- Low = 34%
- High = 42 %

O-HL/u/sq/v/4/aGs=-.22

Average happiness by average number of ties in nation.

Gs Controlled for:

- participation rate in voluntary organizations
- percentage scoring 10 on both life satisfaction and job-satisfaction
- support for the view that singles are less happy

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

### Subject code: I5.3.3

#### Study

#### MOUM 1988

*Reported in:* Moum, T.

Yea-saying and Mood-of-the-Day Effects in Self-Reported Quality of Life.

Social Indicators Research, 1988, Vol. 20, 117 - 139. ISSN 0303 8300. DOI:10.1007/BF00302458

Page in Report: 133

*Population:* Adult, general public, county, followed 2 years, Norway, 1984-86

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 20%

*N:* 622

#### Correlate

*Authors label:* Personality (3)

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* Joint effects of:

- 1 Optimism
- 2 Pesssimism
- 3 Resignation
- 4 Yea-saying

All variables were obtained by an index of closed questions at T3.

*Remarks:* Happiness assessed at three points in time. The intervals varied from several days to several months.

#### Observed Relation with Happiness



<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>Ra<sup>2</sup>=.08</u>	T1 happiness by T3 1+2+3 females: young .01 old .14 males     young .08 old .08
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>Ra<sup>2</sup>=.09</u>	T3 happiness by T3 1+2+3 females: young .16 old .05 males     young .09 old .10
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>Ra<sup>2</sup>=.09</u>	T1 happiness by T3 1+2+3+4 females: young .02 old .20 males     young .07 old .12
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>Ra<sup>2</sup>=.10</u>	T3 happiness by T3 1+2+3+4 females: young .24 old .02 males     young .10 old .09

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

### Study MOUM 1988

*Reported in:* Moum, T.

Yea-saying and Mood-of-the-Day Effects in Self-Reported Quality of Life.

Social Indicators Research, 1988, Vol. 20, 117 - 139. ISSN 0303 8300. DOI:10.1007/BF00302458

Page in Report: 128

*Population:* Adult, general public, county, followed 2 years, Norway, 1984-86

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 20%

*N:* 622

### Correlate

*Authors label:* Yea-saying (1)

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

**Measurement:** Index of 4 closed questions, having the same content but phrased pairwise positively or negatively.

- 1 If people stopped complaining about everything, everybody would be better off.
- 2 You have to learn how to let others know you're not satisfied, or else there'll be no improvements.
- 3 You have to content yourself with what you've got, otherwise you'll just be disappointed and bitter.
- 4 If you're not satisfied, it is important to let others know about it.

Questions rated on a 5 point scale, 1: disagree completely,... 5: agree completely. Scores of all questions were summed.

Administered at T3.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>	
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>r=+</u>	happiness at T1	r= +.14
		happiness at T2	r= +.14
		happiness at T3	r= +.18

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

### Study ORMEL 1980

**Reported in:** Ormel, J.  
Moeite met Leven of een Moeilijk Leven. (Difficulties with Living or a Difficult Life).  
Konstapel, 1980, Groningen, Netherlands  
Page in Report: 350

**Population:** 15-60 aged, general public, followed 12 month, The Netherlands, 1967-77

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** 18%

**N:** 296

## Correlate

**Authors label:** Closed attitude (1)

**Our classification:** Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* Rated by the interviewer on a 5 point-scale. Very open(1), fairly closed(5).  
Assessed at T2(1976)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>r=+.04</u> <u>p&lt;.01</u>	T2 happiness by T2 incommunicativeness at interview
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>r=+.01 ns</u>	T3 happiness by T2 incommunicativeness at interview

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

### Study ORMEL 1980

*Reported in:* Ormel, J.  
Moeite met Leven of een Moeilijk Leven. (Difficulties with Living or a Difficult Life).  
Konstapel, 1980, Groningen, Netherlands  
Page in Report: 350

*Population:* 15-60 aged, general public, followed 12 month, The Netherlands, 1967-77

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 18%

*N:* 296

## Correlate

*Authors label:* Inclination to answer positively (1)

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* 3-item additive index revealing the inclination to answer positively. Each rated on a 5-point scale.  
Typical items are:  
- If someone asks me something personal I reply straightforwardly.  
- If someone startstalking to you, you have to be as honest as possible. - It is a good thing that people say what they really feel.  
Assessed at T2(1976)

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>r=+.01 ns</u>	T2 happiness by T2 yea-saying
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>r=+.10</u> <u>p&lt;.05</u>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	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: 104-106
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability chunk sample
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.
<i>N:</i>	17

## Correlate

<i>Authors label:</i>	Eccentric test- attitude (1)
<i>Our classification:</i>	Response tendencies, code I5.3.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	MMPI Invalidity Scale (see Gough, 1953) supposedly indicative of gross eccentricity, carelessness in responding, or lack of personal restraint.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/a</u>	<u>r=-.64</u> <u>p&lt;.05</u>	Inspection of the individual items suggests that low scores would be indicative of well-adjusted conventionality and high scores of eccentric deviance with bizarre and unpleasant admission.

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

## Subject code: I5.3.3

<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	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: 104-106
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability chunk sample
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.
<i>N:</i>	17

## Correlate

<i>Authors label:</i>	Consistent (dis)- agreeing response tendencies (1)
<i>Our classification:</i>	Response tendencies, code I5.3.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	Over-all agreement score (see Couch & Keniston, 1960), indicative of 'yea saying' or 'nay saying'.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<a href="#">A-ARE/nd/sqr/v/10/a</a>	<a href="#">r=-.31 ns</a>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies  
Subject code: I5.3.3

<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	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: 104-106
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability chunk sample
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.
<i>N:</i>	17

## Correlate

<i>Authors label:</i>	Test dishonesty (1)
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*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* MMPI Lie Scale (See Gough, 1953), scored on a series of 'false' answers to questions that usually are answered 'true'.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">A-ARE/nd/sqr/v/10/a</a>	<a href="#">r=-.25 ns</a>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

### 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: 104-106

*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:* Hypobolic - hyperbo-lic verbal expression (2)

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* Clinical rank order on the basis of general clinical experience with the subjects and observation of their behavior and reactions to experimental situations, for the relative degree to which S understates and overstates and habitually uses strong words to express himself. Assessed one year before AFF 3.1 was measured.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">A-ARE/nd/sqr/v/10/a</a>	<a href="#">tau=-.02 ns</a>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

## 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: 104-106

*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:* Evasive test-attitu-de (social-desirabi-lity) (2)

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* MMPI Suppression Scale (see Gough, 1953), measuring the degree to which S has been guarded or evasive, or overly frank and self-critical in responding.

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">A-ARE/nd/sqr/v/10/a</a>	<a href="#">r=-.01 ns</a>	

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Response tendencies

Subject code: I5.3.3

## Study ZAUTR 1977

*Reported in:* Zautra, A.;Beier, E.;Cappel, L.  
The Dimension of Life Quality in a Community.  
American Journal of Community Psychology, 1977, Vol. 5, 85 - 97. ISSN 0091 0562 DOI:10.1007/BF00884787  
Page in Report: 87/93

*Population:* 18+ aged, general public, Salt Lake County, USA, 197?

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 15%

*N:* 454

Correlate

*Authors label:* Eye-contact (1)

*Our classification:* Response tendencies, code I5.3.3

*Measurement:* The interviewer counted the number of times the respondent established eye-contact with him while answering a series of highly structured questions.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<a href="#">O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a</a>	<a href="#">r= ns</a>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview  
Subject code: I5.4

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:* attitude to interview (1)

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Selfreport on 2 questions:  
1 "Did you find this interview interesting?"  
2 "How did you like this interview all in all?"

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/bD%=+

question 1:  
 22% of cheerful looking persons  
 12% of not so cheerful looking persons  
 found interview "very interesting"

A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/bD%=+

question 2:  
 70%of cheerful looking persons  
 48%of not so cheerful ones  
 liked interview "a lot"

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study

#### VENTE 1995

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).

Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN

8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>

Page in Report: 386

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

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 1494

### Correlate

*Authors label:* Quality of life questionnaire (1)

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Single question :  
 "How well does questionnaire express the quality of your life?"  
 1: very negative  
 2: negative  
 3: neither/nor  
 4: positive  
 5: very positive

*Measured Values:* N all:1471, 1:2, 2:10, 3:213, 4:924, 5:322

### Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness  
Measure*

*Statistics*

*Elaboration/Remarks*

<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.33</u>	1: Mt=1.25
	<u>p&lt;.00</u>	2: Mt=5.50
		3: Mt=6.50
		4: Mt=5.50
		5: Mt=8.66
		All Mt=7.76

<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.36</u>	1: Mt=3.75
	<u>p&lt;.00</u>	2: Mt=4.78
		3: Mt=6.15
		4: Mt=7.43
		5: Mt=8.46
		All Mt=7.45

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.35</u>	1: Mt=5.00
	<u>p&lt;.00</u>	2: Mt=4.55
		3: Mt=5.84
		4: Mt=6.88
		5: Mt=7.95
		All Mt=6.94

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study VENTE 1995

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).

Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN

8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>

Page in Report: 388

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

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 1494

### Correlate

*Authors label:* questionnaire as adequate (1)

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Single question

"Did the questionnaire cover all major aspects of your life?"

1: no

2: not sure

3: yes

Measured Values: N: all:1352, 1:154, 2:313, 3:885

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.09</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.54 2: Ms=7.49 3: Ms=7.93 All Mt=7.78  Alla Mt=7.76 Allb:7.78 Allc:7.76
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.09</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Mt=7.26 2: Mt=7.10 3: Mt=7.60 All Mt=7.45
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.12</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Mt=6.70 2: Mt=6.53 3: Mt=7.16 All Mt=6.96

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study

#### VENTE 1995

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
Livskvalitet i Danmark. (Quality of Life in Denmark).  
Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN  
8790190017 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t1/index.asp>  
Page in Report: 392

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

*Sample:* Non-probability purposive sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 1494

### Correlate

*Authors label:* (un)ethical questions (1)

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

**Measurement:** Single question:  
 "Did you find any questions that we should not have asked (unethical questions)?"  
 1: no  
 2: not sure  
 3: yes

**Measured Values:** N: all:1421, 1:1296, 2:84, 3:41

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.06 ns</u>	1: Mt=7.79 2: Mt=7.59 3: Mt=7.31 All Mt=7.76
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.01 ns</u>	1: Mt=7.44 2: Mt=7.38 3: Mt=7.31 All Mt=7.44
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=-.04 ns</u>	1: Mt=6.96 2: Mt=6.71 3: Mt=6.88 All Mt=6.94

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study VENTE 1996

**Reported in:** Ventegodt, S.  
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).  
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>  
 Page in Report: 408

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

**Sample:** Non-probability chunk sample

**Non-Response:** 39%

**N:** 4500

## Correlate

**Authors label:** attitude to the questionnaire

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Single question:  
 "This questionnaire does not express my quality of life"  
 1: very negative  
 2: negative  
 3: neither/nor  
 4: positive  
 5: very positive

*Measured Values:* N: 4598; %:1:0,2; 2:1,1; 3:17,6; 4:62,2; 5:18,9

## Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.29</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=6.56 2: Ms=5.66 3: Ms=6.86 4: Ms=7.71 5: Ms=8.78
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>		1: Ms=6.56 2: Ms=5.20 3: Ms=6.40 4: Ms=7.39 5: Ms=8.61
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>		1: Ms=6.56 2: Ms=5.46 3: Ms=6.09 4: Ms=6.93 5: Ms=8.28

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study **VENTE 1996**

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
 Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).  
 Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>  
 Page in Report: 410

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

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

N: 4500

## Correlate

*Authors label:* questionnaire as fully adequate

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Single question:  
" Did the questionnaire cover all major aspects of your life? "

*Measured Values:* N: All:4322; %:1:17,8; 2:22,9; 3:59,2

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.08</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.51 2: Ms=7.53 3: Ms=7.90
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.09</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.13 2: Ms=7.20 3: Ms=7.59
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.09</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=6.76 2: Ms=6.79 3: Ms=7.19

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study

#### VENTE 1996

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).  
Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>  
Page in Report: 412

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

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

N: 4500

## Correlate

*Authors label:* personal resources towards the questionnaire

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Personal resources (comfort and speed filling out the questionnaire)

1: -3

2: -2

3: -1

4: 0

5: +1

6: +2

7: +3

*Measured Values:* N: 4528; %:1:

*Remarks:* Based on the questions:

Q 309, 310, en 312:

Did you find it easy filling out the questionnaire?

Did you find it strenuous filling out the questionnaire ?

How much time did it take you to fill out the questionnaire ?

## Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.24</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=6.66 2: Ms=6.50 3: Ms=6.14 4: Ms=6.70 5: Ms=7.19 6: Ms=7.58 7: Ms=8.15
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.23</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=5.84 2: Ms=6.08 3: Ms=5.80 4: Ms=6.39 5: Ms=6.85 6: Ms=7.26 7: Ms=7.81
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.19</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=5.84 2: Ms=5.79 3: Ms=5.98 4: Ms=6.25 5: Ms=6.55 6: Ms=6.90 7: Ms=7.33

## Correlational finding on Happiness and Respondents attitudes to interview

Subject code: I5.4

### Study VENTE 1996

*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).

Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>

Page in Report: 414

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

*Sample:* Non-probability chunk sample

*Non-Response:* 39%

*N:* 4500

### Correlate

*Authors label:* questionnaire's unethical questions

*Our classification:* Respondents attitudes to interview, code I5.4

*Measurement:* Single question:

"Did you find any questions that we should not have asked ?"

1: no

2: not sure

3: yes

*Measured Values:* N: All:4534; %: 1:95,2; 2:3,1; 3:1,7

### Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.07</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.76 2: Ms=7.25 3: Ms=6.89
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.06</u> <u>p&lt;.00</u>	1: Ms=7.46 2: Ms=6.86 3: Ms=6.66
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=-.04</u> <u>p&lt;.01</u>	1: Ms=7.04 2: Ms=6.75 3: Ms=6.51



## Appendix 1: Happiness Items used

<i>Happiness Item Code</i>	<i>Full Text</i>
A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>." In general how happy or unhappy do you usually feel....?"</p> <p>Check the one statement that best describes your average happiness.</p> <p>10 extremely happy (feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic)</p> <p>9 very happy (feeling really good, elated)</p> <p>8 pretty happy (spirits high, feeling good)</p> <p>7 mildly happy (feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful)</p> <p>6 slightly happy (just a bit above neutral)</p> <p>5 neutral (not particularly happy or unhappy)</p> <p>4 slightly unhappy (just a bit below neutral)</p> <p>3 mildly unhappy (just a little low)</p> <p>2 pretty unhappy (somewhat "blue", spirits down)</p> <p>1 very unhappy (depressed, spirits very low)</p> <p>0 extremely unhappy (utterly depressed, completely down)</p>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	<p>Single direct question:</p> <p>How are you feeling now....?</p> <p>5 very good</p> <p>4 good</p> <p>3 neither good nor poor</p> <p>2 poor</p> <p>1 very poor</p>
A-AOL/u/mq/v/10/a	<p>Selfreport on 4 questions:</p> <p>"The following are statements of feelings or mood. Please read them over and then indicate which of these overall feelings best describes your feelings."</p> <p>A) Right now you feel .....</p> <p>B) The best you felt today ....</p> <p>C) The worst you felt today ...</p> <p>D) The way you usually feel ...</p> <p>Response options:</p> <p>10. Complete elations, rapturous joy, and soaring ecstasy.</p> <p>9. Very elated and in very high spirits; tremendous delight and buoyancy.</p> <p>8. Elated and in high spirits.</p> <p>7. Feeling very good and cheerful.</p> <p>6. Feeling pretty good, "OK".</p> <p>5. Feeling a little bit low. Just so-so.</p> <p>4. Spirits low and somewhat blue.</p> <p>3. Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely blue.</p> <p>2. Tremendously depressed. Feeling terrible, really miserable, "just awful".</p> <p>1. Utter depression and gloom. Completely down. All is black and leaden. Wish it were all over.</p> <p>Summation: average scores on A,B,C,D.</p> <p>Name: Elation-Depression Scale (variant)</p>

A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/a	<p>Selfreport on single question, repeated every evening before retiring during 3 weeks (experience sampling).</p> <p>"On the average, how happy or unhappy did you feel today....?"</p> <p>1 Extremely unhappy. Utterly depressed. Completely down.</p> <p>2 Very unhappy. Depressed. Spirits very low.</p> <p>3 Pretty unhappy. Somewhat 'blue'. Spirits down.</p> <p>4 Mildly unhappy. Just a little low.</p> <p>5 Barely unhappy. Just this side of neutral.</p> <p>6 Barely happy. Just this side of neutral.</p> <p>7 Mildly happy. Feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful.</p> <p>8 Pretty happy. Spirits high. Feeling good.</p> <p>9 Very happy. Feeling really good. Elated.</p> <p>10 Extremely happy. Feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic.</p> <p>Name: Wessman &amp; Ricks' "Elation - Depression Scale" (adapted version)</p>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a	<p>Selfreport on single question, asked twice with an interval of 16 days.</p> <p>"Consider your experience during the past 24 hours, being as objective and matter-of-fact as possible. Estimate honestly the prevailing or dominant level of your mood, and put a cross through the term which most accurately describes your prevailing feeling".</p> <p>7 highly elated</p> <p>6 moderately cheerful</p> <p>5 mildly cheerful</p> <p>4 indifferent</p> <p>3 wildly depressed</p> <p>2 moderately depressed</p> <p>1 extremely gloomy</p> <p>Summation: Average of 32 scores.</p>
A-ASA/cm/fi/n/9/a	<p>Interviewer rating based on open interview</p> <p>1 depressed</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9 elated</p>
A-ASA/cm/rdf/n/9/a	<p>Rating by spouse</p> <p>1 depressed</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9 elated</p>

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)

A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c

Selfreport on 8 questions:

" In the past few weeks did you ever feel.....?"

A Pleased about having accomplished something

B Upset because someone critized you

C Proud because someone complimented you one something you had done

D That things are going your way

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

F Unhappy or depressed

G Particularly interested in something

H Lonely and remote from other people

Response options:

0 not at all

1 sometimes

2 often

3 very often

Scoring: a = 0.....d = 3

Summation:

Positive Affect Score (PAS): summed scores on A, C, D, G

Negative Affect Score (NAS): summed scores on B, E, F, H

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Name: Bradburn's Affect Balance Scale (variant)

A-BD2/cm/rdp/v/7/a

Peerrating of affect using 8 questions:

Using the scale below, indicate how much of the time during the PAST MONTH has X felt each emotion?

A affectionate

B joyful

C sad

D worried

E irritable

F guilty

G happy

H proud

1 never

2 slight amount (rare)

3 some of the time

4 about half the time

5 much of the time

6 almost always

7 always

Computation:  $(A+B+G+H)-(C+D+E+F) / 8$ 

Name: Diener's 'Affect Balance'

A-BD3/cm/mqr/v/7/a

Selfreport of daily mood on 24 questions

'Please indicate how much of each emotion you felt in the past month'

A LOVE

Aa Affection

Ab love

Ac caring

Ab fondness

B JOY

Ba joy

Bb happiness

Bc contentment

Bd pride

C FEAR

Ca fear

Cb worry

Cc anxiety

Cd nervous

D ANGER

Da anger

Db irritation

Dc disgust

Dd rage

E SHAME

Ea shame

Eb guilt

Ec regret

Ed embarrassment

F SADNES

Fa sadness

Fb loneliness

Fc unhappiness

Fd depression

Answer options:

1 not at all

2 very slight

3 somewhat

4 moderate amount  
5 much  
6 very much  
7 extremely much  
Options presented horizontally

Computation: average A+B minus average C+D+E+F

A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/a

Interviewer-rating of cheerful appearance on 8 aspects

A The look is  
2) open  
1) evasive  
- impossible to say  
B The corners of the mouth turn  
2) up  
1) down  
- impossible to say  
C The posture is  
2) relaxed, at ease  
1) rather tense  
- impossible to say  
D The movements are  
2) relaxed, at ease  
1) limited, withdrawn  
- impossible to say  
E The eyes are  
2) big, open  
1) small, screw up  
- impossible to say  
F The elbows are kept  
2) not close to the body  
1) close to the body  
- impossible to say  
G The lips are more  
2) broad, full  
1) thin, pent up  
- impossible to say  
H All in all the subject looks  
2) quite cheerful  
1) not very cheerful  
- difficult to say

Scoring: sum of aspect ratings

Name: 'Allensbacher Ausdruckstest'

A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b

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.

A-TH/g/mq/th%/100/a

Selfreport on 3 questions:

"What percentage of the time would you say you are....?" (Percentages must add up to 100%)

- 1 happy
- 2 unhappy
- 3 neutral

Computation: Net Time Happy (NTH) % time happy - % time unhappy

C-BW/cy/sq/l/9/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Here is a picture of a ladder. At the bottom of the ladder is the worst life you might reasonably expect to have. At the top is the best life you might expect to have. Of course, life from week to week falls somewhere in between. Where was your life most of the time during the past year?"

- [ 9 ] best life you might expect to have
- [ 8 ]
- [ 7 ]
- [ 6 ]
- [ 5 ]
- [ 4 ]
- [ 3 ]
- [ 2 ]
- [ 1 ] worst life you might expect to have

Name: Cantril's self anchoring ladder rating (modified version)

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

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

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

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

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

The rating scale was presented horizontally and allowed scores in between (resulting in fact in a 67 point scale)

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

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 &amp; Withey's "Delighted-Terrible Scale" (original version)

Also known as Lehman's 'Global lifesatisfaction'

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a

Selfreport on single question asked twice

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

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

O-GBB/u/sq/c/9/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Here are some circles that we can imagine represent the lives of different people. Circle eight has all pluses in it, to represent a person who has all the good things in his life. Circle zero has all minuses in it, to represent a person who has all the bad things in his life. Other circles are in between. Which circle do you think comes closest to matching your life?"

(circles not reproduced here )

- 8 + + + + + + + +
- 7 + + + + + + -
- 6 + + + + + - -
- 5 + + + + - - -
- 4 + + + - - - -
- 3 + + - - - - -
- 2 + - - - - - -
- 2 + - - - - - -
- 0 - - - - - - -

Name: Andrews &amp; Withey's 'Circles Scale'

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

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

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

Selfreport on single question

'How happy are you now?'

5 very happy

4 happy

3 neither happy nor unhappy

2 unhappy

1 very unhappy

Original text in Danish:

'Hvor lykkelig er du for tiden?'

5 meget lykkelig

4 lykkelig

3 hverken eller

2 ullykkelig

1 meget ullykkelig

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

Selfreport on single question:

Taking all things together, would you say you are.....?

4 very happy

3 quite happy

2 not very happy

1 not at all happy.

O-QLS/cm/sq/ol/101/a

Selfreport on single question:

How would you estimate your quality of life as a whole during the last 4 weeks?

| 0

|

|

|

|

|

| 100

Rated on 15 cm vertical open line

O-SL?/?/sq/?/8/a

Selfreport on single question:

".....satisfaction with life....."

(Full question not reported)

10 exceptionally dissatisfied

20

30

40 midpoint

50

60

70

80 exceptionally satisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

"Overall, how satisfied are you with your life as it is at this time.....?"

1 completely dissatisfied

2

3

4 neutral

5

6

7 completely satisfied



O-SLu/c/sq/v/4/b

Selfreport on single question:

In general, how satisfied are you with your life these days....?"

4 very satisfied

3 somewhat satisfied

2 somewhat dissatisfied

1 very dissatisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

'How satisfied are you with your life now?'

5 very satisfied

2 satisfied

3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

2 dissatisfied

1 very dissatisfied

Original text in Danish:

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

5 meget tilfreds

4 tilfreds

3 hverken tilfreds eller utilfreds

2 utilfreds

1 meget utilfreds

O-SLu/h/sq/n/11/a

Selfreport on single question:

How satisfied would you say you are you with the way your life has worked out up to now?

10 very satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 totally dissatisfied

O-SLW/?/sq/?/7/a

Selfreport on single question:

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

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

(Response options not reported)

Scoring: a = 1.....g = 7

O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/c

Selfreport on single question:

All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life-as-whole these days.....?

1 least

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 most

(scale labels not reported)

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

Selfreport on single question:

How satisfied are you with life as a whole these days.....?

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0

(Scale labels not reported)

O-SLW/c/sq/v/5/n

Selfreport on single question

Now taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life these days?

5 very satisfied

4 satisfied

3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

2 dissatisfied

1 very dissatisfied

- don't know

- no answers

Numerical scale reversed

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

Selfreport on single question:

"First on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the happiest, how happy do you feel about your life as a whole?"

1 unhappiest

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 happiest

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

1 very dissatisfied

2

3

4

5 neutral

6

7

8

9

10 very satisfied

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

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

Selfreport on single question, asked twice in interview:

Considering everything, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole.....?

7 completely satisfied

6

5

4

3

2

1 completely dissatisfied

Summation: both scores added

Possible range: 2 to 14

O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a

Selfreport on 2 questions:

A. "When you think about your life as a whole how happy would you say you are.....?"

10 happy

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 unhappy

B. "Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with your life.....?"

10 satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 dissatisfied

Summation: average score

## Appendix 2: Statistics used

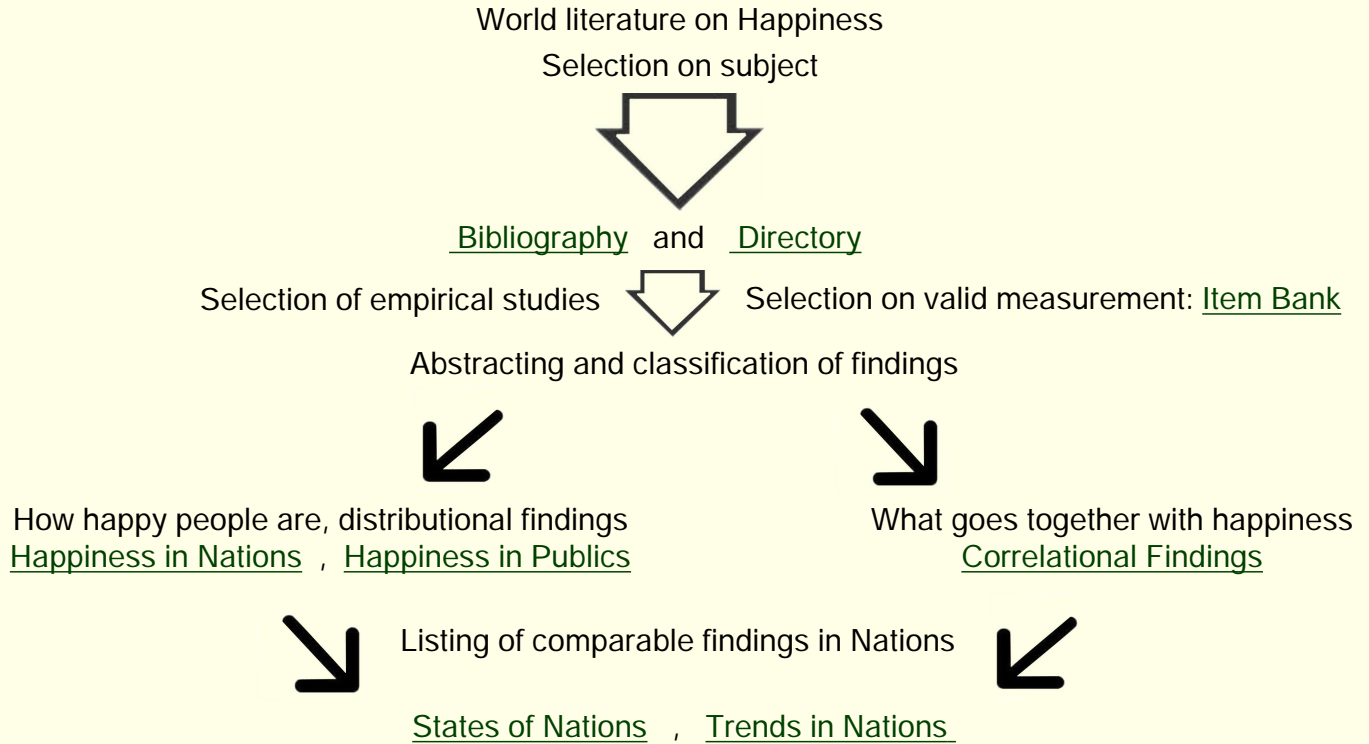
<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
AoV	<p>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA)</p> <p>Type: statistical procedure</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric.</p> <p>In an ANOVA, the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is split into two or more parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. At least one of those sources is the variability of the correlate, in case there is only one, and always one other is the residual variability, which includes all unspecified influences on the happiness variable. Each sum of squares has its own number of degrees of freedom (df), which sum up to <math>N_e - 1</math> for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.</p> <p>NOTE: A significantly high F-value only indicates that, in case of a single correlate, the largest of the c mean values is systematically larger than the smallest one. Conclusions about the other pairs of means require the application of a Multiple Comparisons Procedure (see e.g. BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST, DUNCAN's MULTIPLE RANGE TEST or STUDENT-NEWMAN-KEULS)</p>
D%	<p>DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well.</p> <p>Happiness level: dichotomous</p> <p>Range: [-100; +100]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.</p>
DM	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.</p>
DMt	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Theoretical range: [-10; +10]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels.</p>
F	<p>F-STATISTIC</p> <p>Type: asymmetric standard test statistic.</p> <p>Range: nonnegative unlimited</p> <p>Meaning : the test statistic is also called the "Variance Ratio" and is the ratio of two independent estimators of the same variance with <math>n_1</math> and <math>n_2</math> degrees of freedom respectively. The critical values of its probability distribution are tabulated extensively in almost any textbook on Statistics</p>

G	<p>GOODMAN &amp; Kruskal's GAMMA  Type: test statistic  Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal  Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:  G = 0 « no rank correlation  G = +1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings.  G = -1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>
Gs	<p>PARTIAL GAMMA. See: GAMMA  Range: [-1, +1].  Seldom used in happiness research. See excerpted report.</p>
mr	<p>Mean correlation coefficient (r).  For r, see PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION</p>
r	<p>PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (Also "Pearson's correlation coefficient" or simply 'correlation coefficient')  Type: test statistic.  Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric  Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:  r = 0 « no correlation ,  r = 1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and  r = -1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>
Ra <sup>2</sup>	<p>ADJUSTED COEFFICIENT OF MULTIPLE CORRELATION  Type: descriptive statistic only  Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric  Range: [0 ; 1]</p> <p>Meaning:  Ra = 0 « not any association  Ra = 1 « strongest possible association</p>
SNR	<p>Statistic Not Reported</p>
t.	<p>t-STATISTIC (Student's t-statistic)  Type: symmetric standard test statistic.  One parameter: n (= number of degrees of freedom (df) ; range df: [1; + infinite)  Range for t: unlimited</p> <p>Meaning : the test statistic is the ratio of a difference between a statistic and its expected value under the null hypothesis and its (estimated) standard error with n degrees of freedom.  The critical values of its probability distribution are tabulated extensively in almost any textbook on Statistics.</p>
tau	<p>GOODMAN &amp; Kruskal's TAU  Type: descriptive statistic only.  Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: ordinal  Range: [0; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:  tau = 0 « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating.  tau = 1 « knowledge of the correlate value enables a perfect (error-free) prediction of the happiness rating.</p>

## 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.



### 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

Main Subjects	Subject Description	Number of Studies
A1	ACTIVITY: LEVEL (how much one does)	58
A2	ACTIVITY: PATTERN (what one does)	32
A3	AFFECTIVE LIFE	48
A4	AGE	400
A5	AGGRESSION	12
A6	ANOMY	32
A7	APPEARANCE (good looks)	15
A8	ATTITUDES	6
A9	AUTHORITARIANISM	4
B1	BIRTH CONTROL	1
B2	BIRTH HISTORY (own birth)	201
B3	BODY	77

C1	CHILDREN	1
C2	CHILDREN: WANT FOR (Parental aspirations)	6
C3	CHILDREN: HAVING (parental status)	195
C4	CHILDREN: CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE'S CHILDREN	25
C5	CHILDREN: RELATION WITH ONE'S CHILDREN	8
C6	CHILDREN: REARING OF ONE'S CHILDREN (parental behavior)	26
C7	COMMUNAL LIVING	9
C8	CONCERNS	18
C9	COPING	43
C10	CREATIVENESS	6
C11	CULTURE (Arts and Sciences)	8
D1	DAILY JOYS & HASSLES	5
E1	EDUCATION	302
E2	EMPLOYMENT	363
E3	ETHNICITY	98
E4	EXPRESSIVE BEHAVIOR	12
F1	FAMILY OF ORIGIN (earlier family for adults, current for young)	236
F2	FAMILY OF PROCREATION	58
F3	FAMILY OF RELATIVES	157
F4	FARMING	25
F5	FREEDOM	32
F6	FRIENDSHIP	152
G1	GENDER	370
G2	GRIEF	1
H1	HABITS	1
H2	HANDICAP	25
H3	HAPPINESS: VIEWS ON HAPPINESS	49
H4	HAPPINESS: DISPERSION OF HAPPINESS	10
H5	HAPPINESS: CAREER	191
H6	HAPPINESS: CORRESPONDENCE OF DIFFERENT MEASURES	310
H7	HAPPINESS OF OTHERS	0
H8	HAPPINESS: REPUTATION OF HAPPINESS	19
H9	HEALTH-BEHAVIOR	25
H10	HELPING	5
H11	HOPE	8
H12	HOUSEHOLD: COMPOSITION	137
H13	HOUSEHOLD: WORK	32
H14	HOUSING	106
I1	INCOME	552
I2	INSTITUTIONAL LIVING	43
I3	INTELLIGENCE	71
I4	INTERESTS	8
I5	INTERVIEW	73
I6	INTIMACY	103
L1	LANGUAGE	2
L2	LEADERSHIP	8
L3	LEISURE	206
L4	LIFE APPRAISALS: OTHER THAN HAPPINESS	368

L5	LIFE CHANGE	35
L6	LIFE EVENTS	86
L7	LIFE GOALS	75
L8	LIFE HISTORY	2
L9	LIFE STYLE	22
L10	LOCAL ENVIRONMENT	374
L11	LOTTERY	8
L12	LOVE-LIFE	31
M1	MARRIAGE: MARITAL STATUS CAREER	64
M2	MARRIAGE: CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	543
M3	MARRIAGE: RELATIONSHIP	115
M4	MARRIAGE: PARTNER	46
M5	MEANING	23
M6	MEDICAL TREATMENT	81
M7	MENTAL HEALTH	218
M8	MIGRATION: TO OTHER COUNTRY	29
M9	MIGRATION: MOVING WITHIN COUNTRY (residential mobility)	17
M10	MIGRATION: MIGRANT WORK	3
M11	MILITARY LIFE	7
M12	MODERNITY	6
M13	MOOD	246
M14	MOTIVATION	7
N1	NATION: NATIONALITY	29
N2	NATION: ERA (temporal period)	41
N3	NATION: NATIONAL CHARACTER (modal personality)	29
N4	NATION: CONDITION IN ONE'S NATION	430
N5	NATION: POSITION OF ONE'S NATION	1
N6	NATION: ATTITUDES TO ONE'S NATION	152
N7	NATION: LIVABILITY OF ONE'S NATION	17
N8	NATION i: ATTITUDES IN	1
N9	REGION IN NATION	59
N10	NUTRITION	23
N21	ERA	0
O1	OCCUPATION	178
O2	ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION	17
P1	PERSONALITY: HISTORY	48
P2	PERSONALITY: CHANGE	10
P3	PERSONALITY: CURRENT ORGANIZATION	7
P4	PERSONALITY: CURRENT TRAITS	462
P5	PERSONALITY: LATER	23
P6	PHYSICAL HEALTH	427
P7	PLANNING	11
P8	POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR	231
P9	POPULARITY	26
P10	POSSESSIONS	60
P11	PRISON	1
P12	PROBLEMS	25
P13	PSYCHO-SOMATIC COMPLAINTS	62



P14	PETS	3
R1	RELIGION	251
R2	RESOURCES	9
R3	RETIREMENT	89
R4	ROLES	23
S1	SCHOOL	129
S2	SELF-IMAGE	237
S3	SEX-LIFE	61
S4	SLEEP	16
S5	SOCIAL MOBILITY	17
S6	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: PERSONAL CONTACTS	69
S7	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION : VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS	131
S8	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: TOTAL (personal + associations)	34
S9	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	154
S10	SOCIAL SUPPORT: RECEIVED	62
S11	SOCIAL SUPPORT: PROVIDED	6
S12	SPORTS	38
S13	STIMULANTS	49
S14	SUICIDE	8
S15	SUMMED DETERMINANTS	92
T1	TIME	53
T2	THERAPY	38
T3	TOLERANCE	37
V1	VALUES: CAREER	8
V2	VALUES: CURRENT PREFERENCES (own)	73
V3	VALUES: CLIMATE (current values in environment)	7
V4	VALUES: SIMILARITY (current fit with others)	12
V5	VICTIM	14
W1	WAR	5
W2	WISDOM	2
W3	WORK: CAREER	2
W4	WORK: CONDITIONS	68
W5	WORK: ATTITUDES	347
W6	WORK: PERFORMANCE (current)	29
W7	WORRIES	31
XX	UNCLASSIFIED	25

## Appendix 5: Related Subjects

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Related Subject(s)</i>
I5.1.4 Characteristics of the interviewer	P4.9 Approval seeking
I5.2.2 Prior mood-manipulation	M13.2.1 Mood during the interview
I5.2.2 Prior mood-manipulation	T2.2.2 Effects of happiness-training
I5.3.1 Non response, refusal	H10 HELPING
I5.3.3 Response tendencies	P4.5 Agreeing, yea-saying
I5.3.3 Response tendencies	P4.9 Approval seeking

I5.3.3	Response tendencies	P4.76	Open
I5.3.3	Response tendencies	P4.101	Self-disclosing
I5.4	Respondents attitudes to interview	A8.2	Current attitudes

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