



## World Database of Happiness

### Correlational Findings

© on data collected: Ruut Veenhoven, Erasmus University Rotterdam

# Findings on Happiness & AFFECTIVE LIFE

## Correlate Code: A 3

### Classification of Findings

<i>Correlate Code</i>	<i>Correlate Name</i>	<i>Number of Studies on this Subject</i>
A 3	AFFECTIVE LIFE	0
A 3.1	Affective career	0
A 3.1.1	Earlier affective life	0
A 3.1.2	Change in affective life	0
A 3.1.4	Later affective life	0
A 3.2	Current affective life	1
A 3.2.2	Complexity of affect-pattern	3
A 3.2.3	Intensity of affects	14
A 3.2.4	Variability of affects	13
A 3.3	Attitudes to affective life	0

Appendix 1:	Happiness queries used
Appendix 2:	Statistics used
Appendix 3:	About the World Database of Happiness
Appendix 4:	Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness
Appendix 5:	Related Topics

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Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2003, Netherlands

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<b>Study</b>	<b>HEADE 1999/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	33
<i>Reported in:</i>	Headey, B. Old Age is not downhill: the Satisfaction and Well-being of older Australians Australian Journal on Ageing, 1999, Vol. 18, 32-37		
<i>Population:</i>	24 - 76 aged, general public Victoria, Australia, 1987		
<i>Sample:</i>	Probability simple random sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	0 %		
<i>N:</i>	649		

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### Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current affective life Code: A 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Bradburn(1969)Positive Affect Scale (part of the Affect Balance Scale)
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a	r=+.52	Correlations were disattenuated for measurement error

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<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	216
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Complexity of affect-pattern Code: A 3.2.2

*Measurement:* P-technique factor analysis, using the highest, average and lowest mood reporting each day during 28 days on 14 Wessman & Ricks Personal Feeling Scales.  
Four measures were deducted:

- Percentage of variance explained by the first factor (indicative of low differentiation and complexity).
- Average correlation among mood ratings (indicative of a lack of differentiation).
- Number of factors needed to explain 90% of the variance (indicative of high complexity and differentiation).
- Number of factors explaining more than 10% of the variance each (indicative of high complexity and differentiation).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.12 ns	
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	r=+.12 ns	
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	r=-.01 ns	
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	r=-.10 ns	
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O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r=+.08 ns	
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	r=+.08 ns	
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	r=+.10 ns	
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	r=-.24 p<. 05	
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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	73
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and Personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Female college students, followed 6 weeks, Radcliffe, USA, 1957		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	16%		
<i>N:</i>	21		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Complexity of affect-pattern Code: A 3.2.2

*Measurement:* Number of factors that independently explain a considerable proportion of the variation in mood change.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.23 ns	Eight factors were used, that were extracted from the highest, average and lowest moods reported each day during 6 weeks on 11 Personal Feeling Scales and 3 closed questions on physical health, menstruation and pressure of academic work.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	73
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Complexity of affect-pattern Code: A 3.2.2

*Measurement:* Number of factors that independently explain a considerable proportion of the variation in mood change.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.30 ns	Six factors were used, that were extracted from the highest, average and lowest moods reported each day during 6 weeks on the 16 Personal Feeling Scales and 3 closed questions on physical health, menstruation and pressure of academic work.  See also under 'Types of Affect' (A 2.2).

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<b>Study</b>	<b>FLUGE 1925</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	335/336
<i>Reported in:</i>	Flügel, J.C. A quantative study of feeling and emotion in every day life. British Journal of Psychology, 1925, vol. 15, p. 318-355		
<i>Population:</i>	Academics, England, 192?		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	9		

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### Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	Proportion of intense pleasure or unpleasure. (reported in feeling-diary kept 30 days)
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ASA/mi/mqr/n/7/a	r=-	Hedonic level derived from same feeling diary. Tendency to experience intense pleasure: r = -.37 Tendency to experience intense displeasure: r = -.75

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<b>Study</b>	<b>GORDO 1974</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	243
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gordon, F.E. & Hall, D.T. Self image and stereotypes of femininity; their relationship to women's role conflicts Journal of Applied Psychology, 1974, vol. 59, p. 241-243.		
<i>Population:</i>	Married female graduates of liberal arts college, Univ. of Connecticut, USA,1971		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	49%		
<i>N:</i>	229		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Factor derived from a semantic differential of 28 bipolar 7-point self-rating adjective scales.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/g/sq/v/5/a	r=-.25 p<.01	



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<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	216/222
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

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### Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	Repeated closed question on lowest mood experienced during the past day, rated on a 10-point scale during one month (Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale).
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.73 p<. 01	
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r=+.16 ns	The mean "daily lowest mood" score was correlated with the mean "daily average mood" score and with the happiness measure.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	216/222
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Repeated closed question on highest mood experienced during the past day, rated on a 10-point Scale during one month (Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.81 p<. 01	
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r=+.29 p<. 05	The mean "daily highest mood" score was correlated with the mean "daily average mood" score and with the happiness measure.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	215/219
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* 20-item index, referring to a general lack of feeling of involvement in activities and to avowed emotional insensitivity (DPI Shallow Affect Scale; see Jackson & Messick, 1964).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.04 ns	
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r=-.04 ns	

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<b>Study</b>	<b>NOELL 1980</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	10
<i>Reported in:</i>	Noelle-Neumann, E. Happiness and games of chance paper, published by: Institut für Demoskopie, 1980 Allensbach, Germany		
<i>Population:</i>	Adult, general public, Germany, 1979		
<i>Sample:</i>	Sampling not reported		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	not reported		
<i>N:</i>	not reported		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Answer to the question which persons Ss had identified with in a TV series on the Holocaust.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b	D%==+	Cheerful Ss mentioned more identifications

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<b>Study</b>	<b>RAMZY 1973</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	<b>77</b>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ramzy-Saleh Guirguis, N. & Hermans, H.J.M. Correlates of psychological well-being and emotionality. (in Dutch: Correlaten van Gedrag, 1973, vol. 1, p. 64-91)		
<i>Population:</i>	Secondary school pupils, The Netherlands, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	47%		
<i>N:</i>	89		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* 0 Ss with few negative and few positive feelings (n = 15)  
1 Ss with many negative and many positive feelings (n = 16)

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	SNR= -	

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WEBB 1915/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	26
<i>Reported in:</i>	Webb, E. Character and intelligence. An attempt at an exact study of character. London, 1915, Cambridge University Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, England, 1912		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	194		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

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

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a	r=-.16	

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WEBB 1915/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	26
<i>Reported in:</i>	Webb, E. Character and intelligence. An attempt at an exact study of character. London, 1915, Cambridge University Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, England, 1912		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	194		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

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

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a	r=-.53	

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	277
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and Personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Female college students, followed 6 weeks, Radcliffe, USA, 1957		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	16%		
<i>N:</i>	21		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Repeated closed question on highest mood experienced during the past day, rated on a 10-point scale during 6 weeks (Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.82 p<.05	The 6 weeks mean of the 'daily highest mood' score was correlated with the 6 weeks mean of the 'daily average mood' (AFF 3.1) scores.



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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	277
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and Personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Female college students, followed 6 weeks, Radcliffe, USA, 1957		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	16%		
<i>N:</i>	21		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Repeated closed question on lowest mood experienced during the past day, rated on a 10-point scale during 6 weeks (Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.41 ns	The mean 'daily lowest mood' score was correlated with the mean 'daily average mood' (AFF 3.1) score.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	283
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Repeated closed question on highest mood experienced during the past day, rated on a 10-point scale during 6 weeks (Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.75 p<.05	The mean 'daily highest mood' score was correlated with the mean 'daily average mood' score.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	81
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Comparison of associations between daily lowest and daily average moods on the one side and daily highest and daily average moods on the other side for both unhappy and happy men.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/nd/sqr/v/10/	r=+ p<.s	A positive relation (05) was found when daily lowest, average and highest scores during 6 weeks on the Elation-Depression Scale (AFF 3.1) were correlated and compared. For most of the other Personal Feeling Scales the same pattern was found.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	283
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Intensity of affects Code: A 3.2.3

*Measurement:* Repeated closed question on lowest mood experienced during the past day, rated on a 10-point scale during 6 weeks (Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.43 ns	The mean 'daily lowest mood' score was correlated with the mean 'daily average mood' score.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>ANDRE 1976/5</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	92
<i>Reported in:</i>	Andrews, F.M. & Withey, S.B. Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1973/7		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	222		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Difference in response to two single direct questions:  
 1. "Where on the ladder was your best week in the past year - on which rung would you put it?"  
 2. "Where on the ladder was your worst week during the past year - on which rung?"  
 Rated on a 9-point graphic scale ranging from best life (9) to worst life (1)

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	mr=-.00	HAP 4.1 asked thrice during the interview: at the beginning, in the middle and at the end. Correlations with HAPP 3.1b (asked once): HAP 4.1 asked first : r=-.00 HAP 4.1 asked second: r=-.00 HAP 4.1 asked third : r=-.00

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<b>Study</b>	<b>FLUGE 1925</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	334
<i>Reported in:</i>	Flügel, J.C. A quantative study of feeling and emotion in every day life. British Journal of Psychology, 1925, vol. 15, p. 318-355		
<i>Population:</i>	Academics, England, 192?		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	9		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Standard deviation of the average proportion of different degrees of feeling intensity.  
(reported in feeling-diary kept 30 days)

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ASA/mi/mqr/n/7/a	r=-.73	Hedonic level derived from same feeling diary.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>FLUGE 1925</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	334
<i>Reported in:</i>	Flügel, J.C. A quantitative study of feeling and emotion in every day life. British Journal of Psychology, 1925, vol. 15, p. 318-355		
<i>Population:</i>	Academics, England, 192?		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	9		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Mean deviation of the average proportion of different degrees of feeling intensity. (Reported in feeling-diary kept 30 days).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ASA/mi/mqr/n/7/a	$r=-.18$	Hedonic level derived from same feeling diary.

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<b>Study</b>	<b>FORDY 1972</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	151
<i>Reported in:</i>	Fordyce, M.W. Happiness, its daily variation and its relation to values Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1972, United States International University, USA.		
<i>Population:</i>	University students, California, USA, 1971		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	86		

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### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Standard deviation of the daily happiness score reported each day during 6 weeks on an adapted Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

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### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.43 p<. 01	



<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	231
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Standard deviation of lowest, average and highest mood reported each day during one month on the Wessman & Ricks Elation-Depression Scale.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r=	The Elation-Depression Scale was scored each night for lowest, average and highest mood experienced that day over a period of 6 weeks.  Daily highest: r = -.03 (ns) Daily average: r = +.08 (ns) Daily lowest : r = +.24 (05)

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<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	230/231
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Standard deviation of the lowest, average and highest scores reported each day during one month on the Wessman & Ricks Personal Feeling Scales (see Wessman & Ricks, 1966).

1. Companionship vs being isolated
2. Energy vs fatigue
3. Harmony vs anger
4. Impulse expression vs self-restraint
5. Love and sex
6. Own sociability vs withdrawal
7. Personal freedom vs external constraint
8. Personal moral judgement

- 9. Present work
  
- 10. Receptivity towards the world
  
- 11. Self-confidence vs feeling of inadequacy
  
- 12. Thought processes
  
- 13. Tranquility vs anxiety

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:* Each of the Personal Feeling Scales was scored each night for the lowest, average and highest mood experienced that day.  
 For Personal Feeling Scales see also under 'Types of Affect' (Part III, A 2.2).

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r= + ns	Daily highest: r = -.06 (ns) Daily average: r = -.05 (ns) Daily lowest: r = -.09 (ns)
	r= + ns	Daily highest: r = -.05 (ns) Daily average: r = -.04 (ns) Daily lowest: r = +.09 (ns)
	r= + ns	Daily highest: r = +.15 (ns) Daily average: r = +.23 (ns) Daily lowest: r = +.13 (ns)
	r= + ns	Daily highest: r = -.05 (ns) Daily average: r = +.08 (ns) Daily lowest: r = +.04 (ns)
	r= + ns	Daily highest: r = +.00 (ns) Daily average: r = +.01 (ns) Daily lowest: r = +.13 (ns)
	r= + ns	Daily highest: r = -.04 (ns) Daily average: r = +.04 (ns) Daily lowest: r = +.10 (ns)

---

r= +	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = +. 01 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = +. 07 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = +. 05 (ns)
r= +	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = -. 03 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = +. 02 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = +. 02 (ns)
r= +	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = +. 16 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = +. 15 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = +. 19 (ns)
r= +	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = -. 02 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = +. 03 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = -. 05 (ns)
r= +	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = -. 04 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = +. 06 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = +. 12 (ns)
r= -	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = -. 03 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = -. 03 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = +. 05 (ns)
r= +	ns	Dai l y hi ghest:	r = +. 08 (ns)
		Dai l y average:	r = +. 15 (ns)
		Dai l y lowest :	r = +. 28 (ns)

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>GORMA 1971</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	215/219
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gorman, B.S. A multivariate study of the relationship of cognitive control and cognitive style Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, City University of New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Undergraduate students, Nassau Community College, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	4%, 3% refusal, 1% incomplete information		
<i>N:</i>	67		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* 20-item index referring to day-to-day and within-day mood fluctuation (Mood Fluctuation Scale; see Jackson & Messick, 1984).

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.32 p<. 01	
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	r=-.11 ns	

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>JOHNS 1940</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	164
<i>Reported in:</i>	Johnson, W,B. The social meaning of mood The Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 12, 1940, p. 163-169		
<i>Population:</i>	Female university students, members of a sorority, USA, 1940		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	30		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Peerrating by sorority members for 'changeableness of mood'.  
Rating by ranking in a randomly assigned group of 15 Ss.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/0/a	DM=+	Most moody: mean rank =7.1 Least moody: mean rank =9.9 Most cheerful I rank 1, least 15
	rs=+.27 p<.s	Group 1 (Randomly assigned)
	rs=+.03 ns	Group 2 (Randomly assigned)

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>WEBB 1915/1</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	26
<i>Reported in:</i>	Webb, E. Character and intelligence. An attempt at an exact study of character. London, 1915, Cambridge University Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, England, 1912		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	194		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

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

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a	r=-.27	

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1960</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	121
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E., Ricks, D.F. & McIlvaine Tyl, M. Characteristics and concomitants of mood fluctuation in college women. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1960, vol. 60, p. 117-126.		
<i>Population:</i>	Female college students, followed 6 weeks, Radcliffe, USA, 1957		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	44% dropouts		
<i>N:</i>	14		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* The Elation-Depression Scale was scored each night for lowest, average and highest mood experienced that day over a period of 6 weeks.

1. Within a day:  
Mean difference between the lowest and highest mood reported each day during 6 weeks on the Elation-Depression Scale.
2. Day-to-day:  
Standard deviation of the average mood reported each day during 6 weeks on the Elation-Depression Scale.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.36 ns	



$r = -.17$  ns

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	61
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

---

### Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4
<i>Measurement:</i>	2. Day to day variations. Standard deviation of the average mood reported each day during 6 weeks.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.03 ns	2. Day-to-day

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>WESSM 1966/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	61
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Hedonic level of affect was rated each night during 6 weeks. The days highest, average and lowest mood was rated.

1. Day to day variation  
Mean differences between the lowest and highest mood reported each day during 6 weeks.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.29 ns	1. Within-day

---

<b>Study</b>	<b>YOUNG 1937/2</b>	<i>Page in Report:</i>	329
<i>Reported in:</i>	Young, P.T. Laughing and weeping, cheerfulness and depression: A study of moods among Journal of Social Psychology, 1937, vol. 8, p. 311-334		
<i>Population:</i>	College students, psychology course, USA, 1934-35		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	56		

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Variability of affects Code: A 3.2.4

*Measurement:* Comparison of averages and average deviations on a 7-point mood scale, scored daily over a period of 3½ weeks.

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a	DM= - ns	

---

**Appendix 1**      **Queries on Happiness used in reported Studies**
*Happiness Query Code*    *Full Text*


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A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/a	<p>Selfreport on single question, repeated every evening before retiring during 3 weeks (experience sampling).</p> <p>"On the average, how happy or unhappy did you feel today....?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Extremely unhappy. Utterly depressed. Completely down.</li> <li>2 Very unhappy. Depressed. Spirits very low.</li> <li>3 Pretty unhappy. Somewhat 'blue'. Spirits down.</li> <li>4 Mildly unhappy. Just a little low.</li> <li>5 Barely unhappy. Just this side of neutral.</li> <li>6 Barely happy. Just this side of neutral.</li> <li>7 Mildly happy. Feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful.</li> <li>8 Pretty happy. Spirits high. Feeling good.</li> <li>9 Very happy. Feeling really good. Elated.</li> <li>10 Extremely happy. Feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic.</li> </ol>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/b	<p>Name: Wessman &amp; Ricks' `Elation - Depression Scale" (adapted version)</p> <p>Selfreport on single question, answered every evening before retiring during six weeks (experience sampling)</p> <p>"On average; how elated or depressed, happy or unhappy you felt today....?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Complete elation, rapturous joy and soaring ecstasy</li> <li>9 Very elated and in very high spirits. Tremendous delight and buyoancy</li> <li>8 Elated and in high spirits</li> <li>7 Feeling very good and cheerfull</li> <li>6 Feeling pretty good , "OK"</li> <li>5 Feeling a little bit low. Just so-so</li> <li>4 Spirits low and somewhat 'blue'</li> <li>3 Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely 'blue'</li> <li>2 Tremendously depressed. Feeling terrible, really miserable, "just awful"</li> <li>1 Utter depression and gloom. Completely down. All is black and leaden. Wish it were all over.</li> </ol>
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a	<p>Name: Wesssman &amp; Ricks' `Elation - depression scale'</p> <p>Selfreport on single question, asked twice with an interval of 16 days.</p> <p>"Consider your experience during the past 24 hours, being as objective and matter-of-fact as possible. Estimate honestly the prevailing or dominant level of your mood, and put a cross through the term which most accurately describes your prevailing feeling".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 highly elated</li> <li>6 moderately cheerfull</li> <li>5 mildly cheerfull</li> <li>4 indifferent</li> <li>3 wildly depressed</li> </ol>

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	<p>2 moderately depressed 1 extremely gloomy</p>
A-ASA/mi/mqr/n/7/a	<p>Summation: Average of 32 scores. Selfreport on 3 questions, in emotion diary kept 30 days (experience sampling)</p> <p>Several times per hour Ss noted in a diary: A the emotion(s) they had experienced the last few minutes. B the number of minutes they experienced these feelings. C the hedonic dimension they experienced in these feelings</p> <p>Scoring: numerical rating from +3 to -3 Summation: The total percentage of unpleasure (AxB) was divided by the total percentage of pleasure (question C)</p>
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b	<p>Interviewer-rating of cheerfulness:</p> <p>Altogether the respondent looks..... 2 quite cheerfull 1 not too cheerfull - difficult to say</p> <p>Part of the 8 item Allensbacher Ausdrücktest which also involves ratings of cheerful appearance in: look, mouth, posture, movements, eyes, elbows and lips. This general rating is the last item in the test.</p> <p>Original text in German:</p> <p>Der Befragte sieht insgesamt - 2 Ganz fröhlich aus..... 1 Nicht so fröhlich aus..... - Unmöglich zu sagen.....</p>
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/0/a	<p>Peerrating on single question:</p>
A-CP/g/rdp/ro/7/a	<p>Ranking by 30 sorority members. The 30 members were divided in two groups of 15 and each member was asked to rank the two groups on basis of "cheerfulness and gaiety" (full item not reported).</p> <p>Peer rating on single question (based on contact during 6 months):</p> <p>Rater instruction: "personal qualities are named and briefly annotated in this schedule. If you have any doubt as to the meaning of any of them, please ask me (investigator)</p> <p>2. In the collums under each subject's name, place one of the marks for each of the qualities specified (+3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3) To avoid errors, please put the + sign as well as the -</p> <p>'General tendency to be 'cheerful' (as opposed to being depressed and low spirited) +3 very high compared to average +2 distinctly above average +1 slightly above average</p>

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	<p>0 average  -1 slightly below average  -2 distinctly below average  -3 lowest as compared to average</p>
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/b	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"Above you see a numbered ladder. Consider the top of the ladder as the best possible life and the bottom of the ladder as the worst possible life.  A Please place an X where you feel you are now.  B Place an Y at the point where you were five years ago.  C Please place a Z at the point that you feel you will be at five years from now.  [ 10 ] best possible life  [ 9 ]  [ 8 ]  [ 7 ]  [ 6 ]  [ 5 ]  [ 4 ]  [ 3 ]  [ 2 ]  [ 1 ]  [ 0 ] worst possible life</p> <p>Question A is the case question.</p>
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	<p>Name: Cantril's selfanchoring ladder rating of life (modified version)  Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"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</p>
O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a	<p>Name: Andrews &amp; Withey's 'Delighted-Terrible Scale' (original version)  Selfreport on single question asked twice</p> <p>'How do you feel about your life as a whole?'  1 terrible  2 very unhappy  3 unhappy  4 mostly dissatisfied  5 mixed feelings  6 mostly satisfied  7 pleased  8 very pleased  9 delighted</p>
O-HL/g/sq/v/5/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p>

---

"In general, how happy would you say you are.....? "

1 very unhappy

2

3

4

5 very happy

On the web you will find an overview of valid queries on happiness and an explanation of the classification used. Go to: [www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness/hap\\_quer/hqi\\_fp.htm](http://www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness/hap_quer/hqi_fp.htm). This is the introductory text to the Catalog of Happiness Queries.



## Appendix 2 *Statistics used in reported studies*

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
D%	DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous Range: [-100; +100]
DM	Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels. 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.
mr	Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels. Mean correlation coefficient (r). For r, see PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION
r	PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (Also 'Pearson's correlation coefficient' or simply 'correlation coefficient') Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Range: [-1; +1]
rs	Meaning: r = 0 « no correlation , r = 1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and r = -1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values. SPEARMAN'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal. Range: [-1; +1]
SNR	Meaning: rs = 0 « no rank correlation rs = 1 « perfect rank correlation, where high correlate values are associated with high happiness ratings rs = -1 « perfect rank correlation, where high correlate values are associated with low happiness ratings Statistic Not Reported

On the web you will find a text explaining the statistics used in more detail. Go to: [www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness/hap\\_cor/cor\\_fp.htm](http://www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness/hap_cor/cor_fp.htm). This is the introductory text to the Catalog of Correlational Findings. An overview of all statistics is in chapter 4.

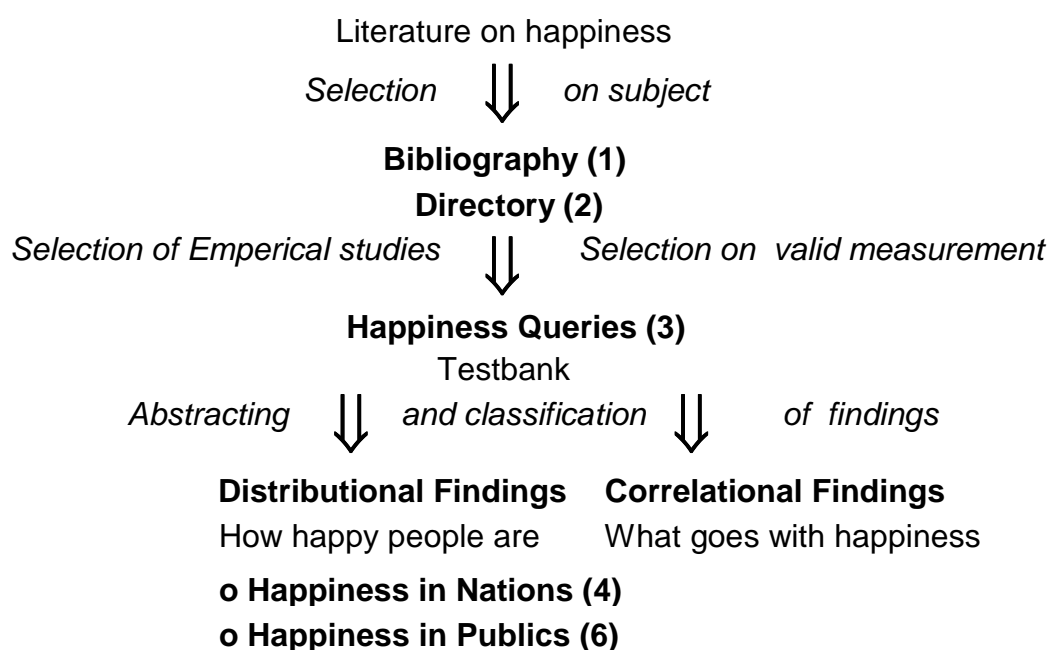
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## **Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness**

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The World Database of Happiness is an ongoing register of scientific research on subjective appreciation of life. It brings together findings that are scattered throughout many studies and provides a basis for synthetic analysis. The research literature is processed as follows:

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- 
- 1    **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HAPPINESS** Presents all contemporary scientific publications. Detailed subject-classification. Current contents: 3422 titles, mainly in English.
  - 2    **DIRECTORY OF INVESTIGATORS** Names and addresses of most authors on the subject. Enumerates years of publication. Current contents: 5818 names and 3073 addresses. Part of Bibliography.
  - 3    **CATALOG OF HAPPINESS QUERIES (testbank)** Presents all indicators that tap happiness as defined here. Current content: 522 measures, mostly single questions. Queries are classified by focus, time reference, mode of observation, rating and wording.
  - 4    **CATALOG OF HAPPINESS IN NATIONS** Presents distributional research findings, in particular responses to questions on happiness in national survey studies. Allows comparison across time and nations. Current content: 1889 surveys in 112 nations, 1946-2000.
  - 5    **CATALOG OF HAPPINESS IN PUBLICS** Distributional findings on happiness in special publics within nations, such as aged people. Current contents: 705 studies. Part of Catalog of Correlational Findings.
  - 6    **CATALOG OF CORRELATIONAL FINDINGS** Presents abstracts of correlational research findings. Detailed subject-classification. Allows comparison through time and across nations. Current contents: 7476 findings from 705 studies in 140 nations, 1911-2000.

## **Appendix 4 Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness**

<i>Main Category's</i>	<i>Category Name</i>	<i>Number of Studies in this Category</i>
A 1	ACTIVITY LEVEL (how much one does)	53
A 2	ACTIVITY PATTERN (what one does)	7
A 3	AFFECTIVE LIFE	31
A 4	AGE	279
A 5	AGGRESSION	11
A 6	ANOMY	30
A 7	APPEARANCE (good looks)	8
A 8	ATTITUDES	4
A 9	AUTHORITARIANISM	4
B 3	BODY	66
C 1	CHILDREN 1:	4
C 10	CREATIVENESS	6
C 11	CULTURE (Arts and Sciences)	6
C 2	CHILDREN: WANT FOR (Parental aspirations)	6
C 3	CHILDREN: HAVING (parental status)	145
C 4	CHILDREN's CHARACTERISTICS	19
C 5	CHILDREN: RELATION WITH	8
C 6	CHILDREN: REARING (parental behavior)	11
C 7	COMMUNAL LIVING	1
C 8	CONCERNS	15
C 9	COPING	27
D 1	DAILY JOYS & HASSLES	4
E 1	EDUCATION	243
E 2	EMPLOYMENT	180
E 3	ETHNICITY	63
E 4	EXPRESSIVE BEHAVIOR	10
F 1	FAMILY OF ORIGIN (earlier family for adults, current for young)	195
F 2	FAMILY OF PROCREATION	42
F 3	FAMILY OF RELATIVES	145
F 4	FARMING	30
F 5	FREEDOM	24
F 6	FRIENDSHIP	123
G 1	GENDER	252
G 2	GRIEF	1
H 10	HOPE	3
H 11	HOUSEHOLD: COMPOSITION	90
H 12	HOUSEHOLD: WORK	10
H 13	HOUSING	75
H 2	HANDICAP	13

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H 3	HAPPINESS: ATTITUDES	39
H 5	HAPPINESS CAREER	144
H 6	HAPPINESS: CURRENT LEVEL	260
H 8	HEALTH-BEHAVIOR	15
H 9	HELPING	4
I 1	INCOME	415
I 2	INSTITUTIONAL LIVING	28
I 3	INTELLIGENCE	63
I 4	INTERESTS	5
I 5	INTERVIEW	49
I 6	INTIMACY	70
L 1	LANGUAGE	1
L 10	LOCAL ENVIRONMENT	270
L 11	LOTTERY	7
L 12	LOVE-LIFE	26
L 2	LEADERSHIP	8
L 3	LEISURE	128
L 4	LIFE APPRAISALS: OTHER THAN HAPPINESS4	290
L 5	LIFE-CHANGE	26
L 6	LIFE-EVENTS	63
L 7	LIFE-GOALS	52
L 8	LIFE HISTORY	1
L 9	LIFE STYLE	4
M 1	MARRIAGE: MARITAL STATUS CAREER	32
M 10	MIGRATION: MIGRANT WORK	3
M 11	MILITARY LIFE	5
M 12	MODERNITY	5
M 13	MOOD	181
M 2	MARRIAGE: CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	315
M 3	MARRIAGE: RELATIONSHIP	99
M 4	MARRIAGE: PARTNER	34
M 5	MEANING	18
M 6	MEDICAL TREATMENT	49
M 7	MENTAL HEALTH	99
M 8	MIGRATION: OTHER COUNTRY	9
M 9	MIGRATION: MOVING WITHIN COUNTRY (residential mobility)	17
N 1	NATIONALITY	5
N 2	NATION: TIME & PLACE	20
N 3	NATIONAL CHARACTER (modal personality)	2
N 4	NATION'S CONDITION	52
N 6	ATTITUDES TO THE NATION	111
N 7	LIVABILITY OF THE NATION	5
N 8	NUTRITION	18
O 1	OCCUPATION	133

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O 2	ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION	11
P 1	PERSONALITY: HISTORY	44
P 10	POSSESSIONS	26
P 12	PROBLEMS	20
P 13	PSYCHO-SOMATIC COMPLAINTS	53
P 2	PERSONALITY: CHANGE	7
P 3	PERSONALITY: CURRENT ORGANIZATION	7
P 4	PERSONALITY: CURRENT TRAITS	392
P 5	PERSONALITY: LATER	23
P 6	PHYSICAL HEALTH	286
P 7	PLANNING	7
P 8	POLITICS	197
P 9	POPULARITY	22
R 1	RELIGION	198
R 2	RESOURCES	8
R 3	RETIREMENT	46
R 4	ROLES	13
S 1	SCHOOL	92
S 10	SOCIAL SUPPORT: RECEIVED	26
S 11	SOCIAL SUPPORT: Provided	3
S 12	SPORTS	32
S 13	STIMULANTS	33
S 14	SUICIDE	4
S 15	SUMMED EFFECTS ON HAPPINESS	71
S 2	SELF-IMAGE	193
S 3	SEX-LIFE	54
S 4	SLEEP	10
S 5	SOCIAL MOBILITY	16
S 6	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: PERSONAL CONTACTS	50
S 7	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS	111
S 8	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: TOTAL (personal + associations)	25
S 9	SOCIAL STATUS (Socio-Economic Status)	140
T 1	TIME	27
T 2	THERAPY	9
T 3	TOLERANCE	37
V 1	VALUE CAREER	8
V 2	VALUES: CURRENT PREFERENCES (own)	49
V 3	VALUES: CLIMATE (current values in environment)	4
V 4	VALUES: SIMILARITY (current fit with others)	5
V 5	VICTIM	11
W 1	WAR	5
W 2	WORK CAREER	1
W 3	WORK CONDITIONS	34
W 4	WORK-ATTITUDES	313

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W 5	WORK-PERFORMANCE (current)	6
W 6	WORRIES	27
X	UNCLASSIFIED	22

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## **Appendix 5 Related Topics**

***This Topic****Classification Page 1****Related Topics****In Subject List on Appendix 4*


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A 3	AFFECTIVE LIFE		
A 3.1	Affective career	P 1	PERSONALITY: HISTORY
		M 13.1	Mood career
A 3.1.1	Earlier affective life		
A 3.1.2	Change in affective life		
A 3.1.4	Later affective life		
A 3.2	Current affective life		
A 3.2.2	Complexity of affect-pattern	P 3.1	Personality differentiation
		I 3.3.4	Verbal ability
A 3.2.3	Intensity of affects	P 4.36	Emotional
		H 5.1.1.4	. extremes of happiness experienced
			TOP-EXPERIENCE
A 3.2.4	Variability of affects	P 4.109	Stable
A 3.3	Attitudes to affective life		

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**End of Report**