

World Database of Happiness



Correlational Findings on Happiness and LIFE STYLE Subject Code: L9

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Classification of Findings

<i>Subject Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Nr of Studies on this Subject</i>
L9	LIFE STYLE	4
L9.1	Life-style career	0
L9.1.1	Earlier life-style	0
L9.1.1.1	. earlier life-style behavior	0
L9.1.1.2	. earlier satisfaction with life-style	2
L9.1.2	Change in life-style	0
L9.1.4	Later life-style	0
L9.2	Current life-style	1
L9.2.1	Current life-style pattern (life-style type)	1
L9.2.2	Specific life-style aspects	1
L9.2.2.1	. Consumption	2
L9.2.2.2	. Family life style	1
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Correlational finding on Happiness and LIFE STYLE

Subject code: L9

Study HEADE 2005/3

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M
 Money Doesn't Buy Happiness.. Or does it? A Reconsideration Based on the Combined Effects of
 Wealth, Income and Consumption.
 Schmollers Jahrbuch, 2005, Vol. 125, 131 - 144 (also published as IZA Discussion Paper no.1218, 2004,
 Bonn, Germany) ISSN 0036 6234
 Page in Report: 13

Population: 15+ aged Great Britain 2000

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 14101

Correlate

Authors label: Household income

Our classification: LIFE STYLE, code L9

Measurement: Estimate based on responses to detailed questions about
 income components

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>R²=.013</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income by itself
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>R²=.024</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income + wealth
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>R²=.024</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income + wealth + consumption

Correlational finding on Happiness and LIFE STYLE

Subject code: L9

Study HEADE 2005/3

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M
 Money Doesn't Buy Happiness.. Or does it? A Reconsideration Based on the Combined Effects of
 Wealth, Income and Consumption.
 Schmollers Jahrbuch, 2005, Vol. 125, 131 - 144 (also published as IZA Discussion Paper no.1218, 2004,
 Bonn, Germany) ISSN 0036 6234
 Page in Report: 10, 16

Population: 15+ aged Great Britain 2000

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 14101

Correlate

Authors label: Equivalised Consumption / 1000

Our classification: LIFE STYLE, code L9

Measurement: For consumption the food expenditure (foood eaten at home
 and meals out) served as a proxy for total non-durables.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.06</u>	Only reported in original Discussion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>B=+.13</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>Beta=+.01</u> <u>ns</u>	B and Beta controlled for - gender - age - partnered - education - in working force - unemployed - bad health

Correlational finding on Happiness and LIFE STYLE
 Subject code: L9

Study HEADE 2005/4

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M
 Money Doesn't Buy Happiness.. Or does it? A Reconsideration Based on the Combined Effects of
 Wealth, Income and Consumption.
 Schmollers Jahrbuch, 2005, Vol. 125, 131 - 144 (also published as IZA Discussion Paper no.1218, 2004,
 Bonn, Germany) ISSN 0036 6234
 Page in Report: 13

Population: 16+ aged Hungary 1996

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 3055

Correlate

Authors label: Household income

Our classification: LIFE STYLE, code L9

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions about
 income components.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>R²=.042</u>	Income by itself
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>R²=.049</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income + wealth
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>R²=.070</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income + wealth + consumption

Correlational finding on Happiness and LIFE STYLE

Subject code: L9

Study HEADE 2005/4

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M
 Money Doesn't Buy Happiness.. Or does it? A Reconsideration Based on the Combined Effects of
 Wealth, Income and Consumption.
 Schmollers Jahrbuch, 2005, Vol. 125, 131 - 144 (also published as IZA Discussion Paper no.1218, 2004,
 Bonn, Germany) ISSN 0036 6234
 Page in Report: 10, 16

Population: 16+ aged Hungary 1996

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 3055

Correlate*Authors label:* Equivalised consumption / 1000*Our classification:* LIFE STYLE, code L9*Measurement:* For consumption the food expenditure (food eaten at home and meals out) served as a proxy for total non-durables.**Observed Relation with Happiness**

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>r=+.22</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>B=+.19</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>B=+.13</u> <u>p<.001</u>	B and Beta controlled for - gender - age - partnered - education - in working force - unemployed - bad health

Correlational finding on Happiness and . earlier satisfaction with life-style
Subject code: L9.1.1.2

Study**SEARS 1977A**

Reported in: Sears, P.S.; Barbee, A.H.
 Career and Life Satisfaction 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: Satisfaction with career pattern (lifestyle work pattern) (2)

Our classification: . earlier satisfaction with life-style, code L9.1.1.2

Measurement: Ss were first asked to characterize their worklife into one of four possible patterns;

- I have been primarily homemaker.
- I have pushed a career most of my adult life.
- I have pushed a career except during the period when I was raising a family.
- I have done considerable work needed for income but I would not call it a career.

Ss were next invited to indicate which pattern they would choose now.
Satisfaction is the correspondence between 'As it was' and 'As I now would choose'.

Assessed in 1972

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV=+ p<.00	1972 satisfaction by 1972 happiness

Correlational finding on Happiness and . earlier satisfaction with life-style
Subject code: L9.1.1.2

Study SEARS 1977A

Reported in: Sears, P.S.; Barbee, A.H.
Career and Life Satisfaction 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: Satisfaction with career pattern (lifestyle work pattern) (1)

Our classification: . earlier satisfaction with life-style, code L9.1.1.2

Measurement: Ss were first asked to characterize their worklife into one of four possible patterns;

- I have been primarily homemaker.
- I have pushed a career most of my adult life.
- I have pushed a career except during the period when I was raising a family.
- I have done considerable work needed for income but I would not call it a career.

Ss were next invited to indicate which pattern they would choose now.

Satisfaction is the correspondence between 'As it was' and 'As I now would choose'.

Assessed in 1972

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b</u>	<u>Chi²=+</u> <u>p<.00</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current life-style Subject code: L9.2

Study

VENTE 1996

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
Liskvalitet hos 4500 31-33-årige. (The Quality of Life of 4500 31-33-Years-Olds).
Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068 <http://www.livskvalitet.org/t2/index.asp>
Page in Report: 462

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: healthy lifestyle

Our classification: Current life-style, code L9.2

Measurement: Lifestyle and Quality of Life
 1: very unhealthy lifestyle
 2: unhealthy lifestyle
 3: neither healthy, nor unhealthy lifestyle
 4: healthy lifestyle
 5: very healthy lifestyle

Measured Values: N: All:4597; %:1:1,8; 2:15,6; 3:42,0; 4:35,0; 5:5,6

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.12</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Ms=6.63 2: Ms=7.39 3: Ms=7.68 4: Ms=7.96 5: Ms=8.16
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>r=+.12</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Ms=6.24 2: Ms=7.01 3: Ms=7.36 4: Ms=7.69 5: Ms=7.69
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>r=+.11</u> <u>p<.00</u>	1: Ms=6.00 2: Ms=6.65 3: Ms=7.01 4: Ms=7.21 5: Ms=7.29

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current life-style pattern (life-style type)

Subject code: L9.2.1

Study

BRINK 1986B

Reported in: Brinkerhoff, M.B.; Jacob, J.

The Role of Religion on Quality of Life among Participants in the Back-to -the-Land Movement
 Measuring and Contrasting the Impact of Both Official and Non-Official Religion.

Paper, Presented on World Congress of Sociology, 1986, New Delhi, India, August 18-22.

Page in Report: table 4

Population: 'back to the land' mini farmers, West USA and Canada, 1984

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 33.8%

N: 554

Correlate

Authors label: Vvalue voluntary simplicity (1)

Our classification: Current life-style pattern (life-style type), code L9.2.1

Measurement: Self-rated unimportance of:
 -making a lot of money
 -having a lot of possessions
 -wearing the latest fashion
 -having a stylish car
 -living in a modern house

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/u/sq/v/4/a	r=+.08 p<.05	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific life-style aspects

Subject code: L9.2.2

Study **MOLLE 2005A**

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.
 Ageing in Rural Areas of East and West Germany: Increasing Similarities and Remaining Differences.
 European Journal of Ageing, 2005, Vol-2, 120-130. ISSNp:1613 9372; ISSNe: 1613 9380; DOI:10.1007/s10433-005-0029-2
 Page in Report: 125,127

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

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 41,6%

N: 762

Correlate

Authors label: Outdoor leisure activities

Our classification: Specific life-style aspects, code L9.2.2

Measurement: Sum score derived from a list of 18 outdoor activities

Question:
On the following list some leisure activities are mentioned. Please mention which activities you actually practise and which are especially important for you:

- being together with friends or relatives
- going to a Cafe or Restaurant
- playing games (Bingo, Skat)
- making excursions or small trips
- gardening
- dancing, bowling
- walking, cycling
- going out on the town
- sporting
- visiting sportevents
- going to the pictures, theater, concert
- going to the library
- attending courses, further education courses
- church attendance, religious meetings
- club activities
- attending meetings for elderly people
- fishing
- other activities?

Measured Values: West Germany: M=5,4; SD=2,5; East Germany: M=4,2; SD=2,5; p<0001

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba</u>	<u>Beta=+.01</u> <u>ns</u>	Beta controlled for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-demographic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sex - age - satisfaction with finances - Health-related: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities of daily living - visu-motoric coordination - affect balance score - satisfaction with health - Social network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household type - network variety - Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - basic household features - home ownership - satisfaction with housing - Living area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - available services - neighbourhood features - satisfaction with living area - Mobility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - car use as passenger - car use as driver - satisfaction with public transport - satisfaction with mobility - Leisure time activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - satisfaction with leisure activities

No interaction with region (East/West Germany)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Consumption

Subject code: L9.2.2.1

Study LEHMA 1988

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

Population: Chronic mental patients, USA,1981

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response:

N: 469

Correlate

Authors label: Spending Money

Our classification: . Consumption, code L9.2.2.1

Measurement: self report of amount of mooney spend per month

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-DT/u/sqrt/v/7/a	r=-.09 ns	Los Angeles: mentally ill residents of 30 large board-and-care homes
O-DT/u/sqrt/v/7/a	r=-.14 ns	Rochester: chronically mentally ill inpatients at the Rochester(N.Y.) Psychiatric Center
O-DT/u/sqrt/v/7/a	r=-.09 ns	Rochester:chronically mentaly ill residents of various supervised community residences

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Consumption

Subject code: L9.2.2.1

Study PELHA 2008

Reported in: Pelham, B.
TV ownership may be good for well-being
The Gallup Company/poll/105850, 2008, Washington DC, USA.
Page in Report: 1-3

Population: 15+ aged, 114 nations, 2006-2007

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 114000

Correlate

Authors label: TV ownership

Our classification: . Consumption, code L9.2.2.1

Measurement: 0: No television in household
1: Television in household

Measured Values: N Europe = 0: 810, 1: 40.267

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Europe: - No TV: M = 5,07 CI95 [4,80-5,26] - TV M = 5,80 CI95 [5,78-5,82] difference =+0,73
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	The America's: - No TV: M = 4,47 - TV M = 6,07 difference +1,60
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Africa: - No TV: M = 3,93 - TV M = 4,99 difference +1,06
<u>C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Asia: - No TV: M = 4,20 - TV M = 5,38 difference +1,18

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Family life style
Subject code: L9.2.2.2

Study**DUIIME 2007**

Reported in: Duimel, M.
 Tieners en Geluk: Liever een Leven Online dan een Gezinsleven? (Teenage Happiness: Link with Familylife and Life On-Line).
 Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007", Social Cultural Planning Office (SCP), 2007, The Hague, Netherlands, 130-135. ISBN 9789037702958
 Page in Report: 132

Population: Teenagers, Netherlands, 2005

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 1561

Correlate

Authors label: specific activities together with at least one parent

Our classification: . Family life style, code L9.2.2.2

Measurement: Selfreported activities together with parents:
 -having breakfast/dinner
 -watching tv
 -talking

1= less than once a week

2= at least once a week

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SQL/c/sq/n/10/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Breakfast together with parent(s) 1: M = 7,5 2: M = 7,9 Difference +0,4
<u>O-SQL/c/sq/n/10/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Supper together with parent(s) 1: M = 7,2 2: M = 7,7 Difference +0,5
<u>O-SQL/c/sq/n/10/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	TV-watching together with parent(s) 1: M = 7,4 2: M = 7,8 Difference +0,4

<u>O-SQL/c/sq/n/10/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Talking with parent(s) 1: M = 7,5 2: M = 7,9 Difference +0,4
<u>O-SQL/c/sq/n/10/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	Average activities together with parent(s) 1: M = 7,5 2: M = 7,8 Difference +0,3

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study

BOELH 2002

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.
Social Indicators and Living Conditions in the Netherlands.
Social Indicators Research 60: 89-113, 2002. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1023/A:1021200828811
Page in Report: 100

Population: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1997

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 3500

Correlate

Authors label: Ownership of a public transport season ticket

Our classification: . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Selfreport on single question.

Measured Values: Do you have a public transport season ticket? 1 yes, for the railways 2 yes, for bus, tram and underground 3 yes, for both categories 4 no

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.01 ns</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study GILBE 2004

Reported in: Gilbert, D;Abdullah, J.
 Holidaytaking and the Sense of Well-Being
 Annals of Tourism Research, 2004, Vol. 31, No. 1, 103-121
 Page in Report:

Population: Holiday makers and controls, Guildford area, UK

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response:

N: 604

Correlate

Authors label: holiday taking (vs not)

Our classification: . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Reponse to question about holidays: having taking at least four nights or more holiday outside the UK
 1 yes: holiday taking group
 0 no : non-holiday group

Holiday taking group, defined as UK residents taking an at least four nights or more holiday outside the UK

Non-holiday control group matched for ...

Measured Values: N = 0: 240, 1:355

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>A-BK/cm/mq/n/9/a</u>	<u>MW=63.6</u> <u>p<.05</u>	At T1 (pre-trip) - Non-holiday takers M = 23,8 SD = 23.4 - Holiday takers M = 29,3 SD = 22,8 difference +5,5
<u>O-HL/u/sqr/n/9/a</u>	<u>DM= p<.05</u>	- Non-holiday takers M = 6,69 SD = 1,52 - Holiday takers M = 7,00 SD = 1,22 Difference +0,31
<u>A-BK/cm/mq/n/9/a</u>	<u>DM=+</u>	At T2 (post trip) - Non-holiday takers M = 20,5 SD = 25.2 - Holiday takers M = 33,3 SD = 23,1 difference +12,8

O-HL/u/sqr/n/9/a	<u>DM=+</u>	- Non-holiday takers	M = 6,35	SD = 1,41
	<u>p<.05</u>	- Holiday takers	M = 7,11	SD = 1,20
		difference	+0,76	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study **MOLLE 2002**

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.
 Mobilität und Lebensqualität im Alter - Objektive Voraussetzungen und subjektive Bedeutung in der mobilen Gesellschaft (Mobility and Quality of Life in Old Age)
 Glatzer, W; et al; Eds.: "Sozialer Wandel und gesellschaftliche Dauerbeobachtung", Leske & Budrich, 2002 Germany, 255 - 271. ISBN 3 8100 3368 5
 Page in Report: 268

Population: 55+ aged, East and West Germany, 1995 and 1999

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 1216

Correlate

Authors label: satisfaction with travelling possibilities

Our classification: . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Selfreport on single question: All in all, how satisfied are you with your travelling possibilities?
 Rated on 11-point numerical scale

Measured Values: A: N=400; B:N=404; C: N=205; D:N=207

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba	<u>Beta=+.11</u> <u>p<.05</u>	Mannheim (big city West Germany)
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba	<u>Beta=+.10</u> <u>ns</u>	Chemnitz (big city East Germany)
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba	<u>Beta=-.06</u> <u>ns</u>	Hunsrück (rural area West Germany)

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/baBeta=+.02

Lausitz (rural area East Germany)

ns

Beta's controlled for satisfaction with:

- financial situation
- health
- local environment
- living area
- leisure possibilities
- housing
- mobility possibilities

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study

MOLLE 2004

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.; Marcellini, F.; Ruoppila, I.; et al.
Quality of Life in Urban and Rural Areas of Five European Countries: Similarities and Differences.
Hallym International Journal of Ageing, 2004, Vol. 6, 1 -36. ISSN 1535 6523
Page in Report: 13,28

Population: 55+ aged, 6 European nations, 2000

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 45%

N: 3950

Correlate

Authors label: Satisfaction with public transportation

Our classification: . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Selfreport on single question:
All in all, how satisfied are you with the public transport
in your area?
Rated on 11-point numerical scale

Measured Values: Finland: Urban: M=8,2; SD=1,6; Rural: M= 6,2; SD=2,8; p<.001; Netherlands: Urban=6,3; SD=2,1; Rural:
M=6,4; SD=1,9; ns; Germany West: Urban: M=7,7; SD=2,1; Rural:M=5,3; SD=2,8; p<.001; Germany
East: Urban: M=7,1; SD=2,1; Rural: M=6,6; SD=2,8; p<.01; Hungary: Urban: M=7,5; SD=2,3; Rural
M=6,6; SD=2,4; p<.001; Italy: Urban: M=6,4; SD=2,6; Rural M=4,9; SD=2,7; p<.001

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness
Measure*

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/dBeta= ns

Finland (urban areas)

<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Finland (rural areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Netherlands (urban areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Netherlands (rural areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta=+.11</u> <u>p<.05</u>	Germany West (urban areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Germany West (rural areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Germany East (urban areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Germany East (rural areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Hungary (urban areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Hungary (rural areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Italy (urban areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Italy (rural areas)

Beta's controlled for:

- Age
- Gender
- Environment:Housing:
 - housing amenities
 - home ownership
 - satisfaction with housing
 - satisfaction with living area
- Mobility:
 - car in household
 - satisfaction with mobility
- Services:
 - medical services
 - services and shops
 - satisfaction with services
- Culture:
 - Cultural amenities
 - natural environment
 - satisfaction with leisure
- Security:
 - security
- Social Environment:
 - living together
 - division social network
 - friends/kin nearby
- Economic situation:
 - Income per person

- satisfaction with finances
- Health:
 - ADL
 - satisfaction with health

Only standardized regression coefficient significant at a maximum error rate of $\alpha=.05$ are shown.

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study

MOLLE 2005A

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.
Ageing in Rural Areas of East and West Germany: Increasing Similarities and Remaining Differences. European Journal of Ageing, 2005, Vol-2, 120-130. ISSNp:1613 9372; ISSNe: 1613 9380; DOI:10.1007/s10433-005-0029-2
Page in Report: 127

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

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 41,6%

N: 762

Correlate

Authors label: Car use as passenger

Our classification: . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Selfreport on single question
Question: Do you have someone to drive you if neccesary (or if you want)? Who is it?

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
-------------------	------------	---------------------

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/baBeta=-.01
ns

Beta controlled for:

- Socio-demographic:
 - sex
 - age
 - satisfaction with finances
- Health-related:
 - activities of daily living
 - visu-motoric coordination
 - affect balance score
 - satisfaction with health
- Social network:
 - household type
 - network variety
- Housing:
 - basic household features
 - home ownership
 - satisfaction with housing
- Living area:
 - available services
 - neighbourhood features
 - satisfaction with living area
- Mobility:
 - car use as driver
 - satisfaction with public transport
 - satisfaction with mobility
- Leisure time activities:
 - outdoor leisure activities
 - satisfaction with leisure activities

No interaction with region (East/West Germany)

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study

MOLLE 2005A

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.

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

Page in Report: 127

Population: 55+, general public, rural areas, East and West Germany, 2000*Sample:* Probability stratified sample*Non-Response:* 41,6%*N:* 762

Correlate

Authors label: Car use as driver*Our classification:* . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Selfreport on single question
Question: How often do you drive a car?

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

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

Beta=+.10
ns

Beta controlled for:

- Socio-demographic:
 - sex
 - age
 - satisfaction with finances
- Health-related:
 - activities of daily living
 - visu-motoric coordination
 - affect balance score
 - satisfaction with health
- Social network:
 - household type
 - network variety
- Housing:
 - basic household features
 - home ownership
 - satisfaction with housing
- Living area:
 - available services
 - neighbourhood features
 - satisfaction with living area
- Mobility:
 - car use as passenger
 - satisfaction with public transport
 - satisfaction with mobility
- Leisure time activities:
 - outdoor leisure activities
 - satisfaction with leisure activities

Interaction with region: stronger in East Germany

Correlational finding on Happiness and . Travel

Subject code: L9.2.2.3

Study

MOLLE 2005A

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.
Ageing in Rural Areas of East and West Germany: Increasing Similarities and Remaining Differences.
European Journal of Ageing, 2005, Vol-2, 120-130. ISSNp:1613 9372; ISSNe: 1613 9380; DOI:10.1007/s10433-005-0029-2
Page in Report: 125,127

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

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 41,6%

N: 762

Correlate

Authors label: Satisfaction with public transport

Our classification: . Travel, code L9.2.2.3

Measurement: Selfreport on an 11-point scale

Single question:

All in all, how satisfied are you with the public transport in your city?

Measured Values: West Germany: M=5,3; SD=2,8; East Germany: M=6,6; SD=2,8; p<0.001

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

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

Beta=-.12
ns

Beta controlled for:

- Socio-demographic:
 - sex
 - age
 - satisfaction with finances
- Health-related:
 - activities of daily living
 - visu-motoric coordination
 - affect balance score
 - satisfaction with health
- Social network:
 - household type
 - network variety
- Housing:
 - basic household features
 - home ownership
 - satisfaction with housing
- Living area:
 - available services
 - neighbourhood features
 - satisfaction with living area
- Mobility:
 - car use as passenger
 - car use as driver
 - satisfaction with mobility
- Leisure time activities:
 - outdoor leisure activities
 - satisfaction with leisure activities

No interaction with region (East/West Germany)

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's life-style

Subject code: L9.3

Study **MOLLE 2002**

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.
 Mobilität und Lebensqualität im Alter - Objektive Voraussetzungen und subjektive Bedeutung in der mobilen Gesellschaft (Mobility and Quality of Life in Old Age)
 Glatzer, W; et al; Eds.: "Sozialer Wandel und gesellschaftliche Dauerbeobachtung", Leske & Budrich, 2002 Germany, 255 - 271. ISBN 3 8100 3368 5
 Page in Report: 268

Population: 55+ aged, East and West Germany, 1995 and 1999

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 1216

Correlate

Authors label: satisfaction with mobility

Our classification: Attitudes to one's life-style, code L9.3

Measurement: Selfreport on single question: All in all, how satisfied are you with the possibilities you have to go where you want - by feet, bicycle or by car?
 Rated on 11-point numerical scale

Measured Values: A: N=400; B:N=404; C: N=205; D:N=207

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba</u>	<u>Beta=+.11</u> <u>p<.05</u>	Mannheim (big city West Germany)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba</u>	<u>Beta=+.06</u> <u>ns</u>	Chemnitz (big city East Germany)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba</u>	<u>Beta=+.03</u> <u>ns</u>	Hunsrück (rural area West Germany)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/ba</u>	<u>Beta=+.12</u> <u>ns</u>	Lausitz (rural area East Germany)
		Beta's controlled for satisfaction with: - financial situation - health - local environment - living area - leisure possibilities - travelling possibilities - housing

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's life-style

Subject code: L9.3

Study

MOLLE 2005A

Reported in: Mollenkopf, H.; Kaspar, R.

Ageing in Rural Areas of East and West Germany: Increasing Similarities and Remaining Differences. European Journal of Ageing, 2005, Vol-2, 120-130. ISSNp:1613 9372; ISSNe: 1613 9380; DOI:10.1007/s10433-005-0029-2
Page in Report: 125,127

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

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: 41,6%

N: 762

Correlate

Authors label: Satisfaction with mobility

Our classification: Attitudes to one's life-style, code L9.3

Measurement: Selfreport on 11-point scale

Single question:

All in all, how satisfied are you with the possibilities you have to go where you want - by feet, bicycle or by car?

Measured Values: West Germany: M=7,6; SD=2,5; East Germany: M=7,7; SD=2,3; ns

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

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

Beta=+.16

p<.05

Beta controlled for:

- Socio-demographic:
 - sex
 - age
 - satisfaction with finances
- Health-related:
 - activities of daily living
 - visu-motoric coordination
 - affect balance score
 - satisfaction with health
- Social network:
 - household type
 - network variety
- Housing:
 - basic household features
 - home ownership
 - satisfaction with housing
- Living area:
 - available services

- neighbourhood features
- satisfaction with living area
- Mobility:
 - car use as passenger
 - car use as driver
 - satisfaction with public transport
- Leisure time activities:
 - outdoor leisure activities
 - satisfaction with leisure activities

Interaction with region stronger in East Germany

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's life-style

Subject code: L9.3

Study VEENH 2003/1

Reported in: Veenhoven, R.
 Hedonism and Happiness
 Journal of Happiness Studies, 2003, Vol. 4, 437 - 457. ISSN p 1389 4978; ISSN e 1573 7780 (also published in: Warburton, D.M.; Sweeney, E.M.; Eds.: " Proceedings 7th ARISE Symposium 'The Senses, Pleasure and Health' ", October 2001, Nice, France, 121 - 136)
 Page in Report: 126

Population: Adults, in 8 western nations, 1996

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 10000

Correlate

Authors label: Enjoyment of mundane pleasures

Our classification: Attitudes to one's life-style, code L9.3

Measurement: Respondents were first asked how much pleasure they took in everyday pleasures such as drinking, smoking, shopping and watching TV. They were also asked whether they felt any guilt when indulging in these activities. Average scores were compared across nations.

Remarks: Source: ARISE (1996) The value of pleasure and the question of guilt. International tabulations, Harris Research Centre, Richmond UK

Observed Relation with Happiness

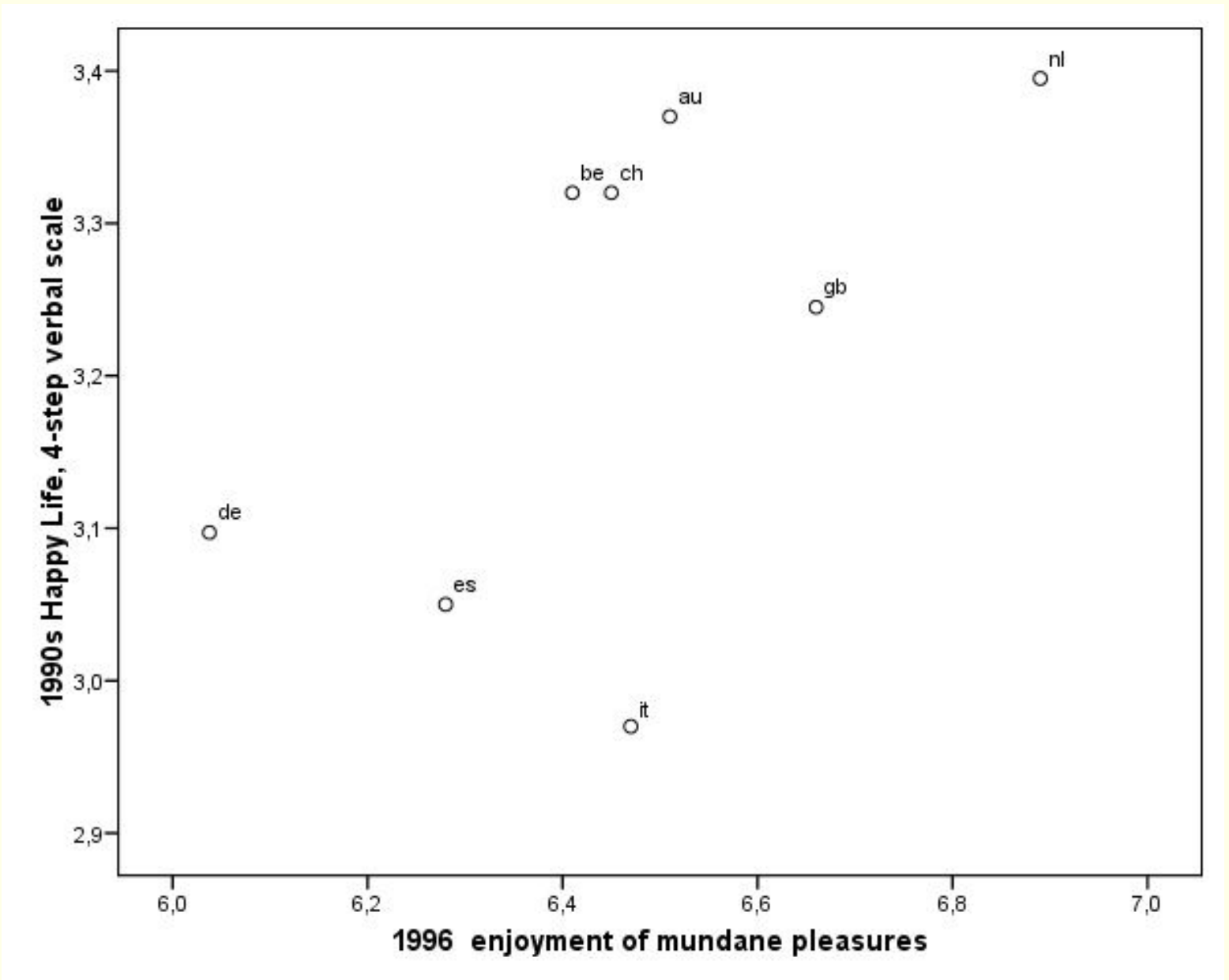
Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
-------------------	------------	---------------------

[O-HL/u/sq/v/4/a](#)

$r=+$

Average happiness by Enjoyment of mundane pleasures in 8 western nations

Set Image size:



[O-HL/u/sq/v/4/a](#)

Data on happiness: World Database of Happiness, States of Nations

Appendix 1: Happiness Items used

Happiness Item Code *Full Text*

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-BK/cm/mq/n/9/a

Selfreport on 20 questions

Over the past few week I have felt

A optimistic

B withdrawn

C enthusiastic

D good natured

E discontented

F confused

G confident

H tense

I understood

J insignificant

K satisfied

L lonely

M free-and-easy

N clear headed

O helpless

P impatient

Q usefull

R depressed

S loving

T hopeless

Rated: 1 not at all to 9 all the time

Computation: $(A+C=D+G+I+K+M+N+Q+S) - (B+E+F+H+J+L+O+P+R+T)$

Name: Kamman's Affectometer 2, 20 item ABS version

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/11/a

Selfreport on single question:

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

[10] best possible life

[9]

[8]

[7]

[6]

[5]

[4]

[3]

[2]

[1]

[0] worst possible life

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

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

M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b

Selfreport on single question: following enumeration of lifegoals in six areas, the last of which was 'joy in living'

" How successful have you been in pursuit of that goal.....?"

(joy in living)

5 had excellent fortune in this respect

4

3

2

1 found little satisfaction in this area

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

Selfreport on single question, asked twice in interview:

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

7 delighted

6 pleased

5 mostly satisfied

4 mixed

3 mostly dissatisfied

2 unhappy

1 terrible

Summation: arithmetic mean

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

Also known as Lehman's 'Global lifesatisfaction'

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

Selfreport on single question

'How happy are you now?'
5 very happy
4 happy
3 neither happy nor unhappy
2 unhappy
1 very unhappy

Original text in Danish:
'Hvor lykkelig er du for tiden?'
5 meget lykkelig
4 lykkelig
3 hverken eller
2 ullykkelig
1 meget ullykkelig

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

Selfreport on single question:

Taking all things together, would you say you are.....?
4 very happy
3 quite happy
2 not very happy
1 not at all happy.

O-HL/u/sqr/n/9/a

Selfreport on single question asked twice:

How do you feel about your life as a whole?
1 tremendously unhappy
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 tremendously happy

O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a

Selfreport on single question

To what extend do you consider yourself a happy person....?
5 very happy
4 happy
3 neither happy nor unhappy
2 not very happy
1 unhappy

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-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f

Selfreport on single question:

"All in all, to what degree are you satisfied with your life now?"

1 dissatisfied

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 very satisfied

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

Selfreport on single question;

What do you think, how satisfied are you at this moment- all in all - with your life ? 'If for instance you are totally satisfied with your life, please mark a '10'. If you are totally unsatisfied with your life, mark a '0'. If you are not completely unsatisfied nor totally satisfied range yourself somewhere between '1' and '9"

10 completely satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 completely dissatisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

10 totally satisfied

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0 totally unsatisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

7 completely satisfied

6

5

4 neutral

3

2

1 completely dissatisfied

O-SQL/c/sq/n/10/a

Selfreport on single question:

All things considered, how would you rate your own quality of life today on a scale of 1 to 10?

1 very poor

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 excellent

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	<p>(β) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT by LEAST SQUARES (OLS) Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric. Range: [-1 ; +1]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Remark: Mean of observations is subtracted from all observations if standardized.</p>
Chi ²	<p>CHI-SQUARE Type: test statistic Range: $[0; N_e * (\min(c,r) - 1)]$, where c and r are the number of columns and rows respectively in a cross tabulation of N_e sample elements.</p> <p>Meaning: $\text{Chi}^2 \leq (c-1) * (r-1)$ means: no association $\text{Chi}^2 >> (c-1) * (r-1)$ means: strong association</p>

DM	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.</p>
MW	<p>WILCOXON (MANN-WHITNEY) TWO SAMPLE TEST Type: statistical procedure. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: ordinal Symbol test statistic: W (Wilcoxon) or U (Mann-Whitney). Relationship: $W = U + \frac{1}{2}n_1(n_1 + 1)$, where n_1 and $n_2 = N_e - n_1$, while $n_1 \leq n_2$, are the sizes of the two samples. Range U [0; n_1n_2] and W [$\frac{1}{2}n_1(n_1 + 1)$; $\frac{1}{2}n_1(n_1 + 2n_2 + 1)$].</p> <p>Meaning: At the limit values of U and W there is the strongest possible association. $U = \frac{1}{2}n_1n_2 \leftrightarrow W = \frac{1}{2}n_1(N_e + 1) \ll$ no association.</p>
r	<p>PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (Also "Pearson's correlation coefficient" or simply 'correlation coefficient') Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: $r = 0 \ll$ no correlation , $r = 1 \ll$ perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and $r = -1 \ll$ perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>
R ²	<p>COEFFICIENT of DETERMINATION Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric Range: [0; 1]</p> <p>Meaning: $R^2 = 0 \ll$ no influence of any correlate in this study has been established. $R^2 = 1 \ll$ the correlates determine the happiness completely.</p>

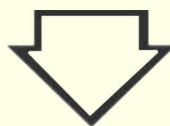
Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

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

<i>Main Subjects</i>	<i>Subject Description</i>	<i>Number of Studies</i>
A1	ACTIVITY: LEVEL (how much one does)	58
A2	ACTIVITY: PATTERN (what one does)	32
A3	AFFECTIVE LIFE	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>
L9	LIFE STYLE C11 CULTURE (Arts and Sciences)
L9	LIFE STYLE E2 EMPLOYMENT
L9	LIFE STYLE L3 LEISURE
L9	LIFE STYLE O1 OCCUPATION
L9	LIFE STYLE S6 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: PERSONAL CONTACTS
L9	LIFE STYLE S7 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION : VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS
L9	LIFE STYLE S8 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: TOTAL (personal + associations)
L9	LIFE STYLE S12 SPORTS
L9	LIFE STYLE S13.1 User career
L9	LIFE STYLE T1 TIME
L9	LIFE STYLE W3 WORK: CAREER
L9.2.2.1	. Consumption P10.2 Current possessions
L9.2.2.1	. Consumption C8.2.2.2 concern about spending
L9.2.2.2	. Family life style F1.5.1 Presence of parents
L9.2.2.3	. Travel L3.3.2.10 . traveling
L9.2.2.3	. Travel P10.2.2.2 . car
L9.2.2.3	. Travel L3.1.1.1 . Earlier travel

