

World Database of Happiness



Correlational Findings on Happiness and POSSESSIONS Subject Code: P10

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

Classification of Findings

<i>Subject Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Nr of Studies on this Subject</i>
P10	POSSESSIONS	2
P10.1	Career of assets	0
P10.1.1	Earlier possessions	0
P10.1.2	Change in possessions	3
P10.1.4	Later possessions	0
P10.2	Current possessions	7
P10.2.1	Total wealth	11
P10.2.2	Specific possessions	14
P10.2.2.3	. own business	0
P10.2.2.2	. car	4
P10.2.2.4	. internet at home	1
P10.2.3	Debts	13
P10.2.4	Savings	1
P10.3	Attitudes to one's possessions	4
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Appendix 3	About the World Database of Happiness	
Appendix 4	Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness	
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 Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2009, Netherlands

Correlational finding on Happiness and POSSESSIONS

Subject code: P10

Study

HEADE 2004

Reported in: Headey, B.; Wooden, M.
The Effects of Wealth and Income on Subjective Well-Being and Ill-Being.
Working Paper No.3/04, University of Melbourne, Institute of Applied Economics and Social Research,
Australia <http://www.melbourneinstitute.com>
Page in Report: 8-10, 22

Population: 25-59 aged, Australia, 2002

Sample: Probability multi-stage cluster sample

Non-Response:

N: 7934

Correlate

Authors label: Log net worth

Our classification: POSSESSIONS, code P10

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions about income components. Networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Remarks: Assets covered housing, businesses, equity- and cash-type investments, vehicles and collectibles. Individual assets (superannuation, bank accounts) and debts (credit card, HECS other personal debts) were included.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/d	<u>B=+.57</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/d	<u>Beta=+.71</u> <u>p<.001</u>	B and Beta controlled for: - equivalised Income - gender - age - partnered - educational attainment - employment status - disability status

Correlational finding on Happiness and POSSESSIONS

Subject code: P10

Study MORAW 1977

Reported in: Morawetz, D.
Income Distribution and Self-Rated Happiness: Some Empirical Evidence.
The Economic Journal, 1977, Vol. 87, 511 - 522. ISSN 0013 0133
Page in Report: 518

Population: Adults, two villages (one equal in incomes, one unequal), Israel, 1976

Sample: Non-probability purposive-expert sample

Non-Response: 38%

N: 109

Correlate

Authors label: telephone

Our classification: POSSESSIONS, code P10

Measurement: 0 no telephone
1 has telephone

Measured Values: N = 0: 32,2%, 1: 67,8%

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a](#)

B= ns

B controlled for:
- years lived in moshav
- religion
- place of birth
- age
- sex
- education
- not married
- children at home
- rooms per house
- telephone
- no car
- agricultural work
- income per standard adult
- Moshav
Unaffected by kind of community

[C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a](#)

B=

B controlled for the above variables with income left out

Correlational finding on Happiness and Change in possessions

Subject code: P10.1.2

Study **BRADB 1969**

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

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

Sample:

Non-Response: ± 20%, Attrition ± 30%

N: 2787

Correlate

Authors label: Increase in subjective debts level (1)

Our classification: Change in possessions, code P10.1.2

Measurement: Single direct question on debts.
- no debts
- debts: could pay off
- debts: could not pay off without borrowing.

Assessed at:

T1: January 1963

T3: Oktober 1963

Chance in response between T1-T3

1. decreased (N=427)
2. stable (N=1367)
3. increased (N=287)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a

DMr=- ns

CHANGE in debt level by CHANGE in happiness.
Happiness (Affect Balance) assessed at T1 and T3.

Change in happiness expressed in change (•) in average ridits (RT). •RT above .50 indicates that, on the average, Ss in the category became more happy than in the reference group, •RT below .50 that these became relatively less happy. The reference group is the sample of 10 metropolitan areas.

Decreased •RT = .52

Stable •RT = .50

Increased •RT = .48

Correlational finding on Happiness and Change in possessions

Subject code: P10.1.2

Study **EVANS 2005**

Reported in: Evans, S.;Huxley, P.
Adaptation, Response-shift and Quality of Life Ratings in Mentally Well and Unwell Groups.
Quality of Life Research, 2005, Vol. 14, 1719 - 1732. ISSN 0096 2934 DOI:DOI:10.1007/s 1136-005-1742-1
Page in Report: 1729

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

Sample: Mixed samples

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

N: 1912

Correlate

Authors label: Change in home ownership

Our classification: Change in possessions, code P10.1.2

Measurement: A Became a home owner
0 no
1 yes

B Home ownership ceased
0 no
1 yes

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-DT/u/sqrt/v/7/a	B=+.14	Became a home owner
O-DT/u/sqrt/v/7/a	B=-.18	Home ownership ceased

Correlational finding on Happiness and Change in possessions

Subject code: P10.1.2

Study **KAINU 1998**

Reported in: Kainulainen, S.

Elämäntapahtumat ja Elämään Tyytyväisyys eri Sosiaaliluokissa. (Life Events and Satisfaction with Life in Different Social Classes; Summary).

Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland Kuopio University Publications, 1998, Finland. ISBN 951 781 821 1 ISBN 951-781-821-1

Page in Report: 261

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

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not rep

N: 2682

Correlate

Authors label: Gone bankrupt (or been near) (1)

Our classification: Change in possessions, code P10.1.2

Measurement: Have you experienced gone bankrupt (or been near)

(a) during the last year ?

(b) ever in your life ?

Answers: No(=0) or Yes(=1).

Measured Values: Never: N = 2252 Ever in your life: N = 100

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g	<u>r=-.14</u>	during the last year
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g	<u>r=-.15</u>	ever in your life
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g	<u>DM=-</u>	never: M = 3.91 ever in your life: M = 3.32 95% CI for difference: [0.39 ; 0.79]

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current possessions

Subject code: P10.2

Study HEADE 2004

Reported in: Headey, B.; Wooden, M.

The Effects of Wealth and Income on Subjective Well-Being and Ill-Being.

Working Paper No.3/04, University of Melbourne, Institute of Applied Economics and Social Research, Australia <http://www.melbourneinstitute.com>

Page in Report: 8-10, 22

Population: 25-59 aged, Australia, 2002

Sample: Probability multi-stage cluster sample

Non-Response:

N: 7934

Correlate

Authors label: Log net worth

Our classification: Current possessions, code P10.2

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions about income components. Networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Remarks: Assets covered housing, businesses, equity- and cash-type investments, vehicles and collectibles. Individual assets (superannuation, bank accounts) and debts (credit card, HECS other personal debts) were included.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>B=+.57</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta=+.71</u> <u>p<.001</u>	B and Beta controlled for: - equivalised Income - gender - age - partnered - educational attainment - employment status - disability status

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current possessions Subject code: P10.2

Study HEADE 2005/1

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M.
Money and Happiness: 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, Australia 2002

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 11755

Correlate

Authors label: Net worth

Our classification: Current possessions, code P10.2

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	r=+.14	Only reported in original Discussion paper
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	B=+.65 p<.001	
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	Beta=+.08 p<.001	B and Beta are controlled for - gender - age - partnered - education - in working force - unemployed - bad health

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current possessions Subject code: P10.2

Study

HEADE 2005/2

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 Germany 2002

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 9958

Correlate

Authors label: Net worth

Our classification: Current possessions, code P10.2

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>r=+.19</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>B=+.42</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta=+.11</u> <u>p<.001</u>	B and Beta controlled for - gender - age - education - in working force - unemployed - bad health

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current possessions

Subject code: P10.2

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: Net worth (ln)*Our classification:* Current possessions, code P10.2*Measurement:* Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a	<u>r=+.13</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a	<u>B=+.53</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a	<u>B=+.08</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 Current possessions Subject code: P10.2

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: Net worth (ln)

Our classification: Current possessions, code P10.2

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

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>r=+.14</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>B=+.32</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>Beta=+.06</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 Current possessions

Subject code: P10.2

Study

MOLLE 2006

Reported in: Moller, V.
Satisfied and Dissatisfied South Africans: Results From The General Household Survey in the International Comparison.
Social Indicators Research, 2007, Vol. 81, 389 - 415. ISSNp 0303 8300;ISSNe 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-006-9004-3
Page in Report: 400-2

Population: Adults, South Africa, 2002

Sample: Probability multistage stratified area sample

Non-Response:

N: 2200

Correlate

Authors label: Ownership

Our classification: Current possessions, code P10.2

Measurement: a:Television set
b:Radio
c:Vehicle
d:Bicycle
e:Clock or watch
f:Books
g:Cattle
h:Sheep
i:Poultry

Measured Values: % a:47%, b:76%,c:12%, d:13%, e:80%, f:44%, g:9%, h:9%, i: 23%

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

O-SLu/g/sq/n/11/c

% happy %neutral % unhappy

a:Television set	55	12	32
b:Radio	53	12	35
c:Vehicle	62	12	26
d:Bicycle	58	11	31
e:Clock or watch	53	12	35
f:Books	53	12	35
g:Cattle	57	11	32
h:Sheep	57	12	31
i:Poultry	55	12	33

Correlational finding on Happiness and Current possessions

Subject code: P10.2

Study

MOLLE 2006

Reported in: Moller, V.

Satisfied and Dissatisfied South Africans: Results From The General Household Survey in the International Comparison.

Social Indicators Research, 2007, Vol. 81, 389 - 415. ISSNp 0303 8300;ISSNe 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-006-9004-3

Page in Report: 400-2

Population: Adults, South Africa, 2002

Sample: Probability multistage stratified area sample

Non-Response:

N: 2200

Correlate

Authors label: Telephones

Our classification: Current possessions, code P10.2

Measurement: a:Landline telephone
b:Cellular phone

Measured Values: a:13%, b:27%

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>			
<u>O-SLu/g/sq/n/11/c</u>	<u>D%=+</u>		% happy	%Neutral	% unhappy
		Landline telephone	59	12	29
		Cellular phone	59	12	29

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study **BEISE 1974**

Reported in: Beiser, M.
Components and Correlates of Mental Well-Being.
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1974, Vol. 15, 320 - 327 ISSN:0022 1465
Page in Report: 325

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Stirling County, Canada, 1968

Sample:

Non-Response: 10%

N: 112

Correlate

Authors label: Material style of life (1)

Our classification: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

Measurement: Measures based on amount of material possessions and material wealth.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
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[A-BB/cq/mq/v/3/a](#) $r = +$

Index of Negative Affects: $r = -.16$ (05).
 No relationship with Index of Positive Affects.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study

CUMMI 2004B

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Survey 9, Report 9. The Wellbeing of Australians. Effects of Household Debt.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2004, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm>
 Page in Report: 167

Population: 18+ aged, Australia, 2003

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 88%

N: 1897

Correlate

Authors label: Total Worth

Our classification: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

Measurement: Single question:
 If you were to sell everything you own, about how much money would you have?
 1: <\$10000
 2: about \$50000
 3: about \$100000
 4: about \$200000
 5: about half a million
 6: about 1 million
 7: More than 1 million

Measured Values: N= 1: 213, 2: 201, 3: 146, 4: 323, 5: 392, 6: 93, 7: 106

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks

<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/c</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1 Mt = 7,27; SD = 1,67
	<u>p<.000</u>	2 Mt = 7,13; SD = 1,98
		3 Mt = 7,70; SD = 1,56
		4 Mt = 7,86; SD = 1,66
		5 Mt = 8,00; SD = 1,47
		6 Mt = 8,10; SD = 1,62
		7 Mt = 8,27; SD = 1,46

<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/c</u>	<u>AoV=</u>	4>1, p< .001
		4>2, p< .000
		5>1, p< .000
		5>2, p< .000
		6>1, p< .002
		6>2, p< .000
		7>1, p< .000
	7>2, p< .000	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.

Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt.

Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>

Page in Report: B130

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 72

N: 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Total Worth

Our classification: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

Measurement: Single question:

If you were to sell everything you own, about how much money would you have?

1: <\$10000

2: about \$50000

3: about \$100000

4: about \$200000

5: about half a million \$

6: about 1 million \$

7: More than 1 million \$

Measured Values: N = 1: 210, 2: 194, 3: 149, 4: 386, 5: 403, 6: 137, 7: 104

Remarks: Combined Surveys 9&11

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1 Mt = 7,21; SD = 1,85 2 Mt = 7,26; SD = 1,92 3 Mt = 7,57; SD = 1,62 4 Mt = 7,93; SD = 1,63 5 Mt = 7,94; SD = 1,49 6 Mt = 8,03; SD = 1,55 7 Mt = 8,19; SD = 1,57
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>AoV=</u>	4>1 p<.000 4>2 p<.000 4>3 p<.031 5>1 p<.000 5>2 p<.000 5>3 p<.019 6>1 P<.000 6>2 p<.000 6>3 p<.019 7>1 p<.000 7>2 p<.000 7>3 p<.000

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study

CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
 Page in Report: B131+132

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 72

N: 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Total worth

Our classification: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

Measurement: Single question:

If you were to sell everything you own, about how much money would you have?

- 1: <\$10000
- 2: about \$50000
- 3: about \$100000
- 4: about \$200000
- 5: about half a million \$
- 6: about 1 million \$
- 7: More than 1 million \$

Measured Values: N = 210, 2: 194, 3: 149, 4: 386, 5: 403, 6: 137, 7: 104

Remarks: Survey 11

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1 Mt = 7,15; SD = 2,02 2 Mt = 7,39; SD = 1,86 3 Mt = 7,44; SD = 1,67 4 Mt = 7,98; SD = 1,61 5 Mt = 7,87; SD = 1,51 6 Mt = 7,99; SD = 1,51 7 Mt = 8,10; SD = 1,67
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>AoV=</u>	4>1 p<.000 4>2 p<.004 4>3 p<.018 5>1 p<.000 5>2 p<>040 6>1 p<.000 6>2 p<.027 7>1 p<.000 7>2 p<.020
<u>M-FH/g/sq/n/11/b</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1 Mt = 6,91; SD = 2,17 2 Mt = 7,21; SD = 2,01 3 Mt = 7,34; SD = 1,82 4 Mt = 7,69; SD = 1,73 5 Mt = 7,60; SD = 1,66 6 Mt = 7,73; SD = 1,57 7 Mt = 7,66; SD = 1,77

<u>M-FH/g/sq/n/11/b</u>	<u>AoV=</u>	4>1	p<.000
		5>1	p<.000
		6>1	p<.000
		7>1	p<.000

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study	DIENE 1985B
<i>Reported in:</i>	Diener, E.; Horwitz, J; Emmons, R.A. Happiness of the Very Wealthy. Social Indicators Research, 1985, Vol. 16, 263 - 274. ISSN 0303 8300 Page in Report: 269
<i>Population:</i>	Adult, wealthy and controls (general population), USA, 1984
<i>Sample:</i>	
<i>Non-Response:</i>	1:51 %, 2: 38 %
<i>N:</i>	111

Correlate

<i>Authors label:</i>	Wealth (1)	
<i>Our classification:</i>	Total wealth, code P10.2.1	
<i>Measurement:</i>	0. Non-wealthy worth over \$ 125 million)	1. Wealthy (Wealthy net

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>A-TH/g/mq/th%/100/a</u>	<u>DMt= +</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Wealthy Mt ' = 7.7 SD ' = 1.8 Non wealthy Mt ' = 6.2 SD ' = 2.2
<u>O-HL/u/sq/v/7/b</u>	<u>DM= +</u>	wealthy: Mt ' = 5.8 SD ' = .86 non-wealthy: Mt ' = 5.3 SD ' = .89
<u>O-HL/u/sq/v/7/b</u>	<u>E²=+.26</u> <u>p<.01</u>	
<u>A-TH/g/mq/th%/100/a</u>	<u>E²=+.04</u> <u>p<.01</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study **HEADE 2005/1**

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M.
 Money and Happiness: 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, Australia 2002

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 11755

Correlate

Authors label: Household income

Our classification: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

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>
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	$R^2=.005$ $p<.001$	Income by itself
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	$R^2=.017$ $p<.001$	Income + wealth

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study **HEADE 2005/2**

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: 8,10,13

Population: 16+ aged Germany 2002

Sample: Probability simple random sample

*Non-Response:**N:* 9958**Correlate***Authors label:* Household income*Our classification:* Total wealth, code P10.2.1*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/11/d</u>	<u>R²=.025</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income by itself
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>R²=.039</u> <u>p<.001</u>	Income + wealth

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth
Subject code: P10.2.1**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:* Total wealth, code P10.2.1*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 Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

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: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

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

O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/fR²=.070

Income + wealth + consumption

p<.001

Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study

HILDA 2003

Reported in: HILDA

Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA survey), Annual Report 2003.

Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne, 2003. ISSN

p 1447 476X, ;ISSN e 1447 5812 <http://www.melbourneinstitute.com>

Page in Report: 22

Population: 15 + aged, households, Australia, 2002*Sample:* Probability sample (unspecified)*Non-Response:* 13%*N:* 8326

Correlate

Authors label: Household wealth*Our classification:* Total wealth, code P10.2.1*Measurement:* Selfreport

1 1st quintile

2 2nd quintile

3 3rd quintile

4 4th quintile

5 5th quintile

Observed Relation with Happiness

*Happiness Measure**Statistics**Elaboration/Remarks*O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/dDM=+

1 1st quintile M=7,5

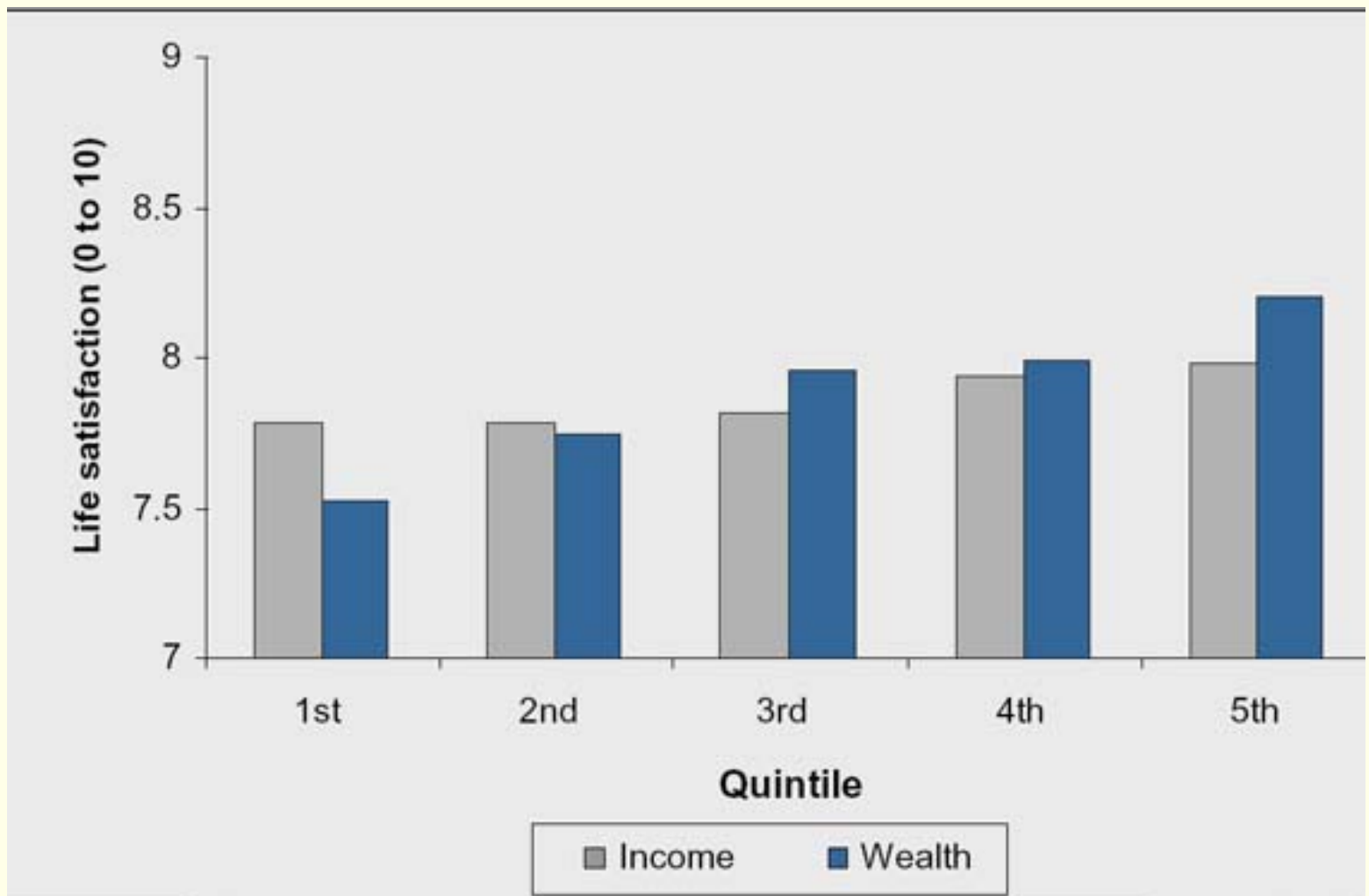
2 2nd quintile M=7,6

3 3rd quintile M=8,0

4 4th quintile M=8,1

5 5th quintile M=8,3

Set Image size:



Correlational finding on Happiness and Total wealth

Subject code: P10.2.1

Study

HOWEL 2006

Reported in: Howell, C.J.; Howell, R.T.; Schwabe, K.A.
 Does Wealth Enhance Life Satisfaction for People Who are Materially Deprived? Exploring the Association among the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia.
 Social Indicators Research, 2006, Vol. 76, 499 - 524. ISSN p 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-005-3107-0 doi:10.1007/s11205-005-3107-0
 Page in Report: 506-511

Population: Heads of households, Malaysia, 2003

Sample: Probability systematic sample

Non-Response: 4,6%

N: 307

Correlate

Authors label: wealth composite index; possessions&savings

Our classification: Total wealth, code P10.2.1

Measurement: A wealth composite index; formed as the sum of z-scores for:
 a. material wealth
 b. log of savings.

Material wealth: possessions of household-members on a list of items; each item gets a weight based on its market price as a used good. In order of decreasing price: a gas stove, a motorcycle, radio, television, electricity, bicycle, indoor bathroom, chainsaw, VCD player, generator, cellular phone, automobile, refrigerator.

Measured Values: Material wealth (USD): M=538; SD=411 Log-savings M=1,61; SD=1,28 Composite (z-scores) M=0,00; SD=1,57

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

[O-Sum/u/mq/n/7/b](#)

$r=+.23$ $p<.01$

Correlation between wealth and life satisfaction is stronger if measurement errors for life satisfaction are removed (from .23 to .43). In rich nations measurements errors are less substantial (Cronbach alpha is .83, in poor nations .64) and the correlation would only increase from .13 to .15. The difference in correlation between life satisfaction and wealth in poor and rich nations (.43 versus .15) supports the need theory for life satisfaction (see picture).

Set Image size:

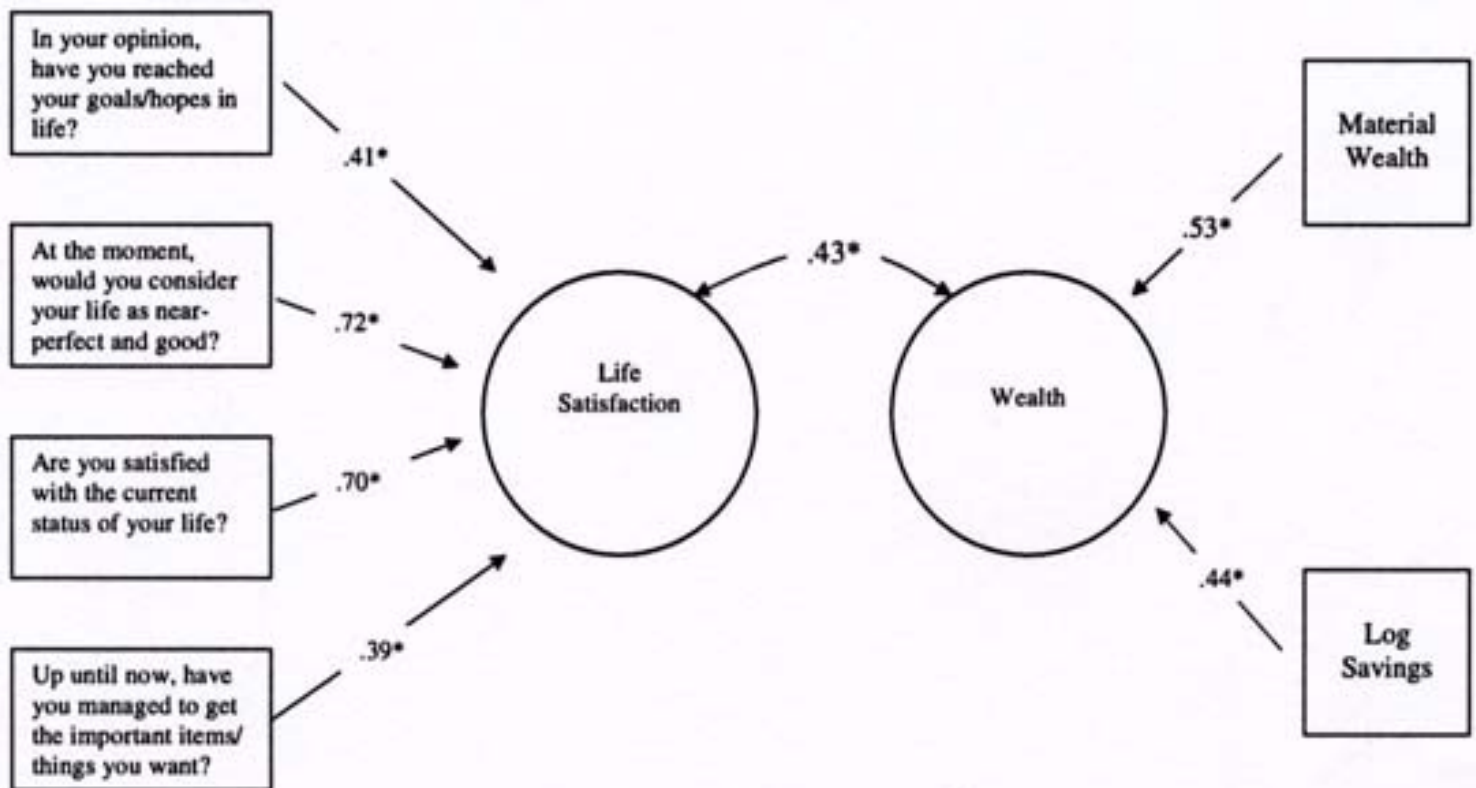


Figure 1. The correlation between the latent traits of life satisfaction and wealth.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study

BOELH 1999

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.; Stoop, I.
Measuring Well-Being in the Netherlands.
Social Indicators Research, 1999, Vol. 48, 51 - 75 ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1023/A:1006931028334
Page in Report: 62

Population: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1974-1997

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 3500

Correlate

Authors label: Number of holiday articles (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Number of holiday articles (camper; folding-trailer; tent; holiday-home; mobile home)
 1 no holiday articles
 2 one or more holiday articles

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.07</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1993
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.11</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1997

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions Subject code: P10.2.2

Study BOELH 1999

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.; Stoop, I.
 Measuring Well-Being in the Netherlands.
 Social Indicators Research, 1999, Vol. 48, 51 - 75 ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1023/A:1006931028334
 Page in Report: 62

Population: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1974-1997

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 3500

Correlate

Authors label: Number of household appliances (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Number of household appliances (micro-wave; dish-washer)
 1 no household appliances
 2 one household appliance
 3 both household appliances

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.12</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1993
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.15</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1997

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study BOELH 1999

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.; Stoop, I.
Measuring Well-Being in the Netherlands.
Social Indicators Research, 1999, Vol. 48, 51 - 75 ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1023/A:1006931028334
Page in Report: 62

Population: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1974-1997

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 3500

Correlate

Authors label: Number of hobby articles (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Number of hobby articles (videorecorder; cd-player; personal computer)
1 no hobby articles
2 one or more hobby-articles

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.07</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1993
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.19</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1997

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

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: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

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

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

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study

GORDO 1975

Reported in: Gordon, R.M.
 The Effects of Interpersonal and Economic Resources upon Values and the Quality of Life.
 Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Dept. of Social Psychology, Temple University, 1975, Pennsylvania, USA
 Page in Report: 85, 87

Population: Undergraduate students, Temple University, Pennsylvania, USA, 1973

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 346

Correlate

Authors label: Goods (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Direct question: "I own a fashionable wardrobe and many luxuries now". Rated on a 9-point scale ranging from 1='not at all, never, lowest' to 9='completley, always, highest'

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/g/sq/n/9/a</u>	<u>r=+.24</u>	
<u>O-HL/g/sq/n/9/a</u>	<u>rpc= .00</u>	rpc controlled for selfperceived receipt of: love, services, financial security, sex, information, status and money

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study HOWEL 2006

Reported in: Howell, C.J.; Howell, R.T.; Schwabe, K.A.
Does Wealth Enhance Life Satisfaction for People Who are Materially Deprived? Exploring the Association among the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia.
Social Indicators Research, 2006, Vol. 76, 499 - 524. ISSN p 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-005-3107-0 doi:10.1007/s11205-005-3107-0
Page in Report: 503-504

Population: Heads of households, Malaysia, 2003

Sample: Probability systematic sample

Non-Response: 4,6%

N: 307

Correlate

Authors label: Material wealth

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Possessions of household-members on a list of items; each item gets a weight based on its market price as a used good. In order of decreasing price: a gas stove, a motorcycle, radio, television, electricity, bicycle, indoor bathroom, chainsaw, VCD player, generator, cellular phone, automobile, refrigerator.

Measured Values: M=538 USD SD=411 USD

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/n/7/b</u>	<u>r=+.21</u> <u>p<.01</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study

JOL 1985

Reported in: Jol, C.

Liever Samen dan Alleen? Veranderingen in Levensomstandigheden én Welbevinden van Alleenstaanden, 1974-1983. (Better together than Alone? Changes in Life Situations and Well-Being of Singles, 1974-1983).

C.B.S. Select, Nr. 3, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1985, The Hague, Netherlands, 171 - 184

Page in Report: 177/178

Population: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1974-83

Sample:

Non-Response: 1974: 28%, 1983: 43%

N: 4000

Correlate

Authors label: Expensive goods (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Sum of at most 20 expensive goods.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Singles 1983 (N = 484)
<u>O-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	All 1983 (N = 3931) β controlled for sex and age. Results 1974 not significantly different.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study KULLB 2007

Reported in: Kullberg, J.
Met Mijn Tuin in de Wolken. (Happy with My Garden).
Schnabel, P.; Ed.: "Veel Geluk in 2007" (Lots of Happiness in 2007), Social Cultural Planning Office (SCP), 2007, The Hague, Netherlands, 99 - 105. ISBN 9789037702958
Page in Report: 100

Population: Adults, The Netherlands, 1975-2005

Sample: Probability systematic sample

Non-Response: 245

N: 2229

Correlate

Authors label: Having a garden

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: 1: no garden
2: garden connected to home or elsewhere
3: hobby-garden, away from home

Measured Values: N = 2229 (respondents) 1: 575 2: 1637 (1593 at home, 44 elsewhere) 3: 17

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
O-HP/u/sq/v/3/a	<u>DM=+</u>	1: M = 2,04 2: M = 2,76 3: M = 3,06 Difference +1,02

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions
Subject code: P10.2.2**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: Basic household features

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Sum score of basic housing amenities (range 0-3)

Measured Values: West Germany: M=2,8; SD=0,5; East Germany: M=2,6; SD=0,6; p<0,004

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure

Statistics

Elaboration/Remarks

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

Beta=-.03
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:
 - 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
 - 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 Specific possessions
Subject code: P10.2.2

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: 28, 36

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

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response: n.a.

N: 28418

Correlate

Authors label: Home ownership

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Owner of home:
 1: Yes
 2: No

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=+.18</u> <u>p<.01</u>	<p>B additionally controled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - death of intimitate in previous year - gender - age - household income (per household member) - marital status - occupation (employed, retired, homemaker, student) - education - household size - childeren (number, age) <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 <p>Stronger when income is measured using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation of payslip and house prices <p>Weaker when income is measured using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - log personal income

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions
 Subject code: P10.2.2

Study**RULE 2006**

Reported in: Rule, S.
Religiosity and Quality of Life in South Africa..
Social Indicators Research, 2007, Vol. 81, 417 - 434. ISSN p 0303 8300;ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-006-9005-2
Page in Report: 426

Population: Adults, South Africa, 2004

Sample: Probability multistage stratified area sample

Non-Response:

N: 2799

Correlate

Authors label: Modern conveniences

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Possession of modern conveniences such as: microwave oven, washing machine, built-in kitchen sink, hot running water
0 none
1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four or more

Measured Values: N: 0: 52,1%; 1: 12,0%; 2: 8,6%. 3: 7,6%,; 4: 19,7%; Mean 1,3

Error Estimates: Cronbach's Alpha reliability 0,896

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=+.39</u> <u>p<.01</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

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: 80,82

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample

Non-Response: 39%

N: 1494

Correlate

Authors label: durable consumer goods (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Single question:
 "Does your household own any of the following durable consumer goods ?"
 a: telephone
 b: television
 c: computer/pc
 d: washing machine
 e: holiday home
 f: car
 g: motorcycle
 h: boat

Measured Values: N has: a:1419, b:1432, c:412, d:1139, e:161, f:1080, g:47, h:114, N has not: a:64, b:51, c:1071 d:344, e:1322, f:403, g:1436, h:1369

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>	has:	has not:
		a: telephone Mt=7.76	Mt=7.74
		b: television Mt=7.78	Mt=7.11
		c: computer/pc Mt=7.90	Mt=7.70
		d: washing machine Mt=7.86	Mt=7.39
		e: holiday home Mt=7.61	Mt=7.78
		f: car Mt=7.90	Mt=7.37
		g: motorcycle Mt=7.98	Mt=7.75
		h: boat Mt=8.09	Mt=7.73
		All Mt=7,75	
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	has:	has not:
		a: telephone Mt=7.46	Mt=6.85
		b: television Mt=7.45	Mt=6.98
		c: computer/pc Mt=7.54	Mt=7.39
		d: washing machine Mt=7.58	Mt=6.98
		e: holiday home Mt=7.58	Mt=7.41
		f: car Mt=7.60	Mt=6.99
		g: motorcycle Mt=7.88	Mt=7.43
		h: boat Mt=7.76	Mt=7.41
		All Mt=7,44	

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/hDMt=+

	has	has not
a: telephone	Mt=6.95	Mt=6.73
b: television	Mt=6.95	Mt=6.95
c: computer/pc	Mt=7.05	Mt=6.89
d: washing machine	Mt=7.03	Mt=6.65
e: holiday home	Mt=6.99	Mt=6.93
f: car	Mt=7.09	Mt=6.54
g: motorcycle	Mt=7.29	Mt=6.93
h: boat	Mt=7.39	Mt=6.90
All	Mt=6,94	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study

VENTE 1996

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.

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

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

Page in Report: 84,86

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: durable consumer goods

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Single question:

Does your household own any of the following durable consumer goods ?

1: has; 0: has not

a1: has telephone

a0: has no telephone

b: television

c: computer

d: washing machine

e: holiday home

f: car

g: motor cycle

h: boat

Measured Values: N: all:18452; a1:4400, a0:213, b1:4464, b0:149, c1:1720, c0:2993, d1:3409, d0:1204, e1:312, e0:4301, f1:2998, f0:1614, g1:175, g0:4438, h1:209, h0:4404

Remarks: Because categories are overlapping, only absolute frequencies are given.

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>	has:	has not:
		a1: Mt=7.80	6.46
		b1: Mt=7.76	7.00
		c1: Mt=7.89	7.65
		d1: Mt=7.89	7.31
		e1: Mt=7.89	7.73
		f1: Mt=7.94	7.36
		g1: Mt=7.84	7.74
		h1: Mt=8.16	7.71
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	has:	has not:
		a1: Mt=7.49	6.03
		b1: Mt=7.45	6.55
		c1: Mt=7.61	7.30
		d1: Mt=7.60	6.90
		e1: Mt=7.80	7.39
		f1: Mt=7.68	6.95
		g1: Mt=7.59	7.41
		h1: Mt=7.96	7.39
<u>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	has:	has not:
		a1: Mt=7.09	5.74
		b1: Mt=7.05	6.04
		c1: Mt=7.19	6.93
		d1: Mt=7.20	6.50
		e1: Mt=7.30	7.00
		f1: Mt=7.25	6.60
		g1: Mt=7.03	7.03
		h1: Mt=7.35	7.00

Correlational finding on Happiness and Specific possessions

Subject code: P10.2.2

Study WILKE 1978/1

Reported in: Wilkening, E.A.; McGranahan, D.
 Correlates of Subjective Well-Being in Northern Wisconsin.
 Social Indicators Research, 1978, Vol. 5, 211 - 234. ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/BF00352930
 Page in Report: 221

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 12%

N: 1423

Correlate

Authors label: Level of living (1)

Our classification: Specific possessions, code P10.2.2

Measurement: Level of living index: question concerning the possession of 15 goods (central heating, dish washer, etc.)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/u/sqrt/v/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.10</u> <u>p<.05</u>	
<u>O-SLW/u/sqrt/v/7/a</u>	<u>Beta=+.08</u> <u>ns</u>	<p>β controlled for 1+2+3+4+5 :</p> <p>1: education, occupation, income.</p> <p>2: live alone, married, children, contact with relatives, contact with friends, church attendance, organizational membership.</p> <p>3: health problems, recent move, separated/divorced, unemployed.</p> <p>4: retired, widowed.</p> <p>5: urban living, rural living, female.</p> <p>β in different age groups:</p> <p>under 30: +.01 (ns) 30-49 : +.07 (ns)</p> <p>50 64 : +.02 (ns) over 64 : +.13 (05)</p>
<u>O-SLW/u/sqrt/v/7/a</u>	<u>Beta=+.12</u> <u>p<.01</u>	β controlled for 1 only: interaction with age: ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and . car

Subject code: P10.2.2.2

Study

BOELH 1999

Reported in: Boelhouwer, J.; Stoop, I.
Measuring Well-Being in the Netherlands.
Social Indicators Research, 1999, Vol. 48, 51 - 75 ISSN p 0303 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1023/A:1006931028334
Page in Report: 62

Population: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1974-1997

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:

N: 3500

Correlate

Authors label: Car ownership (1)

Our classification: . car, code P10.2.2.2

Measurement: Car owner?
1 No
2 Yes

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.12</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1993
<u>O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a</u>	<u>r=+.17</u> <u>p<.05</u>	1997

Correlational finding on Happiness and . car
Subject code: P10.2.2.2

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: Car in household

Our classification: . car, code P10.2.2.2

Measurement: Selfreport on single question:
 0: no car present in household
 1: car present in household
 AUTHOR, Please verify question!

Measured Values: 1:Finland:Urban>=60,3%; Rural= 71,3%; p<.01; Netherlands: Urban= 53,1%; Rural=68,5%; p<.001;
 Germany West: Urban= 57,7%; Rural= 69,5%; p<.001; Germany East: Urban= 57,6%; Rural = 65,4%;
 p<.05; Hungary: Urban= 36,5%; Rural= 17,4%; p<.001; Italy: Urban=82,2%; Rural=83.0%; ns

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	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= ns</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=+.17</u> <u>p<.05</u>	Hungary (rural areas)
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta= ns</u>	Italy (urban areas)

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

Italy (rural areas)

Beta's controlled for:

- Age
- Gender
- Environment:Housing:
 - housing amenities
 - home ownership
 - satisfaction with housing
 - satisfaction with living area
- Mobility:
 - satisfaction with public transportation
 - 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 . car

Subject code: P10.2.2.2

Study

MORAW 1977

Reported in: Morawetz, D.
Income Distribution and Self-Rated Happiness: Some Empirical Evidence.
The Economic Journal, 1977, Vol. 87, 511 - 522. ISSN 0013 0133
Page in Report:

Population: Adults, two villages (one equal in incomes, one unequal), Israel, 1976

Sample: Non-probability purposive-expert sample

Non-Response: 38%

N: 109

Correlate

Authors label: no car

Our classification: . car, code P10.2.2.2

Measurement: 0 no car
1 owning or jointly owning car

Measured Values: N = 0: 34,5%, 1: 65,5 %

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a	B=-.25 ns	B controlled for: - years lived in moshav - religion - place of birth - age - sex - education - not married - children at home - rooms per house - rooms per person - telephone - agricultural work - income per standard adult - Moshav unaffected by kind of community
C-BW/c/sq/l/11/a	B=-.27 p<.05	B controlled for the above variables with income left out

Correlational finding on Happiness and . car Subject code: P10.2.2.2

Study

SCHUL 1985B

Reported in: Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H.
Lebensqualität in Österreich. (Quality-of-Life in Austria).
Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, 1985, Austria
Page in Report: 114,T42

Population: Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 1776

Correlate

Authors label: Availability of a car (1)

Our classification: . car, code P10.2.2.2

Measurement: Single direct question:
0 No
1 Yes

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-Sum/c/mq/v/5/a	r=+.15	

Correlational finding on Happiness and . internet at home
Subject code: P10.2.2.4

Study

SCHME 2001

Reported in: Schmeets, H.
Zijn Internetters Eenzaam? (Are Internet Users Lonely?)
Index, 2000, March, 30 - 31. ISSN 1380 7447
Page in Report: 30

Population: 15+ aged, general public, the Netherlands

Sample: Probability multi-stage cluster sample

Non-Response: ?

N: 19000

Correlate

Authors label: internet available at home

Our classification: . internet at home, code P10.2.2.4

Measurement: 0: internet not available at home
1: internet available at home

Measured Values: 0: 60% 1: 40%

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

O-HP/u/sq/v/5/aD%=+ ns

very happy not happy

No internet at home	19%	3%
Internet at home	26%	1%

Difference disappears when controlled for

- income
- age
- availability of technical equipment at home
- health

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study

BRADB 1969

Reported in: Bradburn, N.M.
The Structure of Psychological Well-Being.
Aldine Publishing, 1969, Chicago, USA
Page in Report: 100

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

Sample:

Non-Response: ± 20%, Attrition ± 30%

N: 2787

Correlate

Authors label: Having debts (1)

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single direct question.

1. no debts
2. debts: could pay off
3. debts: could not pay off without borrowing.

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/aDMr=±

Data T3.

Happiness level in average ridity (RT).

	no debts	could pay	could not pay	
income:				
- <5000	.36	.41	.41	(ns)
- 5000-6999	.52	.58	.49	(05)
- 7000-9999	.57	.55	.51	(ns)
- >10000	.58	.58	.57	(ns)
	(05)	(05)	(05)	

Ridity analysis compares distribution in category with distribution in total sample. RT above .50 means relative high level, RT below .50 relative low level.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study

CUMMI 2004B

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al
Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Survey 9, Report 9. The Wellbeing of Australians. Effects of Household Debt.
Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2004, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm>
Page in Report: 163

Population: 18+ aged, Australia, 2003

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 88%

N: 1897

Correlate

Authors label: Loan

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single question:
Do you have a loan?
0: No
1: Yes

Measured Values: N = a: 885, b: 941

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/c</u>	<u>DMt=-</u> <u>p<.014</u>	0 Mt = 7,88; SD = 1,77 1 Mt = 7,69; SD = 1,59

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study CUMMI 2004B

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al
Australian Unity Wellbeing Index, Survey 9, Report 9. The Wellbeing of Australians. Effects of Household Debt.
Australian Centre on Quality of Life, 2004, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm>
Page in Report: 164

Population: 18+ aged, Australia, 2003

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 88%

N: 1897

Correlate

Authors label: Level of debt

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single question:
Can you please give me an idea of the size of your debt?
1: <\$15000
2: \$10000- \$50000
3: \$51000- \$100000
4: \$101000-\$200000
5: \$201000-\$500000
6: >\$500000

Measured Values: N = 1: 235, 2: 207, 3: 136, 4: 179, 5: 96, 6: 26

Remarks: Ss with a loan only

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/c</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1 Mt = 7,47; SD = 1,65
		2 Mt = 7,56; SD = 1,76
		3 Mt = 7,58; SD = 1,53
		4 Mt = 7,80; SD = 1,61
		5 Mt = 8,10; SD = 1,29
		6 Mt = 8,54; SD = 0,86

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
 Page in Report: B122

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 72

N: 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Loan

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single question: Do you have a loan?
 0: No
 1: Yes

Measured Values: N = 0: 1105; 1: 802

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=-</u> <u>p<.133</u>	0 Mt = 7,81; SD = 1,80 1 Mt = 7,70; SD = 1,52
<u>M-FH/g/sq/n/11/b</u>	<u>DMt=-</u> <u>p<.036</u>	0 Mt = 7,58; SD = 1,87 1 Mt = 7,41; SD = 1,72

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
 Page in Report: B122

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 72

N: 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Loan

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single question: Do you have a loan?
 0: No
 1: Yes

Measured Values: N = 0: 1990, 1: 1743

Remarks: Combined Survey 9 & 11

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca	<u>DMt=-</u> <u>p<.006</u>	0 Mt = 7,84; SD = 1,78 1 Mt = 7,69; SD = 1,56
M-FH/g/sq/n/11/b	<u>DMt=</u> <u>p<.036</u>	0 Mt = 7,58; SD = 1,87 1 Mt = 7,41; SD = 1,42

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.
 Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt.
 Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
 Page in Report: B123

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 72

N: 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Level of Debt

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single question:
 Can you please give me an idea of the size of your debt?
 1: <\$ 5000
 2: \$ 5000- \$10000
 3: \$11000- \$50000
 4: \$51000- \$100000
 5: \$101000- \$200000
 6: >\$201000- \$500000
 7: >\$500000

Measured Values: N = 1:62, 2: 64, 3: 173, 4: 158, 5: 179, 6: 131, 7: 35

Remarks: Survey 11: Ss with loan only

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=</u> <u>p<.127</u>	1 Mt = 7,39; SD = 1,56 2 Mt = 7,58; SD = 1,78 3 Mt = 7,52; SD = 1,54 4 Mt = 7,68; SD = 1,49 5 Mt = 7,83; SD = 1,38 6 Mt = 7,92; SD = 1,44 7 Mt = 7,89; SD = 1,83
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	

M-FH/g/sq/n/11/bDMt=

1 Mt = 7,18; SD = 2,18

p<.602

2 Mt = 7,56; SD = 1,67

3 Mt = 7,27; SD = 1,68

4 Mt = 7,38; SD = 1,74

5 Mt = 7,57; SD = 1,58

6 Mt = 7,41; SD = 1,78

7 Mt = 7,57; SD = 1,42

M-FH/g/sq/n/11/bBMCT= ns

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study

CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al.

Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt.

Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>

Page in Report: B124

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004*Sample:* Probability area sample*Non-Response:* 72*N:* 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Level of Debt*Our classification:* Debts, code P10.2.3*Measurement:* Single question:

Can you please give me an idea of the size of your debt?

1: <\$10000

2: \$10000- \$50000

3: \$51000- \$100000

4: 101000- \$200000

5: \$201000- \$500000

6: >\$500000

Measured Values: N = 1: 62, 2: 173, 3: 158, 4: 179, 5: 131, 35*Remarks:* Survey 9: Ss with loan only

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=+</u> <u>p<.093</u>	1 Mt = 7,48; SD = 1,67 2 Mt = 7,52; SD = 1,54 3 Mt = 7,68; SD = 1,49 4 Mt = 7,83; SD = 1,38 5 Mt = 7,92; SD = 1,44 6 Mt = 7,89; SD = 1,83
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	
<u>M-FH/g/sq/n/11/b</u>	<u>DMt=</u> <u>p<.633</u>	1 Mt = 7,37; SD = 1,94 2 Mt = 7,27; SD = 1,68 3 Mt = 7,38; SD = 1,74 4 Mt = 7,57; SD = 1,58 5 Mt = 7,41; SD = 1,78 6 Mt = 7,57; SD = 1,42
<u>M-FH/g/sq/n/11/b</u>	<u>BMCT= ns</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study

CUMMI 2004D

Reported in: Cummins, R.A.; Eckersley, R.; Lo, S.K.; Okerstrom, E.; et al. Australian Unity Wellbeing Index. Survey 2004. Report 11.0. The Wellbeing of Australians-Personal Financial Debt. Australian Centre on Quality of Life, Melbourne, Australia. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/research/acqol/index.htm> <http://acqol.deakin.edu.au>
Page in Report: B125

Population: 18+aged, Australia, 2004

Sample: Probability area sample

Non-Response: 72

N: 2000

Correlate

Authors label: Level of debt

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Single question:
 If you were to sell everything you own, about how much money would you have?
 1: <\$10000
 2: about \$50000
 3: about \$100000
 4: about \$200000
 5: about half a million \$
 6: about 1 million \$
 7: More than 1 million \$

Measured Values: N = 1: 363, 2: 383, 3: 294, 4: 360, 5: 227, 6: 61

Remarks: Combined Surveys 9&11

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>DMt=+</u>	1 Mt = 7,48; SD = 1,65 2 Mt = 7,55; SD = 1,65 3 Mt = 7,64; SD = 1,51 4 Mt = 7,81; SD = 1,49 5 Mt = 7,98; SD = 1,38 6 Mt = 8,16; SD = 1,52
<u>O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/ca</u>	<u>AoV=</u>	5>1 p<.001 5>2 p<.007 6>1 P<.006

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study HEADE 2005/1

Reported in: Headey, B.; Muffels, R.; Wooden, M.
 Money and Happiness: 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, Australia 2002

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 11755

Correlate

Authors label: Net worth

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	<u>r=+.14</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	<u>B=+.65</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
O-SLW/u/sq/n/11/e	<u>Beta=+.08</u> <u>p<.001</u>	B and Beta are controlled for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - partnered - education - in working force - unemployed - bad health

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study

HEADE 2005/2

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 Germany 2002

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response:

N: 9958

Correlate

Authors label: Net worth

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>r=+.19</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>B=+.42</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/d</u>	<u>Beta=+.11</u> <u>p<.001</u>	B and Beta controlled for - gender - age - education - in working force - unemployed - bad health

Correlational finding on Happiness and Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

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: Net worth (ln)

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

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=+.13</u>	Only reported in original Discussion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>B=+.53</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>B=+.08</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 Debts Subject code: P10.2.3

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: Net worth (ln)

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Estimates based on responses to detailed questions on assets and debts. Household networth is assets minus debts. The natural logarithm is used since wealth is highly skewed towards the top end

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>r=+.14</u>	Only reported in original Discuusion paper
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>B=+.32</u> <u>p<.001</u>	
<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/f</u>	<u>Beta=+.06</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 Debts

Subject code: P10.2.3

Study

KAINU 1998

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

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

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not rep

N: 2682

Correlate

Authors label: Being heavily indebted (1)

Our classification: Debts, code P10.2.3

Measurement: Have you experienced being heavily indebted
 (a) during the last year ?
 (b) ever in your life ?
 Answer: No (=0) or Yes (=1)

Measured Values: Never: 2046 Ever in your life: N = 360

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.25</u>	during the last year
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>r=-.24</u>	ever in your life
<u>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/g</u>	<u>DM=-</u>	never: M = 3.95 ever in your life: M = 3.41 95% CI for difference: [0.45 ; 0.63]

Correlational finding on Happiness and Savings

Subject code: P10.2.4

Study

HOWEL 2006

Reported in: Howell, C.J.; Howell, R.T.; Schwabe, K.A.
 Does Wealth Enhance Life Satisfaction for People Who are Materially Deprived? Exploring the Association among the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia.
 Social Indicators Research, 2006, Vol. 76, 499 - 524. ISSN p 8300; ISSN e 1573 0921 DOI:10.1007/s11205-005-3107-0 doi:10.1007/s11205-005-3107-0
 Page in Report: 508

Population: Heads of households, Malaysia, 2003

Sample: Probability systematic sample

Non-Response: 4,6%

N: 307

Correlate

Authors label: Log of savings

Our classification: Savings, code P10.2.4

Measurement: Self-reported estimate of money saved in a bank or elsewhere. Due to the skewed nature of the savings responses log-values were used.

Measured Values: M=1,61 SD=1,28

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
<u>O-Sum/u/mq/n/7/b</u>	<u>r=+.16</u> <u>p<.01</u>	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's possessions

Subject code: P10.3

Study

BRADB 1969

Reported in: Bradburn, N.M.
The Structure of Psychological Well-Being.
Aldine Publishing, 1969, Chicago, USA
Page in Report: 102

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

Sample:

Non-Response: ± 20%, Attrition ± 30%

N: 2787

Correlate

Authors label: Worry about debt (1)

Our classification: Attitudes to one's possessions, code P10.3

Measurement: Single direct question
0 No
1 Yes

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/aDMr=-
p<.05

Data T1.
Happiness level in average ridits:

	worry	no worry
income		
< \$ 5000	.34	.44 (05)
5000-6999	.41	.51 (05)
> 7000-9999	.44	.52 (05)
> 10000	.53	.57 (05)
	(05)	(05)

Ridit analysis compares distribution in category with distribution in total sample RT above .50 means relative high level, RT below .50 relative low level.

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's possessions

Subject code: P10.3

Study

CAMPB 1981

Reported in: Campbell, A.
The Sense of Well-Being in America.
McGraw-Hill, 1981, New York, USA ISBN 0 07 0096 83X
Page in Report: 58

Population: 18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized USA, 1978

Sample:

Non-Response: about 20 %

N: 3692

Correlate

Authors label: Satisfaction with savings (1)

Our classification: Attitudes to one's possessions, code P10.3

Measurement: Single closed question on amount of satisfaction with savings, rated on a 7-point scale ranging from completely dissatisfied to completely satisfied.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
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<u>O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a</u>	<u>r=+.38</u>	
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Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's possessions

Subject code: P10.3

Study **WARR 1978**

Reported in: Warr, P.
A Study of Psychological Well-Being.
The British Journal of Psychology, 1978, Vol. 6, 111 - 121
Page in Report: 116

Population: Steel workers, six months after closure of their plant, Manchester, U.K., 1976

Sample:

Non-Response: 9 % (4 % ill, 5 % refused), 13 % not contacted

N: 1655

Correlate

Authors label: Anxiety about debts (1)

Our classification: Attitudes to one's possessions, code P10.3

Measurement: Single closed question concerning anxiety about Ss financial debts, such as HP, mortgage, etc in the past few weeks rated on an 11-point scale from 'not at all' to 'a great deal'

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/n/7/a	r=-.23	

Correlational finding on Happiness and Attitudes to one's possessions
Subject code: P10.3Study **WESSM 1956**

Reported in: Wessman, A.E.
A Psychological Inquiry into Satisfaction and Happiness.
Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Princeton University, 1956, USA
Page in Report: 210

Population: 21+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1946

Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 2377

Correlate

Authors label: Unfulfilled aspirations mentioned (1)

Our classification: Attitudes to one's possessions, code P10.3

Measurement: Open-ended direct question on unfulfilled aspirations:

0: not mentioned

1: mentioned

a Travel, vacation

b New home, build home, own home

c Material possessions (cars, coats)

d Education, follow a talent

e Money

f New job, business of own

g Move to country, become farmer

h Marriage, children, husband

Remarks: Computed for those who have unfulfilled aspirations only (N = 1646)

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=+.07 ns</u>	a.Travel, vacation
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=-.01 ns</u>	b.New home, build home, own home
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=+.11 ns</u>	c.Material possessions (cars, coats)
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=+.06 ns</u>	d.Education, follow a talent
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=-.07 ns</u>	e.Money
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=+.01 ns</u>	f.New job, business of own
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=+.00 ns</u>	g. Move to country, become farmer
<u>O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c</u>	<u>G=-.27 p<.05</u>	h.Marriage, children, husband

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-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a

Selfreport on 10 questions:

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

A Particularly exited or interested in something?

B So restless that you couldn't sit long in a chair?

C Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done?

D Very lonely or remote from other people?

E Pleased about having accomplished something?

F Bored?

G On top of the world?

H Depressed or very unhappy?

I That things were going your way?

J Upset because someone criticized you?

Answer options and scoring:

yes = 1

no = 0

Summation:

-Positive Affect Score (PAS): A+C+E+G+I

-Negative Affect Score (NAS): B+D+F+H+J

-Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range: -5 to +5

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

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

Selfreport on 10 questions:

"During the past few months, have you ever felt..... (often, sometimes, never?"

A Particularly exited or interested in something?

B So restless that you couldn't sit long in a chair?

C Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done?

D Very lonely or remote from other people?

E Pleased about having accomplished something?

F Bored?

G Depressed or very unhappy?

H That things were going your way?

I Upset because someone criticized you?

Answer options and scoring:

0 = no

if yes

3 often

2 sometimes

1 never

Summation:

-Positive Affect Score (PAS): A+C+E+I

-Negative Affect Score (NAS): B+D+F+H+J

-Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range: -15 to +12

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

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

Selfreport on 3 questions:

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

- 1 happy
- 2 unhappy
- 3 neutral

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

C-BW/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-FH/g/sq/n/11/b

Selfreport on single question:

Now I am going to ask you how you FEEL, not just at the moment, but GENERALLY in your life. How happy do you generally feel? On a scale from 0 to 10...

- 0 completely unhappy
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 neutral
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 completely happy

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

Selfreport on single question, asked twice in interview:

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

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

Summation: arithmetic mean

Name: Andrews & Withey's "Delighted-Terrible Scale" (original version)
Also known as Lehman's 'Global lifesatisfaction'

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

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 unhappy
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 happy

(originally presented horizontally)

Item in Campbell's semantic differential scale

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/g/sq/n/9/a

Selfreport on single question:

Generally, how happy are you.....?

- 1 not at all
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 completely

(Originally presented on a horizontal line scale)

O-HL/g/sq/v/3/c	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"In general, how happy would you say you are.....?"</p> <p>3 very happy 2 fairly happy 1 not too happy</p>
O-HL/u/sq/v/7/b	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>How do you feel how happy you are.....?</p> <p>7 delighted 6 pleased 5 mostly satisfied 4 mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied) 3 mostly 2 unhappy 1 terrible</p>
O-HP/u/sq/v/3/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>Do you think of yourself as.....?</p> <p>3 happy 2 pretty happy 1 unhappy?</p>
O-HP/u/sq/v/5/a	<p>Selfreport on single question</p> <p>To what extend do you consider yourself a happy person....?</p> <p>5 very happy 4 happy 3 neither happy nor unhappy 2 not very happy 1 unhappy</p>
O-SLL/c/sq/v/5/d	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>How satisfied are you with the life you currently lead?</p> <p>5 extraordinary satisfied 4 very satisfied 3 satisfied 2 fairly satisfied 1 not so satisfied</p>
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>'How satisfied are you with your life now?'</p> <p>5 very satisfied 2 satisfied 3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 2 dissatisfied 1 very dissatisfied</p> <p>Original text in Danish: 'Hvor tilfreds er du med dit liv for tiden?'</p> <p>5 meget tilfreds 4 tilfreds 3 hverken tilfreds eller utilfreds 2 utilfreds 1 meget utilfreds</p>

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

Self report on single question:

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

- 1 very dissatisfying
- 2 quite dissatisfying
- 3 not satisfying not dissatisfying
- 4 quite satisfying
- 5 very satisfying

O-SLu/g/sq/n/11/c

Selfreport on single question:

How satisfied are you with your life in general?

- 10 completely satisfied
- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1
- 0 completely dissatisfied

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/c

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/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-SLW/c/sq/v/5/g

Selfreport on single question:

Taken all things together, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? On the whole, would you say you are.....?

5 very satisfied

4 satisfied

3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

2 dissatisfied

1 very dissatisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

1 very dissatisfied

2

3

4

5 neutral

6

7

8

9

10 very satisfied

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

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

Selfreport on single question:

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life?

Again, pick a number between 0 and 10 to indicate how satisfied you are.

0 totally dissatisfied

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 totally satisfied

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

Selfreport on single question:

Now here are some questions concerning how satisfied - or dissatisfied - you are with various things about your life, such as your standard of living, your education etc. To indicate this, would you use this card. If you are extremely SATISFIED with something you would call of the highest number, ten. If you are extremely DISSATISFIED you would mention the lowest number, zero. If you are neither extremely satisfied nor extremely dissatisfied you would mention some number in between zero and ten - the higher the number, the more satisfied, the lower the number the less satisfied.

How satisfied - or dissatisfied - are you with the following? Just read off the number that comes closest to how you feel.

We have talked about various parts of your life. Now taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life as a whole?

0 dissatisfied

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 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/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/c/mq/v/5/a

Selfreport on 3 questions:

A When you consider your present life as-a-whole, would you say you are....?

- 5 very happy
- 4 fairly happy
- 3 rather happy than unhappy
- 2 rather unhappy than happy
- 1 very unhappy
- DK/NA

B When you consider your present life as-a-whole, would you say you are.....?

- 5 very satisfied
- 4 fairly satisfied
- 3 rather satisfied than dissatisfied
- 2 rather dissatisfied than satisfied
- 1 fairly dissatisfied
- DK/NA

C How do you feel right now? Is your well-being.....?

- 5 very high
- 4 high
- 3 moderate
- 2 rather low
- 1 very low
- DK/NA

Summation: The summed scores were divided in three strata: low, medium and high quality of life

O-Sum/u/mq/n/7/b

Selfreport on five questions:

A I am very content with my life

B Nothing is currently lacking in my life

C When I examine my life as a whole, I feel I am not meeting my aspirations*

D I feel dissatisfied because I'm not doing everything that I want to be doing in my life*

Rating:

1 strongly disagree

.

.

7 strongly agree

* reversed keyed item

Name: Contentment with life assesment Scale (CLASS)

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>
BMCT	<p>BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST Type: statistical procedure Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: metric</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When added by us, this test is performed at the 95% confidence level for all the differences together.</p>

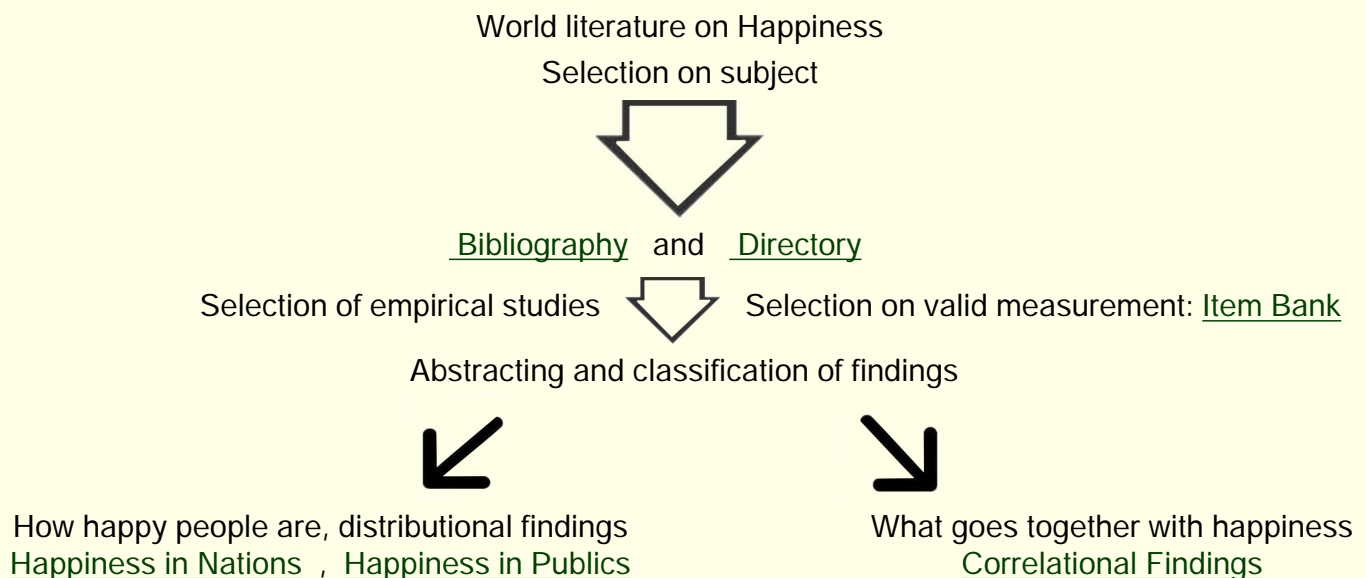
D%	<p>DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous Range: [-100; +100]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.</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>
DMr	<p>DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RIDITS Type: test statistic Measurement level: Happiness ordinal Range: [0; +1]</p> <p>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</p> <p>'Ridit analysis' compares the distribution of happiness scores in subgroups to its distribution in the entire sample ("Relative to an Identified Distribution")</p> <p>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.</p>
DMt	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: [-10; +10]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels.</p>
E ²	<p>CORRELATION RATIO (Elsewhere sometimes called h² or ETA) Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: nominal or ordinal, Happiness: metric Range: [0; 1]</p> <p>Meaning: correlate is accountable for E² x 100 % of the variation in happiness. E² = 0 « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating. E² = 1 « knowledge of the correlate value enables an exact prediction of the happiness rating</p>
G	<p>GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: G = 0 « no rank correlation G = +1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings. G = -1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>

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>
R ²	<p>COEFFICIENT of DETERMINATION</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: [0; 1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$R^2 = 0$ « no influence of any correlate in this study has been established.</p> <p>$R^2 = 1$ « 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.





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>	
P10	POSSESSIONS	I1	INCOME
P10	POSSESSIONS	R2	RESOURCES
P10.2.2.3	. own business	F4.2	Current involvement in farming
P10.2.2.3	. own business	O1.2.2	Kind of occupation (profession)
P10.2.2.2	. car	L3.3.2.10	. traveling
P10.2.2.2	. car	L9.2.2.3	. Travel
P10.2.2.4	. internet at home	L3.3.2.6	. Internet
P10.2.4	Savings	I1.3.3	Being able to save

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