## Classification of Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlate Code</th>
<th>Correlate Name</th>
<th>Number of Studies on this Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C 9</td>
<td>COPING</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.1</td>
<td>Coping career</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.1.1</td>
<td>Earlier coping</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.1.2</td>
<td>Change in coping</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.1.4</td>
<td>Later coping</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2</td>
<td>Current coping</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.1</td>
<td>Current coping-style</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.2</td>
<td>Current coping-capacity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.3</td>
<td>Current coping-success</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.3.1</td>
<td>. self-perceived success</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.3.2</td>
<td>. coping-success rating by others</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.4</td>
<td>Coping with specific life-events</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.4.1</td>
<td>. coping with divorce/widowhood</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.4.2</td>
<td>. coping with illness</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.2.4.3</td>
<td>. coping with unemployment</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.3</td>
<td>Attitudes to own coping</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.3.1</td>
<td>Satisfaction with own coping with life-change</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 9.3.2</td>
<td>Satisfaction with self care</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Cite as: Veenhoven, R.: Findings on Happiness & COPING

World Database of Happiness. Internet: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness

Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2003, Netherlands
Study  SPANI 1982  Page in Report: 717

Reported in:  Spanier, G.B.; Furstenberg, F.F.
Remarriage after divorce: a longitudinal analysis of well-being

Population:  Separated, followed 2 years, Pennsylvania, USA, 1977-79

Sample:  T1: 39 %, T2: 48 %
N:  T1: 210, T2: 180

Non-Response:  T1: 210, T2: 180

Measured Correlate

Class:  Earlier coping  Code: C 9.1.1
Measurement:
- 0 Not-initiators
- 1 Initiators
Those who decided on divorce mutually excluded (13 % of the sample)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query  Statistics  Remarks
O-BW/c/sq/l11/a  SNR= ns  No difference in level of happiness at T1 and T2
### Study

**SPANI 1982**

*Reported in:* Spanier, G.B.; Furstenberg, F.F.  
Remarriage after divorce: a longitudinal analysis of well-being  

*Population:* Separated, followed 2 years, Pennsylvania, USA, 1977-79

*Sample:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Response</th>
<th>T1: 39 %, T2: 48 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>T1: 210, T2: 180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Earlier coping  
*Code:* C 9.1.1

*Measurement:*  
0 Not initiators  
1 Initiators  
Those who decided on divorce mutually excluded (13 % of the sample)

### Measured Values:

#### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| O-SLS/c/sq/v/5/a | SNR= ns    | No difference in level of happiness at T1  
|                 |            | Significant difference of happiness at T2 |
Findings on Happiness & COPING

**Study**

**SPANI 1982**

*Reported in:* Spanier, G.B.; Furstenberg, F.F.
Remarriage after divorce: a longitudinal analysis of well-being

*Population:* Separated, followed 2 years, Pennsylvania, USA, 1977-79

*Sample:* 

*Non-Response:* T1: 39 %, T2: 48 %

*N:* T1: 210, T2: 180

---

**Measured Correlate**

*Class:* Earlier coping  Code: C 9.1.1

*Measurement:* 0 Not initiators
1 Initiators
Those who decided on divorce mutually excluded (13 % of the sample)

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</td>
<td>SNR= ns</td>
<td>No difference in level of happiness at T1 and T2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings on Happiness & COPING

SIMMO 1977/3

Reported in: Simmons, R.G., Klein, S.D., Simmons, R.L.

Population: Kidney donors followed before and after donation, USA, 1970-1973

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 133

Measured Correlate

Class: Later coping Code: C 9.1.4
Measurement: 7-item index of closed questions

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query Statistics Remarks

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa r= ns Happiness as assessed at T1 (pre-transplant)
G=+.44 p<.001
G=+.07 p<.05
Study: SIMMO 1977/3

Reported in: Simmons, R.G., Klein, S.D., Simmons, R.L.

Population: Kidney donors followed before and after donation, USA, 1970-1973

Sample: 
Non-Response: 
N: 133

Measured Correlate

Class: Later coping Code: C 9.1.4

Measurement: Amount of negative feelings towards donation one year after.

Measured Values: 
Error Estimates: 
Remarks: 

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-AO/g/mq/v/5/a</td>
<td>( r = -0.27 ) ( p &lt; 0.005 )</td>
<td>Happiness as assessed before transplant (T1). Least happy donors at T1 report most negative feelings at T3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = 0.35 ) ( p &lt; 0.02 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = 0.29 ) ( p &lt; 0.02 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = -0.05 ) ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Respondents were asked if they talked with their fellow students about their job situation, and with family and friends.

Abbey, A.; Dunkel-Schetter, C.; Brickman, P.
Handling the stress of looking for a job in law school

Law school students, Chicago, USA, 198?
Non-probability chunk sample
?
85

Measured Correlate

Class: Current coping-style  Code: C 9.2.1
Measurement: Respondents were asked if they talked with their fellow students about their job situation, and with family and friends.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query  Statistics  Remarks
O-HL/g/sq/n/9/a  DM=+  ns  Distribution skewed (92% of the students talked about their job situation to fellow students, 88% to family and friends).
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Goodhart, D.E. (1985) reported some psychological effects associated with positive and negative thinking about stressful event outcomes. The study was conducted with a sample of students in stress, followed for 8 weeks in Illinois, USA in 1983. The sample had a non-response rate of 1.7% dropout, with a total of 173 participants.

Measurement:
Ss were invited to think of a stressful event in the recent past and then complete a 46-item event-outcome appraisal questionnaire (Goodhart, 1981). 20 items in the questionnaire described negative outcomes. Typical items are:

Self-relevant items:
1. I began to feel that I was doing little toward my life enjoyment or personal development.
2. I became more uncertain about who I am or want to become.
3. I began to doubt whether my present career plans are consistent with true interests and skills.

Externally relevant items:
1. The event made it more difficult to carry out ordinary daily activities.
2. The event created a financial strain.
3. Others were unaware of or insensitive to my difficulties.

Negative thinking assessed at T1.

Observed Relation with Happiness:

- O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a
  Beta = -.4, p < .001
  T1 negative thinking by T1 happiness.
  - Self-relevant thinking: B = -.37 (001)
  - Externally relevant thinking: B = -.00 (ns)
  B's controlled for T1 positive thinking.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>T1 negative thinking by T2 happiness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>- Self relevant thinking Ø = -0.36 (0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Externally relevant thinking Ø = -0.00 (ns)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ø's controlled for T1 positive thinking.
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Correlate Code: C 9

Study

GOODH 1985

Reported in: Goodhart, D.E.


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

Sample:

Non-Response: 1.7% dropout

N: 173

Measured Correlate

Class: Current coping-style Code: C 9.2.1

Measurement:

Ss were invited to think of a stressful event in the recent past and then completed a 46-item event-outcome-appraisal questionnaire (Goodhart 1981); 20 items in this questionnaire described positive outcomes.

Typical items are:

Self-relevant items:
1. I developed greater trust in my judgments of situations or people.
2. I modified personal or career goals to more closely match my true interests, abilities or values.
3. By coping with events, I gained confidence in my ability to handle other difficulties.

Externally relevant items:
1. I learned to consider others' advice when planning career or personal development goals.
2. I discovered I could rely on others for help in getting through difficulties.
3. Others became more sympathetic toward my situation or difficulties.

Positive thinking assessed at T1.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query Statistics Remarks

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a Beta=+.2 p<.001 T1 positive thinking by T1 happiness.
- Self relevant thinking: ß=+.34 (001)
- Externally relevant thinking: ß=+.00 (ns)
ß's controlled for T1 negative thinking.

Print date: 7-2-2003

World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
Beta = +0.0\ ns

- **T1 positive thinking by T2 happiness.**
- **Self relevant thinking:** $\beta = +.00$ (ns)
- **Externally relevant thinking:** $\beta = +.14$ (ns)

$\beta$'s controlled for T1 negative thinking.
**Findings on Happiness & COPING**

**Correlate Code: C 9**

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### Study

**ORMEL 1980**

*Reported in:* Ormel, H.

Moete met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in living or a difficult life)

Dissertation 1980, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, publisher: Konstapel, Groningen, the Netherlands.

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

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 18%

*N:* 296

---

### Measured Correlate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class:</th>
<th>Current coping-style  Code: C 9.2.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Measurement:**

8 item additive index about willingness to discuss delicate matters. Each rated on a 5-point scale.

Typical items are:

- It is incomprehensible that people reveal their marriage problems.
- These days people talk easily about their problems.
- You have to solve your own problems without complaining.

Assessed at T2 (1976)

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### Measured Values:

**Error Estimates:**

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**Remarks:**

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</td>
<td>( r = +0.03 ) ns</td>
<td>T2 happiness by T2 tolerance degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( r = +0.12 ) p&lt;.05</td>
<td>T3 happiness by T2 tolerance degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Print date: 7-2-2003*  
*World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness*  
*Page 12 of 48*
### Study

**VEROF 1981**

*Reported in:* Veroff, J.; Douvan, E.; Kulka, R.A.
The Inner American, A Self-portrait from 1957 to 1976
Basic Books, 1981, New York, USA

*Population:* 21 aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1976

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 29%

*N:* 2264

---

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Current coping-style  
*Code:* C 9.2.1

*Measurement:*
- Praying when unhappy:
  - 0 No
  - 1 Yes

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</td>
<td>G=+.06  p&lt;.01</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tc=+.03  p&lt;.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G=+.11  p&lt;.01</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tc=+.04  ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% very happy:

- Yes 1957 1976
- No 37 35
- Yes 32 29
### Study

**VEROF 1981**

*Reported in:* Veroff, J.; Douvan, E.; Kulka, R.A.
The Inner American, A Self-portrait from 1957 to 1976
Basic Books, 1981, New York, USA

*Population:* 21 aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1976

*Sample:*

*Non-Response:* 29%

*N:* 2264

### Measured Correlate

*Class:* Current coping-style  
*Code:* C 9.2.1

*Measurement:* Affirmative response to open question.

### Measured Values:

### Error Estimates:

### Remarks:

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa</td>
<td>G=.26 p&lt;.01</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tc=.14 p&lt;.01</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G=.15 p&lt;.01</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tc=.08 p&lt;.01</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Study

**ZAUTR 1977**

**Reported in:** Zautra, A., Beier, E. and Cappel, L.
The dimensions of life quality in a community

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

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** 15%

**N:** 454

### Measured Correlate

**Class:** Current coping-style  
Code: C 9.2.1

**Measurement:**
- Relaxation/escape
- Family resources

Respondent score depended on whether or not he mentioned these items as response to the open-ended question "What are some of the things that keep you going, that get you through the bad days?"

**Error Estimates:**

**Remarks:**

### Observed Relation with Happiness

**Happiness Query**  
O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a

**Statistics**  
r =  ns
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Correlate Code: C 9

### Study

**GEHMA 1992B**

**Reported in:** Gehmacher, E.
Sport, Gesundheit und Lebenszufriedenheit (Sport, Health and Life-satisfaction)
Ehalt, H. Ch. & Weiss, O. (eds) Sport; Zwischen Disziplinierung und neuen sozialen
Bewegungen  p 170-184

**Population:** Military men, cadres, Austria, 1989

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:**

**N:** 1350

### Measured Correlate

**Class:** Current coping-capacity  Code: C 9.2.2

**Measurement:** Factor based on responses to
16 item `sense of coherence' test
Antonovski. Denotes ego-strength in stressful situations.

**Measured Values:**

**Error Estimates:**

**Remarks:**

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-SLu/c/sq/n/5/a</td>
<td>rpc=.35</td>
<td>direct effects of age, sporting and physical health partialed out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Print date: 7-2-2003 World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
Findings on Happiness & COPING

BAKKE 1974

Reported in: Bakker, P. & Berg, N. van de
Determinants and correlates of happiness.


Sample:

Non-Response: 34% refusal and unattainable.

N: 1552

Measured Correlate

Class: self-perceived success Code: C 9.2.3.1

Measurement: Question on coping with death of one of both parents, or separation of parents during childhood: very bad / rather bad / so-so / rather well / very well.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HP/g/sq/ol/7/a</td>
<td>G=+.36</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computed for those who reported death or separation of parents before the age of 20.
**Findings on Happiness & COPING**

**Study**  
**ORMEL 1980**

**Reported in:** Ormel, H.  
Moete met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in living or a difficult life)  
Dissertation 1980, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, publisher: Konstapel, Groningen, the Netherlands.

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

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** 18%

**N:** 296

**Measured Correlate**

**Class:** Coping-success rating by others  
Code: C 9.2.3.2

**Measurement:** Adequacy of coping with reported life-events. Rated by independent judges on a 7-point scale, for each event reported, average score. Assessed at T2 (1976)

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</td>
<td>r=+.26 p&lt;.01</td>
<td>T2 happiness by T2 adequacy of coping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r=+.30 p&lt;.01</td>
<td>T3 happiness by T2 adequacy of coping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βL=−.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>T2 happiness by T2 adequacy of coping. βL path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving neuroticism, self-esteem, internal control, intimacy with partner, self- and externally induced burdens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βL=+.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>T3 happiness by T3 adequacy of coping. βL path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving neuroticism, self-esteem, internal control, intimacy with partner and quality of life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Print date: 7-2-2003  
World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  
Page 18 of 48
### Study

**BANKO 1981**

- **Reported in:** Bankoff, E.A.
- **Effects of friendship support on the psychological well-being of widows.**

- **Population:** Widowed women in grief, USA, 198?
- **Sample:**
- **Non-Response:** 50%
- **N:** 447

### Measured Correlate

- **Class:** Coping with divorce/widowhood  
  Code: C 9.2.4.1
- **Measurement:**
  - **Stage of mourning process of widows:**
  - **0: Crisis loss phase:** Husband died less than 18 months ago. Ss reports to be still in intense grief.
  - **1: Transition loss phase:** Husband died 2-5 years ago. Ss reports grieving to a limited extent.

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/e | DM=+ p<.05 | 0: M=.3  Mt'= 5.4  
1: M=.9  Mt' = 6.1 |
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Study

CHIRI 1977A

Reported in: Chiriboga, D. A. & Cutler, L.
Stress Responses among Divorcing Men and Women.

Population: Recently divorced, California, USA, 1977

Sample:
Non-Response:
N: 252

Measured Correlate

Class: . coping with divorce/widowhood Code: C 9.2.4.1

Measurement: Respondents were interrogated about 23 aspects of adaptation in 6 phases of the divorce process. Aspects of adaptation were a.o. sleeping, worries, weight loss, smoking and drinking. Phases were: before decision, during decision, at final separation, at filing of decree, at final decree and the present situation.

By means of cluster analysis 6 types of response were identified, ranging from least to most stressful:
1: resolving
2: resolved
3: minimal involvement
4: mixed
5: somatizers
6: personal crisis

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query Statistics Remarks
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d DMt= - p<.01
1: resolving M = 17.28
2: resolved M = 17.22
3: minimal involvement M = 15.83
4: mixed M = 16.92
5: somatizers M = 14.95
6: personal crisis M = 12.67

No Mt' computed because of unknown range of indicator.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O-HL/u/sq/v/3/a</th>
<th>DMt=</th>
<th>p&lt;.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: resolving</td>
<td>M = 1.66</td>
<td>Mt' = 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: resolved</td>
<td>M = 1.65</td>
<td>Mt' = 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: maximal involvement</td>
<td>M = 1.91</td>
<td>Mt' = 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: mixed</td>
<td>M = 1.92</td>
<td>Mt' = 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: somatizors</td>
<td>M = 2.20</td>
<td>Mt' = 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: personal crisis</td>
<td>M = 2.50</td>
<td>Mt' = 7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Study  
**NELSO 1981**  
*Reported in: Nelson, G.*  
Moderators of women’s and children’s adjustment following parental divorce.  
*Population:* Recently divorced women, Manitoba, USA, 1978  
*Sample:*  
*Non-Response:* 56%  
*N:* 15

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### Measured Correlate  
*Class:* . coping with divorce/widowhood  
*Code:* C 9.2.4.1  
*Measurement:* Single direct question rated on a 5-point scale.

### Observed Relation with Happiness  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a</td>
<td>r=+.76</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women who were somewhat positive about their ex-husbands, as compared to those who were either very positive or not at all positive, had the best emotional adjustment (Very positive: r = +.17, Somewhat positive: r = +.67).
### Study

**NEWMA 1981/1**  
*Reported in:*  
Newman, H.M.; Langer, E.J.  
Post-divorce adaptation and the attribution of responsibility  
*Sex Roles,* vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 223-232  
*Population:*  
Recently divorced women, New York City, USA, 198?  

#### Measured Correlate

- **Class:** coping with divorce/widowhood  
- **Measurement:**  
  Person vs interactive attributions:  
  - incompatability (sexual or otherwise), changing values of lifestyle, lack of closeness or love, lack of communication, and money problems.  
  - Person attributions: spouse's emotional immaturity, psychological problems or irrational behavior, selfishness or inconsideration, excessive gambling or drinking.  

#### Measured Values:

- **Error Estimates:**

#### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/se/oq/?/0/a</td>
<td>D%=-</td>
<td>55% of the interactive group were happy as compared to only 30% of the person-attribution group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Study

#### Newma 1981/2

- **Reported in:** Newman, H.M.; Langer, E.J.
- **Post-divorce adaptation and the attribution of responsibility**
- **Population:** Recently divorced women, followed six months, New York City, USA, 198?

#### Sample
- **Non-Response:**
- **N:** 66

### Measured Correlate

- **Class:** Coping with divorce/widowhood
- **Code:** C 9.2.4.1
- **Measurement:**
  - 0. Did not initiated divorce
  - 1. Initiated divorce

### Measured Values

### Error Estimates

### Remarks

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-FH/md/cd/n/10/a</td>
<td>SNR= ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DM= ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-H/?/sq/n/101/a</td>
<td>DM=. ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings on Happiness & COPING  

Person vs interactive attributions:

0. Interactive attributions:
   incompatability (sexual or otherwise), changing values of lifestyle, lack of closeness or love, lack of communication, and money problems.

1. Person attributions: spouse's emotional immaturity, psychological problems or irrational behavior, selfishness or inconsideration, excessive gambling or drinking.

NEWMA 1981/2

Reported in: Newman, H.M.; Langer, E.J.
Post-divorce adaptation and the attribution of responsibility
Sex Roles, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 223-232

Population: Recently divorced women, followed six months, New York City, USA, 198?

Sample:
Non-Response:
N: 66

Measured Correlate

Class: . coping with divorce/widowhood  

Measurement:
Person vs interactive attributions:
0. Interactive attributions:
   incompatability (sexual or otherwise), changing values of lifestyle, lack of closeness or love, lack of communication, and money problems.

1. Person attributions: spouse's emotional immaturity, psychological problems or irrational behavior, selfishness or inconsideration, excessive gambling or drinking.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query  Statistics  Remarks
M-FH/md/cd/n/10/a  DM=  ns  No difference between the interactive group and the person attribution group was found with regard to happiness level.

O-H/?/sq/n/101/a  DM=+  p<.05  T1: 72 % of the interactive group were happy as compared to 48 % of the person attribution group. (Chi²=4.67, p<.05).

T2: Six months later happiness was again assessed (by telephone). Subjects who had earlier made interactive attributions appeared again the most happy. (interactive M=7.7, person M=6.6 p<.05).
### Study

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

**Reported in:**  
Andrews, F.M. & Withey, S.B.  
Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans’ Perceptions of Life Quality  
Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA

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

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** 26%

**N:** 1433

### Measured Correlate

**Class:** Satisfaction with own coping with life-change  
Code: C 9.3.1

**Measurement:**  
Closed question: “How do you feel about the extent to which you can adjust to changes in your life?”  
Rated on a 7-point scale: terrible/ unhappy/ mostly dissatisfied/ mixed/ mostly satisfied/ pleased/ delighted

**Measured Values:**

**Error Estimates:**

**Remarks:**

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</td>
<td>$E^2 = .44$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta=$+.1$</td>
<td></td>
<td>g controlled for 7 criterion satisfactions (physical needs met, yourself, how fairly treated, develop self, interesting daily life, fun and enjoyment, financial security).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta=$+.10$</td>
<td></td>
<td>g controlled for 7 criterion satisfactions (see above) and 6 sociodemographic variables (family-life-cycle stage, age, family income, education, race, sex).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Study**

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Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA

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

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** 26%

**N:** 1433

**Measured Correlate**

**Class:** Satisfaction with own coping with life-change Code: C 9.3.1

**Measurement:**
- Closed question: "How do you feel about the extent to which you can adjust to changes in your life?"
- Rated on a 7-point scale: terrible/unhappy/mostly dissatisfied/mixed/mostly satisfied/pleased/delighted

**Measured Values:**

**Error Estimates:**

**Remarks:**

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</td>
<td>$E^2=.44$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta=.1</td>
<td>Beta=.1</td>
<td>$\beta$ controlled for 7 criterion satisfactions (physical needs met, yourself, how fairly treated, develop self, interesting daily life, fun and enjoyment, financial security). $\beta$ controlled for 7 criterion satisfactions (see above) and 6 sociodemographic variables (family-life-cycle stage, age, family income, education, race, sex).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Print date: 7-2-2003

World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
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Plenum Press, 1976, New York, USA

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

**Sample:**

**Non-Response:** 26%

**N:** 1433

### Measured Correlate

**Class:** Satisfaction with own coping with life-change  Code: C 9.3.1

**Measurement:**

Closed question: “How do you feel about the extent to which you can adjust to changes in your life?”

Rated on a 7-point scale: terrible / unhappy / mostly dissatisfied / mixed / mostly satisfied / pleased / delighted

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a</td>
<td>$E^2 = .44$</td>
<td>$\beta = .1$ controlled for 7 criterion satisfactions (physical needs met, yourself, how fairly treated, develop self, interesting daily life, fun and enjoyment, financial security).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\beta = .1$</td>
<td>$\beta = .1$ controlled for sociodemographic variables (family life-cycle, age, family income, education, race, sex) and 7 criterion satisfactions. (see above)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Findings on Happiness & COPING

## Correlate Code: C 9

### Study

**FORTI 1983**

*Reported in:* Th.J. Forti, M.S. Hyg  
*A Documented Evaluation of Primary Prevention through Consultation*  
*Community Mental Health Journal, 1983, p 290-304*

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

*Sample:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Non-Response:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Measured Correlate*

*Class:* Satisfaction with own coping with life-change  
*Code: C 9.3.1*

*Measurement:*

Single closed question: 'How do you feel about extent of adjustment to change?', rated on a 7-point Delighted-Terrible scale, ranging from (1) Delighted to (7) Terrible, (8) neither. (order reversed)

*Measured Values:*

*Error Estimates:*

*Remarks:*

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| O-DT/u/sq/t/7/a  | r=+        | T1: 1977 r = +.31 (01)  
T2: 1979 r = +.44 (01)  
T3: 1981 r = +.41 (01)  
Both variables assessed at T1, T2, and T3.  
Correlation concerns same time measures.
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Reported in:  
Headey, B.  
The Quality of Life in Australia  
Social Indicators Research, 1981, Vol. 9, 155-181

Population:  
Adults, general public, Australia 1978

Sample:  
Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response:  
not reported

N:  
679

Measured Correlate

Class:  
Satisfaction with own coping with life-change  Code: C 9.3.1

Measurement:  
Index of two single questions on:
a: The way you handle problems that come up in your life  
b: Extent to which you can adjust to changes in your life  
Both items scored on 1-9 D-T rating scale, summation by average.

Measured Values:  
M = 6.5  SD = 1.3

Error Estimates:

Remarks:  
Both items scored on the same rating scale as the question on happiness.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query  Statistics  Remarks

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a  
r=+.55  p<.001  
Beta=+.1

(all cases)  
Both items scored on the same rating scale as the question on happiness.

Beta's controlled for satisfaction with  
- self-fulfillment  
- sex life  
- family activities  
- work around the house  
- mother  
- health  
- house  
- standard of living  
- assertiveness  
- friends  
- fun and enjoyment  
- marriage
Beta = +.0  

married cases  
Beta's controlled for satisfaction with  
- self-fulfillment  
- sex life  
- family activities  
- work around the house  
- mother  
- health  
- house  
- standard of living  
- assertiveness  
- friends  
- fun and enjoyment  
- marriage
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Correlate Code: C 9

Study  BRAEN 1991

On Work and Life Satisfaction
M. Eklund: On vocational rehabilitation in Northern Sweden, Diss. 1991 Univ. of
Umea, pp 95-107


Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:
N: 163

Measured Correlate

Class: Satisfaction with self care  Code: C 9.3.2

Measurement:
How satisfactory is this aspect of your life?....
Ability to manage my self care (dressing hygiene, transfers, etc)
1 very dissatisfaction
2 dissatisfying
3 rather dissatisfying
4 rather satisfying
5 satisfying
6 very satisfying

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query  Statistics  Remarks
O-SLW/u/sq/v/6/a  rs=.21  p<.01

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Appendix 1  Queries on Happiness used in reported Studies

Happiness Query Code  Full Text

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

"During the past few weeks, did you ever feel ....?"  (yes/no)
A  Particularly exited or interested in something?
B  So restless that you couldn't sit long in a chair?
C  Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done?
D  Very lonely or remote from other people?
E  Pleased about having accomplished something?
F  Bored?
G  On top of the world?
H  Depressed or very unhappy?
I  That things were going your way?
J  Upset because someone criticized you?

Answer options and scoring:
yes = 1
no = 0
Summation:
-Positive Affect Score (PAS): A+C+E+G+I
-Negative Affect Score (NAS): B+D+F+H+J
-Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS
Possible range: -5 to +5

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

A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c  Selfreport on 8 questions:

" In the past few weeks did you ever feel.....?"
A  Pleased about having accomplished something
B  Upset because someone critized you
C  Proud because someone complimented you one something you had done
D  That things are going your way
E  So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair
F  Unhappy or depressed
G  Particularly interested in something
H  Lonely and remote from other people

Response options:
0  not at all
1  sometimes
2  often
3  very often

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

Summation:
Positive Affect Score (PAS): summed scores on A, C, D, G
Negative Affect Score (NAS): summed scores on B, E, F, H
Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Name: Bradburn's Affect Balance Scale (variant)

Selfreport on 8 questions.

"During the past week, did you ever feel.....?"
A  very lonely
B  restless
C  bored
D  depressed
E  on top of the world
F  exited or interested
G  pleased about accomplishment
H  proud

Answer options:
1  never
2  once
3  several times
4  often

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

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

Selfreport on 9 questions:

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

"How often last week did you feel .....?"

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

Answer options:
0  not at all
1  once
2  several times
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Summation:
Positive Affect Score (PAS): summed scores on A, C, E, G
Negative Affect Score (NAS): summed scores on B, D, F, H, I
Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Possible range: -15 tot +12

Name: Bradburn’s `Affect Balance Scale’ (modified version)

M-AO/g/mq/v/5/a
Selfreport on 6 questions:

A  On the whole, how happy would you say you are?
B  On the whole, I think I am a quite happy person.
C  In general, how would you say you feel most of the time - in
good or in low spirits?
D  I get a lot of fun out of life.
E  I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be.
F  How often do you feel downcast and rejected?

Response options: not reported

The items of this scale were randomly distributed in the questionnaire.

Name: Rosen ‘Depressive Affect Scale’

M-FH/md/cd/n/10/a
Selfreport in diary:

Ss kept a structured diary for 10 days. These diaries were scored for happiness
by two blind raters.

Scoring options:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Scale labels not reported

Summation: ?

M-FH/se/q/?/0/a
Selfreport on open question:

Subjects were asked how they felt since divorce.
(Full question not reported)

Scoring:
The responses were evaluated for how happy the subject seemed to be.
Findings on Happiness & COPING

Correlate Code: C 9

O-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)

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

Selfreport on single question:

"Which face comes closest to expressing feeling about life as a whole?",
7 delighted
6 very satisfying
5 satisfying
4 mixed
3 dissatisfying
2 very dissatisfying
1 terrible
- No opinion

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

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

Selfreport on single question:

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

Print date: 7-2-2003

World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
Name: Andrews & Withey's 'Delighted-Terrible Scale' (original version)

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)

Selfreport on single question asked twice

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

Selfreport on single question:

" .....happiness........"

(Full text not reported)

Rated on a 100 step bi-polar scale

Selfreport on single question:

'Taken all together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are....?"
3 very happy
2 pretty happy
1 not too happy

Selfreport on single question:

"Generally, how happy are you.....?"
1 not at all
2
3
4
5
6
Findings on Happiness & COPING

O-HL/u/sq/v/3/a Selfreport on single question:

"Taking all together: how happy would you say you are? Would you say you are.....?"
3 very happy
2 pretty happy
1 not too happy

O-HP/q/sq/ol/7/a Selfreport on single question:

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

Responses were made on an open line scale, and were later coded in 7 categories:
1 very unhappy
2
3
4
5
6
7 very happy.

Original text in Dutch:
"Bent u over het algemeen een gelukkig mens?"
a zeer ongelukkig
b
c
d
e
f

g zeer gelukkig

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

"Taking all things together ( the work you do, where you live, your way of life, the things you do for enjoyment, your health ) how would you say things are these days ...?"
1 very good
2 pretty good
3 so-so
4 not too good
5 not good at all

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

"All in all, are you currently satisfied with your life.......?"
1 not satisfied
2
3
Findings on Happiness & COPING

4
5 very satisfied
(Originally presented horizontally)

In German:
"Sind Sie derzeit mit Ihrem Leben in grossen und ganzen zufrieden?
1 nicht zufrieden
2
3
4
5 sehr zufrieden

O-SLW/u/sq/v/6/a Selfreport on single question:

"How satisfying are these different aspects of your life? Indicate the number which best suits your situation. Life as a whole is....."
1 very dissatisfying
2 dissatisfying
3 rather dissatisfying
4 rather satisfying
5 satisfying
6 very satisfying

This item was followed by eight questions on life domain satisfactions.

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

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. This is the introductory text to the Catalog of Happiness Queries.
# Appendix 2  Statistics used in reported studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Beta   | (B) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT  
Type: test statistic.  
Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric.  
Range: [-1 ; +1]  
Meaning:  
\( \beta > 0 \) « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.  
\( \beta < 0 \) « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.  
\( \beta = 0 \) « no correlation.  
\( \beta = +1 \) or \(-1 \) « perfect correlation. |
| D%     | DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES  
Type: descriptive statistic only.  
Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous  
Range: [-100; +100]  
Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels. |
| DM     | DIFFERENCE of MEANS  
Type: descriptive statistic only.  
Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric  
Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.  
Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels. |
| DMt    | DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION  
Type: descriptive statistic only.  
Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric  
Theoretical range: [-10; +10]  
Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels. |
| E²     | CORRELATION RATIO (Elsewhere sometimes called \( h^2 \) or ETA)  
Type: test statistic  
Measurement level: Correlate: nominal or ordinal, Happiness: metric  
Range: [0; 1]  
Meaning: correlate is accountable for \( E^2 \times 100 \% \) of the variation in happiness.  
\( E^2 = 0 \) « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating.  
\( E^2 = 1 \) « knowledge of the correlate value enables an exact prediction of the happiness rating. |
| G      | GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA  
Type: test statistic |
Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal
Range: [-1; +1]

Meaning:
G = 0 « no rank correlation
G = +1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings.
G = -1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness ratings.

r
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]

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.

rpc
PARTIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric
Range: [-1; +1]

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.
Under that conditions
rpc > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with a higher happiness rating,
rpc < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with a lower happiness rating,

rs
SPEARMAN'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal.
Range: [-1; +1]

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

SNR
Statistic Not Reported

βL
PATH COEFFICIENT OBTAINED IN A LISREL MODEL.
Range: unlimited, but seldom exceeds [-1, +1].

In the Catalogue of Correlational Findings, this statistic or statistical procedure occurs very rarely only.
The reader is referred to the excerpted publication for detailed information or for further reference.
KENDALL'S TAU-C (Also referred to as Stuart's tau-c)
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal
Range: [-1; +1]

Meaning:
tc = 0 « no rank correlation
tc = 1 « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings.
tc = -1 « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with low happiness ratings.

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. This is the introductory text to the Catalog of Correlational Findings. An overview of all statistics is in chapter 4.
## Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

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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<td>Abstracting</td>
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### Distributional Findings
- How happy people are
- o Happiness in Nations (4)
- o Happiness in Publics (6)

### Correlational Findings
- What goes with happiness

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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.


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.

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

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End of Report