### 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>I 5</td>
<td>INTERVIEW</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1</td>
<td>Interview conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.1</td>
<td>Moment of the interview</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.1.1</td>
<td>. day of the week</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.1.2</td>
<td>. month of the year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.1.3</td>
<td>. special day</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.2</td>
<td>Context of the interview</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.2.1</td>
<td>. good or bad weather</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.2.2</td>
<td>. place of interview</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.3</td>
<td>Method of interrogation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.1.4</td>
<td>Characteristics of the interviewer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.2</td>
<td>Questioning</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.2.1</td>
<td>Sequence of items</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.2.2</td>
<td>Prior mood-manipulation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.3</td>
<td>Respondent behavior</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.3.1</td>
<td>Non response, refusal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.3.2</td>
<td>Panel-dropout</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.3.3</td>
<td>Response tendencies</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 5.4</td>
<td>Respondents attitudes to interview</td>
<td>8</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 & INTERVIEW  
World Database of Happiness. Internet: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  
Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2003, Netherlands

Print date: 7-2-2003  
World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  
Page 1 of 77
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW  

**Study**  
**FORDY 1972**  

*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*Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1972, United States International University, USA.*  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).
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

**Study**

**NOELL 1977/5**

*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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b</td>
<td>D%&lt;sup&gt;=&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>The difference between cheerfulness (happy face) on Thursday and Sunday is significant (p &lt; .01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

Correlate Code: I 5

Study

NOELL 1977/8

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
interviewer ratings 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.
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 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.

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/</td>
<td>AoV= ns</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

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 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

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

Correlate Code: I 5

**Study**

**NOELL 1977/5**

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

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b</td>
<td>G=+.07</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% 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  
- Saturday 71  
- Sunday 74
Study SCHWA 1981/2

Reported in: Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive

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 measured 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 measured by HAPP 2.1.
# SCHWA 1981/2

**Reported in:** Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive

**Population:** College students, USA, 1981

**Sample:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Response</th>
<th>N</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Measured Correlate

**Class:** good or bad weather  
Code: I 5.1.2.1

**Measurement:**

**Measured Values:**

**Error Estimates:**

**Remarks:**

## Observed Relation with Happiness
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>YOUNG 1937/3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported in:</td>
<td>Young, P.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughing and weeping, cheerfulness and depression: A study of moods among college students, psychol. course, USA, 1934-35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>College students, psychol. course, USA, 1934-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N:</td>
<td>236</td>
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</table>

**Measured Correlate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class:</th>
<th>. good or bad weather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code:</td>
<td>I 5.1.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement:</td>
<td>Mean daily temperature for the days of the experiment; temperature at the time of the experiment; mean daily humidity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured Values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Estimates:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/7/a</td>
<td>SNR= ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW**

**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-fulfillment 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.

**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/9/a</td>
<td>r=+.43</td>
<td>Self-rating (from survey) by coder(1)-rating (from interview) both on the same 1-9 D-T scale. Only 23 of 31 respondents interviewed were available for scores of the survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p&lt;.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a</td>
<td>r=+.33</td>
<td>Self-rating (from survey) by coder(2)-rating (from interview) both on the same 1-9 D-T scale. Only 23 of 31 respondents interviewed were available for scores of the survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Study

**WAGNE 1983**

*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**

*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 questionnaire 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:*

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

*Happiness Query*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 |
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

Correlate Code: I 5

**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

**Measured Correlate**

*Class:* Questioning  Code: I 5.2

*Measurement:* Single question

'Did the questionnaire 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:*

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r=+.09</td>
<td>p&lt;.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: Ms =7.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2: Ms =7.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3: Ms =7.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Mt =7.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All a Mt =7.76 All b: 7.78 All c: 7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</td>
<td>r=+.12</td>
<td>p&lt;.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: Mt =6.70</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2: Mt =6.53</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3: Mt =7.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Mt =6.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</td>
<td>r=+.09</td>
<td>p&lt;.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: Mt =7.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2: Mt =7.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3: Mt =7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Mt =7.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

Print date: 7-2-2003 World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  Page 15 of 77
Study **VENTE 1996**

*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 questionnaire 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 |
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

**Study**

**VENTE 1996**  
*Reported in:* Ventegodt, S.  
Livskvalitet hos 4500 31-33 årige (The Quality Of Life of 4500 31-33-year-olds)  

*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 questionnaire 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:*  

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a</td>
<td>r = .29</td>
<td>p &lt; .00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Print date: 7-2-2003  
World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  
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Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

**Study**

**VENTE 1996**

*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:*

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 |

---

Print date: 7-2-2003 World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness Page 18 of 77
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 of 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).

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 $r=+.49$ ?

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.
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

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) Animals 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 descriptions: (a) Beautifully carved fountains. (b) Artfully sculpted statues, characteristic of the craftsmanship of European immigrants. (c) Fountains supplied a thirsty public with cool water on sunny afternoons.

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.

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Observed Relation with Happiness

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Statistics</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b</td>
<td>DM= ns</td>
<td>Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after. Experimental treatment was not followed by a significant change in happiness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bad old days condition:

Pre-treatment-happiness $M_{t} = 8.0$
Post-treatment-happiness $M_{t} = 8.0$
Good old days condition:

 Pretreatment-happiness  $M_t = 7.8$
 Posttreatment-happiness  $M_t = 7.6$
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 Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation  

Population: Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978

Sample: Non-Response:

N: 81

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query | Statistics | Remarks
---|---|---
O-SL/?/sq/?/8/a | DM= ns | Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after. Experimental treatment was not followed by a significant change in happiness.

Negative imagination
Pre-treatment happiness Mt' = 7.6
Post-treatment happiness Mt' = 8.4
Positive imagination:

Pretreatment-happiness  $M_t = 7.8$
Posttreatment-happiness  $M_t = 7.7$
**Study**

**DERME 1979/3**

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

*Population:* Female students, moderately happy, USA, 1978  
*Sample:*  
*Non-Response:* 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 descriptions: (a) animals 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 saw the slides accompanied by positive descriptions: (a) Beautifully carved fountains. (b) Artfully sculpted statues, characteristic of the craftsmanship of European immigrants. (c) Fountains supplied a thirsty public with cool water on sunny afternoons.

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

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<tr>
<td>O-DT/u/sq/v/7/b</td>
<td>DM=ns</td>
<td>Happiness was assessed several weeks before the experiment and several weeks after Experimental treatment as not followed by a significant change in happiness. Bad old days condition: Pretreatment happiness $M_t=8.0$ Posttreatment happiness $M_t=8.0$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

Good old days conditions:

Pretreatment-happiness        Mt' = 7.8
Posttreatment-happiness       Mt' = 7.6
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

**Study**

**LUDWI 1971**

*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 Checklist, 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

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</table>
| A-AOL/u/mq/v/10/a | $r = +.31$ $p < .05$ | - Among happy Ss temporally mood is unaffected by bolstered self-esteem and slightly decreased by reduced self-esteem.  
- Among unhappy Ss temporally mood is unaffected by reduced self-esteem and increased by bolstered self-esteem. |
|                | $r = +.02$ $p < .01$ | - Among happy Ss temporally mood is increased by reduced self-esteem and slightly decreased by bolstered self-esteem.  
- Among unhappy Ss temporally mood is higher after bolstered self-esteem than after reduced self-esteem. |
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 Correlate

Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

SCHWA 1981/1

Measurement:

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:
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.

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

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

**Reported in:** Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.  
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive  

**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 measured by HAPP 2.1

Among subjects who had described a negative event their ratings of happiness depended on the extent 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 \( M_s = 9.2 \)
- negative event described \( M_s = 6.4 \)

in control group: \( M_s = 7.9 \)

Identical results when happiness is measured by HAPP 2.1

Among subjects who had described a negative event their ratings of happiness depended on the extent 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.
Study SCHWA 1981/1

Reported in: Schwarz, N. and Clore, G.L.
Mood, Misattribution and Judgements of Well-Being: Informative and Directive

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

Measured Correlate

Class: Prior mood-manipulation  Code: I 5.2.2
Measurement:
Measured Values:
Error Estimates:
Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness
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.

Happiness 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.
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

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 happiness.

### Measured Correlate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class:</th>
<th>Prior mood-manipulation Code: I 5.2.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measurement:</td>
<td>Subjects were asked to write down either positive or negative life-events from their past.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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.

### 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-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 |

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

In Vivid recall-variation the effect is largely mediated by mood. In Pallid recall-variation not.
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 occurred ("How" being emphasized)
- **Why**: give three accounts of why the event occurred ("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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| O-Sum/u/mq/n/11/a | DM = p < t | **Happiness scores after thinking about**
|                 |            | **POSITIVE EVENT** |
|                 |            | - in "Why" variation $M_t$ = 6.8 a |
|                 |            | - in "How" variation $M_t$ = 7.2 a |
|                 |            | **NEGATIVE EVENT** |
|                 |            | - in "Why" variation $M_t$ = 7.9 a |
|                 |            | - in "How" variation $M_t$ = 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

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

**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.

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/g/sq/n/9/a</td>
<td>DM=+</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution skewed (92% of the students talked about their job situation to fellow students, 88% to family and friends).
## Study

**BRADB 1969**  
*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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
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</table>
| 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 |
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

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 Correlate

Class: Response tendencies  Code: I 5.3.3
Measurement:

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 Values:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness assessed at three points in time. The intervals varied from several
days to several months.

Statistics Remarks

O-SLu/c/sq/n/7/a Ra²=.08
T1 happiness by T3 1+2+3
females: young .01
old .14
males young .08
old .08

Ra²=.09
T3 happiness by T3 1+2+3
females: young .16
old .05
males young .09
old .10

Ra²=.09
T1 happiness by T3 1+2+3+4
females: young .02
old .20
males young .07
old .12

Ra²=.10
T3 happiness by T3 1+2+3+4
females: young .24
old .02
males young .10
old .09
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

MOUM 1988

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 pairwise 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

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### Measured Correlate

**Class:** Response tendencies  
**Code:** I 5.3.3

**Measurement:**

3-item additive index revealing the inclination to answer positively. Each rated on a 5-point scale.  
*Typical items are:*
- If someone asks me something personal I reply straightforwardly.  
- If someone starts talking 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

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<tr>
<td>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</td>
<td>$r = +.01$ ns</td>
<td>T2 happiness by T2 yea-saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$r = +.10$ p &lt; .05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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)

### Observed Relation with Happiness

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<tr>
<td>A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c</td>
<td>r=+.04 p&lt;.01</td>
<td>T2 happiness by T2 incommunicativeness at interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r=+.01 ns</td>
<td>T3 happiness by T2 incommunicativeness at interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

**Correlate Code:** I 5

#### Study

**WESSM 1966/2**

**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 eccentricity, carelessness in
responding, or
lack of personal restraint.

**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-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/</td>
<td>r=-.64  p&lt;.05</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Print date: 7-2-2003  World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  Page 46 of 77
### Study

**WESSM 1966/2**

*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:*  

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/</td>
<td>r=-.25</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Study**  
**WESSM 1966/2**  
*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 general clinical experience with the subjects and observation of their behavior and reactions to experimental situations, for the relative degree to which S understates and overstates and habitually uses strong words to express himself. Assessed one year before AFF 3.1 was measured.

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**  
*Happiness Query*  
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/  
*Statistics*  
\( \tau = -0.02 \)  
*Remarks*  
ns
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

**WESSM 1966/2**

*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:* 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/</td>
<td>r=-.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Study

**WESSM 1966/2**

*Reported in:* Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F.

*Title:* Mood and personality

*Publication:* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/</td>
<td>r=-.31</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Print date: 7-2-2003  
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Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

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

**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:* 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a</td>
<td>r=</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study

**NOELL 1980**

*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:* Self-report on 2 questions:
1. "Did you find this interview interesting?"
2. "How did you like this interview all in all?"

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-CA/mh/ri/v/2/b | D%==+     | question 1: 22% of cheerful looking persons found interview 'very interesting'
|
|                  |            | 12% of not so cheerful looking persons found interview 'very interesting' |
|                  | D%==+     | question 2: 70% of cheerful looking persons liked interview 'a lot'
|                  |            | 48% of not so cheerful ones liked interview 'a lot' |
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  

Measured Correlate  
Class: Respondents attitudes to interview  
Code: I 5.4  
Measurement: Single question: "How well does questionnaire 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  

Observed Relation with Happiness  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 = 7.94 |
| 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 |
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

### 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

---

### Measured Correlate

**Class:** Respondents attitudes to interview  Code: I 5.4

**Measurement:** Single question

> 'Did the questionnaire 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:**

---

### Observed Relation with Happiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a| r=.09      | p=.00
|                 | 1: Ms = 7.54 | Mt = 7.78 |
|                 | 2: Ms = 7.49 |         |
|                 | 3: Ms = 7.93 |         |
|                 | All Mt = 7.78|         |
|                 | All a Mt = 7.76 | All b: 7.78 | All c: 7.76 |

| O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h | r=.12      | p=.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1: Mt = 7.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2: Mt = 7.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3: Mt = 7.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Mt = 7.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Print date: 7-2-2003  World Database of Happiness: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness  Page 54 of 77
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW Correlate Code: I 5

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

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
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

VENTE 1996

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:
'This questionnaire 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:

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

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### Study

**VENTE 1996**

*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 questionnaire cover all major aspects of your life?'

*Observed Relation with Happiness*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a | r=+.08 p<.00 | 1: Ms = 7.51  
2: Ms = 7.53  
3: Ms = 7.30 |
| 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**

*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 questionnaire)
  - 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 questionnaire?
- Did you find it strenuous filling out the questionnaire?
- How much time did it take you to fill out the questionnaire?

### Observed Relation with Happiness

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

---

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

Correlate Code: I 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ms 1</th>
<th>Ms 2</th>
<th>Ms 3</th>
<th>Ms 4</th>
<th>Ms 5</th>
<th>Ms 6</th>
<th>Ms 7</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>5.79</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>6.90</td>
<td>7.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>6.85</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>7.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$r = +.19$, $p < .00$ for O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h

$r = +.23$, $p < .00$ for O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e
**Study**

**VENTE 1996**

*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)

*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:*  

---

**Observed Relation with Happiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Happiness Query</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a | $r = -0.07$ $p < 0.00$ | 1: $M_s = 7.76$  
2: $M_s = 7.25$  
3: $M_s = 6.89$ |
| O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h  | $r = -0.04$ $p < 0.01$ | 1: $M_s = 7.04$  
2: $M_s = 6.75$  
3: $M_s = 6.51$ |
| O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e  | $r = -0.06$ $p < 0.00$ | 1: $M_s = 7.46$  
2: $M_s = 6.86$  
3: $M_s = 6.66$ |
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 little 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 ecstasy.
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".
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/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....?"
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.

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

A-ARE/md/sqr/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)

Selfreport on 8 questions:
" In the past few weeks did you ever feel.....?"
A Pleased about having accomplished something
B Upset because someone criticized 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)

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
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

Correlate Code: I 5

- 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 elbows 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
Findings on Happiness & INTERVIEW

**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 Beobachtung 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 fröhlich 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)
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:

'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

'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 ulykkelig
1 meget ulykkelig

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)
"......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/sq/t/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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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</table>
| 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, 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.

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:

- Literature on happiness
  - Selection on subject
    - Bibliography (1)
      - Directory (2)
        - Selection of empirical studies
          - Happiness Queries (3)
            - Testbank
              - Abstracting and classification of findings
                - Distributional Findings
                  - How happy people are
                    - o Happiness in Nations (4)
                    - o Happiness in Publics (6)
                - Correlational Findings
                  - What goes with happiness


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.

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

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<th>Main Category’s</th>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Number of Studies in this Category</th>
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### Appendix 5  Related Topics

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### End of Report