World Database of Happiness
Correlational Findings
© on data collected: Ruut Veenhoven, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

Correlate Code: I 5

Classification of Findings		*Number of Studies*
Correlate Code	Correlate Name	on this Subject
I 5	INTERVIEW	0
I 5.1	Interview conditions	0
I 5.1.1	Moment of the interview	0
I 5.1.1.1	. day of the week	2
I 5.1.1.2	. month of the year	1
I 5.1.1.3	. special day	1
I 5.1.2	Context of the interview	1
I 5.1.2.1	. good or bad weather	4
I 5.1.2.2	. place of interview	0
I 5.1.3	Method of interrogation	2
I 5.1.4	Characteristics of the interviewer	0
I 5.2	Questioning	6
I 5.2.1	Sequence of items	1
I 5.2.2	Prior mood-manipulation	10
I 5.3	Respondent behavior	1
I 5.3.1	Non response, refusal	1
I 5.3.2	Panel-dropout	1
I 5.3.3	Response tendencies	10
I 5.4	Respondents attitudes to interview	8

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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World Database of Happiness. Internet: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2003, Netherlands

Study	**FORDY 1972**	*Page in Report:*	152

Reported in:	Fordyce, M.W.
	Happiness, its daily variation and its relation to values
	Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1972, United States International University, USA.
Population:	University students, California, USA, 1971
Sample:	
Non-Response:	-
N:	86

Measured Correlate

Class:	. day of the week Code: I 5.1.1.1
Measurement:	Difference between the day's averages on the happiness score and the mean of the other days, during a period of 21 days as assessed by an analysis of variance, using the 21 days as units for the analysis.
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	AoV=	ns	No day of the week was significantly different from the other days. Fridays and Saturdays averaged the highest and Mondays and Tuesdays the lowest (ns).

Study	**NOELL 1977/5**	*Page in Report:*	229

Reported in:	Noelle-Neumann, E.
	Politik und Glück (Politics and Happiness)
	H. Baier (ed.) Freiheit und Sachzwang, Westdeutscher Verlag,Opladen, 1977, 208 - 262
Population:	14+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1976-
Sample:	
Non-Response:	
N:	7965

Measured Correlate

Class:	. day of the week Code: I 5.1.1.1
Measurement:	Day of the week the interview took place
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b	D%=	The difference between cheerfulness (happy face) on Thursday and Sunday is significant (p < 01)

Study **NOELL 1977/8**

Page in Report: 228

Reported in:	Noelle-Neumann, E.
	Politik und Glück (Politics and happiness)
	H. Baier (ed.) Freiheit und Sachzwang, Westdeutscher Verlag,Opladen, 1977, 208 - 262
Population:	16+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1976
Sample:	
Non-Response:	
N:	30397

Measured Correlate

Class: . month of the year Code: I 5.1.1.2

Measurement:
```
Months of interviewing. Happiness was measured (by
interviewerratings of cheerful look) in 11 months survey in 1976
(not in July).

Ranknumbers of the months:
- January     9
- February    8
- March       5
- March/April 4
- April       2
- May         1
- June        3
- August      7
- September  11
- Nov./Dec.   6
- December   10
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/a	D%=	Differences in average cheerfulness over the months are small.

Study	**FORDY 1972**	*Page in Report:*	152

Reported in:	Fordyce, M.W.
	Happiness, its daily variation and its relation to values
	Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1972, United States International University, USA.
Population:	University students, California, USA, 1971
Sample:	
Non-Response:	-
N:	86

Measured Correlate

Class:	. special day Code: I 5.1.1.3
Measurement:	Differences between the day's averages on the happiness score and the mean of all days, during a period of 21 days; as assessed by an analysis of variance, using the 21 days as units for the analysis.
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	AoV= ns	The period covered in the study included the Thanksgiving Holidays, several weekends, an important examination, and the last day of the school term. None of the day's averages was significantly different from the mean of all days. Thanksgiving day, weekend, and the last-school day's-eve rating showed the highest averages (ns).

Study	**CHARN 2000**	*Page in Report:*	312

Reported in:	Charnes, G.; Grosskopf, B.
	Relative Payoffs and Happiness: an experimental study
	Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 2001, Vol. 45, 301-328, ISSN 0167-2681
Population:	University students, Barcelona, Spain, 1998
Sample:	Non-probability accidental sample
Non-Response:	0 %
N:	121

Measured Correlate

Class:	Context of the interview Code: I 5.1.2
Measurement:	Ss met in one large room and were explained that they would randomly be assigned one of two roles in an experiment: A: Passive role (dead), no say in the decision, only asked what they would do if they had been in the other role and/or to predict the choice of B B: Active role (live), makes two decisions about partition of money (about $10) between A and B After this introduction Ss were randomly assigned either role A or role B. Next Ss answered written questions about respectively general happiness (GH), comparative happiness (CH) and momentary happiness (MH)
Measured Values:	A.: N= 60 B.: N= 61
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	DM=-	ns	Passive role: GH=7.25 (MH=6.45) Active role: GH=6.64 (MH=6.07)
A-TH/g/mq/th%/100/	D%=-	ns	% time happy: Passive role: happy 44.1, neutral 44.2 unhappy 11.7 Active role: happy 42.1, neutral 42.0 unhappy 15.9

Study   **NOELL 1977/5**

| | | *Page in Report:* | 229 |

Reported in: Noelle-Neumann, E.
Politik und Glück (Politics and Happiness)
H. Baier (ed.) Freiheit und Sachzwang, Westdeutscher Verlag,Opladen, 1977, 208 - 262

Population: 14+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1976-

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 7965

Measured Correlate

Class: . good or bad weather Code: I 5.1.2.1

Measurement: Wheather conditions during the interview as rated by the interviewer (sunny, cloudy, instable, rainy).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b	G=+.07 p<.01	% happy face:

```
% happy face:
- sunny       73
- cloudy      71
- instable    69
- rainy       69

% happy face (reported in NOELL 1978 table 10)
- Monday      70
- Tuesday     71
- Wednesday   71
- Thursday    68
- Friday      70
- Saterday    71
- Sunday      74
```

Study	**SCHWA 1981/2**	*Page in Report:*
Reported in:	Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.	
	Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive	
	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, vol.45, no.3, p.513-523.	
Population:	College students, USA, 1981	
Sample:		
Non-Response:	?	
N:	84	

Measured Correlate

Class:	. good or bad weather Code: I 5.1.2.1
Measurement:	`Telephone interviews were conducted on either a rainy or a sunny day.`
	`Experimental variations:`
	`-indirect priming: casual remarks on the weather`
	`-direct priming: subjects were told that the study concerned the effect of weather on mood`
	`-no-priming: there was no reference to the weather at all`
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	Subjects reported themselves to be happier when they were interviewed on sunny days. However, the difference disappears when the weather is brought to their attention (both priming conditions).
	Identical results when happiness is meassured by HAPP 2.1.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/a	DMt=2.4 p<..05	
		Subjects reported themselves to be happier when they were interviewed on sunny days. However, the difference disappears when the weather is brought to their attention (both priming conditions). Identical results when happiness is meassured by HAPP 2.1.

Study	**SCHWA 1981/2**	*Page in Report:*
Reported in:	Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.	
	Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive	
	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, vol.45, no.3, p.513-523.	
Population:	College students, USA, 1981	
Sample:		
Non-Response:	?	
N:	84	

Measured Correlate

Class:	. good or bad weather Code: I 5.1.2.1
Measurement:	
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Study   **YOUNG 1937/3**

Reported in:	Young, P.T.
	Laughing and weeping, cheerfulness and depression: A study of moods among
	Journal of Social Psychology, 1937, vol. 8, p. 311-334
Population:	College students, psychol. course,USA, 1934-35
Sample:	
Non-Response:	-
N:	236

Page in Report: 328

Measured Correlate

Class:	. good or bad weather Code: I 5.1.2.1
Measurement:	Mean daily temperature for the days of the experiment; temperature at the time of the experiment; mean daily humidity.
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a	SNR= ns	

Study   **HEADE 1982/1**

		Page in Report:	25

Reported in: Headey, B.; Holström, E.; Wearing, A.J.

Australians' Priorities Satisfactions and Well-being: Methodological Issues

Monograph in Public Policy Studies, nr.8, University of Melbourne, 1982, Australia

Population: Adults, general public, Melbourne, Australia, followed from 1978 to 1981 (selected from 1981 "mini"-panel: 184 of the 555 of the 1978 Melbourne metropolitan survey)

Sample: Probability simple random sample

Non-Response: 0

N: 31

Measured Correlate

Class: Method of interrogation Code: I 5.1.3

Measurement: In-depths interview by a qualified psychologist involving open questions and probes about various topics, such as activities, friendships, sources of self-fullfiment and life-satisfaction. Transcripts of the interviews were then scored by two coders, who were unaware of the surveys results. The coders scored life-satisfaction using the 1-9 Delighted-Terrible scale

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: only 23 of 31 respondents interviewed were available for scores of the survey

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a	r=+.43	p<.05	Self-rating (from survey) by coder(1)-rating (from interview) both on the same 1-9 D-T scale
	r=+.33	ns	Self-rating (from survey) by coder(2)-rating (from interview) both on the same 1-9 D-T scale

Study   **WAGNE 1983**

Page in Report:	8

Reported in: Wagner, D.; Strack, F; Schwarz, N.
Social Comparison and Zelfpresentation in Judgements of Own Well-Being.
26. Congress of experimental psychologists
Neurenburg, april 1984

Population: female students, University of Mannheim

Sample: Sampling not reported

Non-Response: 0

N: 33

Measured Correlate

Class: Method of interrogation Code: I 5.1.3

Measurement:

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Study	**VENTE 1995**	*Page in Report:*	386

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark)
	Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark,
	ISBN 8790190017
Population:	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	1494

Measured Correlate

Class:	Questioning Code: I 5.2

Measurement:
```
Single question :
"How well does questionaire express the quality of your life?"
1: very negative
2: negative
3: neither/nor
4: positive
5: very positive
```

Measured Values: N all:1471, 1:2, 2:10, 3:213, 4:924, 5:322

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.33	p<.00	1: Mt=1.25 2: Mt=5.50 3: Mt=6.50 4: Mt=5.50 5: Mt=8.66 All Mt=7.76
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.35	p<.00	1: Mt=5.00 2: Mt=4.55 3: Mt=5.84 4: Mt=6.88 5: Mt=7.95 All Mt=6.94
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.36	p<.00	1: Mt=3.75 2: Mt=4.78 3: Mt=6.15 4: Mt=7.43 5: Mt=8.46 All Mt=7.45

Study

	VENTE 1995

Page in Report: 388

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.
Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark)
Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark,
ISBN 8790190017

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

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 39%

N: 1494

Measured Correlate

Class: Questioning Code: I 5.2

Measurement: Single question
"Did the questionaire cover all major aspects of your life?"
1: no
2: not sure
3: yes

Measured Values: N: all:1352, 1:154, 2:313, 3:885

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Ms=7.54 2: Ms=7.49 3: Ms=7.93 All Mt=7.78 Alla Mt=7.76 Allb: 7.78 Allc: 7.76
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.12	p<.00	1: Mt=6.70 2: Mt=6.53 3: Mt=7.16 All Mt=6.96
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Mt=7.26 2: Mt=7.10 3: Mt=7.60 All Mt=7.45

Study	**VENTE 1995**	*Page in Report:*	392

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark)
	Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017
Population:	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	1494

Measured Correlate

Class:	Questioning Code: I 5.2
Measurement:	Single question: "Did you find any questions that we should not have asked (unethical questions)?" 1: no 2: not sure 3: yes
Measured Values:	N: all:1421, 1:1296, 2:84, 3:41
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.06	ns	1: Mt=7.79 2: Mt=7.59 3: Mt=7.31 All Mt=7.76
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.04	ns	1: Mt=6.96 2: Mt=6.71 3: Mt=6.88 All Mt=6.94
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.01	ns	1: Mt=7.44 2: Mt=7.38 3: Mt=7.31 All Mt=7.44

Study	**VENTE 1996**	*Page in Report:*	410

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
	Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
	ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Questioning Code: I 5.2
Measurement:	Single question: " Did the questionaire cover all major aspects of your life?"
Measured Values:	N: All:4322; %:1:17,8; 2:22,9; 3:59,2
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.08	p<.00	1: Ms=7. 51 2: Ms=7. 53 3: Ms=7. 90
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Ms=6. 76 2: Ms=6. 79 3: Ms=7. 19
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Ms=7. 13 2: Ms=7. 20 3: Ms=7. 59

Study	**VENTE 1996**	*Page in Report:*	408

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
	Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
	ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Questioning Code: I 5.2

Measurement:
```
Single question:
"This questionaire does not express my quality of life"
1: very negative
2: negative
3: neither/nor
4: positive
5: very positive
```

Measured Values: N: 4598; %:1:0,2; 2:1,1; 3:17,6; 4:62,2; 5:18,9

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.29 p<.00	1: Ms=6.56 2: Ms=5.66 3: Ms=6.86 4: Ms=7.71 5: Ms=8.78
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h		1: Ms=6.56 2: Ms=5.46 3: Ms=6.09 4: Ms=6.93 5: Ms=8.28
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e		1: Ms=6.56 2: Ms=5.20 3: Ms=6.40 4: Ms=7.39 5: Ms=8.61

Study

VENTE 1996

Page in Report: 414

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
	Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
	ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Questioning Code: I 5.2
Measurement:	Single question: "Did you find any questions that we should not have asked ?" 1: no 2: not sure 3: yes
Measured Values:	N: All:4534; %: 1:95,2; 2:3,1; 3:1,7
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.07	p<.00	1: Ms=7.76 2: Ms=7.25 3: Ms=6.89
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.04	p<.01	1: Ms=7.04 2: Ms=6.75 3: Ms=6.51
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.06	p<.00	1: Ms=7.46 2: Ms=6.86 3: Ms=6.66

Study	**SCHWA 1981/2**	*Page in Report:*	519

Reported in: Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, vol.45, no.3, p.513-523.

Population: College students, USA, 1981

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 84

Measured Correlate

Class: Sequence of items Code: I 5.2.1

Measurement:
```
The subjects answered a single direct question, rated on a 10-
point scale:"How happy do you feel at this moment?"
This question followed right after the question on the
appreciation af life as a whole.
Experimental variations: Half of the subjects were interviewed (by
telephone) on a rainy day and half of them on a sunny day. In both
groups a part of the subjects were attended on the weather
(priming condition) and a part not (no-priming condition).
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/c	r=+	Answers on the direct question were found to correlate with 'satisfaction with life as a whole': -under priming condition r=+.48 ? -under no-priming condition r=+.49 ?
O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/a	r=+	Answers on the direct question were found to correlate with 'happiness about life as a whole': -under priming condition r=+.63 ns -under no-priming condition r=+.79 ? Momentaneous mood affects happiness less when there is an external explanation for it, than when such an explanation is not available.

Study   **DERME 1979/1**   *Page in Report:*   253

Reported in: Dermer, M., Cohen, S.J., Jacobsen, E. & Anderson, E.A.

Evaluative Judgments of Aspects of Life as a Function of Vicarious Exposure to

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1979, Vol. 37,No. 2, 247-260

Population: Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 73

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement: Experimental manipulation. Ss were lead to believe they
participated in an experiment to study their conceptions of life
in Milwaukee at the turn of the century. They were asked to view a
series of slides describing this area, to vividly imagine the
scene and to write a description of a day in the life of a typical
Milwaukeean living in 1900.

1. Bad old days condition: The Ss saw the slides
accompanied by   negative descriptions: (a)Anymals and   people
drank and washed themselves
  in the same public fountain. (b)People   all drank from the same
filthy   communal drinking cup. (c)These cups   were vehicles for
tuberculosis,   smallpox and other diseases. (d)Many   people
were killed by these diseases.
2. Good old days condition: The other half saw the
slides   accompanied by positive   discriptions: (a)Beautifully
carved   fountains. (b)Artfully sculpted   statues, charactaristic
of the   craftmanship of European immigrants.
  (c)Fountains suplied a thirsty public   with cool water on sunny
afternoons.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b	DM=	ns	Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after. Experimental treatment was not followed by a significant change in happines.
			Bad old days condition:
			Pretreatment-happiness Mt' = 8.0
			Posttreatment-happiness Mt' = 8.0

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Good old days condition:
Pretreatment-happiness    Mt' = 7.8
Posttreatment-happiness   Mt' = 7.6
```

Study **DERME 1979/2**

Page in Report: 257

Reported in: Dermer, M., Cohen, S.J., Jacobsen, E. & Anderson, E.A.
Evaluative Judgments of Aspects of Life as a Function of Vicarious Exposure to
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1979, Vol. 37,No. 2, 247-260

Population: Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 81

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement: Experimental manipulation. Subjects were lead to believe they participated in an experiment to study the ability of people to vividly imagine "life events". They were asked to read a series of life events, to imagine the events happening to themselves and to describe their reactions to the events.
Half did so in a negative imagination condition and half in a positive condition.

1. Negative imagination: Ss were required to imagine: (a) that they were severely burned,(b) that they were blind,(c)that they were invalid (d) that they suffered Hodgkin's disease.
2. Positive imagination: Ss were required to imagine: (a)that they were winners of an all-expenses-paid tour,(b)that they were multimillionaires,(c) that they were well-paid private secretaries,(d) that they were winners of an all-expenses-paid vacation.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
O-SL?/?/sq/?/8/a	DM=	ns	Happines was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after. Experimental treatment was not followed by a significant change in happiness.
			Negative imagination
			Pretreatment-happiness Mt' = 7.6
			Posttreatment-happiness Mt' = 8.4

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Positive imagination:
Pretreatment-happines      Mt' = 7.8
Posttreatment-happines     Mt' = 7.7
```

Study   **DERME 1979/3**

| | | *Page in Report:* | 253 |

Reported in: Dermer, M., Cohen, S.J., Jacobsen, E. & Anderson, E.A.
Evaluative Judgments of Aspects of Life as a Function of Vicarious Exposure to
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1979, Vol. 37,No. 2, 247-260

Population: Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 73

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement: Experimental manipulation. Subjects were lead to believe they participated in an experiment to study their conceptions of life in Milwaukee at the turn of the century. They were asked to view a series of slides describing this area, to vividly imagine the scene and to write a description of a day in the life of a typical Milwaukeean living in 1900.
1. Bad old days condition: Half saw the slides accompanied by negative discriptions: (a)anymals and people drank and washed themselves in the same public fountain. (b)People all drank from the same filthy communal drinking cup. (c)These cups were vehicles for tuberculosis, smallpox and other diseases. (d)There were many people killed by these diseases.

2. Good old days condition: Half sa the slides accompanied by positive discriptions: (a)Beautifully carved fountains. (b)Artfully sculpted staues,characteristic of the craftsmanship of European immigrants.
  c)Fountains suplied a thirsty public with cool water on sunny afternoons.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b	DM=	ns	Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after Experimantal treatment as not followed by a significant change in happiness
			Bad old days condition:
			Pretreatment-happiness Mt' = 8.0
			Posttreatment-happiness Mt' = 8.0

```
Good old days conditions:
Pretreatment-happiness        Mt' = 7.8
Posttreatment-happiness       Mt' = 7.6
```

Study	**LUDWI 1971**	*Page in Report:*	64

Reported in: Ludwig, L.D.

Elation-Depression and skill as determinants of desire for excitement.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, University of   Wisconsin, USA.

Population: Female students, undergraduates, University of Wisconsin, USA, 197?

Sample:

Non-Response: 81%; 61%
refusal, 5%
eliminated on
basis of
screening data,
15%
miscellaneous re

N: 72

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement: Two indicators were used to measure mood. Ss answered these
questions at the end of an experimental situation in which their
self-esteem was experimentally altered. This was done by means of
a false personality report dealing with the subject's creativity,
maturity and other things.

1. 5-item elation cluster from the
   Nowlis-Green Mood Adjective Check-
   list, containing adjectives scored
   for 'how do you feel at the moment'
   (see Nowlis, 1965).

2. 4-item index of closed questions on
   mood right now, the best you felt
   today, the worst you felt today, and
   the way you usually feel: scored on
   the Wessman & Ricks Elation vs
   Depression Scale (see excerpt WESSM
   1960, II).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/u/mq/v/10/a	r=+.31	p<.05	- Among happy Ss temporaly mood is unaffected by bolstered self-esteem and slightly decreased by reduced self-esteem. - Among unhappy Ss temporaly mood is unaffected by reduced self-esteem and increased by bolstered self-esteem.
	r=+.02	p<.01	- Among happy Ss temporaly mood is increased by reduced self-esteem and slightly decreased by bolstered self-esteem. - Among unhappy Ss temporaly mood is higher after bolstered self-esteem than after reduced self-esteem.

Study	**SCHWA 1981/1**	*Page in Report:*	518

Reported in:	Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
	Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive
	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, vol. 45,nr.3, p.513-523.

Population:	Psychology students, USA, 1980
Sample:	
Non-Response:	?
N:	61

Measured Correlate

Class:	Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement:
```
INDUCTION OF MOOD
Subjects were asked to describe "as vividly and in as much detail
as possible", either a recent event that had made them feel
"really good" or "really bad". They were given 20 minutes to
complete the task. Right after that they answered various
questions, a.o. about happiness, and next the following direct
questions on momentary mood: both rated on a 7-point rating scale,
-How happy (unhappy) do you feel at this moment?-How good (bad) do
you feel at this moment?
A control group did not describe an earlier event.

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS
Experimental subjects were interviewed in an odd looking
soundproof room and either told that this room could make them
feel "tense and depressed" or "elated and kind of high"
(misattribution conditions) or were told nothing about the room
(no-misattribution condition).
```

Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLW/?/sq/?/7/a	r=	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

```
                             Misattribution condition
                             -after describing positive event: r      ns
                             -after describing negative event: r      ns
                             No-misattribution condition
                             -after describing positive event: r=+.57  ns
                             -after describing negative event: r=+.81  p<.01

                             CONTROL GROUP:                    r=+.74  p<.002
```

CONCLUSION
Subjects reported more happiness when in good than
in bad mood. Negative impact of bad moods (induced)
was eliminated when this was attributive to
external, irrelevant sources. When in a good mood
(induced), the subjects were not affected by
misattribution manipulations.

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/a   r=   EXPERIMENTAL GROUP
                                 Misattribution condition
                                 -after describing positive event: r   ns
                                 -after describing negative event: r   ns
                                 No-misattribution condition
                                 -after describing positive event: r=+.67 p<.04
                                 -after describing negative event: r=+.58 ns

                                 CONTROL GROUP: r=+.79 p<.002

                                 CONCLUSION
                                 Subjects reported more satisfaction when in good
                                 than in bad mood. Negative impact of bad moods
                                 (induced) was eliminated when this was attributive
                                 to external, irrelevant sources. When in a good
                                 mood (induced), the subjects were not affected by
                                 misattribution manipulations.

Study   **SCHWA 1981/1**   *Page in Report:*

Reported in:	Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
	Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive
	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, vol. 45,nr.3, p.513-523.
Population:	Psychology students, USA, 1980
Sample:	
Non-Response:	?
N:	61

Measured Correlate

Class:	Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement:
```
DESCRIPTION OF POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EVENTS
Subjects were asked to describe either a recent event that had
made them feel "really good" or "really bad".They were given 20
minutes to complete the task. A control group did not write such
an essay. This procedure did affect mood: in particular describing
a negative event.

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS
Subjects were interviewed in an odd looking soundproof room and
either told that this room could make them feel "tense and
depressed" or "elated and kind of high" or were told nothing about
the room.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: AVERAGE HAPPINESS RATINGS AFTER DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS
in experimental group:
-positive event described   Ms=9.2
-negative event described   Ms=6.4
in control group: Ms=7.9

Identical results when happiness is meassured by HAPP 2.1

Among subjects who had described a negative event their ratings of happiness depended on the extend to which the room could account for their negative feelings. They reported less happiness when the room was described as likely to make them feel elated and reported more happiness when it was described as making them feel bad, than when no expectations about room effects were given. The happiness ratings of subjects who had described a positive event were not affected by the experimental conditions.

Observed Relation with Happiness

AVERAGE HAPPINESS RATINGS AFTER
DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS
in experimental group:
-positive event described   Ms=9.2
-negative event described   Ms=6.4
in control group: Ms=7.9

Identical results when happiness is meassured by
HAPP 2.1

Among subjects who had described a negative
event their ratings of happiness depended on the
extend to which the room could account for their
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when the room was described as likely to make
them feel elated and reported more happiness
when it was described as making them feel bad,
than when no expectations about room effects
were given. The happiness ratings of subjects
who had described a positive event were not
affected by the experimental conditions.

Study   **SCHWA 1981/1**   *Page in Report:*

Reported in: Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
                     Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive
                     Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1983, vol. 45,nr.3, p.513-523.

Population: Psychology students, USA, 1980

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 61

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement:

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Study   **STRAC 1985/1**

		Page in Report:	1462/1467

Reported in: Strack, F., Schwarz, N. and Gschneidinger, E.

Happiness and Reminiscing: The role of Time Perspective, Affect and Mode of

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, vol.49, no.6, p. 1460-1469.

Population: Students translater school, West-Germany, 1982

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 51

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement:
```
Subjects were asked to think about either their present or past
life (experimental variation) and then to write down 3 events that
were either very positive and pleasant or very negative and
unpleasant. (short, only 1/3th of legal size page was provided for
each event). Then they were asked to rate their happiness.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a	DMt=	

```
                              Hapiness scores after thinking about:
                               POSITIVE EVENT
                              -in the past   Mt'=6.5 bc
                              -in the present Mt'=7.9 a
                               NEGATIVE EVENT
                              -in the past   Mt'=7.5 ac
                              -in the present Mt'=6.1 b

                              Means with a common subscript do not differ
                              significantly (.05) on a directional t-test.
```

Study   STRAC 1985/2

		Page in Report:	1464/1467

Reported in: Strack, F., Schwarz, N. and Gschneidinger, E.

Happiness and Reminiscing: The role of Time perspective, Affect and Mode of

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, vol.49, no.6, p. 1460-1469.

Population: University students, West Germany, 1983

Sample:

Non-Response: 20%

N: 36

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation   Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement: Subjects were asked to write down either positive or negative life-events from their past.

EXPERIMENTAL VARIATIONS
-Pallid recall:"recall 3 very pleasant
 or unpleasant events and describe them
 in a few sentences".Four lines were
 provided for each event.
-Vivid recall:"imagine 1 event and
 re-experience it as vividly as
 possible". Subjects were provided two
 pages with 21 lines to describe the
 event.

Next, subjects were asked to rate their happines.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a	DMt= p<.t	Happiness scores after reminiscence of POSITIVE EVENT -pallid recall Mt'=5.8 b -vivid recall Mt'=8.1 c NEGATIVE EVENT -pallid recall Mt'=7.4 ac -vivid recall Mt'=6.9 ab Means sharing a common subscript do not differ significantly on adirectional t-test (05). In Vivid recall-variation the effect is largely mediated by mood. In Pallid recall-variation not.

Study	**STRAC 1985/3**	*Page in Report:*	1466/1467

Reported in:	Strack, F., Schwarz, N. and Gschneidinger, E.
	Happiness and Reminiscing: The role of Time Perspective, Affect and Mode of
	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, vol.49, no.6, p. 1460-1469.
Population:	Students, West Germany, 1983
Sample:	
Non-Response:	-
N:	64

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

Measurement:
```
Subjects were asked to think about past life and to write down
either a positive and pleasant, or a negative and unpleasant
event. Both groups had the same restricted number of lines for the
descriptions.

 EXPERIMENTAL VARIATIONS
-How: describe in detail how the event
 occured ("How" being emphasized)
-Why: give three accounts of why the
 event occured ("Why" being emphasized)

Next, subjects were asked to rate their happiness.
Lastly, subjects were asked to indicate the degree to which they
had been searching for causes and reasons (0) or imagined the
course of the event vividly (9). Result: subjects generated more
vivid descriptions in "How" than in "Why" variation.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a	DMt= p<.t	Happiness scores after thinking about

```
                             POSITIVE EVENT
                            -in "Why" variation  Mt'=6.8 a
                            -in "How" variation  Mt'=7.2 a
                             NEGATIVE EVENT
                            -in "Why" variation  Mt'=7.9 a
                            -in "How" variation  Mt'=5.3 b

                            Means sharing a common subscript do not differ
                            significantly (05) on a directional t-test.

                            The effects are largely mediated by momentaneous
```

mood.

Study	**VENTE 1996**	*Page in Report:*	416

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
	Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
	ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondent behavior Code: I 5.3
Measurement:	Responsetime in days

```
1:  1-10
2:  11-20
3:  21-30
4:  31-40
5:  41-50
6:  51-60
7:  61-70
8:  > 70
```

Measured Values:	N: All:4518; %:1:66,6; 2:12,0; 3:5,9; 4:1,5; 5:1,4; 6:0,3; 7:0,4; 8:11,9
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.01	ns	1: Ms=7.79
			2: Ms=7.65
			3: Ms=7.85
			4: Ms=7.16
			5: Ms=7.58
			6: Ms=7.80
			7: Ms=6.88
			8: Ms=7.75
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.02	ns	1: Ms=7.08
			2: Ms=6.89
			3: Ms=7.09
			4: Ms=6.63
			5: Ms=7.06
			6: Ms=6.96
			7: Ms=6.41
			8: Ms=6.96

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e   r=-.02   ns   1: Ms=7. 48
                                                    2: Ms=7. 23
                                                    3: Ms=7. 51
                                                    4: Ms=7. 01
                                                    5: Ms=7. 30
                                                    6: Ms=7. 33
                                                    7: Ms=6. 73
                                                    8: Ms=7. 39

Study   **ABBEY 1983**

		Page in Report:	273

Reported in: Abbey, A.; Dunkel-Schetter, C.; Brickman, P.
Handling the stress of looking for a job in law school
Basic and Applied Social Psychology, 1983, vol.4, 263-278

Population: Law school students, Chicago, USA, 198?

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: ?

N: 85

Measured Correlate

Class: Non response, refusal   Code: I 5.3.1

Measurement: Respondents were asked if they talked with their fellow students about their job situation, and with family and friends.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

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).

Study	**BRADB 1969**	*Page in Report:*	244

Reported in:	Bradburn, N.M.
	The structure of psychological well-being
	Aldine Publishing Company, 1969, Chicago, USA
Population:	21-60 aged, general public, urban areas, USA, 1963 - 64
Sample:	
Non-Response:	± 20%, Attrition
	± 30%
N:	2787

Measured Correlate

Class:	Panel-dropout Code: I 5.3.2
Measurement:	Reaction to request for follow-up interview 10 month after first interview. Most requests made by same interviewer.

```
0. cooperators   N= 2163
1. dropouts      N=  624

Dropout due to either refusal or impossibility to locale.
```

Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	D%=-	ns	% high hedonic affect at T1.

```
- all             : 28
- cooperators     : 28
- dropouts        : 27
```

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa	D%=+	ns	% very happy at T1

```
- all             31
- cooperators     31
- dropouts        33
```

Study   **MOUM 1988**   *Page in Report:*   133

Reported in:	Moum, T.
	Yea-saying and mood-of-the day effects in self-reported quality of life
	Social Indicators Research vol.20, 1988, p.117-139
Population:	Adult, general public, county, followed 2 years, Norway, 1984-86
Sample:	
Non-Response:	20%
N:	622

Measured Correlate

Class:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3

Measurement:
```
Joint effects of:
1 Optimism
2 Pesssimism
3 Resignation
4 Yea-saying
All variables were obtained by an index of closed questions at T3.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Happiness assessed at three points in time. The intervals varierd from several days to several months.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a	$Ra^2=.08$	T1 happiness by T3 1+2+3
		females: young .01 Happiness assessed at three points in time. The
		old .14 intervals varierd from several days to several
		males young .08 months.
		old .08
	$Ra^2=.09$	T3 happiness by T3 1+2+3
		females: young .16
		old .05
		males young .09
		old .10
	$Ra^2=.09$	T1 happiness by T3 1+2+3+4
		females: young .02
		old .20
		males young .07
		old .12
	$Ra^2=.10$	T3 happiness by T3 1+2+3+4
		females: young .24
		old .02
		males young .10
		old .09

Study	**MOUM 1988**	*Page in Report:*	128

Reported in:	Moum, T.
	Yea-saying and mood-of-the day effects in self-reported quality of life
	Social Indicators Research vol.20, 1988, p.117-139
Population:	Adult, general public, county, followed 2 years, Norway, 1984-86
Sample:	
Non-Response:	20%
N:	622

Measured Correlate

Class:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3

Measurement:
```
Index of 4 closed questions, having the
same content but phrased pairswise
positively or negatively.
1 If people stopped complaining about
  everything, everybody would be better
  of.
2 You have to learn how to let others
  know you're not satisfied, or else
  there'll be no improvements.
3 You have to content yourself with
  what you've got, otherwise you'll
  just be disappointed and bitter.
4 If you're not satisfied, it is
  important to let others know about
  it.
Questions rated on a 5 point scale, 1: disagree completely,... 5:
agree completely. Scores of all questions were summed.
Administered at T3.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*	
O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a	r=+	happiness at T1	r= +.14
		happiness at T2	r= +.14
		happiness at T3	r= +.18

Study

ORMEL 1980

Page in Report: 350

Reported in:	Ormel,H.
	Moeite met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in livingor 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:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3

Measurement:
```
3-item additive index revealing the inclinination to answer
positively. Each rated on a 5-point scale.
Typical items are:
- If someone askes me something
  personal I reply straightforwardly.
- If someone startstalking to you, you
  have to be as honest as possible. - It is a good thing that
people say
  what they really feel.
Assessed at T2(1976)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.01	ns	T2 happiness by T2 yea-saying
	r=+.10	p<.05	

Study   **ORMEL 1980**

Reported in:	Ormel,H.
	Moeite met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in livingor 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

Page in Report: 350

Measured Correlate

Class:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3
Measurement:	Rated by the interviewer on a 5 point-scale. Very open(1), fairly closed(5). Assessed at T2(1976)
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.04	p<.01	T2 happiness by T2 incommunicativeness at interview
	r=+.01	ns	T3 happiness by T2 incommunicativeness at interview

Study   **WESSM 1966/2**

| | | *Page in Report:* | 104-106 |

Reported in: Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F.
Mood and personality
Holt, 1966, New York, USA

Population: Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60

Sample:

Non-Response: 37%: 9
dropouts,
incomplete;
about the same
happiness
distribution.

N: 17

Measured Correlate

Class: Response tendencies   Code: I 5.3.3

Measurement:
```
MMPI Invalidity Scale (see Gough, 1953)
supposedly indicative of gross eccen- tricity, carelessness in
responding, or
lack of personal restraint.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.64 p<.05	Inspection of the individual items suggests that low scores would be indicative of well-adjusted conventionality and high scores of eccentric deviance with bizarre and unpleasant admission.

Study	**WESSM 1966/2**	*Page in Report:*	104-106

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

Measured Correlate

Class:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3
Measurement:	MMPI Lie Scale (See Gough, 1953), scored on a series of 'false' answers to questions that usually are answered 'true'.
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.25	ns

Study	**WESSM 1966/2**	*Page in Report:*	104-106

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

Measured Correlate

Class:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3
Measurement:	Clinical rank order on the basis of ge- neral clinical experience with the sub- jects and observation of their behavior and reactions to experimental situat- ions, for the relative degree to which S understates and overstates and habi - tually uses strong words to express himself. Assessed one year before AFF 3.1 was measured.
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	tau=-.02 ns	

Study   **WESSM 1966/2**

Page in Report: 104-106

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

Measured Correlate

Class:	Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3
Measurement:	MMPI Suppression Scale (see Gough, 1953), measuring the degree to which S has been guarded or evasive, or overly frank and self-critical in responding.
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.01	ns

Study   **WESSM 1966/2**

		Page in Report:	104-106

Reported in: Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F.
Mood and personality
Holt, 1966, New York, USA

Population: Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60

Sample:

Non-Response: 37%: 9
dropouts,
incomplete;
about the same
happiness
distribution.

N: 17

Measured Correlate

Class: Response tendencies   Code: I 5.3.3

Measurement: Over-all agreement score (see Couch & Keniston, 1960), indicative
of 'yea saying' or 'nay saying'.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.31	ns

Study	**ZAUTR 1977**	*Page in Report:*	87/93

Reported in: Zautra, A., Beier, E. and Cappel, L.
The dimensions of life quality in a community
American Journal of Community Psychology, 1977, vol.5, no.1, page 85-97

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 15%

N: 454

Measured Correlate

Class: Response tendencies Code: I 5.3.3

Measurement: The interviewer counted the number of times the respondent
established eye-contact with him while answering a series of
highly structured questions.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a	r= ns	

Study   **NOELL 1980**   *Page in Report:*   1o

Reported in:	Noelle-Neumann, E.
	Happiness and games of chance
	paper, published by: Institut für Demoskopie,1980
	Allensbach, Germany
Population:	Adult, general public, Germany,1979
Sample:	Sampling not reported
Non-Response:	not reported
N:	not reported

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Selfreport on 2 questions:
	1 "Did you find this interview interesting?"
	2 "How did you like this interview all in all?"
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b	D%=+	question 1:
		22% of cheerful looking persons
		12% of not so cheerful looking persons
		found intervieuw "very interesting"
	D%=+	question 2:
		70%of cheerful looking persons
		48%of not so cheerful ones
		liked intervieuw "a lot"

Study	**VENTE 1995**	*Page in Report:*	386

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark)
	Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark,
	ISBN 8790190017
Population:	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	1494

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Single question :

```
"How well does questionaire express the quality of your life?"
1: very negative
2: negative
3: neither/nor
4: positive
5: very positive
```

Measured Values:	N all:1471, 1:2, 2:10, 3:213, 4:924, 5:322
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.33	p<.00	1: Mt=1.25 2: Mt=5.50 3: Mt=6.50 4: Mt=5.50 5: Mt=8.66 All Mt=7.76
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.35	p<.00	1: Mt=5.00 2: Mt=4.55 3: Mt=5.84 4: Mt=6.88 5: Mt=7.95 All Mt=6.94
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.36	p<.00	1: Mt=3.75 2: Mt=4.78 3: Mt=6.15 4: Mt=7.43 5: Mt=8.46 All Mt=7.45

Study	**VENTE 1995**	*Page in Report:*	388

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S. Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark) Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017
Population:	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	1494

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Single question "Did the questionaire cover all major aspects of your life?" 1: no 2: not sure 3: yes
Measured Values:	N: all:1352, 1:154, 2:313, 3:885
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Ms=7.54 2: Ms=7.49 3: Ms=7.93 All Mt=7.78 Alla Mt=7.76 Allb: 7.78 Allc: 7.76
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.12	p<.00	1: Mt=6.70 2: Mt=6.53 3: Mt=7.16 All Mt=6.96
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Mt=7.26 2: Mt=7.10 3: Mt=7.60 All Mt=7.45

Study   VENTE 1995

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S. Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark) Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017
Population:	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	1494

Page in Report: 392

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Single question: "Did you find any questions that we should not have asked (unethical questions)?" 1: no 2: not sure 3: yes
Measured Values:	N: all:1421, 1:1296, 2:84, 3:41
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.06	ns	1: Mt=7.79 2: Mt=7.59 3: Mt=7.31 All Mt=7.76
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.04	ns	1: Mt=6.96 2: Mt=6.71 3: Mt=6.88 All Mt=6.94
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.01	ns	1: Mt=7.44 2: Mt=7.38 3: Mt=7.31 All Mt=7.44

Study	**VENTE 1996**	Page in Report:	408

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
	Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
	ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Single question:

```
Single question:
"This questionaire does not express my quality of life"
1: very negative
2: negative
3: neither/nor
4: positive
5: very positive
```

Measured Values:	N: 4598; %:1:0,2; 2:1,1; 3:17,6; 4:62,2; 5:18,9
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.29	p<.00	1: Ms=6.56
			2: Ms=5.66
			3: Ms=6.86
			4: Ms=7.71
			5: Ms=8.78
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h			1: Ms=6.56
			2: Ms=5.46
			3: Ms=6.09
			4: Ms=6.93
			5: Ms=8.28
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e			1: Ms=6.56
			2: Ms=5.20
			3: Ms=6.40
			4: Ms=7.39
			5: Ms=8.61

Study	**VENTE 1996**	*Page in Report:*	410

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet, Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996, ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Single question: " Did the questionaire cover all major aspects of your life?"
Measured Values:	N: All:4322; %:1:17,8; 2:22,9; 3:59,2
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.08	p<.00	1: Ms=7.51 2: Ms=7.53 3: Ms=7.90
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Ms=6.76 2: Ms=6.79 3: Ms=7.19
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.09	p<.00	1: Ms=7.13 2: Ms=7.20 3: Ms=7.59

| **Study** | **VENTE 1996** | *Page in Report:* | 412 |

Reported in: Ventegodt, S.

Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)

Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
ISBN 8790190068

Population: Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961

Sample: Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 39%

N: 4500

Measured Correlate

Class: Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4

Measurement:
```
Personal resources(comfort and speed filling out the questionaire)
1: -3
2: -2
3: -1
4:  0
5: +1
6: +2
7: +3
```

Measured Values: N: 4528; %:1:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Based on the questions:
Q 309, 310, en 312:
Did you find it easy filling out the questionaire?
Did you find it strenuous filling out the questionaire ?
How much time did it take you to fill out the questionaire ?

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks	
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.24 p<.00	1: Ms=6.66	
		2: Ms=6.50	Based on the questions:
		3: Ms=6.14	Q 309, 310, en 312:
		4: Ms=6.70	Did you find it easy filling out the questionaire?
		5: Ms=7.19	Did you find it strenuous filling out the
		6: Ms=7.58	questionaire ?
		7: Ms=8.15	How much time did it take you to fill out the
			questionaire ?

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h   r=+.19   p<.00   1: Ms=5. 84
                                           2: Ms=5. 79
                                           3: Ms=5. 98
                                           4: Ms=6. 25
                                           5: Ms=6. 55
                                           6: Ms=6. 90
                                           7: Ms=7. 33

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e   r=+.23   p<.00   1: Ms=5. 84
                                           2: Ms=6. 08
                                           3: Ms=5. 80
                                           4: Ms=6. 39
                                           5: Ms=6. 85
                                           6: Ms=7. 26
                                           7: Ms=7. 81

Study	**VENTE 1996**	*Page in Report:*	414

Reported in:	Ventegodt, S.
	Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)
	Forskningscenter for Livskvalitet,
	Forskningscentrets Forlag, København 1996,
	ISBN 8790190068
Population:	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961
Sample:	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)
Non-Response:	39%
N:	4500

Measured Correlate

Class:	Respondents attitudes to interview Code: I 5.4
Measurement:	Single question:
	"Did you find any questions that we should not have asked ?"
	1: no
	2: not sure
	3: yes
Measured Values:	N: All:4534; %: 1:95,2; 2:3,1; 3:1,7
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics		Remarks
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.07	p<.00	1: Ms=7.76 2: Ms=7.25 3: Ms=6.89
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.04	p<.01	1: Ms=7.04 2: Ms=6.75 3: Ms=6.51
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.06	p<.00	1: Ms=7.46 2: Ms=6.86 3: Ms=6.66

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

A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a   Selfreport on single question:

." In general how happy or unhappy do you usually feel....?"
Check the one statement that best describes your average happiness.
10 extremely happy (feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic)
9   very happy (feeling really good, elated)
8   pretty happy (spirits high, feeling good)
7   mildly happy (feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful)
6   slightly happy (just a bit above neutral)
5   neutral (not particularly happy or unhappy)
4   slightly unhappy (just a bit below neutral)
3   mildly unhappy (just a litle low)
2   pretty unhappy (somewhat "blue", spirits down)
1   very unhappy (depressed, spirits very low)
0   extremely unhappy (utterly depressed, completely down)

A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a   Single direct question:
'How are you feeling now....?'
5 very good
4 good
3 neither good nor poor
2 poor
1 very poor

Original text in Danish:
'Hvordan har du det for tiden?
5 meget godt
4 godt
3 hverken godt eller darligt
2 dårligt
1 meget dårligt

A-AOL/u/mq/v/10/a   Selfreport on 4 questions:

"The following are statements of feelings or mood. Please read them over and
then indicate which of these overall feelings best describes your feelings."
A) Right now you feel ....
B) The best you felt today ....
C) The worst you felt today ...
D) The way you usually feel ...

Response options:
10. Complete elations, rapturous joy, and soaring ecstacy.
9.   Very elated and in very high spirits; tremendous delight
      and bouyancy.
8.   Elated and in high spirits.
7.   Feeling very good and cheerful.
6.   Feeling pretty good, "OK".
5.   Feeling a little bit low. Just so-so.

4.   Spirits low and somewhat blue.
3.   Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely blue.
2.   Tremendously depressed. Feeling terrible, really miserable,
     "just awful".
1.   Utter depression and gloom. Completely down. All is black
     and leaden. Wish it were all over.

Summation: average scores on A,B,C,D.

Name: Elation-Depression Scale (variant)

A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/a   Selfreport on single question, repeated every evening before retiring during 3
                       weeks (experience sampling).

"On the average, how happy or unhappy did you feel today....?"
1   Extremely unhappy. Utterly depressed. Completely down.
2   Very unhappy. Depressed. Spirits very low.
3   Pretty unhappy. Somewhat 'blue'. Spirits down.
4   Mildly unhappy. Just a little low.
5   Barely unhappy. Just this side of neutral.
6   Barely happy. Just this side of neutral.
7   Mildly happy. Feeling fairly good and somewhat cheerful.
8   Pretty happy. Spirits high. Feeling good.
9   Very happy. Feeling really good. Elated.
10   Extremely happy. Feeling ecstatic, joyous, fantastic.

Name: Wessman & Ricks' `Elation - Depression Scale" (adapted version)

A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a   Selfreport on single question, asked twice with an interval of 16 days.

"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".
7   highly elated
6   moderately cheerfull
5   mildly cheerfull
4   indifferent
3   wildly depressed
2   moderately depressed
1   extremely gloomy

Summation: Average of 32 scores.

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)

A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/a   Interviewer-rating of cheerful appearance on 8 aspects

A The look is
   2) open
   1) evasive
   -   impossible to say
B The corners of the mouth turn
   2) up
   1) down

-   impossible to say
C The posture is
    2) relaxed, at ease
    1) rather tense
    -   impossible to say
D The movements are
    2) relaxed, at ease
    1) limited, withdrawn
    -   impossible to say
E The eyes are
    2) big, open
    1) small, screwn up
    -   impossible to say
F The elbowes are kept
    2) not close to the body
    1) close to the body
    -   impossible to say
G The lips are more
    2) broad, full
    1) thin, pend up
    -   impossible to say
H All in all the subject looks
    2) quite cheerfull
    1) not very cheerfull
    -   difficult to say

Scoring: sum of aspect ratings

Name: `Allensbacher Ausdruckstest'

Original text in German:
A Der Blick ist-
    2) frei
    1) eher ausweichend
    -   unmöglich zu sagen
B Die Mundwinkel weisen -
    2) nach oben
    1) nach unten
    -   unmöglich zu sagen
C Die Haltung ist -
    2) locker, gelöst
    1) eher steif
    -   unmöglich zu sagen
D Die Bewegungen sind -
    2) locker, gelöst
    1) sparsam, zurückhaltend
    -   unmöglich zu sagen
E Die Augen sind eher -
    2) grosz, offen
    1) klein, verengt
    -   unmöglich zu sagen

F   Die Elbogen werden gehalten -
   2) nicht so eng am Körper
   1) eng am Körper
   -   unmöglich zu sagen
G   Die Lippen sind eher -
   2) breit, voll
   1) schmal, verpreszt
   -   unmöglich zu sagen
H   Die Beobagte sieht insgesamt
   2) ganz frohlich aus
   1) nicht so frohlich aus
   -   schwer zu sagen

A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b   Interviewer-rating of cheerfulness:

Altogether the respondent looks.....
2 quite cheerfull
1 not too cheerfull
- difficult to say

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.

Original text in German:

Der Befragte sieht insgesamt -
2   Ganz fröhlich aus.................
1   Nicht so fröhlig aus...............
-   Unmöglich zu sagen...........…

A-TH/g/mq/th%/100/a   Selfreport on 3 questions:

"What percentage of the time would you say you are....?" (Percentages must add
up to 100%)
1   happy
2   unhappy
3   neutral

O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b   Selfreport on single question:

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

The ratingscale was presented horizontally and allowed scores
in between (resulting in fact in a 67 point scale)

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

O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a   Selfreport on single question asked twice

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

O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa   Selfreport on single question:

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

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h   Selfreport on single question

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

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

O-HL/g/sq/n/9/a   Selfreport on single question:

"Generally, how happy are you.....?"
1 not at all
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 completely

(Originally presented on a horizontal line scale)

O-SL?/?/sq/?/8/a   Selfreport on single question:

"......satisfaction with life......"
(Full question not reported)
10 exceptionally dissatisfied
20
30
40 midpoint
50
60
70
80 exceptionally satisfied

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

"Overall, how satisfied are you with your life as it is at this time.....?"
1 completely dissatisfied
2
3
4 neutral
5
6
7 completely satisfied

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e   Selfreport on single question:

'How satisfied are you with your life now?'
5 very satisfied
2 satisfied
3 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
2 dissatisfied
1 very dissatisfied

Original text in Danish:
'Hvor tilfreds er du med dit liv for tiden?'
5 meget tilfreds
4 tilfreds
3 hverken tilfreds eller utilfreds
2 utilfreds
1 meget utilfreds

O-SLW/?/sq/?/7/a   Selfreport on single question:

"How do you feel about your life as a whole?"
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
(Response options not reported)

Scoring: a = 1........g = 7

O-SLW/c/sq/n/10/c   Selfreport on single question:

"All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life-as-whole these days.....?"
1 least
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10 most
(scale labels not reported)

O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/a   Selfreport on single question:

"How satisfied are you with life as a whole these days.....?"
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
(Scale labels not reported)

O-SLW/u/sq/n/10/a   Selfreport on single question:

"First on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the happiest, how happy do you feel about your life as a whole?"
1   unhappiest
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10 happiest

O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a   Selfreport on single question, asked twice in interview:

"Considering everything, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole........?"
7   completely satisfied
6
5
4
3
2

1   completely dissatisfied

Summation: both scores added
Possible range: 2 to 14

O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a   Selfreport on 2 questions:

A. "When you think about your life as a whole how happy would you say you
are.....?"
10   happy
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0   unhappy

B. "Taking everything into account, how satisfied are you with
   your life.....?"
10   satisfied
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0   dissatisfied

Summation:average score

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.

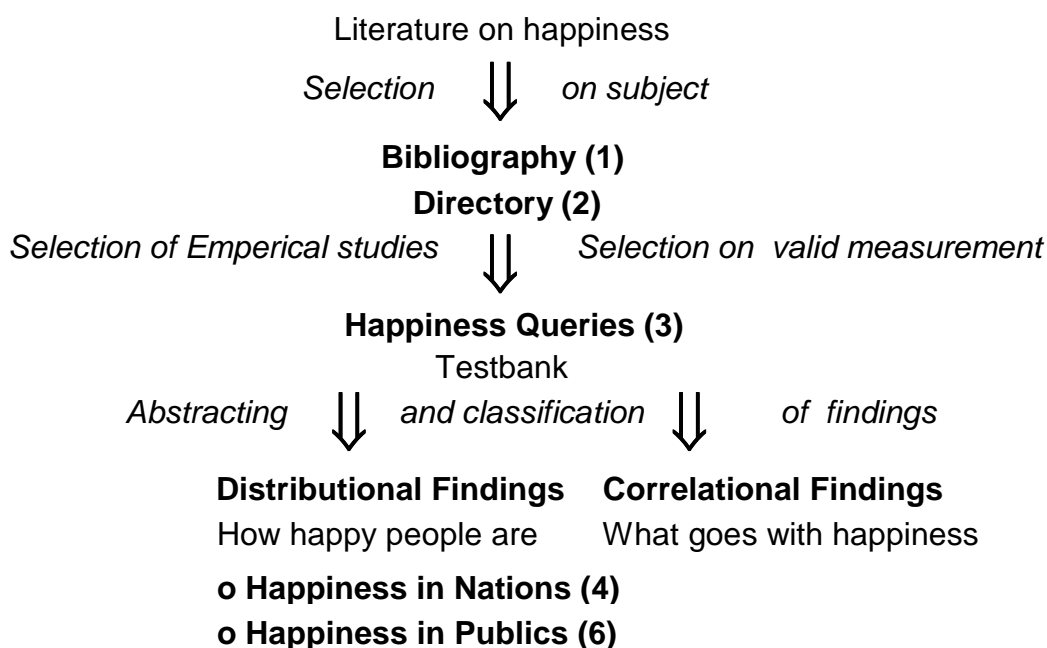# Appendix 2   Statistics used in reported studies

Symbol	*Explanation*

AoV

ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA)
Type: statistical procedure
Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric.
In an ANOVA, the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is split into two or more parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. At least one of those sources is the variability of the correlate, in case there is only one, and always one other is the residual variability, which includes all unspecified influences on the happiness variable. Each sum of squares has its own number of degrees of freedom (df), which sum up to Ne -1 for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.

NOTE: A significantly high F-value only indicates that, in case of a single correlate, the largest of the c mean values is systematically larger than the smallest one. Conclusions about the other pairs of means require the application of a Multiple Comparisons Procedure (see e.g. BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST, DUNCAN's MULTIPLE RANGE TEST or STUDENT-NEWMAN-KEULS)

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.

G

GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happinessl: 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.

Ra²   ADJUSTED COEFFICIENT OF MULTIPLE CORRELATION
             Type: descriptive statistic only
             Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric
             Range: [0 ; 1]

             Meaning:
             Ra = 0 « not any association
             Ra = 1 « strongest possible association

SNR   Statistic Not Reported

tau   GOODMAN & Kruskal's TAU
             Type: descriptive statistic only.
             Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: ordinal
             Range: [0; +1]

             Meaning:
             tau = 0 « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality
             of the happiness rating.
             tau = 1 « knowledge of the correlate value enables a perfect (error-free) prediction of
             the happiness rating.

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:

<div align="center">

Literature on happiness

Selection ⇓ *on subject*

Bibliography (1)

Directory (2)

Selection of Emperical studies ⇓ *Selection on valid measurement*

Happiness Queries (3)

Testbank

Abstracting ⇓ *and classification* ⇓ *of findings*

Distributional Findings   **Correlational Findings**

How happy people are   What goes with happiness

o Happiness in Nations (4)

o Happiness in Publics (6)

</div>

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

Main Category's	Category Name	Number of Studies in this Category
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

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

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

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

Appendix 5   Related Topics

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

I 5	INTERVIEW		
I 5.1	Interview conditions		
I 5.1.1	Moment of the interview		
I 5.1.1.1	. day of the week		
I 5.1.1.2	. month of the year		
I 5.1.1.3	. special day		
I 5.1.2	Context of the interview		
I 5.1.2.1	. good or bad weather		
I 5.1.2.2	. place of interview		
I 5.1.3	Method of interrogation		
I 5.1.4	Characteristics of the interviewer	P 4.9	Approval seeking
I 5.2	Questioning		
I 5.2.1	Sequence of items		
I 5.2.2	Prior mood-manipulation	M 13.2.1	Mood during the interview
		T 2.2.2	Effects of happiness-training
I 5.3	Respondent behavior		
I 5.3.1	Non response, refusal	H 9	HELPING
I 5.3.2	Panel-dropout		
I 5.3.3	Response tendencies	P 4.101	Self-disclosing
		P 4.5	Agreeing, yea-saying
		P 4.76	Open
		P 4.9	Approval seeking
I 5.4	Respondents attitudes to interview	A 8.2	Current attitudes

End of Report