

World Database of Happiness



Correlational Findings on Happiness and LIFE EVENTS Subject Code: L6

© on data collection: Ruut Veenhoven,
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Classification of Findings

Subject Code	Description	Nr of Studies on this Subject
L6	LIFE EVENTS	2
L6.1	Life-event career	0
L6.1.1	Earlier life-events	2
L6.1.1.1	. burden of earlier life-events	11
L6.1.1.2	. specific earlier life-events	6
L6.1.2	Change in life-event burden	2
L6.1.4	Later life-events	0
L6.2	Current life-events (past few years)	0
L6.2.1	Burden of current life-events	5
L6.2.1.1	. major life-change or not	3
L6.2.1.2	. summed life-events: equal weight	5
L6.2.1.3	. summed life-events: standard weights	6
L6.2.1.4	. summed life-events: weighted in context	1
L6.2.1.5	. sum of negative life-events	7
L6.2.1.6	. sum of positive life-events	4
L6.2.1.7	. balance of negative- and positive life-events	13
L6.2.1.8	sum of negative events: weighed in context	0
L6.2.1.9	sum of positive events: weighed in context	0
L6.2.2	Specific current life-events	8
L6.2.2.1	. death of an intimate	7
L6.3	Attitudes to life-events	2
L6.3.1	Expected life-events	0

L6.4	Climate of change
Appendix 1	Happiness Items used
Appendix 2	Statistics used
Appendix 3	About the World Database of Happiness
Appendix 4	Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness
Appendix 5	Related Subjects

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 World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings
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 Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2009, Netherlands

Correlational finding on Happiness and LIFE EVENTS

Subject code: L6

Study **BALAT 1993**

Reported in: Balatsky, G.; Diener, E.

Subjective Well-Being among Russian Students.

Social Indicators Research, 1993, Vol. 28, 225 - 243 ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/BF01079019

Page in Report: 233

Population: Students, Moscow and Glazov (Ural), Russia, 1990

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: not reported

N: 116

Correlate

Authors label: Life-events (1)

Our classification: LIFE EVENTS, code L6

Measurement: Ss were asked to write down within 3 minutes as many as possible positive and negative life-events:

1. Number of positive events (PE)
2. Number of negative events (NE)
3. Event difference score (PE-NE)

Measured Values: 1. M= 4.526; SD= 2.518 2. M=3.439; SD= 1.982

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a r=+.19 Number of positive events
ns

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a r=-.06 ns Number of negative events

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a r=+.21 p two tailed
 p<.05 Event difference score

O-DT/c/sq/v/7/b r=+.27 p two tailed
 p<.01 Number of positive events

O-DT/c/sq/v/7/b r=-.03 ns Number of negative events

O-DT/c/sq/v/7/b r=+.27 p two tailed
 p<.01 Event difference score

Correlational finding on Happiness and LIFE EVENTS

Subject code: L6

Study DANNE 2001

Reported in: Danner, D.D.; Snowdon, D.A.; Friesen, W.V.
Positive Emotions in Early Life and Longevity: Findings from the Nun Study.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2001, Vol. 80, 804 - 813. ISSN 0022
3514
Page in Report: 810;809

Population: Nuns who lived in cloister since early adulthood. Followed into old age, USA, 1993

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 17%

N: 180

Correlate

Authors label: mortality rate

Our classification: LIFE EVENTS, code L6

Measurement: 1. Died before 1993
2. Still alive

All nuns were born before 1917 and joined the congregation between 1931 and 1943

Measured Values: N: I:23; II:30; III:13; IV:10

Remarks: Mortality of all causes.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>			
<u>A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/a</u>		Happiness in young adulthood, as apparent in autobiography written around age 25			
<u>A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/a</u>	<u>D%=-34</u>		quartiles positive words		
			I(least)II	III	IV(most)
		% died:	55	59	33
					21
<u>A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/b</u>	<u>D%=-30</u>		quartiles positive sentences		
			I(least)	II	III
		% died:	54	58	35
					IV(most)
					24
<u>A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/b</u>	<u>B=-1.4</u> <u>p<.00</u>	B denotes % died per % positive sentences in autobiography B controlled for age and education			

Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
 Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
 IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
 Page in Report: 29

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death of intimate long ago

Our classification: Earlier life-events, code L6.1.1

Measurement: Death 12 years or more ago of:
 a: child
 b: spouse
 c: father
 d: mother
 e: friend
 f: sibling

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.39</u> <u>ns</u>	child
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.18</u> <u>ns</u>	partner
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.01</u> <u>ns</u>	dad
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.06</u> <u>ns</u>	mum
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.29</u> <u>p<.01</u>	friend

O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e B=+.06 sibling

ns

sibling

B's controlled for:

- real household income (per household member)
- mean income over time
- death of intimate in previous year

B's mean point happiness on a scale 1-7

Correlational finding on Happiness and Earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1

Study VENTE 1997

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet og Omstaedigheder Tidligt I Livet. (The Quality of Life and Factors in Pregnancy, Birth and Infancy).

Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København, Denmark,
ISBN 8790190130 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t3/index.asp>

Page in Report: 130

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

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 36%

N: 4626

Correlate

Authors label: Recent change in mother's marital status after birth

Our classification: Earlier life-events, code L6.1.1

Measurement: Recent change in mother's marital status after birth as reported in medical file

- a: mother married to child's father after birth
- b: mother married to other after child's birth
- c: mother separated/divorced after birth

Measured Values: N: a:346; b:32; c:49

Remarks: only Ss who are mothers with changed marital status

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>DMt=±</u>	a: Mt=7.91 b: Mt=7.35 c: Mt=7.91
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>DMt=±</u>	a: Mt=7.55 b: Mt=6.95 c: Mt=7.65
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>DMt=-</u>	a: Mt=7.20 b: Mt=6.88 c: Mt=6.64

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study BAKKE 1974

Reported in: Bakker, P.; VandeBerg, N.

Determinanten en Correlaten van Geluk.(Determinants and Correlates of Happiness).
Unpublished Thesis, Erasmus University Rotterdam, 1974, Netherlands
Page in Report: 28

Population: 20-65 aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1968

Sample:

Non-Response: 34% refusal and unattainable

N: 1552

Correlate

Authors label: Life change. (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: Number of life changes experienced after age 20, as assessed by a 15-item inventory.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HP/g/sq/ol/7/a</u>	<u>G=+.15</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events
Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study BERKM 1971

Reported in: Berkman, P.L.
Life Stress and Psychological Well-Being: A Replication of Langner's Analysis in the
Midtown Manhattan Study.
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1971, Vol. 12, 35 - 45 ISSN:0022 1465
Page in Report: 43

Population: Adult,, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, Alameda County, USA, 1965

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 6928

Correlate

Authors label: Life stress (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: 9-item index involving:

- Childhood stress (4 items)
- 1: broken homes in childhood (before
of 15)
- 2: evaluation of mother and father as
parents
- 3: happiness of parents's marriage
during childhood
- 4: illness of family members during
childhood.

Adult stress (5 items):

- 1: poor interpersonal relations
- 2: self-evaluated comparative
financial status
- 3: physical health
- 4: parental worries
- 5: marital satisfaction

Combined into a 17-point scale

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks																
<u>A-BB/u/mq/v/3/a</u>	<u>DMr=-</u>	<p>Married subjects only (N=2534)</p> <p>proportion happy:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>low stress</td> <td>0- 3</td> <td>9.9%</td> <td>AR= .72</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4- 7</td> <td>40.8%</td> <td>AR= .58</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8-11</td> <td>39.3%</td> <td>AR= .43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>high stress</td> <td>12-16</td> <td>10.0%</td> <td>AR= .31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The average ridits (AR) were calculated with the distribution of the total sample as reference (N=6928)</p>	low stress	0- 3	9.9%	AR= .72		4- 7	40.8%	AR= .58		8-11	39.3%	AR= .43	high stress	12-16	10.0%	AR= .31
low stress	0- 3	9.9%	AR= .72															
	4- 7	40.8%	AR= .58															
	8-11	39.3%	AR= .43															
high stress	12-16	10.0%	AR= .31															

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study BERKM 1971

Reported in: Berkman, P.L.

Life Stress and Psychological Well-Being: A Replication of Langner's Analysis in the Midtown Manhattan Study.

Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1971, Vol. 12, 35 - 45 ISSN:0022 1465

Page in Report: 43

Population: Adult,, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, Alameda County, USA, 1965

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 6928

Correlate

Authors label: Childhood stress. (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: 4-item index containing:

- 1: broken homes in childhood (before age of 15)
- 2: evaluation of mother and father as parents
- 3: happiness of parents's marriage during childhood
- 4: illness of family members during childhood.

Rated on a scale from 0(low stress) to 7(high stress).

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics *Elaboration/Remarks*

		proportion happy:		
	low stress	0	13.9%	AR= .61
		1	16.4%	AR= .55
		2	14.9%	AR= .52
		3	19.8%	AR= .49
		4	20.6%	AR= .44
		5	10.7%	AR= .45
		6	3.5%	AR= .48
	high stress	7	1.1%	AR= .42

The average ridits (AR) were calculated with the distribution of the total sample as reference

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study CHIRI 1982

Reported in: Chiriboga, D.A.

Consistency in Adult Functioning. The Influence of Stress.

Ageing and Society, 1982, Vol. 2, 7 - 29. ISSN p 0144 686X; ISSN e 1469 1779

Page in Report: 23

Population: People in transition followed 11 years, metropolis, USA, 1969-1980

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition after 11 years 24%

N: 163

Correlate

Authors label: Earlier and current stress (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: Number of events during past year as rated on a 138-item Life Event Inventory. Sumscore weighted by preoccupation with event (how often S says to think of it).

Inventory administered three times:

-recently (T5:1980)

-4 years ago (T4:1976)

-6 years ago (T3:1974)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks	
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r=</u>	Negative events by T5 happiness	
			Males Females
		recent T5:1980 r= -.36(01)	r= -.44(01)
		4 years ago T4:1976 r= -.15 ns	r= -.24(05)
		6 years ago T3:1974 r= -.03 ns	r= .00(ns)
		Positive events by T5 happiness	
			Males Females
		recent T5:1980 r= +.26(05)	r= +.23(05)
		4 years ago T4:1976 r= +.12 ns	r= +.07(ns)
		6 years ago T3:1974 r= +.07 ns	r= -.01(ns)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study CRNIC 1984

Reported in: Crnic K.A.; Greenberg, M.T.; Robinson N.M.; Ragozin, R.A.
 Maternal Stress and Social Support: Effects on the Mother-Infant Relationship from Birth to Eighteen Months.
 American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1984, Vol. 54, 224 - 235. ISSN 0002 9432
 Page in Report: 229

Population: Mother-child pairs, followed 18 months after birth, USA, 1981-82

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition at T2: 10%, at T3: 14%

N: 105

Correlate

Authors label: Stress (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: 46-item checklist of life events in the past eight to ten months, rated as having occurred or not occurred, whether the impact was good or bad and their degree of effect (1=none to 4=great) (adapted Life Experiences Survey: J. Sarason, J. Johnson and J. Siegel).

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks																								
<u>O-QLS/c/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>rpc=-</u>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Happiness</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> <th>T3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stress: T1</td> <td>-.35(01)</td> <td>0 (ns)</td> <td>-.13(ns)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td></td> <td>-.37(01)</td> <td>-.18 (ns)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Stress: T3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-.39(01)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>rpc controlled for demographic covariates (age, education, number of children, receipt of public assistance, infant birth status (premature or full term))</p> <p>T1: child 1 month, T2: child 8 months, T3: child 18 months</p>		Happiness				T1	T2	T3	Stress: T1	-.35(01)	0 (ns)	-.13(ns)	T2		-.37(01)	-.18 (ns)				Stress: T3				-.39(01)
	Happiness																									
	T1	T2	T3																							
Stress: T1	-.35(01)	0 (ns)	-.13(ns)																							
T2		-.37(01)	-.18 (ns)																							
			Stress: T3																							
			-.39(01)																							

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study GEHMA 1990A

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stressbewältigung und Selbstbestimmtheit. (Coping with Stress and Locus of Control).
Start uns Aufstieg, 1990, Vol. 3, 13 - 14 (Data also reported in IFES paper E76, Vienna, Austria 1988)
Page in Report: 13

Population: Railway employees, Austria, 1988

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 68

Correlate

Authors label: Stressful events in childhood (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: Questions on whether or not the following events happened.

- a. serious conflicts at home
- b. conflicts in school
- c. parental divorce
- d. death of an intimate
- e. death of a parent
- f. serious illness

1. no event (47%)
2. one event (35%)
3. two events (15%)
4. three events (3%)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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O-HL/c/sq/v/5/d r=-.25 ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study**GEHMA 1990B**

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
 Stress und Stressbewältigung. (Stress and Coping).
 Research Report, Institut für Empirische Sozialforschung (IFES), 1990, Nr 89231,
 Vienna, Austria
 Page in Report: 15

Population: Military men, cadres, Austria, 1989

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 1296

Correlate

Authors label: Stressfull life-events in childhood (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: 6 item weighted index

- report of unhappy childhood (1 point)
- report of problems with parents in childhood and youth (1 point)
- divorce of parents (4 points)
- serious illness of family member (5)
- serious illness of S (4 points)
- other stressfull events (max 5)

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

O-SLW/c/sq/n/5/a r=-.17 current life-events bear less correlation to happiness ($r=-.02$). See L 1.5

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events
 Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study**LOWEN 1973**

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F.; Chiriboga, D.
Social Stress and Adaptation. Toward a Life-Course Perspective.
Eisdorfer, C.; Lawton, M.P; Eds.: "Psychology of Adult Development and Aging",
American Psychological Association, Washington DC, USA, 281 - 310
Page in Report: 298

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1969

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 216

Correlate

Authors label: Cumulative stress (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: Number of challenging life-events from birth to few years prior to the interview. Assessed by inspection of life-graphs and focused questions.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	positive events
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	negative events (positively correlated with happiness among middle-aged, negatively among pre-retirees)
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	combined score

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events
Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study **LOWEN 1973**

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F.; Chiriboga, D.
 Social Stress and Adaptation. Toward a Life-Course Perspective.
 Eisendorfer, C.; Lawton, M.P; Eds.: "Psychology of Adult Development and Aging",
 American Psychological Association, Washington DC, USA, 281 - 310
 Page in Report: 298

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1969

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 216

Correlate

Authors label: Perceived stress (preoccupation with stress) (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: Content analysis of life-history protocols

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r=-.13 ns</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events
Subject code: L6.1.1.1

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: 351

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 18%

N: 296

Correlate

Authors label: Traumatic childhood experiences (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: Occurrence of a traumatic experience rated by the interviewer as no vs yes.

Examples:

- loss of parent(s) or sibling(s) before age 18 (24%).
- report of very shocking event in youth (19%).

Assessed at T1 (1970)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	<u>r=-.17</u> <u>p<.01</u>	T2 happiness by traumatic childhood-experiences, reported at T2.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . burden of earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.1

Study WESSM 1966/2

Reported in: Wessman, A.E.; Ricks, D.F.
Mood and Personality.
Holt, Rinehart and Wilson, 1966, New York, USA. ISBN 03 0541 151 8
Page in Report: 122

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: Life history (1)

Our classification: . burden of earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.1

Measurement: 212-item inventory of past life experiences. 18 scores were derived, indicating good or bad past experiences in various life areas. Only a few scores were related to hedonic level. Other scores were not presented.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u> <u>a</u>	<u>r=-.41</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1. Poor life experiences (total score)
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u> <u>a</u>	<u>r=-.50</u> <u>p<.05</u>	2. Low scholarship
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u> <u>a</u>	<u>r=-.46</u> <u>p<.10</u>	3. Depression and insecurity
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u> <u>a</u>	<u>r=-.45</u> <u>p<.10</u>	4. Poor peer relations
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u> <u>a</u>	<u>r=-.39</u> <u>p<.10</u>	5. Sibling conflict
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u> <u>a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	6. Parental treatment and relationships

Correlational finding on Happiness and . specific earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1.2

Study NOCK 1981

Reported in: Nock, S.L.
 Family Life-Cycle Transitions: Longitudinal Effects on Family Members.
 Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1981, Vol. 43, 703 -714. ISSN 0022 2445
 Page in Report: 710

Population: 16+ aged working force, USA, followed 5 years, 1973-1977

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response:

N: 963

Correlate

Authors label: Multiple transitions

Our classification: . specific earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.2

Measurement: Change in family situation in last 5 years.
 1= change in marital status AND number of children
 0= other

Measured Values: No transitions: N = 625 (64,9 %)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/n/7/c</u>	<u>B=-.38</u> <u>ns</u>	T1-T2 CHANGE in happiness. Correlation with T2 happiness, controlled for T1 happiness.

<u>O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/c</u>	<u>B=-.06</u> <u>ns</u>	T1-T2 CHANGE in satisfaction. Correlation with T2 satisfaction, controlled for T1 satisfaction.
		B's further controlled for: - education - sex - race - age
		Two stage least-square procedure in which T1 happiness is first regressed on all exogenous variables in order to free this variable of autocorrelated error.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . specific earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1.2

Study SNEKK 2003

Reported in: Snekkevik H., Anke A.G.W., Stanghelle J.K., Fuhl-Meyer A.R.
Is sense of coherence stable after multiple trauma?
Clinical Rehabilitation 2003; 17443-453 ISN 0269 2155
Page in Report: 106

Population: Rehabilitation patients, followed 2 years after trauma, Sweden 1993-1999

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response:

N: 28

Correlate

Authors label: injury sequale

Our classification: . specific earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.2

Measurement: Happiness assessed at:

- T1: Within one week after admission (median 35 days, range 6-80 days after injury)
- T2: Shortly before discharge (median 161 days, range 73-290 days after injure)
- T3: at follow up (median 24 months, range 12-41 months after injure)

Measured Values: % satisfied (score 5 or 6) Before T1: 85%, T2: 58%, T3: 31%

Remarks: Report at T1 concerns retrospective happiness before injure

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-SLW/u/sq/v/6/c D%=- T1: 85% satisfied before injury (retrospect)
p<.05 T2: 58% satisfied shortly before discharge
 T3: 31% satisfied at follow-up

O-SLW/u/sq/v/6/c BMCT= T1 < T2 < T3

Correlational finding on Happiness and . specific earlier life-events

Subject code: L6.1.1.2

Study **STURM 2003**

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

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 36%

N: 254

Correlate

Authors label: Sequale of traffic accident

Our classification: . specific earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.2

Measurement: 1 Traffic accident victims
0 Reference group

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

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

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

Both sample groups were stratified by age and gender.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

<u>A-AB/cm/mq/v/32/a</u>	<u>DM=-</u> <u>p<.NS</u>	Traffic victims rating M = 1,59 Reference group rating M = 1,68 Difference DM = -0,08 CI [-0,95; +0,79]
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Correlational finding on Happiness and . specific earlier life-events
Subject code: L6.1.1.2

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: 240

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 1494

Correlate

Authors label: abortion (1)

Our classification: . specific earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.2

Measurement: Single question:

"Do you ever had an abortion?"

1: no

2: yes, once

3: yes, twice

4: yes, 3 or more times

Measured Values: N: 1:588, 2:116, 3:28, 4:7

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.06 ns</u>	1:Ms=7.78 2:Ms=7.68 3:Ms=7.50 4:Ms=6.08 All Mt=7.73
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<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.10</u> <u>p<.01</u>	1:Ms=7.50 2:Ms=7.53 3:Ms=6.25 4:Ms=6.08 All Mt=7.44
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<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=-.10</u>	1 : Ms = 7.05
	<u>p<.01</u>	2 : Ms = 6.99
		3 : Ms = 6.25
		4 : Ms = 5.36
		All Mt = 6.99

Correlational finding on Happiness and . specific earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.2

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: 242

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 1494

Correlate

Authors label: miscarriage (1)

Our classification: . specific earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.2

Measurement: Single question:

"Have you ever had a miscarriage?"

1: No

2: Not sure

3: Yes

Measured Values: N: 1:566, 2:15, 3:133

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

Correlational finding on Happiness and . specific earlier life-events Subject code: L6.1.1.2

Study VENTE 1996

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-arige. (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: 250

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: abortion

Our classification: . specific earlier life-events, code L6.1.1.2

Measurement: Single question:

"Have you ever had an abortion?"

1: no

2: yes, once

3: yes, twice

4: yes, 3 or more times

Measured Values: N All:2437; 1:1471; 2:652; 3:237; 4:77

Remarks: women only

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=-.07</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Mt=7.83 2: Mt=7.58 3: Mt=7.54 4: Mt=7.24
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<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=-.09</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Mt=7.59 2: Mt=7.30 3: Mt=7.21 4: Mt=6.73
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<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=-.07</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Mt=7.19 2: Mt=6.94 3: Mt=6.84 4: Mt=6.79
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Correlational finding on Happiness and Change in life-event burden
Subject code: L6.1.2

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: 350,235

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 18%

N: 296

Correlate

Authors label: Change in burdens in the last year (lowering) (1)

Our classification: Change in life-event burden, code L6.1.2

Measurement: Objective rating by a panel of experts on the basis of:
a Report of life events in the last
year (T2-T3).

b life situation and life history of
the Ss.

Reliability between experts: $\alpha = .93$.

Assessed at T3 (1977).

Typical events considered by the judges:

1. Change of role like marriage,
promotion in job or retirement.
2. Change in health.
3. Change in contacts with important
others or change in place of living.
4. Crisis events like loss of property
or contact with police.
5. Important news about events that
have happened or are about to
happen.
6. Important decisions about job,
marriage, health or place of living.
7. Events that are predominantly
financial, like concluding a
mortgage or gaining a large sum in a
lottery.
8. Other positive events.

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=+.10</u> <u>p<.01</u>	T2 happiness by T2-T3 improvement
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>r=+.29</u> <u>p<.01</u>	T3 happiness by T2-T3 improvement self-esteem low r=+.27 high r=+.16 intimacy with partner fair r=+.31 high r=+.34 coping ability fair r=+.29 high r=+.27 neuroticism low r=+.21 high r=+.40 control external r=+.35 internal r=+.21 stress T2(1976) low r=+.19 high r=+.42
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>$\beta L=+.31$</u>	T3 happiness by T2-T3 improvement βL path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving T2 happiness.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Change in life-event burden

Subject code: L6.1.2

Study **SEARS 1977A**

Reported in: Sears, P.S.; Barbee, A.H.
Career and Life Satisfactions among Terman Gifted Women.
Stanley, J.C.;George, W.C.;Eds.: "The Gifted and the Creative", J.Hopkins University Press, 1977, Baltimore, USA, 28 - 72
Page in Report: 40-62/4

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: Attrition in 1972: 25%

N: 671

Correlate

Authors label: Earlier increase of workload (2)

Our classification: Change in life-event burden, code L6.1.2

Measurement: Selfrating of increase in responsibilities and workpressures in.

Assessed in 1960.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a</u>	<u>AoV= ns</u>	Earlier perceived increase (1960) by present happiness (1972).

Correlational finding on Happiness and Burden of current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1

Study CHIRI 1977B

Reported in: Chiriboga, D.A.
Life Event Weighting Systems: A Comparative Analysis.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 1977, Vol. 21, 415 - 422
Page in Report: 420

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1974

Sample:

Non-Response: 19%

N: 179

Correlate

Authors label: Stress (2)

Our classification: Burden of current life-events, code L6.2.1

Measurement: 48 item list of burdening life-events similar to schedules Holmes & Rahe (1967) and Horowitz(1976). Typical events are: "new job", "got married", and "loss of friends"

Subjects first indicated which of these events had happened to them in the last 3 years and how recently. They next indicated their feelings about these events by answering to questions on each event ("What were your feelings when it occurred: very happy, somewhat happy, somewhat unhappy, or very

unhappy?" "Do you still think about the event: not at all=1, some=3, a lot=5?") Seven scores were derived from the responses:

- a. Summed occurrence: Holmes & Rahe weights(f.e. recent marriage 50 points)
- b. Summed occurrence: Horowitz weights (f.e. recent marriage 21 points)
- c. Summed occurrence: each event one point
- d. Negative appreciation: number of experienced as unhappy events
- e. Positive appreciation: number of events experienced as happy
- f. Negative preoccupation: still thinking of negatively appreciated events (sumscores)
- g. Positive preoccupation: still thinking of positively appreciated events (sumscores)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a r= ns a. life events of last year

O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a r= ns life events of 2-3 years ago

O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a r= ns life events of up to 3 years ago

<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.18</u> <u>p<.05</u>	b.	life events of last year
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.20</u> <u>p<.01</u>		life events of up to 3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	c.	life events of last year
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events up to 3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.33</u> <u>p<.01</u>	d.	life events of last year
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.26</u> <u>p<.01</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.37</u> <u>p<.01</u>		life events up to 3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	e.	life events of last year
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of up to 3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.29</u> <u>p<.01</u>	f.	life events of last year
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.22</u> <u>p<.01</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago

<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.33</u> <u>p<.01</u>	life events of up to 3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u> g.	life events of last year
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.17</u> <u>p<.05</u>	life events of up to 3 years ago

Correlational finding on Happiness and Burden of current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1

Study **CHIRI 1977B**

Reported in: Chiriboga, D.A.
Life Event Weighting Systems: A Comparative Analysis.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 1977, Vol. 21, 415 - 422
Page in Report: 420

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1974

Sample:

Non-Response: 19%

N: 179

Correlate

Authors label: Stress (1)

Our classification: Burden of current life-events, code L6.2.1

Measurement: 48 item list of burdening life-events similar to schedules Holmes & Rahe (1967) and Horowitz(1976). Typical events are: "new job", "got married", and "loss of friends"

Subjects first indicated which of these events had happened to them in the last 3 years and how recently. They next indicated their feelings about these events by answering to questions on each event ("What were your feelings when it occurred: very happy, somewhat happy, somewhat unhappy, or very

unhappy?" "Do you still think about the event: not at all=1, some=3, a lot=5?") Seven scores were derived from the responses:

- a. Summed occurrence: Holmes & Rahe weights(f.e. recent marriage 50 points)
- b. Summed occurrence: Horowitz weights (f.e. recent marriage 21 points)
- c. Summed occurrence: each event one point
- d. Negative appreciation: number of experienced as unhappy
- e. Positive appreciation: number of events experienced as happy
- f. Negative preoccupation: still thinking of negatively appreciated events (sumscores)
- g. Positive preoccupation: still thinking of positively appreciated events (sumscores)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	a. life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	life events up to 3 year ago

<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	b.	life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of up to 3 year ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	c.	life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of up to 3 year ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.23</u> <u>p<.01</u>	d.	life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.16</u> <u>p<.01</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.23</u> <u>p<.01</u>		life events of up to 3 year ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	e.	life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of up to 3 year ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.20</u> <u>p<.01</u>	f.	life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>		life events of 2-3 years ago

<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.20</u> <u>p<.01</u>	life events of up to 3 year ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u> g.	life events of last year
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	life events of 2-3 years ago
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>r=-.16</u> <u>p<.01</u>	life events of up to 3 year ago

Correlational finding on Happiness and Burden of current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1

Study **HEADE 1981**

Reported in: Headey, B.
 The Quality of Life in Australia
 Social Indicators Research, 1981, Vol. 9, 155 - 18. ISSN p 0303 8300;ISSN e 1573
 0921 DOI:10.1007/BF00286195
 Page in Report: 166

Population: Adults, general public, Australia 1978

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not reported

N: 679

Correlate

Authors label: Worries index (Anxiety index)

Our classification: Burden of current life-events, code L6.2.1

Measurement: Index of two single questions on satisfaction with:
 a: the amount of pressure you are under
 b: the amount you worry about things
 Both items scored on 1-9 rating scale, summation by average.

Measured Values: M = 5.9 SD = 1.6

Remarks: Both items scored on the same rating scale as the question on happiness.
It is assumed that worries index in "...Quality of Life..." is the same as anxiety index in "...Priorities, Satisfactions and Well-being."

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.36</u> <u>p<.001</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Burden of current life-events
Subject code: L6.2.1

Study ROSEN 1992

Reported in: Rosenfield, S.
Factors Contributing tot the Subjective Quality of Life of the Chronic Mentally Ill
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1992, 33, 299-315, ISSN 0022 1465
Page in Report: 50

Population: 20-70 aged, chronic mental patients, USA, 1989

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 7%

N: 157

Correlate

Authors label: Negative events

Our classification: Burden of current life-events, code L6.2.1

Measurement: Number of negative events in the last year

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>Beta=-.16</u> <u>p<..06</u>	Beta controlled for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demographic characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - age - sex - education - race - functioning in het area of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - daily living skills - social skills - vocational skills - need for structure - need for supervision - social contacts - positive symptoms - negative symptoms

Correlational finding on Happiness and Burden of current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1

Study WESSM 1966/2

Reported in: Wessman, A.E.;Ricks, D.F.

Mood and Personality.

Holt, Rinehart and Wilson, 1966, New York, USA. ISBN 03 0541 151 8

Page in Report: 104

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: Happy life history (1)

Our classification: Burden of current life-events, code L6.2.1

Measurement: Clinical rank on 'happy - unhappy life story', stressing auto-biographic reports and information for three years, concerning past life experiences up to the time of entering college.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-ARE/</u> <u>md/sqr/v/10/</u>	<u>r=+.48</u>	
<u>a</u>	<u>p<.05</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . major life-change or not

Subject code: L6.2.1.1

Study GOODH 1985

Reported in: Goodhart, D.E.

Some Psychological Effects Associated with Positive and Negative Thinking about Stressful Event Outcomes: Was Pollyanna Right?

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol. 48, 216 - 232. ISSN 0022 3514.

Page in Report: 227

Population: Students in stress, followed 8 weeks, Illinois, USA, 1983

Sample:

Non-Response: 1.7% dropout

N: 173

Correlate

Authors label: Stress (1)

Our classification: . major life-change or not, code L6.2.1.1

Measurement: Stressful life-events reported between T1 and T2 (8-week interval). Assessed at T2 by means of an event checklist. Ss indicated whether or not such events had happened to them.

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>rpc=-.27</u> <u>p<.001</u>	T1-T2 stress by T2 happiness, controlled for T1 happiness. Rpc indicates the effect of stress on CHANGE IN HAPPINESS. The effect of stress on change in happiness is unaffected by positive or negative thinking (interactions ns).

Correlational finding on Happiness and . major life-change or not Subject code: L6.2.1.1

Study TESSL 1975

Reported in: Tessler, R.;Mechanic, D.
Consumer Satisfaction with Prepaid Group Practice: A Comparative Study.
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1975, Vol. 16, 95 -113. ISSN 0022 1465
Page in Report: 103

Population: Employees' families, two firms, USA, 1973

Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 712

Correlate

Authors label: Major life changes (1)

Our classification: . major life-change or not, code L6.2.1.1

Measurement: Experience of a major life change (either positive or negative) in the past year.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>r=+.07</u> <u>ns</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . major life-change or not
Subject code: L6.2.1.1

Study THURN 1983

Reported in: Thurnher, M.
Turning Points and Developmental Change: Subjective and 'Objective' Assessments.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1983, Vol. 53, 52 - 60. ISSN 0002 9432
Page in Report: 56

Population: People in transition, followed 8 years, Metropolis USA, 1969-77

Sample:

Non-Response: Sample attrition: 17%

N: 180

Correlate

Authors label: Perceived turning point impact in life (1)

Our classification: . major life-change or not, code L6.2.1.1

Measurement: Open questions at T2:

"Looking back over the past eight years when we first interviewed you, what have been the major turning points in your life?"

"What effect did these turning points have on you?"

The responses were each rated on a 6-point scale and summed. Ss were classified as reporting positive, neutral or negative total impact

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>AoV=+ p<.01</u>	T2 happiness by T2 report of turning point impact. No interaction with age and sex. No interaction with change in happiness between T1 and T2.
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d</u>	<u>AoV=+ ns</u>	T2 happiness by T2 report of turning point impact. No interaction with age and sex. No interaction with change in happiness between T1 and T2.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: equal weight Subject code: L6.2.1.2

Study **BLOCK 1981**

Reported in: Block, M.; Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and Distress in a Community: A Test of the Effects of Life Events.
American Journal of Community Psychology, 1981, Vol. 9, 165 - 180 ISSN: 0091 0562
Page in Report: 171

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Correlate

Authors label: Total Life Events (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: equal weight, code L6.2.1.2

Measurement: Life events were assessed with a 65-item inventory developed by revising the SRRS (Holmes & Rahe, 1967) and adding positive life events.

Residents were asked two questions about each event listed on the inventory

-first, whether the event had taken place in their lives during the last year

-second, to rate, whether the event "turned out" positive, (PE), negative, (NE),

had both positive and negative outcomes, or had no effect on them. Events rated as having both positive and negative outcomes were not scored for PE and NE (about 10%).

They were counted together with the total number of events reported, TE.

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=-.02</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: equal weight
Subject code: L6.2.1.2

Study GEHMA 1990A

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stressbewältigung und Selbstbestimmtheit. (Coping with Stress and Locus of Control).
Start uns Aufstieg, 1990, Vol. 3, 13 - 14 (Data also reported in IFES paper E76, Vienna, Austria 1988)
Page in Report: (21)

Population: Railway employees, Austria, 1988

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 68

Correlate

Authors label: Life-events (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: equal weight, code L6.2.1.2

Measurement: Recent critical events.

Number of positive and negative events mentioned.

Some illustrative events are:

- a. new lover
- b. marriage
- c. birth of child
- d. separation
- e. change of job
- f. death or severe illness of intimate
- g. none of these

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/d</u>	<u>r=-.36</u> <u>p<.01</u>	a. $r=-.28$ b. $r=-.05$ c. $r=-.01$ d. $r=-.22$ e. $r=-.05$ f. $r=-.06$ g. $r=+.15$
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Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: equal weight
Subject code: L6.2.1.2

Study KAMMA 1983/2

Reported in: Kammann, R.; Flett, R.
Sourcebook for Measuring Well-Being with Affectometer 2.
Why Not? Foundation, 1983, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Page in Report: 34

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 52%

N: 112

Correlate

Authors label: Stress (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: equal weight, code L6.2.1.2

Measurement: 6-item index of stress
(CAMPBELL et al 1976)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BK/cw/mq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=.00 ns</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: equal weight
Subject code: L6.2.1.2

Study **LOWEN 1965**

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F.; Boler, D.
Voluntary vs. Involuntary Social Withdrawal.
Journal of Gerontology, 1965, Vol. 20, 363 - 371
Page in Report: 367

Population: 60+aged, non-institutionalized, San Francisco, U.S.A., 1962

Sample:

Non-Response: 55%, 22% refusals, 9% deaths, 22% unattainable

N: 269

Correlate

Authors label: Deprivation (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: equal weight, code L6.2.1.2

Measurement: Deprivation measured by an index of:

- compulsory retirement in past 7 yrs
- widowhood in past 7 yrs
- interviewer rating of physical disability

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLL/c/sq/v/4/c</u>	<u>G=-.70</u> <u>p<.01</u>	withdrawn : G' = -.70 (01) not withdrawn: G' = -.65 (01)
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/b</u>	<u>G=-.55</u> <u>p<.01</u>	withdrawn : G' = -.64 (ns) not withdrawn: G' = -.40 (ns)
		Social withdrawal measured by report of reduced participation in organisation, and less contacts with family and friends G' based on proportion unhappy
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/bc</u>	<u>G=-.70</u> <u>p<.01</u>	withdrawn : G' = -.90 (01) not withdrawn: G' = -.51 (05)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: equal weight
Subject code: L6.2.1.2

Study PALMO 1979

Reported in: Palmore, E.B.; Cleveland, P.C.; Nowlin, J.B.; Ramm, D.; Siegler, I.C. Stress and Adaptation in Later Life. Journal of Gerontology, 1979, Vol. 34, 841 - 851. ISSN 0022 1422
 Page in Report: 352

Population: 46+ aged white, North Carolina, USA, 1968- 1976.

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 375

Correlate

Authors label: number of life-events (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: equal weight, code L6.2.1.2

Measurement: Live-events occurred in period 1968/70 (T1) till 1974/76 (T4), assessed at T4.

1. Retirement of subject (dichotomous)
2. Retirement of spouse (dichotomous)
3. Widowhood (dichotolous)
4. Departure last child from home (0-3)

Possible range 0 -7.

Measured Values: N= 375. Number of subjects event occured to: 1. 78 2. 78 3. 25 4. 57 5. 283

Remarks: 238 subjects experienced one or more events during study-period.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/10/c</u>	<u>B= .2</u> <u>p<.05</u>	Separate multiple regression. Dependent: Change in life satisfaction T1 to T4. (negative B indicates negative effect)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: standard

weights

Subject code: L6.2.1.3

Study

FISKE 1985

Reported in: Fiske, M. ;Chiriboga, D.A.
The Interweaving of Societal and Personal Change in Adulthood.
Munnichs, J.M.;et al;Eds.: "Life-Span and Change in a Gerontal Perspective",
Academic Press, 1985, New York, USA, 177 - 209. ISBN 0 1251 0260 7
Page in Report: 193

Population: People in transition, followed 5 years, USA, 1969-1974

Sample:

Non-Response: Sample attrition: 12,5%

N: 189

Correlate

Authors label: Earlier and current stress (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: standard weights, code L6.2.1.3

Measurement: Summed reported negative life events in the past year, weighted by how much one has thought of the event. Events reported on a 138 item checklist similar to that of Holmes & Rahe (1964)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM= ns</u>	- all	M=1.59	M=1.76	+ .17	- . 85
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM' DMt'	
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- young	M=1.92	M=1.68	- .26	+1.30
		- old	M=1.67	M=1.90	+ .23	-1.15
		FEMALES				
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- young				
		- old				
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM' DMt'	
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM= ns</u>	- early	M=1.83	M=1.75	- .08	+0.40
		- one time	M=1.71	M=1.69	- .02	+ .10
		- late	M=1.56	M=1.75	+ .19	- .85
		FEMALES				
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- early				
		- on time				
		- late				
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM' DMt'	
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- T1 all	M=1.95	M=1.75	- .20	+1.00
		- T2 all	M=1.56	M=1.71	+ .16	- .80
		- T3 all	M=1.70	M=1.73	+ .03	- .15
		FEMALES				
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM= ns</u>	- T1 all	M=1.77	M=1.70	- .07	+ .35
		- T2 all	M=1.67	M=1.90	+ .23	-1.15
		- T3 all	M=1.39	M=1.85	+ .46	-2.30
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM' DMt'	

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- T1 young	M=2.58	M=1.64	- .94	+4.70
	<u>p<.05</u>	- T1 old	M=1.71	M=2.10	+ .39	-1.95
		- T2 young	M=1.50	M=1.68	+ .18	-.90
		- T2 old	M=1.58	M=1.80	+ .22	-1.10
		- T3 young	M=1.67	M=1.71	+ .04	-.20
		- T3 old	M=1.71	M=1.80	+ .09	-.45
		FEMALES				

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- T1 young				
		- T1 old				
		- T2 young				
		- T2 old				
		- T3 young				
		- T3 old				
		MALES		LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM ¹
						DM ²

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- T1 early	M=2.35	M=1.88	- .47	+2.35
	<u>p<.05</u>	- T1 on time	M=1.64	M=1.78	+ .14	-.70
		- T1 late	M=1.55	M=1.68	+ .13	-.65
		- T2 early	M=1.55	M=1.88	+ .33	-1.65
		- T2 on time	M=1.64	M=1.71	+ .07	-.35
		- T2 late	M=1.44	M=1.63	+ .19	-.85
		- T3 early	M=1.60	M=1.50	- .10	+.50
		- T3 on time	M=1.86	M=1.57	- .29	+1.45
		- T3 late	M=1.67	M=1.95	+ .28	-1.40
		FEMALES				

<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>DM=</u>	- T1 early				
		- T1 on time				
		- T1 late				
		- T2 early				
		- T2 on time				
		- T2 late				
		- T3 early				
		- T3 on time				
		- T3 late				
		-Mean happiness scores over 5 years (average T1, T2, T3) and at T1, T2 and T3 separately, rated on a 3-point scale : 1:very happy, 2: pretty happy, 3:not too happy				
		-Blank coloms/rows indicate insignificant difference.				
		-Timeliness of transition was measured by the				

time at which the transitions, the Ss faced at T1, had really occurred.
-Young= high school seniors+ newly weds
Old = middle aged parents+ elderly

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: standard weights

Subject code: L6.2.1.3

Study GEHMA 1990B

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stress und Stressbewältigung. (Stress and Coping).
Research Report, Institut für Empirische Sozialforschung (IFES), 1990, Nr 89231,
Vienna, Austria
Page in Report: 15

Population: Military men, cadres, Austria, 1989

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 1296

Correlate

Authors label: Stressfull life-events (current) (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: standard weights, code L6.2.1.3

Measurement: 5 item index of recent life-events
- married (3 points)
- divorced (4 points)
- change at work (3 points)
- close relative died (2 points)
- other stressfull events (max 3)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-SLW/c/sq/n/5/a r=-.02 Report of stressfull life-events in childhood is more sizably related to happiness ($r=-.17$)
See L 1.1

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: standard weights

Subject code: L6.2.1.3

Study HEADE 1984

Reported in: Headey, B., Holmström, E.;Wearing, A.
The Impact of Life Events and Changes in Domain Satisfactions on Well-Being.
Social Indicators Research, 1984, Vol. 15, 203 - 227. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573
0921 DOI:10.1007/BF00668671
Page in Report: 215

Population: 18-65 aged, general public, followed 3 years, Melbourne, Australia, 1979-80

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 184

Correlate

Authors label: Life events (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: standard weights, code L6.2.1.3

Measurement: Adapted Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Interview (PERI, Dohrenwend 1978). This schedule involves 74 possible life-events of which Ss indicate whether it happened, when and how often. Typical events are: failed exam, got new job, suffered injury, took up new hobby. The scores were weighted and summed.

Administered at T2. Timeframe T1-T2 (26 months)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</u>	<u>Beta=</u> <u>+.24</u> <u>p<.01</u>	All events
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</u>	<u>Beta=</u> <u>+.12 ns</u>	Favourable events
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</u>	<u>Beta=-.17</u> <u>p<.05</u>	Adverse events Happiness T2 by events between T1-T2, controlling T1 happiness. B's can be interpreted as indicating the effects of live-events on CHANGE IN HAPPINESS.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: standard weights

Subject code: L6.2.1.3

Study **LOWEN 1973**

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F.; Chiriboga, D.
Social Stress and Adaptation. Toward a Life-Course Perspective.
Eisdorfer, C.; Lawton, M.P; Eds.: "Psychology of Adult Development and Aging",
American Psychological Association, Washington DC, USA, 281 - 310
Page in Report: 298

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1969

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 216

Correlate

Authors label: Recent stress (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: standard weights, code L6.2.1.3

Measurement: Number of challenging life-events in the last few years. Assessed by adjusted Holmes & Rahe (1967) inventory. Last few years were scored apart. These scores were added.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r=+.12</u> <u>ns</u>	positive events
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	negative events
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	combined score

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: standard weights

Subject code: L6.2.1.3

Study PAYNE 1975

Reported in: Payne, R.L.
Recent Life Changes and The Reporting of Psychological States.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 1975, Vol. 19, 99 -103. ISSN 0022 3999
DOI:10.1016/0022-3999(75)90055-0
Page in Report: 101

Population: Employed males, supervising jobs, England, 197?

Sample:

Non-Response: 4% incomplete.

N: 192

Correlate

Authors label: Experience of recentlife changes. (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: standard weights, code L6.2.1.3

Measurement: Adapted Schedule of Recent Experiences
(see Holmes & Rahe, 1967), scored for the past year.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/5/a</u>	<u>G=</u>	Index of Positive Affects: $G = +.06$ Index of Negative Affects: $G = +.19$

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: standard weights
Subject code: L6.2.1.3

Study PESZN 1975

Reported in: Pesznecker, B.L.;McNell, J.
Relationship among Health Habits, Social Assets, Psychologic Well-Being, Life Change and Alterations in Health Status.
Nursing Research, 1975, Vol. 4, 442 - 447. ISSN 0029 6562
Page in Report: 445

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Renton, Washington, USA, 197?

Sample:

Non-Response: 55%; 185 unattainable, 12 incomplete, 412 refusals.

N: 536

Correlate

Authors label: Life change. (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: standard weights, code L6.2.1.3

Measurement: Number of life change units during the past two years as assessed by a modified form of the Schedule of Recent Events (see Holmes & Rahe, 1967)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/u/mq/v/3/c</u>	<u>r=-.08 ns</u>	Happiness hardly differentiates the relation between life change and change in health. Correlations among happy and unhappy are respectively +.27 and +.35

Correlational finding on Happiness and . summed life-events: weighted in context

Subject code: L6.2.1.4

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:

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 18%

N: 296

Correlate

Authors label: Life-Quality (1)

Our classification: . summed life-events: weighted in context, code L6.2.1.4

Measurement: Life-quality was evaluated for burdingness by an expert-panel on the basis of information concerning the living conditions, health, social contacts, etc of the Ss. The amount of burdening accompanying a condition was judged against what could be expected for the social and economic group to which the Ss belonged.
 Assessed at T3(1977).

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=+.44</u> <u>p<.01</u>	T2 happiness by T3 life-quality
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>r=+.45</u> <u>p<.01</u>	T3 happiness by T3 life-quality
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>βL=+.31</u>	T3 happiness by T3 life-quality. β_L path coefficient in a LISREL model also involving neuroticism, self esteem, internal control, intimacy with partner and adequacy of coping,
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</u>	<u>βL=+.33</u>	T3 happiness by T3 life-quality. β_L path coefficient in a LISREL model also involving neuroticism, self esteem, internal control, intimacy with partner and adequacy of coping,

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study **BLOCK 1981**

Reported in: Block, M.; Zautra, A.
 Satisfaction and Distress in a Community: A Test of the Effects of Life Events.
 American Journal of Community Psychology, 1981, Vol. 9, 165 - 180 ISSN: 0091 0562
 Page in Report: 175

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Correlate

Authors label: Negative Events (1)

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: Selfrating:

Life events were assessed with a 65-item inventory developed by revising the SRRS (Holmes and Rahe 1967) and adding positive life event

Ss were asked two questions about each event listed on the directory

-first, whether the event had taken place in their lives, during the past year.

-second, to rate, whether the event turned out positive (PE), negative, (NE), had both positive and negative outcomes or had no effect on them.

Events rated as having both positive and negative outcomes were not scored for PE and NE (about 10%).

Measured Values: M=2.52 SD=3.46

Error Estimates: Internal consistency: average intercorrelation +.83

Remarks: correlation PE & NE $r=-.22$ $p<.001$

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>$r=-.26$</u>	
	<u>$p<.00$</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events
Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study**FABRI 2000**

Reported in: Fabricatore, A.N.; Handal, P.J; Fenzel, L.M.
 Personal Spirituality as a Moderator of the Relationship between Stressors and Subjective Well-Being.
 Journal of Psychology and Theology, 2000, Vol. 28, 221 - 228. ISSN 0091 6471
 Page in Report: 223

Population: Students, religious affiliated college, USA, 199?

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 0

N: 120

Correlate

Authors label: Stressors (hassles and life events)

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: Undergraduate Stress Questionnaire (USQ): 83-item index containing descriptions of stressors, some school-related and some not school-related

Measured Values: M=29,8; SD=8,6

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>A-BMc/cw/mq/v/4/a</u>	<u>r=-.25</u>	
	<u>p<.01</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events
Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study**HEADE 1993**

Reported in: Headey, B.; Kelley, J.; Wearing, A..
Dimensions of Mental Health: Life Satisfaction, Positive Affect, Anxiety and Depression.
Social Indicators Research, 1993, Vol. 29, 63 - 82. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/BF01136197
Page in Report: 76

Population: 18-65 aged, Victoria, Australia, followed every 2 years from 1981 to 1987

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 419

Correlate

Authors label: Adverse events

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: Number of adverse events mentioned on a 93-item questionnaire on 'events and experiences in the last two years.

Typical items are:

- you took up a new sparetime activity
- you had a financial crisis
- you started a new job
- you failed an important exam
- you ended an extra marital affair
- you made new friends
- you were robbed

Each item rated 'yes' or 'no'

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-Sum/*/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-.25</u>	
	<u>p<.05</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events
Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study**HEADE 1994/2**

Reported in: Headey, B.; Krause, P.
 Inequalities of Income, Health and Happiness: The Stratification Paradigm and Alternatives.
 Paper presented at the 13th World Congress of Sociology, 1994, Bielefeld, Germany
 Paper presented at the 13th World Congress of Sociology, 1994, Bielefeld, Germany
 Page in Report: 15+51

Population: 18-65 aged, general public, Victoria, Australia, followed from 1981 to 1989

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 502

Correlate

Authors label: Adverse Events

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: Number of adverse events mentioned on a 93-item questionnaire on 'events and experiences in the last two years.

Typical items are:

- you took up a new sparetime activity
- you had a financial crisis
- you started a new job
- you failed an important exam
- you ended an extra marital affair
- you made new friends
- you were robbed

Each item rated 'yes' or 'no'

Error Estimates: Estimated validity coefficient 0.90

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a r=-.28 1981-83 Adverse events by 1983 happiness: raw r
p<.05

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a Disattenuated correlation were obtained assuming validity coefficient of 0.90 for adverse events and 0.8 for happiness

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study MARTI 1985

Reported in: Martinson, O.B., Wilkening, E.A.; Linn, J.G.
Life Change, Health Status and Life Satisfaction: A Reconsideration.
Social Indicators Research, 1985, Vol. 16, 301 - 313. ISSN 0303 8300. DOI:10.1007/BF00415128
Page in Report: 309

Population: 18+ aged, general public, NW Wisconsin, USA, 1974

Sample:

Non-Response: 14%

N: 1423

Correlate

Authors label: Negative life change (1)

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: Direct question: "Is there anything that has happened to you or your family recently that has unfavorably affected your well-being or happiness?"

0 : no

1: yes

Observed Relation with Happiness

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study RICHA 1984

Reported in: Richards, M.L.;Kashner, J.B.;Vaughan, D.A.;Okun, M.A.;Stock, W.A.
The Influence of Serious Personal Losses or Misfortunes on Life Satisfaction.
The Journal of Community Psychology, 1984, Vol.12, 67 - 73
Page in Report: 69

Population: 25-59 aged, general public, USA, 1981

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 375

Correlate

Authors label: Serious personal loss or misfortune (1)

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: Single direct question: "Have you suffered a serious personal loss or misfortune in the past year? Zero, one, two or more losses."

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/b</u>	<u>r=-.24</u> <u>p<.01</u>	
<u>O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/b</u>	<u>r=-.24</u> <u>p<.01</u>	
<u>O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/b</u>	<u>Beta=-.19</u> <u>p<.01</u>	β controled for physical activity, self-perceived health, social integration and marital status. Same for Blackes and Whites.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of negative life-events Subject code: L6.2.1.5

Study XU 1988

Reported in: Xu, S.;Wu, Z.
A Preliminary Survey of the Psychological and Social Situation of the Elderly in Beijing.
International Journal of Mental Health, 1988, Vol 16, 51 - 66
Page in Report:

Population: 55+ aged, Being China, 198?

Sample: Non-probability purposive-quota sample

Non-Response:

N: 175

Correlate

Authors label: stresses (1)

Our classification: . sum of negative life-events, code L6.2.1.5

Measurement: 47 item inventory of events in the following areas: marital and family relations (9), health and problems of daily living (8), work and study (10), sons and daughters (8), social contacts (8) and misfortunes in life (4). Events were rated as positive or negative by means of different rating scales.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SL?/?/sq/v/4/a</u>	<u>DM=-</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of positive life-events Subject code: L6.2.1.6

Study BLOCK 1981

Reported in: Block, M.; Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and Distress in a Community: A Test of the Effects of Life Events.
American Journal of Community Psychology, 1981, Vol. 9, 165 - 180 ISSN: 0091 0562
Page in Report: 173

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Correlate

Authors label: Positive events (1)

Our classification: . sum of positive life-events, code L6.2.1.6

Measurement: Selfrating:

Life events were assessed with a 65-item inventory developed by revising the SRRS (Holmes and Rahe 1967) and adding positive life events.

Ss were asked two questions about each event, listed on the directory

-whether the event had taken place in their lives during the past year

-to rate, whether the event turned out positive, PE, negative, NE, had both positive and negative outcomes or had no effect on them.

Events, rated as having both positive and negative outcomes were not scored for PE an NE.

Measured Values: M= 10,08 SD= 6,95

Error Estimates: internal consistency: average intercorrelation +.85

Remarks: correlation PE and NE r=-.22 p<.001

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	<u>r=+.19</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
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O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	<u>rpc=</u> <u>+.25</u> <u>p<.001</u>	rpc controlled for negative events score (NE)
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Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of positive life-events
Subject code: L6.2.1.6

Study	HEADE 1993
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Reported in: Headey, B.; Kelley, J.; Wearing, A..
Dimensions of Mental Health: Life Satisfaction, Positive Affect, Anxiety and Depression.
Social Indicators Research, 1993, Vol. 29, 63 - 82. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/BF01136197
Page in Report: 76

Population: 18-65 aged, Victoria, Australia, followed every 2 years from 1981 to 1987

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 419

Correlate

Authors label: Favourable events

Our classification: . sum of positive life-events, code L6.2.1.6

Measurement: Number of favourable events mentioned on a 93-item questionnaire on 'events and experiences in the last two years.

Typical items are:

- you took up a new sparetime activity
- you had a financial crisis
- you started a new job
- you failed an important exam
- you ended an extra marital affair
- you made new friends
- you were robbed

Each item rated 'yes' or 'no'

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-Sum/*/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.06</u>	
	<u>ns</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of positive life-events
Subject code: L6.2.1.6

Study**HEADE 1994/2**

Reported in: Heady, B.; Krause, P.
 Inequalities of Income, Health and Happiness: The Stratification Paradigm and Alternatives.
 Paper presented at the 13th World Congress of Sociology, 1994, Bielefeld, Germany
 Paper presented at the 13th World Congress of Sociology, 1994, Bielefeld, Germany
 Page in Report: 15+51

Population: 18-65 aged, general public, Victoria, Australia, followed from 1981 to 1989

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 502

Correlate

Authors label: Favourable Events

Our classification: . sum of positive life-events, code L6.2.1.6

Measurement: Number of favourable events mentioned on a 93-item questionnaire on 'events and experiences in the last two years.

Typical items are:

- you took up a new sparetime activity
- you had a financial crisis
- you started a new job
- you failed an important exam
- you ended an extra marital affair
- you made new friends
- you were robbed

Each item rated 'yes' or 'no'

Error Estimates: Estimated validity coefficient 0.90

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a r=+.07 1981-83 Favourable Events by 1983 happiness: raw r
p<.05

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a Disattenuated correlation were obtained assuming validity coefficient of 0.90 for favourable events and 0.8 for happiness

Correlational finding on Happiness and . sum of positive life-events Subject code: L6.2.1.6

Study XU 1988

Reported in: Xu, S.;Wu, Z.
A Preliminary Survey of the Psychological and Social Situation of the Elderly in Beijing.
International Journal of Mental Health, 1988, Vol 16, 51 - 66
Page in Report: 60

Population: 55+ aged, Being China, 1987

Sample: Non-probability purposive-quota sample

Non-Response:

N: 175

Correlate

Authors label: Happy events (1)

Our classification: . sum of positive life-events, code L6.2.1.6

Measurement: 47 item inventory of events in the following areas: marital and family relations (9), health and problems of daily living (8), work and study (10), sons and daughters (8), social contacts (8) and misfortunes in life (4). Events were rated as positive or negative by means of different rating scales

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SL?/?/sq/v/4/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study **ARMSD 1985**

Reported in: Armsden, G.C.; Greenberg, M.T.
 The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachments.
 Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 1987, Vol 16, 427 - 454 ISSN 0047 2891 ISSN
 online 1573 6601
 Page in Report: 437

Population: Undergraduate students, USA, 1982

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 86

Correlate

Authors label: Life change (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Life Events Checklist (Johnson & McCutcheon 1980): 47 item list of events scored for: (1) whether it occurred in the past year, and if so, (2) type of impact (positive or negative) and (3) degree of impact (some, moderate or great). The scores used here are impact ratings for positively and negatively rated events separately.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>

O-SL?/?/sq/v/5/b r=+38 Perceived impact of positively rated events

O-SL?/?/sq/v/5/b r=-33 Perceived impact of negatively rated events

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study HEADE 1989

Reported in: Headey, B ;Veenhoven, R.
Does Happiness Induce a Rosy Outlook?
Veenhoven, R.;Ed.: "How Harmful is Happiness?", Universitaire Pers Rotterdam,
1989, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 106 - 127. ISBN 90 237 228 09
Page in Report: 118

Population: 18-65 aged, general public, followed 6 years, Melbourne, Australia, 1981-87

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition T1-T4: 31%

N: 649

Correlate

Authors label: Earlier life-events (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Earlier net life-events scored on the standard life events inventory. (Henderson 1981).

Measure A: favorable events weighted +1 and negative events -1.

Measure B: Weighting was based on the Ss' own ratings on a 0-10 point scale. 1: extremely distressing .. 10: extremely satisfying.

Assessed over (T2-T3) and (T3-T4)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/10/a</u>	<u>$\beta L = +.22$</u> <u>$p < .05$</u>	Measure A: Estimated causal EFFECT ON LATER HAPPINESS of earlier life-events (bottom-up).
		Happiness T3 and T4, Life events T2-T3 and T3-T4.

<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/10/a</u>	<u>$\beta L = +.18$</u> <u>$p < .05$</u>	Estimated causal EFFECT OF EARLIER HAPPINESS on later life-events (top-down).
		Happiness assessed at T3, Life-events T3-T4.
		BL is the path-coefficient in a four wave LISREL model. T1 sex, age, SES, extraversion and neuroticism are controlled.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study MAGNU 1991

Reported in: Magnus, K.; Diener, E.
A Longitudinal Analysis of Personality, Life Events, and Subjective Well-Being.
Paper presented at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association. 1991, Chicago, USA
Page in Report: 26

Population: University students, USA, followed 4 years 1986-1990

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response:

N: 130

Correlate

Authors label: Memory

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss were asked to recall as many as positive and negative events in their life as possible. The difference between the number of positive and negative events was used.

Remarks: Assesed at T1(1986)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

M-FH/g/sq/n/11/a $r=+.40$ T1 memory by T2 happiness
 $p<.05$

M-FH/g/rdp/v/10/a $r=+.16$ T1 memory by T2 happiness
ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study **SEIDL 1993/1**

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.
 Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022 3514
 Page in Report: 655

Population: Psychology undergraduate, students, University of Illinois, USA, 1990

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 420

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events (free recall) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Subjects were asked to recall and list as many positive and negative life-events as they could in 3 minutes.

The order of positive and negative recall tests was randomly varied across groups of Ss

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.30</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>r=+.25</u>	
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>rpc=</u> <u>+.18</u> <u>p<.01</u>	rpc controlled for current mood
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>rpc=</u> <u>+.18</u> <u>p<.001</u>	rpc controlled for current mood Regression analyses also indicate that there are no interactions between happiness and mood in predicting life-event recall (data not reported)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study SEIDL 1993/2

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.; Diener, E.
Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022-3514
Page in Report: 657

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 28%

N: 94

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events (free recall) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Subjects were asked to recall and list as many positive and negative life-events over the last three years as they could in 3 minutes.

Random order of positive- and negative tests.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.49</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>rpc=</u> <u>+.47</u> <u>p<.001</u>	rpc controled for current mood
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>Beta=</u> <u>+.23</u> <u>p<.01</u>	β controled for balance of events as recorded by means of checklist (both balance of 'concrete' life-events and balance of 'interpreted' life-events)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study

SEIDL 1993/2

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.; Diener, E.
 Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022-3514
 Page in Report: 657

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 28%

N: 94

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events (checklist) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss completed a checklist of 80 events, on which they marked those that had occurred in three time-periods (past 3 years, past year or past month).

Half the events on the list were 'concrete' f.e.: got married or fell ill; the other half 'interpretative': f.e.: improved character or received support.

Half the events were positive; the other half negative

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>r=+.44</u>	Balance of concrete events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.34</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Balance of concrete events - positive contrete events only: $r= + .28$ (05) - negative concrete events only: $r= -.34$ (01)

<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>Beta=</u> <u>+.36</u>	β controled for interpretation of events (checklist) and balance of free recalled events.
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>rpc=+.36</u>	rpc controled for current mood
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>r=+.65</u>	Balance of interpreted events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.63</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Balance of interpreted events - positive interpreted events: $r = +.51$ (001) - negative interpreted events: $r = -.40$ (001)
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>rpc=+.59</u>	rpc controled for current mood
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>Beta=</u> <u>+.51</u>	β controled for incidence of concrete events (checklist) and balance of free recalled events.
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+</u>	Amount of positive events: - correlation with happiness among the happy - positive concrete events: $r = +.41$ - positive interpretative events: $r = +.27$ - correlation with happiness among the unhappy - positive concrete events: $r = +.25$ - positive interpretative events: $r = +.28$
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=-</u>	Amount of negative events: - correlation with happiness among the happy - negative concrete events: $r = +.00$ - negative interpretative events: $r = -.02$ - correlation with happiness among the unhappy - negative concrete events: $r = -.32$ - negative interpretative events: $r = -.50$

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.
 Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022 3514
 Page in Report: 661

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

Sample:

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

N: 54

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events; 3 yrs (free recall) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Subjects were asked to recall and list as many positive (or negative) life-events as they could in 3 minutes.
 - T1: events in the last 3 years
 - T2: events in the 3 years before T1.
 Random order of positive- and negative tests.

Assessed at T1 and T2 (11 month interval) The period in which the reported events took place is the same at both assessments.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	positive recall
		- happy Ss: T1: 9.5 T2: 11.3
		- unhappy Ss: T1: 7.8 T2: 8.2

A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a r=+.30
p<.05

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a DM=- negative recall
- happy Ss: T1: 5.6 T2: 6.1
- unhappy Ss T1: 6.5 T2: 6.3

A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a rpc=
+.22 p<. rpc controled for current mood
n2

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a DM=+ recall balance
- happy Ss: T1: 4.0 T2: 5.2
- unhappy Ss T1: 1.2 T2: 1.9
Time-effect ns

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a r=+.50 T1 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
p<.001

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a r=+.45 T1 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
p<.01

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a r=+.49 T2 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
p<.001

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a r=+.37 T2 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
p<.01

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study **SEIDL 1993/3**

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.
Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022-3514
Page in Report: 661

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

Sample:

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

N: 54

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events; 3 yrs (checklist) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss completed a checklist of 80 events on which they marked those that had occurred in:

- T1: events in the last 3 years.
- T2: events in the 3 years before T1.

Half of the events on the list were 'concrete'; f.e. got married or fell ill.

The other half was 'interpretative', f.e. improved character or received support

Half of the events were 'positive', the other half 'negative'.

Assessed at T1 and T2 (11 month interval).

At both assessments events in the same period were enumerated.

Remarks: Balance of 'concrete' events:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.47</u> <u>p<.001</u>	- T1 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.37</u> <u>p<.01</u>	- T1 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.25</u> <u>ns</u>	- T2 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events

<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.19</u> <u>ns</u>	- T2 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events Balance of 'evaluative' events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.65</u> <u>p<.001</u>	- T1 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.41</u> <u>p<.01</u>	- T1 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.60</u> <u>p<.001</u>	- T2 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.39</u> <u>p<.01</u>	- T2 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.
Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022 3514
Page in Report: 661

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

Sample:

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

N: 54

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events; last yr(free recall) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss were asked to recall and list as many positive (or negative) events as they could in 3 minutes, that had occurred since T1 (11 month ago).

Random order of positive- or negative tests.

Assessed at T2.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.27</u> <u>ns</u>	T1 happiness (earlier)
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.24</u> <u>ns</u>	T2 happiness (current)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.
Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022 3514
Page in Report: 661

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

Sample:

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

N: 54

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of recalled life-events; last yr(checklist) (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss completed a checklist of 80 events on which they marked those that had occurred in:

- T1: events in the last 3 years.
- T2: events in the 3 years before T1.

Half of the events on the list were 'concrete'; f.e. got married or fell ill.

The other half was 'interpretative', f.e. improved character or received support

Half of the events were 'positive',
the other half 'negative'.

Assessed at T1 and T2 (11 month interval).

At both assessments events in the same period were enumerated.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.20</u> <u>ns</u>	T1 happiness (earlier)
<u>A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a</u>	<u>r=+.15</u> <u>ns</u>	T2 happiness (current)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.
Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022 3514
Page in Report:

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

Sample:

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

N: 54

Correlate

Authors label: balance of life events

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>r=+.28</u> <u>p<.05</u>	
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>rpc=</u> <u>+.21 ns</u>	rpc controlled for current mood

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study

SEIDL 1993/3

Reported in: Seidlitz, L.;Diener, E.

Memory for Positive versus Negative Life Events: Theories for the Differences between Happy and Unhappy Persons.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, Vol. 64, 654 - 664. ISSN 0022 3514

Page in Report:

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

Sample:

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

N: 54

Correlate

Authors label: Balance of events

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>r= ns</u>	
<u>A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a</u>	<u>rpc= ns</u>	rpc controled for current mood

Correlational finding on Happiness and . balance of negative- and positive life-events

Subject code: L6.2.1.7

Study VERKL 1989

Reported in: Verkley, H.; Stolk, J.

Does Happiness Lead into Idleness?

Veenhoven, R.;Ed.: "How Harmful is Happiness", University Press Rotterdam, 1989, Netherlands, 79 - 93. ISBN 90 23 7228 09

Page in Report: 89

Population: 30-50 aged, in working force, followed 1 year, urban areas, Netherlands, 1983-84

Sample:

Non-Response: T1-T2 attrition: 27%

N: 1100

Correlate

Authors label: Negative Life-events (1)

Our classification: . balance of negative- and positive life-events, code L6.2.1.7

Measurement: Single direct question: "Over the last year, did you experience mainly positive or negative life-events?" (rated on a 5 point scale)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</u>	<u>r=-.19</u>	Data T1

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events Subject code: L6.2.2

Study BRICK 1978/1

Reported in: Brickman, P.; Coates, D.; Janoff-Bulman, R.
Lottery Winners and Accident Victims: Is Happiness Relative?
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1987, Vol. 53, 917 - 927 ISSN: 0022-3514
Page in Report: 921

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 73

Correlate

Authors label: Having won a major lottery (1)

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: Major lottery winners vs accident victims and controls.

1. Lottery winners: won \$50.000 or more in Illinois State Lottery.
N=22, non-response 48%.
2. Accident victims: 11 paraplegic and 18 quadraplegic accident victims, drawn from the fulltime patient population of a rehabilitation institute.
N=29, non-response 15%.
3. Controls: 22 individuals, living in approximately the same areas of the city as the lottery winners.
N=22, non-response 41%.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c</u>	<u>AoV=+</u>	<p>Lottery winners: $M=4.00$ $Mt' = 8.00$ Accident victims: $M=2.96$ $Mt' = 5.92$ Controls: $M=3.82$ $Mt' = 7.64$</p> <p>Winners - control difference ns Winners - victim difference s ($p < .01$)</p> <p>Accident victims interviewed face-to-face; winners and controls interviewed by phone.</p>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.2

Study BRICK 1978/1

Reported in: Brickman, P.; Coates, D.; Janoff-Bulman, R.
Lottery Winners and Accident Victims: Is Happiness Relative?
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1987, Vol. 53, 351-3514
ISSN: 0022-3514
Page in Report: 921

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 73

Correlate

Authors label: Being an accident victim (1)

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: Accident victims vs major lottery winners and controls.

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

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c</u>	<u>AoV=-</u> <u>p<.01</u>	<p>Accident victims: M=2.96 Mt '=5.92 Lottery winners: M=4.00 Mt '=8.00 Controls: M=3.82 Mt '=7.64</p> <p>Both difference with lottery winners and controls significant.</p> <p>Accident victims interviewed face-to-face; winners and controls by phone.</p>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.2

Study

BRICK 1978/2

Reported in: Brickman, P.; Coates, D.; Janoff-Bulman, R.
Lottery Winners and Accident Victims: Is Happiness Relative?
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1987, Vol. 53, 917 - 927 ISSN: 0022-3514
Page in Report: 921

Population: Lottery winners and non-lottery winners, Illinois, USA, 1977

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 108

Correlate

Authors label: Having won a major lottery (1)

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: Non-winners vs lottery winners.

1. Lottery winners: won \$50.000 or more in Illinois State Lottery.
N=22, non-response 48%.
2. Non-winners: 86 people living close to the lottery winners.
N=86, non-response 56%. Consisting of:
 - buyers of lottery tickets (N=59)
 - non-buyers (N=27).

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics Elaboration/Remarks

O-HL/c/sq/n/6/aAoV=+nsLottery winners: $M=4.00$ $Mt' = 8.00$ Non-winners/buyers: $M=3.81$ $Mt' = 7.62$ Non-winners/non-buyers: $M=4.00$ $Mt' = 8.00$

Unaffected by coverstory (lottery focus or everyday life focus).

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.2

Study **GRANE 1973A***Reported in:* Graney, M.J.

The Affect Balance Scale and Old Age.

Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society, 1973, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

Page in Report: 7

Population: 62-89 aged females, followed 4 years USA, 1967-71*Sample:**Non-Response:* 27%; 24% unattainable, 3% incomplete.*N:* 44

Correlate

Authors label: Gains in social status over 4 years. (2)*Our classification:* Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2*Measurement:* Comparison of T1 and T2.

A significant move to a fully independent household, marriage, and taking paying employment were defined as status gains. Institutionalization, the death of supportive family members and friends, and recent geographic dispersion of supportive children were defined as losses. Ss classified as having experienced: losses / no change / gains

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</u>	<u>tb=+.13</u> <u>ns</u>	At T1 all Ss were in good health, able to care for themselves and lived alone. Happiness assessed at T2.

% happy at T2:
 - losses 22%
 - no change 28%
 - gains 40%

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.2

Study HETHE 1976

Reported in: Hetherington, E.M.;Cox, M.; Cox, R.
 Divorced Fathers.
 The Family Coordinator, 1976, Vol. 25, 417 - 428
 Page in Report: 423

Population: Parents, followed 3 years, USA, 197?-7?

Sample:

Non-Response: 33 %

N: 96

Correlate

Authors label: Time since divorced (1)

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: Happiness assessed at T1, T2 and T3
 T1: two months after divorce
 T2: one year after divorce
 T3: three years after divorce

Happiness assessed by focussed interviews, the tapes of which were rated by two independent raters.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-Sum/se/fi/?/5/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	<p>Happiness increased steadily over the two year period, both in males and females.</p> <p>Despite this improvement the divorced parents remained less happy than married parents.</p>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events Subject code: L6.2.2

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: 136,137

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 23

N: 129

Correlate

Authors label: Vacation

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: Three or more days off from work

Remarks: Happiness assessed at:
T1: one week before vacation
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>	<u>DM=+</u> <u>p<.05</u>	T1 = one week before M=5, 30 T3 = one week after M=5, 43 Difference = +0,13, t=3.29
		Vacation satisfaction explains 3% extra variance in T3 happiness in addition to T1 happiness

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events Subject code: L6.2.2

Study LEHMA 1988

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

Population: Chronic mental patients, USA, 1981

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 469

Correlate

Authors label: Assaulted

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: self report of being assaulted during the last year yes/no

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a r=-.23 Los Angeles: mentally ill residents of 30 large board-and-care homes
p<.0001

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a r=-.05 ns Rochester: chronically mentally ill inpatients at the Rochester (N.Y.) Psychiatric Center

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a r=+.00 ns Rochester: chronically mentally ill residents of various supervised community residences

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific current life-events

Subject code: L6.2.2

Study LEHMA 1988

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

Population: Chronic mental patients, USA, 1981

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 469

Correlate

Authors label: Robbed

Our classification: Specific current life-events, code L6.2.2

Measurement: self report of being robbed in the past year

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a r=-.19 ns Rochester: chronically mentally ill inpatients at the Rochester(N.Y.) Psychiatric Center

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a r=-.18 ns Rochester: chronically mentally ill residents of various supervised community residences

Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
Page in Report: 27, 29, 35

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death of father

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Response to open question: Would you please tell me anything that has happened to you (or your family) which has stood out as important?

Death of father
1: mentioned
0: not mentioned

Measured Values: N= 1: 148, 0: 28000

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.25</u> <u>p<.05</u>	B controlled for death other intimates in previous year
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.16</u> <u>ns</u>	<p>B additionally controled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - household income (per household member) - marital status - occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student) - education - household size - children (number, age) - homeownnership <p>Alternative measurement of control variable income does not make a difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household income one year ago - household income and mean income - log personal income - observation of payslip and house prices
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.16</u> <u>ns</u>	<p>B controlled for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - death of intimates before 1999 - real household income per household member - mean income over time.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate
Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
 Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
 IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
 Page in Report: 27, 29, 35

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death mother

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Response to open question: Would you please tell me anything that has happened to you (or your family) which has stood out as important?

Death of mother
 1: mentioned
 0: not mentioned

Measured Values: N= 1: 300, 0: 28000

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.27</u> <u>p<.00</u>	B controlled for death other intimates in previous year

O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e B=-.21

B=-.21

p<.00

B additionally controlled for

- gender
- age
- household income (per household member)
- marital status
- occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student)
- education
- household size
- children (number, age)
- homeownership

Alternative measurement of control variable income does not make a difference

- household income one year ago
- household income and mean income
- log personal income
- observation of payslip and house prices

Q-SI-W/u/sq/n/7/e B=-.21

B=-.21

p < .01

B controlled for

- death of intimates before 1999
- real household income per household member
- mean income over time.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate

Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study

OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A. J.; Powdthavee, N.

Oswald, A.S., Powdthavee, N.
Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage

Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage:
IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.

IEA Discussion Paper No. 1
Page in Report: 27, 29, 35

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death partner

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Response to open question: Would you please tell me anything that has happened to you (or your family) which has stood out as important?

Death of partner
 1: mentioned
 0: not mentioned

Measured Values: N= 1: 89, 0: 28000

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.89</u> <u>p<.00</u>	B controlled for death other intimates in previous year
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.67</u> <u>p<.00</u>	<p>B additionally controlled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - household income (per household member) - marital status - occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student) - education - household size - children (number, age) - homeownership <p>Alternative measurement of control variable income does not make a difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household income one year ago - household income and mean income - log personal income <p>Stronger when income is measured using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation of payslip and house prices

<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.66</u> <u>p<.01</u>	B controlled for - death of intimates before 1999 - real household income per household member - mean income over time.
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Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate

Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
Page in Report: 27, 29, 35

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death sibling

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Response to open question: Would you please tell me anything that has happened to you (or your family) which has stood out as important?

Death of sibling
1: mentioned
0: not mentioned

Measured Values: N= 1: 161, 0: 28000

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.01</u> <u>ns</u>	B controlled for death other intimates in previous year
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.05</u> <u>ns</u>	<p>B additionally controled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - household income (per household member) - marital status - occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student) - education - household size - children (number, age) - homeownership <p>Alternative measurement of control variable income does not make a difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household income and mean income <p>Stronger when income is measured using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - log personal income - observation of payslip and house prices <p>Coefficient is positive when income is measured using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household income one year ago
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.05</u> <u>ns</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controlled by death of peer before 1999, real household income per capita and mean income over time.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate

Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
 Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
 IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
 Page in Report: 27, 29, 35

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death child

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Response to open question: Would you please tell me anything that has happened to you (or your family) which has stood out as important?

Death of child

1: mentioned

0: not mentioned

Measured Values: N= 1: 49, 0: 28000

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.40</u> <u>ns</u>	B controlled for death other intimates in previous year B's controlled for: - real household income per capita
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.43</u> <u>ns</u>	B additionally controlled for: - gender - age - household income (per household member) - marital status - occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student) - education - household size - children (number, age) - homeownership

Alternative measurement of control variable income

- household income one year ago
- household income and mean income

Weaker when income is measured using:

- log personal income
- observation of payslip and house prices

Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
Page in Report: 27, 29, 35

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death friend

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Response to open question: Would you please tell me anything that has happened to you (or your family) which has stood out as important?

Death of friend
1: mentioned
0: not mentioned

Measured Values: N= 1: 139, 0: 28000

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.10</u> <u>ns</u>	B controlled for death other intimates in previous year
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.09</u> <u>ns</u>	B additionally controlled for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - household income (per household member) - marital status - occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student) - education - household size - children (number, age) - homeownership <p>Alternative measurement of control variable income does not make a difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household income one year ago - household income and mean income - log personal income <p>Stronger when income is measured using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation of payslip and house prices
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.11</u> <u>ns</u>	B controlled for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - death of intimates before 1999 - real household income per household member - mean income over time

Correlational finding on Happiness and . death of an intimate
 Subject code: L6.2.2.1

Study OSWAL 2007A

Reported in: Oswald, A.J.; Powdthavee, N.
 Death, Happiness and the Calculation of Compensatory Damage.
 IZA Discussion Paper no. 3159, 2007, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany.
 Page in Report: 29

Population: 16-65 aged, United Kingdom, 1999 -2004

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Death of intimate long ago

Our classification: . death of an intimate, code L6.2.2.1

Measurement: Death 12 years or more ago of:
 a: child
 b: spouse
 c: father
 d: mother
 e: friend
 f: sibling

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.39</u>	child
	<u>ns</u>	

<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.18</u>	partner
	<u>ns</u>	

<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.01</u>	dad
	<u>ns</u>	

<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=+.06</u>	mum
	<u>ns</u>	

<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e</u>	<u>B=-.29</u>	friend
	<u>p<.01</u>	

O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e B=+.06 sibling

ns

sibling

B's controlled for:

- real household income (per household member)
- mean income over time
- death of intimate in previous year

B's mean point happiness on a scale 1-7

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to life-events

Subject code: L6.3

Study BLOCK 1981

Reported in: Block, M.; Zautra, A.

Satisfaction and Distress in a Community: A Test of the Effects of Life Events.

American Journal of Community Psychology, 1981, Vol. 9, 165 - 180 ISSN: 0091 0562

Page in Report: 175

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Correlate

Authors label: socially desirable events (1)

Our classification: Attitudes to life-events, code L6.3

Measurement: Expertrating:

15 advanced clinical psychology graduate students rated the social desirability of each event.

Scores were given for the number of socially desirable and undesirable events based on the events designated as such by the 15 judges. Events were coded as either desirable or undesirable when at least 10 of the 15 judges agreed on their ratings and no more than 1 judge gave the opposite rating. In this manner, 23 events were coded desirable and 30 undesirable; the remainder were called ambiguous and not included in these scores.

Error Estimates: Interjudge reliability: $r=+.79$ ($p<.05$)

Remarks: Correlation desirable-undesirable events: $r=-.33$ ($p<.001$)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a $r=+.14$
 $p<.001$

O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a $rpc=+.23$ controlled for undesirable events

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to life-events Subject code: L6.3

Study **BLOCK 1981**

Reported in: Block, M.; Zautra, A.
 Satisfaction and Distress in a Community: A Test of the Effects of Life Events.
 American Journal of Community Psychology, 1981, Vol. 9, 165 - 180 ISSN: 0091 0562
 Page in Report: 175

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Correlate

Authors label: socially undesirable events (1)

Our classification: Attitudes to life-events, code L6.3

Measurement: Expertrating:

15 advanced clinical psychologie graduate students rated the social desirability of each event.

Scores were given for the number of socially desirable and undesirable events based on the events designated as such by the 15 judges. Events were coded as either desirable or undesirable when at least 10 of the 15 judges agreed on their ratings and no more than 1 judge gave the opposite rating. In this manner, 23 events were coded desirable and 30 undesirable; the remainder were called ambiguous and not included in these scores.

Error Estimates: inter-judge reliability +.79 p<.05

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure *Statistics* *Elaboration/Remarks*

<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=-.22</u> <u>p<.001</u>
<u>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</u>	<u>rpc=-.28</u> controlled for desirable events <u>p<.001</u>

Correlational finding on Happiness and Climate of change

Subject code: L6.4

Study **BRADB 1965/2**

Reported in: Bradburn, N.M.; Caplovitz, D.
Reports on Happiness. A Pilot Study of Behavior Related to Mental Health.
Aldine Publishing Company, 1965, Chicago, USA
Page in Report:

Population: Adult, general public, 2 towns, prosperous and depressed, Illinois, USA, 1962/3 - 1962/10

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 547

Correlate

Authors label: Living in a period of national crisis (3)

Our classification: Climate of change, code L6.4

Measurement: Re-interview during Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 (T2).

This crisis involved a political confrontation between the USA and the USSR and might have resulted in a (nuclear) war. Happiness compared at T1 and T2.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</u>	<u>G=+.13</u> <u>p<.05</u>	
<u>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/e</u>	<u>G= -</u>	Index of Positive Affects only: G' = -.23 (01) Stronger among Ss who were worrying about the crisis. No relationship with the Index of Negative Affects.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Climate of change

Subject code: L6.4

Study FORTI 1983

Reported in: Forti, T. J.; Hyg, M.S.

A Documented Evaluation of Primary Prevention through Consultation.

Community Mental Health Journal, 1983, Vol. 19, 290 - 304. ISSN p 0010 3853; ISSN e 1573 2789 DOI:10.1007/BF00755410

Page in Report:

Population: Catholic nuns, re-organized cloister, followed 4 years, Louisiana, USA, 1977-1981

Sample:

Non-Response: T1: 18%, T2: 14%, T3: 23%

N: 137

Correlate

Authors label: Organizational change (2)

Our classification: Climate of change, code L6.4

Measurement: A president and council form of administration was replaced by team governance.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-DT/u/sq/f/7/a	<u>$E^2 = +.23$</u> <u>$p < .01$</u>	T1 (before change) Mt' = 8.3 T2 (2 years after change) Mt' = 8.5 T3 (4 years after change) Mt' = 8.6

Appendix 1: Happiness Items used

<i>Happiness Item Code</i>	<i>Full Text</i>
A-AB/cm/mq/v/32/a	Self rating on 16 questions: In the recent weeks, did you feel A Joyfull B In good spirits C Contented E Enthusiastic F Relaxed G Happy H Confident J Cheerfull K Short-tempered L Jealous M Anxious N Sad O Angry P Worried Q Gloomy R Aggressive

Rated:
 0 never
 1 sometimes
 2 often

Summation: $(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+J) - (K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R)$

Name: TACQOL Positive and Negative emotional functioning scales

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a

Selfreport on 2 questions:

A: "In general how happy or unhappy do you usually feel? Check the one statement below that best describes your average happiness.

- 10 extremely happy (feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic)
- 9 very happy (feeling really good, elated)
- 8 pretty happy (spirits high, feeling good)
- 7 mildly happy (feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful)
- 6 slightly happy (just a bit above neutral)
- 5 neutral (not particularly happy or unhappy)
- 4 slightly unhappy (just a bit below neutral)
- 3 mildly unhappy (just a little low)
- 2 pretty unhappy (somewhat "blue", spirits down)
- 1 very unhappy (depressed, spirits very low)
- 0 extremely unhappy (utterly depressed, completely down)"

B: "Consider your emotions a moment further. On the average.

- What percent of the time do you feel happy?
- What percent of the time do you feel unhappy?
- What percent of the time do you feel neutral (neither happy nor unhappy)?

Make sure the three figures add-up to equal 100%".

Scoring:

- Question A : 0.- 10
- Question B : % happy

Summation : $(A * 10 + B)/2$

A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a

Selfreport on single question:

." In general how happy or unhappy do you usually feel....?"

Check the one statement that best describes your average happiness.

- 10 extremely happy (feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic)
- 9 very happy (feeling really good, elated)
- 8 pretty happy (spirits high, feeling good)
- 7 mildly happy (feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful)
- 6 slightly happy (just a bit above neutral)
- 5 neutral (not particularly happy or unhappy)
- 4 slightly unhappy (just a bit below neutral)
- 3 mildly unhappy (just a little low)
- 2 pretty unhappy (somewhat "blue", spirits down)
- 1 very unhappy (depressed, spirits very low)
- 0 extremely unhappy (utterly depressed, completely down)

A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/b	Selfreport on single question : "In general, how would you say you feel most of the time, in good spirits or in low spirits....?" 1 low 2 both 3 good
A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/c	Selfreport on single question: "Would you say that your spirits most of the time are...?" 3 very good 2 fair 1 low
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	Single direct question: How are you feeling now....? 5 very good 4 good 3 neither good nor poor 2 poor 1 very poor
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/ a	Selfreport on single question, repeated every evening before retiring during 3 weeks (experience sampling). "On the average, how happy or unhappy did you feel today....?" 1 Extremely unhappy. Utterly depressed. Completely down. 2 Very unhappy. Depressed. Spirits very low. 3 Pretty unhappy. Somewhat 'blue'. Spirits down. 4 Mildly unhappy. Just a little low. 5 Barely unhappy. Just this side of neutral. 6 Barely happy. Just this side of neutral. 7 Mildly happy. Feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful. 8 Pretty happy. Spirits high. Feeling good. 9 Very happy. Feeling really good. Elated. 10 Extremely happy. Feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic.
	Name: Wessman & Ricks' 'Elation - Depression Scale" (adapted version)
A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/a	Number of positive emotion words in autobiography Content analysis by count of words/phrases that reflected an emotional experience as either positive, neutral or negative. Coders were instructed not to code possible elicitors of emotion (such as death of a relative) but only the words that describe the emotion that was experienced. They were also instructed not to code words like good or bad, if these did not describe an emotional experienced.

A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/b Number of positive emotion sentences in autobiography

Content analysis by count of sentences that reflected an emotional experience as either positive, neutral or negative.

Coders were instructed not to code possible elicitors of emotion (such as death of a relative) but only the words that describe the emotion that was experienced. They were also instructed not to code words like good or bad, if these did not describe an emotional experienced.

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

During the past few weeks, did you ever feel? (yes/no)

A Particularly excited 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/cm/mq/v/5/a Selfreport on 13 questions:

"During the past four weeks have you ever felt....?" (yes/no)

A Pleased about having accomplished something.

B Things going my way.

C Proud because someone complimented me on something I had done.

D Particularly excited or interested in something I had done.

E On top of the world.

F A deep sense of joy.

G Pleased because my life feels orderly and secure.

H Bored.

I Very lonely and remote from other people.

J Jealous of somebody.

K Angry with someone.

L Disappointed in myself..

M Unhappy about the small number of times I have pleasant feelings and experiences.

Answer options:

0 no

yes

If yes: How often did you feel so?

5 every day

4 several times a week

3 once a week

2 2 or 3 times a month

1 once a month

Summation:

- Positive Affect Score (PAS): Average A to G

- Negative Affect Score (NAS): Average H to M

- Affect Balance Score (AB): PAS minus NAS

Possible range: +42 tot -30

Name : Bradburn's "Affected Balance Scale' (modified 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 criticized 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-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d Selfreport on 8 questions.

"During the past week, did you ever feel.....?"

- A very lonely
- B restless
- C bored
- D depressed
- E on top of the world
- F exited or interested
- G pleased about accomplishment
- H proud

Answer options:

- 1 never
- 2 once
- 3 several times
- 4 often

Summation:

- Positive Affect Score (PAS): E+F+G+H
- Negative Affect Score (NAS): A+B+C+D
- Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS-NAS+13

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

A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/e Selfreport on 9 questions:

We are interested in the way people are feeling these days. The following list describes some of the ways people feel at different times. Please indicate how often you felt each way during the last week.

How often last week did you feel?

- A On the top of the world
- B Very lonely or remote from other people
- C Particularly excited or interested in something
- D Depressed or very unhappy
- E Pleased about having accomplished something
- F Bored
- G Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done
- H So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair
- I Vaguely uneasy about something without knowing why

Answer options:

- 0 not at all
- 1 once
- 2 several times
- 3 often

Summation:

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

Negative Affect Score (NAS): summed scores on B, D, F, H, I
Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range: -15 tot +12

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

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

Selfreport on 8 questions:

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

A Very lonely or remote from other people

B Depressed or very unhappy

C Bored

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

E Vaguely uneasy about something without knowing why

F On top of the world

G Particularly excited or interested in something

H Pleased about having accomplished something

Answer options:

0 never

1 sometimes

2 often

Summation:

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

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

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

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

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

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

Selfreport on 8 questions:

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

A Very lonely or remote from other people

B Depressed or very unhappy

C Bored

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

E Vaguely uneasy about something without knowing why

F On top of the world

G Particularly excited or interested in something

H Pleased about having accomplished something

Answer options:

0 never

1 sometimes

2 often

Summation:

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

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

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range -10 to +9

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

A-BK/cw/mq/v/5/a

Selfreport on 96 questions:

SENTENCES

Each of the sentences below describe a FEELING. Mark HOW OFTEN you had that feeling during the past week;

A Nothing goes right with me

B I feel close to people around me

C I feel as though the best years of my life are over

D I feel my life is on the right track

E I feel loved and trusted

F My work gives me a lot of pleasure

G I don't like myself

H I feel very tense

I I feel life isn't worth living

J I am content with myself

K My past life is filled with failure

L Everything I do seems worthwhile

M I can't be bothered doing anything

N I feel I can do whatever I want to

O I have lost interest in other people and don't care about them

P Everything is going right for me

Q I can express my feelings and emotions towards other people

R I'm easy going

S I seem to be left alone when I don't want to be

T I wish I could change some parts of my life

U I seem to have no real drive to do anything

V The future looks good

W I become very lonely

X I can concentrate well on what I'm doing

Y I feel out of place

Z I think clearly and creatively

AA I feel alone

AB I feel free and easy

AC I smile and laugh a lot

AD I feel things are going my way

AE The world seems a cold and impersonal place

AF I feel I've made a mess of things again

AG I feel like hiding away

AH I feel confident about decisions I make

AI I feel depressed for no apparent reason
AJ I feel other people like me
AK I feel like a failure
AL I feel I'm a complete person
AM I'm not sure I'm done the wright thing
AN My future looks good
AO I'm making the most out of my life
AP Everything is going right for me
AQ I feel unimportant
AR I feel as though there must be something wrong with me
AS I don't feel like making the effort to do anything
AT I feel confident in my dealings with the opposite sex
AU I want to hurt those who have hurt me
AV The results I have obtained make my efforts worthwhile

ADJECTIVES

Each of the objectives below describe a FEELING. Mark HOW OFTEN you had that feeling during the past week;

A Confident
B Hopeless
C Pleasant
D Insignificant
E Discontented
F Healthy
G Dejected
H Annoyed
I Down
J Glad
K Glowing
L Relaxed
M Comfortable
N Moody
O Understood
P Blue
Q Miserable
R Joyful
S Tense
T Insecure
U Shaky
V Satisfied
W Safe
X Successful
Y Free
Z Sad
AA Good-natured
AB Impatient
AC Rejected
AD Lively
AE Frustrated
AF Fearful
AG Lonely

AH Warm
AI Contented
AJ Good
AK Secure
AL Disappointed
AM Understanding
AN Depressed
AO Low
AP Calm
AQ Unhappy
AR Upset
AS Empty
AT Enthusiastic
AU Happy
AV Vibrant

Answer options:

0 not at all
1 occasionally
2 some of the time
3 often
4 all of the time

Summation:

- Positive Affect Score (PAS): mean positive items
- Negative Affect Score (NAS): mean negative items
- Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range - 4 to +4

Name: Kamman's Affectometer 1: version last week

A-BMc/cw/mq/v/4/a

Selfreport on 25 questions:

A number of statements that people have used to describe how they feel are given below. Read each one and circle the number that best describes how frequently that statement was true for you in the past seven days, including today. Some statements describe positive feelings and some describe negative feelings. You may have experienced both positive and negative feelings at different times in the past week.

- A I felt sad
- B I felt I had failed as a person
- C I felt dissatisfied with my life
- D I felt mentally alert
- E I felt disappointed with myself
- F I felt cheerful
- G I felt life wasn't worth living
- H I felt satisfied with my life
- I I felt healthy
- J I felt life crying
- K I felt I had been successful
- L I felt happy
- M I felt I couldn't make decisions

- N I felt unattractive
- O I felt optimistic about the future
- P I felt life was rewording
- Q I felt cheerless
- R I felt life has a purpose
- S I felt too tired to do anything
- T I felt pleased with the way I am
- U I felt lethargic
- V I found it easy to make decisions
- W I felt life was enjoyable
- X I felt life was meaningless
- Y I felt run down

Answer options:

- 0 never
- 1 rarely
- 2 sometimes
- 3 often

Negative affect score (NAS): A, B, C, E, G, J, M, N, Q, S, U, X, Y.

Positive affect score (PAS): D, F, H, I, K, L, O, P, R, T, V, W.

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS - NAS + 39

Name: McGreal & Joseph 'Depression-Happiness Scale' (DHS)

C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a

Selfreport on 2 questions:

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

- occupational success
- family life
- friendships
- richness of cultural life
- total service to society.

1 less important to me than to most people

2

3

4

5 of prime importance to me

B. "How successful have you been in the pursuit of these goals?"

1 little satisfaction in this area

2

3

4

5 had excellent fortune in this respect

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

Pa.Sa + Pb.Sb + Pc.Sc + Pd.Sd + Pe.Se

Pa + Pb + Pc + Pd + Pe

Pa = planned goal a (1-5)

Sa = success goal a (1-5)

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

[9] best possible life for you

[8]

[7]

[6]

[5]

[4]

[3]

[2]

[1]

[0] worst possible life for you

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

M-FH/g/rdp/v/10/a

Peerrating using single question:

Use the list below to answer the following question: IN GENERAL, HOW HAPPY OR UNHAPPY DOES X USUALLY FEEL? Check the one statement that best describes his/her average happiness.

10 extremely happy (feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic!)

9 very happy (feeling really good and elated!)

8 pretty happy (spirits high, feeling good)

7 mildly happy (feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful)

6 slightly happy (just a bit above neutral)

5 slightly unhappy (just a bit below neutral)

4 mildly unhappy (just a bit low)

3 pretty unhappy (somewhat "blue", spirits down)

2 very unhappy (depressed, spirits very low)

1 extremely unhappy (utterly depressed, completely down)

Name: Fordyce's overall happiness item, peer rating version

M-FH/g/sq/n/11/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Generally speaking, how (much) do you feel happy? What score do you give if we put ten for 'extremely happy, zero for extremely unhappy' and five for neither happy nor unhappy"?

10 extremely happy

9

8

7

6

5 neither happy nor unhappy

4

3

2

1

0 extremely unhappy

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

1 terrible

2 unhappy

3 mostly dissatisfied

4 mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)

5 mostly satisfied

6 pleased

7 delighted

- neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied)

- I never thought about it

- does not apply to me

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

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

Selfreport on single question:

Which face comes closest to expressing feeling about life as a whole?

7 delighted

6 very satisfying

5 satisfying

4 mixed

3 dissatisfying

2 very dissatisfying

1 terrible

- No opinion

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

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

Selfreport on single question:

How do you feel about your life as a whole.....?
7 delighted
6 pleased
5 mostly satisfied
4 mixed
3 mostly dissatisfied
2 unhappy
1 terrible

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

O-DT/u/sqt/v/10/a

Selfreport on single question asked twice in interview,

"How do you feel about your life as a whole.....?"
10 delightful
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1 terrible

Summation: mean

Name: Andrews & Withey's 'Delightful-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 & 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-HL/c/sq/n/6/a Selfreport on single question:

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

- 1 not at all
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6 very much

(originally rated on horizontal line scale)

O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c Selfreport on single question:

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

- 0 not at all
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 very much

(originally rated on horizontal line scale)

O-HL/c/sq/n/7/c Selfreport on single question:

Here are some words and phrases. We would like you to use these in describing how you feel about your present life.

- 1 not too happy
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 very happy

Item in Campbell's semantic differential 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/3/bc

Selfreport on single question:

All in all, how much happiness do you find in life today....?

- 1 almost none
- 2 some but not very much
- 3 a good deal

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

Selfreport on single question:

In general, how happy are you these days

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

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

Selfreport on single question:

Taking your life as a whole now, are you.....?

- 5 very happy
- 4 quite happy
- 3 more happy than unhappy
- 2 more unhappy than happy
- 1 quite unhappy

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-HP/g/sq/ol/7/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Generally speaking are you a happy person.....?"

Responses were made on an open line scale, and were later coded in 7 categories:

1 very unhappy

2

3

4

5

6

7 very happy.

O-QLS/c/sq/v/5/a

Selfreport on single question:

"When you take everything into consideration, your child, your adult life, etc, how would you describe your current life situation.....?"

1 things are very bad right now

2

3

4

5 things are very good

(Response options not fully reported)

O-SL?/?/sq/v/4/a

Selfreport on single question:

"..... how satisfied are you with your life-as-a-whole.....?"

(Full question not reported)

1 not very satisfied

2 somewhat satisfied

3 very satisfied

4 extremely satisfied

O-SL?/?/sq/v/5/b

Selfreport on single question:

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

(Full question not reported)

1 very dissatisfied

2 a little dissatisfied

3 neither dissatisfied nor satisfied

4 well satisfied

5 completely satisfied

O-SLL/c/sq/v/4/c

Selfreport on single question:

On the whole, how satisfied would you say you are with your way of life today? Would you say you are.....?

- 4 very satisfied
- 3 fairly satisfied
- 2 not very satisfied
- 1 not at all satisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

Here are some words and phrases. We would like you to use these in describing how you feel about your present life.

- 1 not very satisfying
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 completely satisfying

Item in Campbell's semantic differential scale

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

Selfreport on single question:

'How satisfied are you with your life now?'

- 5 very satisfied
- 2 satisfied
- 3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- 2 dissatisfied
- 1 very dissatisfied

Original text in Danish:

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

- 5 meget tilfreds
- 4 tilfreds
- 3 hverken tilfreds eller utilfreds
- 2 utilfreds
- 1 meget utilfreds

O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/b

Selfreport on single question:

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

- 3 mostly satisfied
- 2 partly satisfied
- 1 mostly disappointed

O-SLW/c/sq/n/5/a Selfreport on single question:

All in all, are you currently satisfied with your life.....?

0 not satisfied

1

2

3

4 very satisfied

O-SLW/c/sq/v/5/a Selfreport on single question:

Taking everything into consideration: how satisfied are you with your life in general at the present time.....?

1 not satisfied

2 slightly satisfied

3 fairly satisfied

4 very satisfied

5 extremely satisfied

O-SLW/u/sq/n/7/e Selfreport on single question:

How dissatisfied or satisfied are you with.. Your life overall?

1 not satisfied at all

2

3

4

5

6

7 completely satisfied

O-SLW/u/sq/v/6/c Self report on single question:

My life as a whole is ..

6 very satisfying

5 satisfying

4 rather satisfying

3 rather dissatisfying

2 dissatisfying

1 very dissatisfying

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/*/mq/*/0/a Self report on 8 items

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

Rated on a 9-step Delighted-Terrible scale

Asked twice in the interview with 15 minutes interval

B a In most ways my life is close to ideal

b The conditions of my life are excellent

c I am satisfied with my life

d So far, I have gotten the important things I want in life

e If I could live my life over, I would change nothing'

Answers rated: 7 strongly agree to 1 strongly disagree

C How do you feel usually?

0 extremely unhappy

.

10 extremely happy

Computation: factor

O-Sum/se/fi/?/5/a Selfreport in focused interview:

Interviews on life after divorce, in which happiness and life-satisfaction were items.

Content analysis of taped records by two raters. Rated instructions not reported

Ratings made on a 5 steps scale. (Rating scale not reported)

O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a Selfreport on 3 questions:

A. " Dissatisfied" and "Unhappy" responses on the Block (1961) Adjective Rating List.

B. Overall happiness. Single direct question: "Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are?"

3 very happy

2 pretty happy

1 not too happy

C. Present-year score on Life-Evaluation Chart, ranging from:

1 low

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 high

Appendix 2: Statistics used

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
AoV	<p>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA) Type: statistical procedure Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric. In an ANOVA, the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is split into two or more parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. At least one of those sources is the variability of the correlate, in case there is only one, and always one other is the residual variability, which includes all unspecified influences on the happiness variable. Each sum of squares has its own number of degrees of freedom (df), which sum up to $N_e - 1$ for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.</p> <p>NOTE: A significantly high F-value only indicates that, in case of a single correlate, the largest of the c mean values is systematically larger than the smallest one. Conclusions about the other pairs of means require the application of a Multiple Comparisons Procedure (see e.g. BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST, DUNCAN's MULTIPLE RANGE TEST or STUDENT-NEWMAN-KEULS)</p>
B	<p>REGRESSION COEFFICIENT (non-standardized) by LEAST SQUARES (OLS) Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: unlimited</p> <p>Meaning: $B > 0$ A higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating. $B < 0$ A higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating. $B = 0$ Not any correlation with the relevant correlate.</p>

Beta (β) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT by LEAST SQUARES (OLS)
 Type: test statistic.
 Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric.
 Range: [-1 ; +1]

Meaning:
 beta > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.
 beta < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.
 beta = 0 « no correlation.
 beta = + 1 or -1 « perfect correlation.

Remark:
 Mean of observations is subtracted from all observations if standardized.

BMCT BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST
 Type: statistical procedure
 Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: metric

Meaning: if the correlate is measured at c levels, the c mean happiness values can be ranked from low to high. A multiple comparison procedure judges for each of the $\frac{1}{2}c(c-1)$ pairs whether or not they differ significantly. A convenient way to represent the results is by ranking the c means and by underlining them in such a way that means which have a common underlining do NOT differ significantly.

When added by us, this test is performed at the 95% confidence level for all the differences together.

D% DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES
 Type: descriptive statistic only.
 Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous
 Range: [-100; +100]

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

DM DIFFERENCE of MEANS
 Type: descriptive statistic only.
 Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric
 Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.
 Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.

DMr

DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RIDITS

Type: test statistic

Measurement level: Happiness ordinal

Range: [0; +1]

Meaning:

 $Mr < .50$: average happiness in this subgroup lower than in the larger population $Mr = .50$: average happiness in this subgroup the same as in the larger population $Mr > .50$: average happiness in this subgroup higher than in the larger population

'Ridit analysis' compares the distribution of happiness scores in subgroups to its distribution in the entire sample ("Relative to an Identified Distribution")

Testing for significance can be performed through a "BROSS Confidence Interval" (BCI). If all values the BCI for a subgroup are above/below 0.500, the subgroup is significantly more/less happy than the larger population.

DMt

DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION

Type: descriptive statistic only.

Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric

Theoretical range: [-10; +10]

Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels.

E²CORRELATION RATIO (Elsewhere sometimes called h^2 or ETA)

Type: test statistic

Measurement level: Correlate: nominal or ordinal, Happiness: metric

Range: [0; 1]

Meaning: correlate is accountable for $E^2 \times 100$ % of the variation in happiness. $E^2 = 0$ « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating. $E^2 = 1$ « knowledge of the correlate value enables an exact prediction of the happiness rating

G

GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA

Type: test statistic

Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal

Range: [-1; +1]

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.

r	<p>PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (Also "Pearson's correlation coefficient" or simply 'correlation coefficient')</p> <p>Type: test statistic.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p>
	<p>Meaning:</p> <p>$r = 0$ « no correlation ,</p> <p>$r = 1$ « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and</p> <p>$r = -1$ « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>
rpc	<p>PARTIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p>
	<p>Meaning: a partial correlation between happiness and one of the correlates is that correlation, which remains after accounting for the contribution of the other influences, or some of them, to the total variability in the happiness scores.</p> <p>Under that conditions</p>
	<p>$rpc > 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with a higher happiness rating,</p>
	<p>$rpc < 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with a lower happiness rating,</p>
tb	<p>KENDALL'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT TAU-B</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p>
	<p>Meaning:</p> <p>$tb = 0$ « no rank correlation</p> <p>$tb = 1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings.</p> <p>$tb = -1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>
ZZZZZ	<p>KENDALL'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT TAU-B</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p>
	<p>Meaning:</p> <p>$tb = 0$ « no rank correlation</p> <p>$tb = 1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings.</p> <p>$tb = -1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>

Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

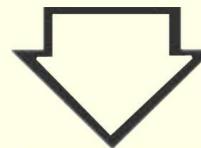
Structure of the collections

The World Database of Happiness is an ongoing register of scientific research on the subjective enjoyment of life.

It brings together findings that are scattered throughout many studies and provides a basis for synthetic work.

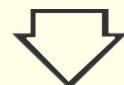
World literature on Happiness

Selection on subject



Bibliography and Directory

Selection of empirical studies



Selection on valid measurement: Item

Bank

Abstracting and classification of findings



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



What goes together with happiness
Correlational Findings



Listing of comparable findings in Nations



States of Nations , Trends in Nations

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*

A1

ACTIVITY: LEVEL (how much one does)

Number of Studies

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 ONES 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>
L6 LIFE EVENTS	S15 SUMMED DETERMINANTS
L6.1 Life-event career	L8 LIFE HISTORY
L6.1.1 Earlier life-events	L5.1.1 Earlier life-change
L6.2 Current life-events (past few years)	L5.2 Current life-change (assessed by follow up)
L6.2.1.1 . major life-change or not	L5.2 Current life-change (assessed by follow up)
L6.2.2.1 . death of an intimate	C3.1.2.4 . death of children

L6.2.2.1 . death of an intimate
L6.3 Attitudes to life-events
L6.3.1 Expected life-events

M1.2.2.2 . recent widowhood
L5.3 Attitudes to life-change
L5.3.2 Expected life-change

A report of the World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings