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

Findings on Happiness & LIFE-EVENTS

Correlate Code: L 6

Classification of Findings		***Number of Studies***
Correlate Code	*Correlate Name*	***on this Subject***
L 6	LIFE-EVENTS	2
L 6.1	Life-event career	0
L 6.1.1	Earlier life-events	0
L 6.1.1.1	. burden of earlier life-events	11
L 6.1.1.2	. specific earlier life-events	3
L 6.1.2	Change in life-event burden	2
L 6.1.4	Later life-events	0
L 6.2	Current life-events (past few years)	0
L 6.2.1	Burden of current life-events	4
L 6.2.1.1	. major life-change or not	3
L 6.2.1.2	. summed life-events: equal weight	5
L 6.2.1.3	. summed life-events: standard weights	6
L 6.2.1.4	. summed life-events: weighted in context	1
L 6.2.1.5	. sum of negative life-events	4
L 6.2.1.6	. sum of positive life-events	2
L 6.2.1.7	. balance of negative- and positive life-events	12
L 6.2.2	Specific current life-events	5
L 6.3	Attitudes to life-events	2
L 6.3.1	Expected life-events	0
L 6.4	Climate of change	2
L 6.2.1.8	sum of negative events: weighed in context	0
L 6.2.1.9	sum of positive events: weighed in context	0

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

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

Study BALAT 1993

Page in Report: 233

Reported in: Balatsky, G. & Diener, E.
Subjective well-being among Russian students.
Social Indicators Research 1993, Vol 28, pp 225-243.

Population: Students, Moscow and Glazov (Ural), Russia, 1990

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: not reported

N: 116

Measured Correlate

Class: LIFE-EVENTS Code: L 6

Measurement:
```
Ss were asked to write down within 3 minutes as many as possible
positive and negative life-events:
1.Number of positive events (PE)
2.Number of negative events (NE)
3.Event difference score (PE-NE)
```

Measured Values: 1. M= 4.526; SD= 2.518
2. M=3.439; SD= 1.982

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-DT/c/sq/v/7/b	r=+.27	p<.01	p two tailed Number of positive events
	r=-.03	ns	Number of negative events
	r=+.27	p<.01	p two tailed Event difference score
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	r=+.19	ns	Number of positive events
	r=-.06	ns	Number of negative events
	r=+.21	p<.05	p two tailed Event difference score

Study DANNE 2001

Page in Report: 810;809

Reported in: Danner,D.D., Snowdon,D.A., Friesen,W.V.
Positive Emotions in Early Life and Longevity: Findings from the Nun Study
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2001, Vol.80, No.5 p.804-813
ISSN:0022-3514 American Psychological Association

Population: Nuns who lived in cloister since early adulthood. Followed into old age, USA, 1993

Sample: Non-probability chunk sample

Non-Response: 17%

N: 180

Measured Correlate

Class: LIFE-EVENTS Code: L 6

Measurement:
```
1. Died before 1993
2. Still alive
```

Measured Values: N: I:23; II:30; III:13; IV:10

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Mortality was of all causes.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/a	D%=-34	quartiles positive words I(few) II III IV(most) % died: 55 59 33 21 Mortality was of all causes
A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/b	D%=-30	quartiles positive sentences I(few) II III IV(most) % died: 54 58 35 24
	B=-1.4 p<.00	B controled for age and education B denotes percent died per percent positive sentences in autobiography

Study BAKKE 1974

Page in Report: 28

Reported in: Bakker, P. & Berg, N. van de
Determinants and correlates of happiness.
Unpublished thesis, 1974, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Population: 20-65 aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1968

Sample:

Non-Response: 34% refusal and unattainable.

N: 1552

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement: Number of life changes experienced after age 20, as assessed by a 15-item inventory.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-HP/g/sq/ol/7/a	G=+.15	

Study BERKM 1971

Page in Report: 43

Reported in: Berkman, P.L.
Life stress and psychological well-being: a replication of Langner's analysis in the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1971, vol.12, p.35-45

Population: Adult,, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, Alameda County, USA, 1965

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 6928

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement:

```
9-item index involving:
Childhood stress (4 items)
1: broken homes in childhood (before
   of 15)
2: evaluation of mother and father as
   parents
3: happiness of parents's marriage
   during childhood
4: illness of family members during
   childhood.
Adult stress (5 items):
1: poor interpersonal relations
2: self-evaluated comparative
   financial status
3: physical health
4: parental worries
5: marital satisfaction

Combined into a 17-point scale.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BB/u/mq/v/3/a	DMr=-	Married subjects only(N=2534) proportion happy: low sress 0- 3 9.9% AR= .72 4- 7 40.8% AR= .58 8-11 39.3% AR= .43 high stress 12-16 10.0% AR= .31 The average ridits (AR) were calculated with the distribution of the total sample as reference

(N=6928)

Study BERKM 1971

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Population: Adult,, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, Alameda County, USA, 1965

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 6928

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement:

```
4-item index containing:
1: broken homes in childhood (before
   age of 15)
2: evaluation of mother and father as
   parents
3: happiness of parents's marriage
   during childhood
4: illness of family members during
   childhood.
Rated on a scale from 0(low stress) to
7(high stress).
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BB/u/mq/v/3/a	DMr=-	proportion happy:

```
low stress  0      13.9%     AR= .61
            1      16.4%     AR= .55
            2      14.9%     AR= .52
            3      19.8%     AR= .49
            4      20.6%     AR= .44
            5      10.7%     AR= .45
            6       3.5%     AR= .48
high stress 7       1.1%     AR= .42

The average ridits (AR) were calculated with
the distribution of the total sample as reference
```

Study CHIRI 1982

Page in Report: 23

Reported in: Chiriboga, D.A.
Consistency in adult functioning: The influence of social stress
Ageing and Society, vol.2 part 1, p.7-29

Population: People in transition followed 4 years, metropolis, USA, 1969-1980

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition after 11 years 24%

N: 163 (in 1969:216)

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement:

```
Number of events during past year as rated on a 138-item Life
Event Inventory. Sumscore weighted by preoccupation with event
(how often S says to think of it).
Inventory administered three times:
-recently    (T5:1980)
-4 years ago (T4:1976)
-6 years ago (T3:1974)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb	r=	Negative events

```
                          Males           Females
recent      T5:1980  r= -.36 (01)    r= -.44 (01)
4 years ago T4:1976  r= -.15  ns     r= -.24 (05)
6 years ago T3:1974  r= -.03  ns     r=  .00  ns

Positive events
                          Males           Females
recent      T5:1980  r= + 26 (05)   r= +.23 (05)
4 years ago T4:1976  r= +.12  ns     r= +.07  ns
6 years ago T3:1974  r= +.07  ns     r= -.01  ns

Happiness assessed at T5(1980)
```

Study CRNIC 1984

Page in Report: 229

Reported in: K.A. Crnic, M.T. Greenberg, N.M. Robinson, A.S. Ragozin
Maternal stress and social support: effects on the mother- infant relationship from
American Journal of Orthopsychiatric, vol. 2, 1984, pp. 224-235

Population: Mother-child pairs, followed 18 months after birth, USA, 1981-82

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition at T2:
10%, at T3: 14%

N: 105

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement: 46-item checklist of life events in the past eight to ten months, rated as having occurred or not occured, whether the impact was good or bad and their degree of effect (1=none to 4=great) (adapted Life Experiences Survey: J. Sarason, J. Johnson and J. Siegel).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-QLS/c/sq/v/5/a	rpc=-	

		Happiness T1	T2	T3
Stress:	T1	-.35 (01)	0 (ns)	-.13 (ns)
Stress:	T2		-.37 (01)	-.18 (ns)
Stress:	T3			-.39 (01)

rpc controlled for demographic covariates (age, education, number of children, receipt of public assistance, infant birth status (premature or full term))

T1: child 1 month, T2: child 8 months,
T3: child 18 months

Study GEHMA 1990A

Page in Report: 13

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stressbewältigung und Selbstbestimtheit.(Stress management and sense of
Start uns Aufstieg, 1990 vol 3 page 13-14
(Data also reported in IFES paper E76, Vienna, Austria 1988)

Population: Railway employees, Austria, 1988

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 68

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement:

```
Questions on whether or not the following events happened.
a. serious conflicts at home
b. conflicts in school
c. parental divorce
d. death of an intimate
e. death of a parent
f. serious illnes

1. no event      (47%)
2. one event     (35%)
3. two events    (15%)
4. three events   (3%)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/d	r=-.25 ns	
O-SLW/c/sq/v/5/a	r=-	a. r=-.22 b. r=-.20 c. r=-.16 d. r=-.07 e. r=-.02 f. r=+.04
	DM=-	1. M'=2,75 2. M'=2.25 3. M'=2.20 4. M'=1.50

Study GEHMA 1990B

Page in Report: 15

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stress und Stressbewaltigung (Stress and Coping)
Research report Institut fur empirische Sozial Forschung IFES nr 89231/Maerz.go, Vienna, Austria 1990.

Population: Military men, cadres,Austria, 1989

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 1296

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement:

```
6 item weighted index
- report of unhappy childhood (1 point)
- report of problems with parents in
  childhood and youth (1 point)
- divorce of parents (4 points)
- seruous illness of familymember (5)
- serious illness of S (4 points)
- other stressfull events (max 5)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLW/c/sq/n/5/a	r=-.17	current life-events bear less correlation to happiness (r=-.02). See L 1.5

Study LOWEN 1973

Page in Report: 298

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F., Chiriboga, D.
Social stress and adaptation: toward a life-course perspective
Eisdorfer, C., Powell Lawton, M., eds. Psychology of adult development and aging, Washington D.C., 1973 A.P.A.

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1969

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 216

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement: Number of challenging life-events from birth to few years prior to the interview. Assessed by inspection of life-graphs and focused questions.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb	r=	ns	positive events
	r=	ns	negative events (positively correlated with happiness among middle-aged, negatively among pre-retirees)
	r=	ns	combined score

Study LOWEN 1973

Page in Report: 298

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F., Chiriboga, D.
Social stress and adaptation: toward a life-course perspective
Eisdorfer, C., Powell Lawton, M., eds. Psychology of adult development and aging, Washington D.C., 1973 A.P.A.

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1969

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 216

Measured Correlate

Class: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement: Content analysis of life-history protocols

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb	r=-.13	ns

Study ORMEL 1980

Page in Report: 351

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: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement:
```
Occurrence of a traumatic experience rated by the interviewer as
no vs yes.
Examples:
- loss of parent(s) or sibling(s)
  before age 18(24%).
- report of very shocking event in
  youth(19%).
Assessed at T1(1970)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=-.17	p<.01	T2 happiness by traumatic childhood-experiences, reported at T2.

Study **WESSM 1966/2** *Page in Report:* 122

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: . burden of earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.1

Measurement: 212-item inventory of past life expe- riences.
18 scores were derived, indicating good or bad past experiences in various life areas. Only a few scores were related to hedonic level. Other scores were not presented.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=-.41	p<. 05	1. Poor life experiences (total score)
	r=-.50	p<. 05	2. Low scholarschip
	r=-.46	p<. 10	3. Depression and insecurity
	r=-.45	p<. 10	4. Poor peer relations
	r=-.39	p<. 10	5. Sibling conflict
	r=	ns	6. Parental treatment and relationships

Study VENTE 1995

Page in Report: 240

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: . specific earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.2

Measurement:
```
Single question:
"Do you ever had an abortion?"
1:no
2:yes,once
3:yes,twice
4:yes,3 or more times
```

Measured Values: N: 1:588, 2:116, 3:28, 4:7

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.06	ns	1:Ms=7.78 2:Ms=7.68 3:Ms=7.50 4:Ms=6.08 All Mt=7.73
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.10	p<.01	1:Ms=7.05 2:Ms=6.99 3:Ms=6.25 4:Ms=5.36 All Mt=6.99
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.10	p<.01	1:Ms=7.50 2:Ms=7.53 3:Ms=6.25 4:Ms=6.08 All Mt=7.44

Study VENTE 1995

Page in Report: 242

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: . specific earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.2

Measurement:
```
Single question:
"Have you ever had a miscarriage?"
1: No
2: Not sure
3: Yes
```

Measured Values: N: 1:566, 2:15, 3:133

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.03	ns	1:Ms=7.75 2:Ms=7.66 3:Ms=7.60 All Mt=7.71
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.06	ns	1:Ms=7.03 2:Ms=6.84 3:Ms=6.75 All Mt=6.98
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.02	ns	1:Ms=7.45 2:Ms=6.84 3:Ms=7.39 All Mt=7.43

Study VENTE 1996

Page in Report: 250

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: . specific earlier life-events Code: L 6.1.1.2

Measurement:
```
Single question:
"Have you ever had an abortion?"
1: no
2: yes,once
3: yes, twice
4: yes, 3 or more times
```

Measured Values: N All:2437; 1:1471; 2:652; 3:237; 4:77

Error Estimates:

Remarks: women only

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*	
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.07	p<..00	1: Mt=7.83 2: Mt=7.58 3: Mt=7.54 4: Mt=7.24	women only
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=-.07	p<.00	1: Mt=7.19 2: Mt=6.94 3: Mt=6.84 4: Mt=6.79	
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.09	p<.00	1: Mt=7.59 2: Mt=7.30 3: Mt=7.21 4: Mt=6.73	

Study ORMEL 1980

Page in Report: 350,235

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: Change in life-event burden Code: L 6.1.2

Measurement:

```
Objectieve rating by a panel of experts on the basis of:
a Report of life events in the last
  year(T2-T3).
b life situation and life history of
  the Ss.
Reliability between experts: _=.93.
Assessed at T3(1977).

Typical events considered by the judges:
1. Change of role like marriage,
   promotion in job or retirement.
2. Change in health.
3. Change in contacts with important
   others or change in place of living.
4. Crisis events like loss of property
   or contact with police.
5. Important news about events that
   have happened or are about to
   happen.
6. Important decisions about job,
   marriage, health or place of living.
7. Events that are predominantly
   financial, like concluding a
   mortgage or gaining a large sum in a
   lottery.
8. Other positive events.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.10	p<.01	T2 happiness by T2-T3 improvement
	r=+.29	p<.01	T3 happiness by T2-T3 improvement self-esteem low r=+.27 high r=+.16 intimacy with partner fair r=+.31 high r=+.34 coping ability fair r=+.29 high r=+.27 neuroticism low r=+.21 high r=+.40 control external r=+.35 internal r=+.21 stress T2(1976) low r=+.19 high r=+.42
	ßL=+.31		T3 happiness by T2-T3 improvement ßL path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving T2 happiness.

Study SEARS 1977A

Page in Report: 40-62/4

Reported in: Sears, P.S. & Barbee, A.H.
Career and Life satisfactions among Terman's gifted women. Chapter 3 in: 'The Stanley, J.C., George, W.C. & Solano, C.H. (eds.) The Johns Hopkins Univ.Press Publ.1977, Baltimore and London, p.28-72

Population: "Gifted women" (IQ >135), followed 50 years, California, USA, 1921-72

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition in 1972:
25%

N: 1928 N=671:
1972 N=430

Measured Correlate

Class: Change in life-event burden Code: L 6.1.2

Measurement: Selfrating of increase in responsibilities and workpressures in.

Assessed in 1960.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV=	ns	Earlier perceived increase (1960) by present happiness (1972).

Study **CHIRI 1977** *Page in Report:* 420

Reported in: Chiriboga,D.A.
Life event weighting systems; a comparative analysis.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, l977, vol 21, p.415-422

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1974

Sample:

Non-Response: 19%

N: 179

Measured Correlate

Class: Burden of current life-events Code: L 6.2.1

Measurement: 48 item list of burdening life-events similar to schedules Holmes & Rahe (1967) and Horowitz(l976). Typical events are: "new job", "got married", and "loss of friends"

Subjects first indicated which of these events had happened to them in the last 3 years and how recently. They next indicated their feelings about these events by answering to questions on each event ("What were your feelings when it occurred: very happy, somewhat happy, somewhat unhappy,or very unhappy?" "Do you still think about the event:not at all=1, some=3, a lot=5?") Seven scores were derived from the responses:

a. Summed occurrence: Holmes & Rahe weights(f.e. recent marriage 50 points)
b. Summed occurrence: Horowitz weights (f.e. recent marriage 21 points)
c. Summed occurrence: each event one point
d. Negative appreciation: number of events experienced as unhappy
e. Positive appreciation: number of events experienced as happy
f. Negative preoccupation: still thinking of negatively appreciated events (sumscores)
g. Positive preoccupation: still thinking of positively appreciated events (sumscores)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*	
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d	r=	ns	a.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events up to 3 year ago
	r=	ns	b.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events of up to 3 year ago
	r=	ns	c.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events of up to 3 year ago
	r=-.23	p<.01	d.	life events of last year
	r=-.16	p<.01		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=-.23	p<.01		life events of up to 3 year ago
	r=	ns	e.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events of up to 3 year ago
	r=-.20	p<.01	f.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=-.20	p<.01		life events of up to 3 year ago
	r=	ns	g.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=-.16	p<.01		life events of up to 3 year ago

Study **CHIRI 1977** *Page in Report:* 420

Reported in: Chiriboga,D.A.
Life event weighting systems; a comparative analysis.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, l977, vol 21, p.415-422

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1974

Sample:

Non-Response: 19%

N: 179

Measured Correlate

Class: Burden of current life-events Code: L 6.2.1

Measurement: 48 item list of burdening life-events similar to schedules Holmes & Rahe (1967) and Horowitz(l976). Typical events are: "new job", "got married", and "loss of friends"

Subjects first indicated which of these events had happened to them in the last 3 years and how recently. They next indicated their feelings about these events by answering to questions on each event ("What were your feelings when it occurred: very happy, somewhat happy, somewhat unhappy,or very unhappy?" "Do you still think about the event:not at all=1, some=3, a lot=5?") Seven scores were derived from the responses:

a. Summed occurrence: Holmes & Rahe weights(f.e. recent marriage 50 points)
b. Summed occurrence: Horowitz weights (f.e. recent marriage 21 points)
c. Summed occurrence: each event one point
d. Negative appreciation: number of events experienced as unhappy
e. Positive appreciation: number of events experienced as happy
f. Negative preoccupation: still thinking of negatively appreciated events (sumscores)
g. Positive preoccupation: still thinking of positively appreciated events (sumscores)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*	
O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a	r=	ns	a.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events of up to 3 years ago
	r=-.18	p<.05	b.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=-.20	p<.01		life events of up to 3 years ago
	r=	ns	c.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events up to 3 years ago
	r=-.33	p<.01	d.	life events of last year
	r=-.26	p<.01		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=-.37	p<.01		life events up to 3 years ago
	r=	ns	e.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=	ns		life events of up to 3 years ago
	r=-.29	p<.01	f.	life events of last year
	r=-.22	p<.01		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=-.33	p<.01		life events of up to 3 years ago
	r=	ns	g.	life events of last year
	r=	ns		life events of 2-3 years ago
	r=+.17	p<.05		life events of up to 3 years ago

Study HEADE 1981

Page in Report: 166

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

Population: Adults, general public, Australia 1978

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: not reported

N: 679

Measured Correlate

Class: Burden of current life-events Code: L 6.2.1

Measurement:
```
Index of two single questions on satisfaction with:
a: the amount of pressure you are under
b: the amount you worry about things
Both items scored on 1-9 rating scale, summation by average.
```

Measured Values: M = 5.9 SD = 1.6

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Both items scored on the same rating scale as the question on happiness.
It is assumed that worries index in "…Quality of Life…" is the same as anxiety index in "…Priorities, Satisfactions and Well-being."

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/9/a	r=+.36	p<.001	Both items scored on the same rating scale as the question on happiness. It is assumed that worries index in "…Quality of Life…" is the same as anxiety index in "…Priorities, Satisfactions and Well-being."

Study WESSM 1966/2

Page in Report: 104

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: Burden of current life-events Code: L 6.2.1

Measurement: Clinical rank on 'happy - unhappy life story', stressing auto-biographic re- ports and information for three years, concerning past life experiences up to the time of entering college.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.48 p<. 05	

Study GOODH 1985

Page in Report: 227

Reported in: Goodhart, D.E.
Some psychological effects associated with positive and negative thinking about
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol. 48,p. 216-232.

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 1.7% dropout

N: 173

Measured Correlate

Class: . major life-change or not Code: L 6.2.1.1

Measurement: Stressful life-events reported between T1 and T2 (8-week interval). Assessed at T2 by means of an event checklist. Ss indicated whether or not such events had happened to them.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	rpc=-.27 p<.001	T1-T2 stress by T2 happiness, controlled for T1 happiness. Rpc indicates the effect of stress on CHANGE IN HAPPINESS. The effect of stress on change in happiness is unaffected by positive or negative thinking (interactions ns).

Study TESSL 1975

Page in Report: 103

Reported in: Tessler, R. & Mechanic, D.
Consumer satisfaction with prepaid group practice: A comparative study
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1975, vol. 16, p. 95 - 113

Population: Employees' families, two firms, USA, 1973

Sample:

Non-Response: -

N: 712

Measured Correlate

Class: . major life-change or not Code: L 6.2.1.1

Measurement: Experience of a major life change (either positive or negative) in the past year.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/c	r=+.07	ns

Study **THURN 1983** *Page in Report:* 56

Reported in: Thurnher,M.
Turning points and development change: Subjective and "objective" assessments
American J.Orthopsychiat. vol 53, 1983, p.52-60

Population: People in transition, followed 8 years, Metropolis USA, 1969-77

Sample:

Non-Response: Sample attrition:
17%

N: 180 (216 in
1969)

Measured Correlate

Class: . major life-change or not Code: L 6.2.1.1

Measurement: Open questions at T2:
"Looking back over the past eight years when we first interviewed you, what have been the major turning points in your life?"
"What effect did these turning points have on you?"
The responses were each rated on a 6-point scale and summed. Ss were classified as reporting positive, neutral or negative total impact

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d	AoV=+	ns	T2 happiness by T2 report of turning point impact. No interaction with age and sex. No interaction with change in happiness between T1 and T2.
O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a	AoV=+	p<.01	T2 happiness by T2 report of turning point impact. No interaction with age and sex. No interaction with change in happiness between T1 and T2.

Study BLOCK 1981

Page in Report: 171

Reported in: Block, M. & Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and distress in a community, a test of the effects of life events
American Journal of Communitiy Psychology vol 9 1981 (165-177)

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: equal weight Code: L 6.2.1.2

Measurement: Life events were assessed with a 65-item inventory developed by revising the SRRS (Holmes & Rahe, 1967) and adding positive life events.

Residents were asked two questions about each event listed on the inventory
-first, whether the event had taken place in their lives during the last year
-second, to rate, whether the event "turned out" positive,(PE), negative, (NE),
had both positive and negative outcomes,
or had no effect on them.Events rated as having both positive and negative outcomes were not scored for PE and NE (about 10%).
They were counted together with the total number of events reported, TE.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	r=-.02	

Study GEHMA 1990A

Page in Report: (21)

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stressbewältigung und Selbstbestimtheit.(Stress management and sense of
Start uns Aufstieg, 1990 vol 3 page 13-14
(Data also reported in IFES paper E76, Vienna, Austria 1988)

Population: Railway employees, Austria, 1988

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 68

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: equal weight Code: L 6.2.1.2

Measurement:

```
Recent critical events.
Number of positive and negative events mentioned.
Some illustrative events are:
a. new lover
b. marriage
c. birth of child
d. separation
e. change of job
f. death or severe illnes of intimate
g. none of these
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/d	r=-.36	p<.01	a. r=-.28 b. r=-.05 c. r=-.01 d. r=-.22 e. r=-.05 f. r=-.06 g. r=+.15

Study KAMMA 1983/2

Page in Report: 34

Reported in: Kammann, R,; Flett, R.
Sourcebook for Measuring Well-being with Affectometer 2.
Why Not? Foundation, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1983

Sample:

Non-Response: 52%

N: 112

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: equal weight Code: L 6.2.1.2

Measurement: 6-item index of stress (CAMPBELL et al 1976)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BK/cw/mq/v/5/a	r=.00	ns

Study LOWEN 1965

Page in Report: 367

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F. & Boler, D
Voluntary vs involuntary withdrawal
Journal of Gerontology, 1965, vol, p. 363-371

Population: 60+aged, non-institutionalized, San Francisco, U.S.A., 1962

Sample:

Non-Response: 55%, 22%
refusals, 9%
deaths, 22%
unattainable

N: 269

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: equal weight Code: L 6.2.1.2

Measurement:
```
Deprivation measured by an index of:
1 )compulsary retirement in past 7 yrs
2 )widowhood in past 7 yrs
3 )interviewer rating of physical dis-
   ability
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/b	G=-.55	p<. 01	withdrawn : G' = -.64 (ns) not withdrawn: G' = -.40 (ns) Social withdrawal measured by report of reduced participation in organisation, and less contacts with family and friends G' based on proportion unhappy
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/ba	G=-.70	p<. 01	withdrawn : G' = -.90 (01) not withdrawn: G' = -.51 (05)
O-SLL/c/sq/v/3/b	G=-.70	p<. 01	withdrawn : G' = -.70 (01) not withdrawn: G' = -.65 (01)

Study **PALMO 1979** *Page in Report:* 352

Reported in: Palmore, E.B., Cleveland Jr, P.C,, Nowlin, J.B., Ramm, D. & Siegler, I.C.
Stress and Adaptation in Later Life
Reprint form Journal of Gerontology 1979, Vol 34 pp (in this reprint) 341-356

Population: 46+ aged white, North Carolina, USA, 1968- 1976.

Sample: Probability stratified sample

Non-Response:

N: 375

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: equal weight Code: L 6.2.1.2

Measurement: Live-events occurred in period 1968/70 (T1) till 1974/76 (T4), assessed at T4.

1. Retirement of subject (dichotomous)
2. Retirement of spouse (dichotomous)
3. Widowhood (dichotolous)
4. Departure last child from home (0-3)

Possible range 0 -7.

Measured Values: N= 375. Number of subjects event occured to:
1. 78
2. 78
3. 25
4. 57
5. 283

Error Estimates:

Remarks: 238 subjects experienced one or more events during study-period.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-BW/c/sq/l/10/c	B=_.2	p<.05	Separate multiple regression. Dependent: Change in life satisfaction T1 to T4. (negative B indicates negative effect) 238 subjects experienced one or more events during study-period.

Study FISKE 1985/1

Page in Report: 193

Reported in: Fiske M. & Chiriboga D.A.
The interweaving of societal and personal change in adulthood
Munnichs, J.M.A. et al.,eds.:'Life-span and change in a gerontal perspective'Acad.Pr. 1985 London p.177-209 (ch.9)

Population: People in transition, followed 5 years,USA, 1969-1974

Sample:

Non-Response: Sample attrition: 12,5%

N: 189 (216 in 1969)

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: standard weights Code: L 6.2.1.3

Measurement: Summed reported negative life events in the past year, weighted by how much one has thought of the event. Events reported on a 138 item checklist similar to that of Holmes & Rahe (1964)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: MALES LOW STRESS HIGH STRESS DM' DMs'

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*				
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb	DM=		- all FEMALES	M=1.74	M=1.74	0	0
				MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM'	DMs'
	DM=	ns	- all	M=1.59	M=1.76	+ .17	-. 85
			MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM'	DMt'
	DM=		- young	M=1.92	M=1.68	- .26	+1.30
			- old FEMALES	M=1.67	M=1.90	+ .23	-1.15
	DM=		- young - old				
			MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM'	DMt'
	DM=	ns	- early	M=1.83	M=1.75	- .08	+0.40
			- one time	M=1.71	M=1.69	- .02	+ .10
			- late FEMALES	M=1.56	M=1.75	+ .19	- .85

DM=		- early				
		- on time				
		- late				
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM'	DMt'
DM=		- T1 all	M=1.95	M=1.75	- .20	+1.00
		- T2 all	M=1.56	M=1.71	+ .16	- .80
		- T3 all	M=1.70	M=1.73	+ .03	- .15
		FEMALES				
DM=	ns	- T1 all	M=1.77	M=1.70	- .07	+ .35
		- T2 all	M=1.67	M=1.90	+ .23	-1.15
		- T3 all	M=1.39	M=1.85	+ .46	-2.30
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM'	DMt'
DM=	p<.05	- T1 young	M=2.58	M=1.64	- .94	+4.70
		- T1 old	M=1.71	M=2.10	+ .39	-1.95
		- T2 young	M=1.50	M=1.68	+ .18	- .90
		- T2 old	M=1.58	M=1.80	+ .22	-1.10
		- T3 young	M=1.67	M=1.71	+ .04	- .20
		- T3 old	M=1.71	M=1.80	+ .09	- .45
		FEMALES				
DM=		- T1 young				
		- T1 old				
		- T2 young				
		- T2 old				
		- T3 young				
		- T3 old				
		MALES	LOW STRESS	HIGH STRESS	DM'	DMt'
DM=	p<.05	- T1 early	M=2.35	M=1.88	- .47	+2.35
		- T1 on time	M=1.64	M=1.78	+ .14	- .70
		- T1 late	M=1.55	M=1.68	+ .13	- .65
		- T2 early	M=1.55	M=1.88	+ .33	-1.65
		- T2 on time	M=1.64	M=1.71	+ .07	- .35
		- T2 late	M=1.44	M=1.63	+ .19	- .85
		- T3 early	M=1.60	M=1.50	- .10	+ .50
		- T3 on time	M=1.86	M=1.57	- .29	+1.45
		- T3 late	M=1.67	M=1.95	+ .28	-1.40
		FEMALES				

DM= - T1 early
- T1 on time
- T1 late
- T2 early
- T2 on time
- T2 late
- T3 early
- T3 on time
- T3 late

-Mean happiness scores over 5 years (average T1, T2, T3) and at T1, T2 and T3 separately, rated on a 3-point scale : 1:very happy, 2: pretty happy, 3:not too happy
-Blank coloms/rows indicate insignificant difference.
-Timeliness of transition was measured by the time at which the transitions,the Ss faced at T1, had really occurred.
-Young= high school seniors+ newly weds
Old = middle aged parents+ elderly

Study GEHMA 1990B

Page in Report: 15

Reported in: Gehmacher, E.
Stress und Stressbewaltigung (Stress and Coping)
Research report Institut fur empirische Sozial Forschung IFES nr 89231/Maerz.go, Vienna, Austria 1990.

Population: Military men, cadres,Austria, 1989

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 1296

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: standard weights Code: L 6.2.1.3

Measurement:
```
5 item index of recent life-events
- married (3 points)
- divorced (4 points)
- change at work (3 points)
- close relative died (2 points)
- other stressfull events (max 3)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLW/c/sq/n/5/a	r=-.02	Report of stressfull life-events in childhood is more sizably related to happiness (r=-.17) See L 1.1

Study **HEADE 1984** *Page in Report:* 215

Reported in: Headey,B., Holmstroem,E. & Wearing,A.
The impact of life events and changes in domain-satisfaction on well-being
Social Indicators Research Vol.15 (1984), p.203-227

Population: 18-65 aged, general public, followed 3 years, Melbourne, Australia, 1979-80

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 184

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: standard weights Code: L 6.2.1.3

Measurement: Adapted Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Interview (PERI, Dohrenwend 1978). This scedule involves 74 possible life-events of which Ss indicate whether it happened, when and how often. Typical events are: failed exam, got new job, suffered injury, took up new hobby. The scores were weighted and summed.
Administered at T2. Timeframe T1-T2 (26 months)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	Beta=+.2 p<.01	All events
	Beta=+.1 ns	Favourable events
	Beta=-.1 p<.05	Adverse events
		Happiness T2 by events between T1-T2, controling T1 happiness. ß's can be interpreted as indicating the effects of live-events on CHANGE IN HAPPINESS.

Study LOWEN 1973

Page in Report: 298

Reported in: Lowenthal, M.F., Chiriboga, D.
Social stress and adaptation: toward a life-course perspective
Eisdorfer, C., Powell Lawton, M., eds. Psychology of adult development and aging, Washington D.C., 1973 A.P.A.

Population: People in transition, metropolis, USA, 1969

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 216

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: standard weights Code: L 6.2.1.3

Measurement: Number of challenging life-events in the last few years. Assessed by adjusted Holmes & Rahe (1967) inventory. Last few years were scored apart. These scores were added.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/cb	r=+.12	ns	positive events
	r=	ns	negative events
	r=	ns	combined score

Study PAYNE 1975

Page in Report: 101

Reported in: Payne, R.L.
Recent life changes and the reporting of psychological states.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 1975, vol. 19, p. 99-103.

Population: Employed males, supervising jobs, England, 197?

Sample:

Non-Response: 4% incomplete.

N: 192

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: standard weights Code: L 6.2.1.3

Measurement: Adapted Schedule of Recent Experiences (see Holmes & Rahe, 1967), scored for the past year.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BB/cm/mq/v/5/a	G=	Index of Positive Affects: G = +.06 Index of Negative Affects: G = +.19

Study PESZN 1975

Page in Report: 445

Reported in: Pesznecker, B.L. & McNell, J.
Relationship among health habits, social assets, psychological well-being, life
Nursing Research, 1975, vol. 4, p. 442-447.

Population: 18+ aged, general public, Renton, Washington, USA, 197?

Sample:

Non-Response: 55%; 185
unattainable, 12
incomplete, 412
refusals.

N: 536

Measured Correlate

Class: . summed life-events: standard weights Code: L 6.2.1.3

Measurement: Number of life change units during the past two years as assessed by a modified form of the Schedule of Recent Events (see Holmes & Rahe, 1967)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-BB/u/mq/v/3/c	r=-.08	ns	Happiness hardly differentiates the relation between life change and change in health. Correlations among happy and unhappy are respectively +.27 and +.35

Study ORMEL 1980

Page in Report:

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: . summed life-events: weighted in context Code: L 6.2.1.4

Measurement: Life-quality was evaluated for burdingness by an expert-panel on the basis of information concerning the living conditions, health, social contacts, etc of the Ss. The amount of burdening accompaning an condition was judged against what could be expected for the social and economic group to which the Ss belonged. Assessed at T3(1977).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.44	p<.01	T2 happiness by T3 life-quality
	r=+.45	p<.01	T3 happiness by T3 life-quality
	ßL=+.31		T3 happiness by T3 life-quality. ßL path coefficient in a LISREL model also involving neuroticism, self esteem, internal control, intimacy with partner and adequacy of coping,
	ßL=+.33		T3 happiness by T3 life-quality. Simplified model (ommitting intimacy and coping)

Study **BLOCK 1981** *Page in Report:* 175

Reported in: Block, M. & Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and distress in a community, a test of the effects of life events
American Journal of Communitiy Psychology vol 9 1981 (165-177)

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Measured Correlate

Class: . sum of negative life-events Code: L 6.2.1.5

Measurement:

```
Selfrating:
Life events were assessed with a 65-item inventory developed by
revising the SRRS (Holmes and Rahe 1967) and adding positive life
event

Ss were asked two questions about each event listed on the
directory
-first, whether the event had taken  place in their lives, during
the past year.
-second, to rate, whether the event turned out positive (PE),
negative, (NE), had both positive and negative outcomes or had no
effect on them.
Events rated as having both positive and negative outcomes were
not scored for PE and NE (about 10%).
```

Measured Values: M=2.52 SD=3.46

Error Estimates: Internal consistency: average intercorrelation +.83

Remarks: correlation PE & NE r=-.22 p<.001

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	r=-.26 p<.00	correlation PE & NE r=-.22 p<.001

Study **MARTI 1985** *Page in Report:* 309

Reported in: Martinson,O.B., Wilkening,E.A. & Linn,J.G.
Life change,health status and life satisfaction: A reconsideration
Social Research Indicators, vol.16(1985), p.301-313

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

Sample:

Non-Response: 14%

N: 1423

Measured Correlate

Class: . sum of negative life-events Code: L 6.2.1.5

Measurement:
```
Direct question: "Is there anything that has happened to you or
your family recently that has unfavorably affected your well-being
or happiness?"
0: no
1: yes
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a	r=-	r of different age groups: under 30 : -.23 30-49 : -.24 50-64 : -.19 over 64 : -.18 Signs changed by us.
	Beta=-	ß of different age groups: under 30 : -.15 05 30-49 : -.20 05 50-64 : -.14 05 over 64 : -.06 ns ß controlled for: degree of disability, days lost due to illness, powerlessness, community solidarity, recent migrant, contact with friends, contact with relatives, organizational affiliation, church attendance, separated / divorced, sex, unemployed, family income, education.

Study RICHA 1984

Page in Report: 69

Reported in: Richards,M.L. Kashner,J.B. Vaughan,D.A. Okun,M.A. Stock,W.A.
The influence of serious personal losses or misfortunes on life satisfaction
The Journal of Community Psychology, 1984, vol.12, p.67-73

Population: 25-59 aged, general public, USA, 1981

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 375

Measured Correlate

Class: . sum of negative life-events Code: L 6.2.1.5

Measurement: Single direct question: "Have you suffered a serious personal loss or misfortune in the past year? Zero, one, two or more losses."

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/b	r=-.24	p<.01	
	r=-.24	p<.01	
	Beta=-.1	p<.01	ß controled for physical activity, self-perceived health, social integration and marital status.Same for Blackes and Whites.

Study XU 1988

Page in Report:

Reported in: XU, S.L. & Wu, Z.P.
A preliminary survey of the psychological and social situation of the elderly in Being.
International Journal of Mental Health, 1988, vol 16, pp 51-66

Population: 55+ aged, Being China, 198?

Sample: Non-probability purposive-quota sample

Non-Response:

N: 175

Measured Correlate

Class: . sum of negative life-events Code: L 6.2.1.5

Measurement: 47 item inventory of events in the following areas: marital and family relations (9), health and problems of daily living (8), work and study (10), sons and daughters (8), social contacts 98) and misfortunes in life (4). Events were rated as positive or negative by means of different rating scales.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SL?/?/sq/v/4/a	DM=-	

Study **BLOCK 1981** *Page in Report:* 173

Reported in: Block, M. & Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and distress in a community, a test of the effects of life events
American Journal of Communitiy Psychology vol 9 1981 (165-177)

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Measured Correlate

Class: . sum of positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.6

Measurement:
```
Selfrating:
Life events were assessed with a 65-iteminventory developed by
revising the SRRS (Holmes and Rahe 1967) and adding positive life
events.

Ss were asked two questions about each event, listed on the
directory
-whether the event had taken place in
their lives during the past year
-to rate, whether the event turned out positive, PE, negative,NE,
had both positive and negative outcomes or had no effect on them.
Events, rated as having both positive and negative outcomes were
not scored for PE an NE.
```

Measured Values: M= 10,08 SD= 6,95

Error Estimates: internal consistency: average intercorrelation +.85

Remarks: correlation PE and NE r=-.22 p<.001

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	r=+.19 p<.001	
	rpc=+.25 p<.001	correlation PE and NE r=-.22 p<.001 `rpc controlled for negative events score (NE)`

Study XU 1988

Page in Report: 60

Reported in: XU, S.L. & Wu, Z.P.
A preliminary survey of the psychological and social situation of the elderly in Being.
International Journal of Mental Health, 1988, vol 16, pp 51-66

Population: 55+ aged, Being China, 198?

Sample: Non-probability purposive-quota sample

Non-Response:

N: 175

Measured Correlate

Class: . sum of positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.6

Measurement: 47 item inventory of events in the following areas: marital and family relations (9), health and problems of daily living (8), work and study (10), sons and daughters (8), social contacts (8) and misfortunes in life (4). Events were rated as positive or negative by means of different rating scales

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SL?/?/sq/v/4/a	DM=+	

Study ARMSD 1985

Page in Report: 437

Reported in: Armsden,G.C. & Greenberg,M.T.
The inventory of parent and peer attachments
Journal of youth and adolescense, vol 16, 1987, p 427-454

Population: Undergraduate students, USA, 1982

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 86

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement: Life Events Checklist(Johnson & McCutcheon 1980): 47 item list of events scored for:(1)whether it occured in the past year,and if so,(2)type of impact(positive or negative) and (3) degree of impact (some,moderate or great). The scores used here are impact ratings for positively and negatively rated events separately.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-SL?/?/sq/v/5/b	r=+38	Perceived impact of positively rated events
	r=-33	Perceived impact of negatively rated events

Study HEADE 1989

Page in Report: 118

Reported in: Headey,B & Veenhoven,R.
Does happiness induce a rosy outlook?
in:R.Veenhoven,ed.'How harmful is happiness?'. UniversitairePers Rotterdam, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 1989, p.106-127

Population: 18-65 aged, general public, followed 6 years, Melbourne, Australia, 1981-87

Sample:

Non-Response: Attrition T1-T4:
31%

N: 649

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement:

```
Earlier net life-events scored on the standard life events
inventory. (Henderson 1981).

Measure A: favorable events weighted +1 and negative events -1.
Measure B: Weighting was based on the Ss' own ratings on a 0-10
point scale. 1: extremely distressing ..
10: extremely satisfying.

Assessed over (T2-T3) and (T3-T4)
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/10/a	ßL=+.22 p<.05	Measure A: Estimated causal EFFECT ON LATER HAPPINESS of earlier life-events (bottum-up). Happiness T3 and T4, Life events T2-T3 and T3-T4.
	ßL=+.18 p<.05	Estimated causal EFFECT OF EARLIER HAPPINESS on later life-events (top-down). Happiness assessed at T3, Life-events T3-T4. BL is the path-coefficient in a four wave LISREL model. T1 sex, age, SES, extraversion and neuroticism are controlled.

Study SEIDL 1993/1

Page in Report: 655

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology undergraduate, students, University of Illinois, USA, 1990

Sample:

Non-Response:

N: 420

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement: Subjects were asked to recall and list as many positive and negative life-events as they could in 3 minutes.

The order of positive and negative recal tests was randomly varied across groups of Ss

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	r=+.30 p<.001	
	rpc=+.18 p<.01	rpc controled for current mood
A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	r=+.25	
	rpc=+.18 p<.001	rpc controled for current mood
		Regression analyses also indicate that there are no interactions between happiness and mood in predicting life-event recal (data not reported)

Study SEIDL 1993/2

Page in Report: 657

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, USA, 1990

Sample:

Non-Response: 28%

N: 94

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss completed a checklist of 80 events, on which they marked those that had occurred in three time-periods (past 3 years, past year or past month).
Half the events on the list were 'concrete' f.e.: got married or fell ill; the other half 'interpretative': f.e.: improved character or received support.

Half the events were positive; the other half negative

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	r=+.34	p<.001	Balance of concrete events - positive contrete events only: r= +.28 (05) - negative concrete events only: r= -.34 (01)
	Beta=+.3		ß controled for interpretation of events (checklist) and balance of free recalled events.
	r=+.63	p<.001	Balance of interpretated events - positive interpretated events: r= +.51 (001) - negative interpretated events: r= - 40 (001)
	Beta=+.5		ß controled for incidence of concrete events (checklist) and balance of free recalled events.

	r=+	Amount of positive events:
		- correlation with happiness among the happy
		  - positive concrete events: r = +.41
		  - positive interpretative events: r = +.27
		- correlation with happiness among the unhappy
		  - positive concrete events: r = +.25
		  - positive interpretative events: r = +.28

	r=-	Amount of negative events:
		- correlation with happiness among the happy
		  - negative concrete events: r = +.00
		  - negative interpretative events: r = -.02
		- correlation with happiness among the unhappy
		  - negative concrete events: r = -.32
		  - negative interpretative events: r = -.50

A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	r=+.44	Balance of concrete events
	rpc=+.36	rpc controled for current mood
	r=+.65	Balance of interpreted events
	rpc=+.59	rpc controled for current mood

Study SEIDL 1993/2

Page in Report: 657

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, USA, 1990

Sample:

Non-Response: 28%

N: 94

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement: Subjects were asked to recall and list as many positive and negative life-events over the last three years as they could in 3 minutes.

Ramdom order of positive- and negative tests.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	r=+.49	p<.001	
	rpc=+.47	p<.001	rpc controled for current mood
	Beta=+.2	p<.01	ß controled for balance of events as recorded by means of checklist (both balance of 'concrete'life-events and balance of 'interpretated' life-events)

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Page in Report: 661

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

Sample:

Non-Response: Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

N: 54

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement:

```
Ss completed a checklist of 80 events on which they marked those
that had occurred in:
- T1: events in the last 3 years.
- T2: events in the 3 years before T1.

Half of the events on the list were 'concrete'; f.e. got married
or fell ill.
The other half was 'interpretative', f.e. improved character or
received support

Half of the events were 'positive',
the other half 'negative.

Assessed at T1 and T2 (11 month interval).
At both assesments events in the same period were enumerated.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Balance of 'concrete' events:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	r=+.47	p<.001	- T1 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
	r=+.37	p<.01	- T1 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
	r=+.25	ns	- T2 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
	r=+.19	ns	- T2 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
			Balance of 'evaluative' events
	r=+.65	p<.001	- T1 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events

Balance of 'concrete' events:

r=+.41 p<.01 - T1 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events

r=+.60 p<.001 - T2 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events

r=+.39 p<.01 - T2 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Page in Report:

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

Sample:

Non-Response: Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

N: 54

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement:

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	r=	ns	
	rpc=	ns	rpc controled for current mood

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Page in Report: 661

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

Sample:

Non-Response: Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

N: 54

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement:

```
Subjects were asked to recall and list as many positive (or
negative) life-events as they could in 3 minutes.
- T1: events in the last 3 years
- T2: events in the 3 years before T1.
Random order of positive- and negative tests.

Assessed at T1 and T2 (11 month interval) The period in which the
reported events took place is the same at both assesments.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	DM=+		positive recall - happy Ss: T1: 9.5 T2: 11.3 - unhappy Ss T1: 7.8 T2: 8.2
	DM=-		negative recall - happy Ss: T1: 5.6 T2: 6.1 - unhappy Ss T1: 6.5 T2: 6.3
	DM=+		recall balance - happy Ss: T1: 4.0 T2: 5.2 - unhappy Ss T1: 1.2 T2: 1.9 Time-effect ns
	r=+.50	p<.001	T1 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events
	r=+.45	p<.01	T1 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
	r=+.49	p<.001	T2 happiness with T1 balance of recalled events

	r=+.37	p<.01	T2 happiness with T2 balance of recalled events
A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	r=+.30	p<.05	
	rpc=+.22	p<.n2	rpc controled for current mood

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Page in Report:

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

Sample:

Non-Response: Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

N: 54

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement:

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/sq/v/11/a	r=+.28 p<.05	
	rpc=+.21 ns	rpc controlled for current mood

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Page in Report: 661

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

Sample:

Non-Response: Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

N: 54

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement: Ss were asked to recall and list as many positive (or negative) events as they could in 3 minutes, that had occurred since T1 (11 month ago).

Ramdom order of positive- or negative tests.

Assessed at T2.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	r=+.27	ns	T1 happiness (earlier)
	r=+.24	ns	T2 happiness (current)

Study SEIDL 1993/3

Page in Report: 661

Reported in: Seidlitz, L. and Diener E.
Memory for positive versus negative life events: Theories for the differences
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1993, vol. 64,no 4, p. 654-664

Population: Psychology students, selected for earlier happiness, followed 11 month, USA, 1990-91

Sample:

Non-Response: Drop-out: T0-T1: 28%, T1-T2: 41%

N: 54

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement:

```
Ss completed a checklist of 80 events on which they marked those
that had occurred in:
- T1: events in the last 3 years.
- T2: events in the 3 years before T1.

Half of the events on the list were 'concrete'; f.e. got married
or fell ill.
The other half was 'interpretative', f.e. improved character or
received support

Half of the events were 'positive',
the other half 'negative.

Assessed at T1 and T2 (11 month interval).
At both assesments events in the same period were enumerated.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a	r=+.20	ns	T1 happiness (earlier)
	r=+.15	ns	T2 happiness (current)

Study VERKL 1989

Page in Report: 89

Reported in: Verkley, H. & Stolk, J.
Does happiness lead into idleness?
Veenhoven, R. (ed):"How Harmfull is happiness? Consequences of enjoying life or not",Universitaire Pers Rotterdam,1989

Population: 30-50 aged, in working force, followed 1 year, urban areas, Netherlands, 1983-84

Sample:

Non-Response: T1-T2 attrition:
27%

N: 1100

Measured Correlate

Class: . balance of negative- and positive life-events Code: L 6.2.1.7

Measurement: Single direct question: "Over the last year, did you experience mainly positive or negative life-events?"
(rated on a 5 point scale)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	r=-.19	Data T1

Study **BRICK 1978/1** *Page in Report:* 921

Reported in: Brickman, P., Coates, D. & Janoff-Bulman, R.
Lottery winners and accident victims: Is happiness relative?
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 36, 1978,p. 917-927

Population: Lottery winners, paralyzed accident victims, and controls, Illinois USA, 1977

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 73

Measured Correlate

Class: Specific current life-events Code: L 6.2.2

Measurement:

```
Major lottery winners vs accident victims and controls.
1. Lottery winners: won $50.000 or more
   in Illinois State Lottery.
   N=22, non-response 48%.
2. Accident victims: 11 paraplegic and
   18 quadraplegic accident victims,
   drawn from the fulltime patient
   population of a rehabilitation
   institute.
   N=29, non-response 15%.
3. Controls: 22 individuals, living in
   approximately the same areas of the
   city as the lottery winners.
   N=22, non-reponse 41%.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c	AoV=+ p<.	Lottery winners: M=4.00 Mt'=8.00 Accident victims: M=2.96 Mt'=5.92 Controls: M=3.82 Mt'=7.64 Winners - control difference ns Winners - victim difference s (p<.01) Accident victims interviewed face-to-face; winners and controls interviewed by phone.

Study BRICK 1978/1

Page in Report: 921

Reported in: Brickman, P., Coates, D. & Janoff-Bulman, R.
Lottery winners and accident victims: Is happiness relative?
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 36, 1978,p. 917-927

Population: Lottery winners, paralyzed accident victims, and controls, Illinois USA, 1977

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 73

Measured Correlate

Class: Specific current life-events Code: L 6.2.2

Measurement:

```
Accident victims vs major lottery winners and
controls.
1. Accident victims: 11 paraplegic and
   18 quadraplegic accident victims,
   drawn from the fulltime patient
   population of a rehabilitation
   institute.
   N=29, non-response 15%.
2. Lottery winners: won $50000 or more
   in Illinois State Lottery.
   N=22, non-reponse 48%.
3. Controls: 22 individuals, living in
   approximately the same areas of the
   city as the lottery winners.
   N=22, non-reponse 41%.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c	AoV=- p<..01	Accident victims: M=2.96 Mt'=5.92 Lottery winners: M=4.00 Mt'=8.00 Controls: M=3.82 Mt'=7.64 Both difference with lottery winners and controls significant. Accident victims interviewed face-to-face; winners and controls by phone.

Study BRICK 1978/2

Page in Report: 921

Reported in: Brickman, P., Coates, D. & Janoff-Bulman, R.
Lottery winners and accident victims
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 36, 1978,p. 917-927

Population: Lottery winners and non-lottery winners, Illinois, USA, 1977

Sample:

Non-Response: 45.5%

N: 108

Measured Correlate

Class: Specific current life-events Code: L 6.2.2

Measurement:

```
Non-winners vs lottery winners.
1. Lottery winners: won $50.000 or more
   in Illinois State Lottery.
   N=22, non-response 48%.
2. Non-winners: 86 people living close
   to the lottery winners.
   N=86, non-response 56%. Consisting
   of:  - buyers of lottery tickets
          (N=59)
        - non-buyers (N=27).
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-HL/c/sq/n/6/a	AoV=+	ns	Lottery winners: M=4.00 Mt'=8.00 Non-winners/buyers: M=3.81 Mt'=7.62 Non-winners/non-buyers: M=4.00 Mt'=8.00 Unaffected by coverstory (lottery focus or everyday life focus).

Study GRANE 1973A

Page in Report: 7

Reported in: Graney, M.J.
The Affect Balance Scale and old age.
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Socio- logical Society, April 26, 1973, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Population: 62-89 aged females, followed 4 years USA, 1967-71

Sample:

Non-Response: 27%; 24%
unattainable, 3%
incomplete.

N: 44

Measured Correlate

Class: Specific current life-events Code: L 6.2.2

Measurement:
```
Comparison of T1 and T2.
A significant move to a fully independent household, marriage, and
taking paying employment were defined as status gains.
Institutionalization, the death of supportive family members and
friends, and recent geographic dispersion of supportive children
were defined as losses. Ss classified as having experienced:
losses / no change / gains
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	tb=+.13 ns	At T1 all Ss were in good health, able to care for themselves and lived alone. Happiness assessed at T2. % happy at T2: - losses 22% - no change 28% - gains 40%

Study **HETHE 1976** *Page in Report:* 423

Reported in: Hetherington, E.M.;Cox, M.; Cox, R.
Divorced Fathers
The Family Coordinator, Vol. 25, 4. 1976, pp. 417-428

Population: Parents, followed 3 years, USA, 197?-7?

Sample:

Non-Response: 33 %

N: 96

Measured Correlate

Class: Specific current life-events Code: L 6.2.2

Measurement:
```
Happiness assessed at T1, T2 and T3
T1: two months after divorce
T2: one year after divorce
T3: three years after divorce

Happiness assessed by focussed interviews, the tapes of which were
rated by two independent raters.
```

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-Sum/se/fi/?/5/a	DM=+	Happiness increased steadily over the two year period, both in males and females. Despite this improvement the divorced parents remained less happy than married parents.

Study **BLOCK 1981** *Page in Report:* 175

Reported in: Block, M. & Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and distress in a community, a test of the effects of life events
American Journal of Communitiy Psychology vol 9 1981 (165-177)

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Measured Correlate

Class: Attitudes to life-events Code: L 6.3

Measurement: Expertrating:
15 advanced clinical psychologie graduate students rated the social desirability of each event.
Scores were given for the number of socially desirable and undesirable events based on the events designated as such by the 15 judges. Events were coded as either desirable or undesirable when at least 10 of the 15 judges agreed on their ratings and no more than 1 judge gave the opposite rating. In this manner, 23 events were coded desirable and 30 undesirable; the remainder were called ambiguous and not included in these scores.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates: Interjudge reliability: r=+.79 (p<.05)

Remarks: Correlation desirable-undesirable events: r=-.33 (p<.001)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	r=+.14 p<.001	
	rpc=+.23	controlled for undesirable events

Correlation desirable-undesirable events: r=-.33 (p<.001)

Study BLOCK 1981

Page in Report: 175

Reported in: Block, M. & Zautra, A.
Satisfaction and distress in a community, a test of the effects of life events
American Journal of Communitiy Psychology vol 9 1981 (165-177)

Population: General public, 3 cities, Arizona, USA, 197?

Sample: Probability sample (unspecified)

Non-Response: 11 %

N: 537

Measured Correlate

Class: Attitudes to life-events Code: L 6.3

Measurement: Expertrating:
15 advanced clinical psychologie graduate students rated the social desirability of each event.
Scores were given for the number of socially desirable and undesirable events based on the events designated as such by the 15 judges. Events were coded as either desirable or undesirable when at least 10 of the 15 judges agreed on their ratings and no more than 1 judge gave the opposite rating. In this manner, 23 events were coded desirable and 30 undesirable; the remainder were called ambiguous and not included in these scores.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates: inter-judge reliability +.79 p<.05

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sqt/v/7/a	r=-.22	p<.001	
	rpc=-.28	p<..001	controlled for desirable events

Study BRADB 1965/2

Page in Report:

Reported in: Bradburn, N.M. & Caplovitz, D.
Reports on happiness
Aldine Publishing Company, 1965, Chicago USA

Population: Adult, general public, 2 towns, prosperous and depressed, Illinois, USA, 1962/3 - 1962/10

Sample:

Non-Response: ?

N: 547

Measured Correlate

Class: Climate of change Code: L 6.4

Measurement: Re-interview during Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 (T2). This crisis involved a political con- frontation between the USA and the USSR and might have resulted in a (nuclear) war. Happiness compared at T1 and T2.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*		*Remarks*
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/e	G= -	p<.	Index of Positive Affects only: G' = -.23 (01) Stronger among Ss who were worrying about the crisis. No relationship with the Index of Negative Affects.
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa	G=+.13	p<. 05	

Study FORTI 1983

Page in Report:

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

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

Sample:

Non-Response: T1: 18%, T2: 14%, T3: 23%

N: T1: 146, T2: 154, T3: 137

Measured Correlate

Class: Climate of change Code: L 6.4

Measurement: A president and council form of administration was replaced by team governance.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	*Statistics*	*Remarks*
O-DT/u/sq/f/7/a	E^2=+.23 p<.01	T1 (before change) Mt'= 8.3 T2 (2 years after change) Mt'= 8.5 T3 (4 years after change) Mt'= 8.6

Appendix 1 Queries on Happiness used in reported Studies

Happiness Query Code *Full Text*

A-AOL/g/mq/*/0/a Selfreport on 2 questions:

A: "In general how happy or unhappy do you usually feel? Check the one statement below 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)"

B: "Consider your emotions a moment further. On the average.
- What percent of the time do you feel happy?
- What percent of the time do you feel unhappy?
- What percent of the time do you feel neutral (neither happy nor unhappy)?
Make sure the three figures add-up to equal 100%".

Scoring:
- Question A : 0.- 10
- Question B : % happy
Summation : (A * 10 + B)/2

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/g/sq/v/3/b Selfreport on single question :

"In general, how would you say you feel most of the time, in good spirits or in low spirits....?"
1 low

2 both
3 good

A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/c Selfreport on single question:

"Would you say that your spirits most of the time are...?"
3 very good
2 fair
1 low

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-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-ASA/h/cr/n/100/a Number of positive emotion words in autobiography

Content analysis by count of words/phrases that reflected an emotional experience as either positive, neutral or negative.
Coders were instructed not to code possible elicitors of emotion (such as death of a relative) but only the words that describe the emotion that was experienced. They were also instructed not to code words like good or bad, if these did not describe an emotional experienced.

A-ASA/h/cr/n/100/b Number of positive emotion sentences in autobiography

Content analysis by count of sentences that reflected an emotional experience as either positive, neutral or negative.

Coders were instructed not to code possible elicitors of emotion (such as death of a relative) but only the words that describe the emotion that was experienced. They were also instructed not to code words like good or bad, if these did not describe an emotional experienced.

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/cm/mq/v/5/a Selfreport on 13 questions:

"During the past four weeks have you ever felt....?" (yes/no)

A Pleased about having accomplished something.
B Things going my way.
C Proud because someone complimented me on something I had done.
D Particularly excited or interested in something I had done.
E On top of the world.
F A deep sense of joy.
G Pleased because my life feels orderly and secure.
H Bored.
I Very lonely and remote from other people.
J Jealous of somebody.
K Angry with someone.
L Disappointed in myself..
M Unhappy about the small number of times I have pleasant feelings and experiences.

Answer options:
0 no

yes
If yes: How often did you feel so?
5 every day
4 several times a week
3 once a week
2 2 or 3 times a month
1 once a month

Summation:
- Positive Affect Score (PAS): Average A to G
- Negative Affect Score (NAS): Average H to M
- Affect Balance Score (AB): PAS minus NAS
Possible range: +42 tot -30

Name : Bradburn's "Affected Balance Scale' (modified 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-BB/cw/mq/v/4/d Selfreport on 8 questions.

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

H proud

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

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

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

A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/e Selfreport on 9 questions:

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

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

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

Answer options:
0 not at all
1 once
2 several times
3 often

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

Possible range: -15 tot +12

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

A-BB/u/mq/v/3/a Selfreport on 8 questions:

"Here is a list that describes some of the ways people feel at different times. How often do you feel each of these ways?"

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

Answer options:
0 never
1 sometimes
2 often

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

Possible range -10 to +6 (transformed to ridits (0 - 1))

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

A-BB/u/mq/v/3/c
A-BK/cw/mq/v/5/a Selfreport on 96 questions:

SENTENCES
Each of the sentences below discribe a FEELING. Mark HOW OFTEN you had that feeling during the past week;
A Nothing goes right with me
B I feel close to people around me
C I feel as though the best years of my life are over
D I feel my life is on the right track
E I feel loved and trusted
F My work gives me a lot of pleasure
G I don't like myself
H I feel very tense
I I feel life isn't woth living
J I am content with myself
K My past life is filled with failure
L Everything I do seems worthwile
M I can't be bothered doing anything
N I feel I can do whatever I want to
O I have lost interest in other people and don't care about them
P Everything is going right for me
Q I can express my feelings and emotions towards other people
R I'm easy going
S I seem to bee left alone when I don't want to be
T I wish I could change some parts of my life

U I seem to have no real drive to do anything
V The future looks good
W I become very lonely
X I can concentrate well on what I'm doing
Y I feel out of place
Z I think clearly and creatively
AA I feel alone
AB I feel free and easy
AC I smile and laugh a lot
AD I feel things are going my way
AE The world seems a cold and impersonal place
AF I feel I've made a mess of things again
AG I feel like hiding away
AH I feel confident about decisions I make
AI I feel depressed for no apparent reason
AJ I feel other people like me
AK I feel like a failure
AL I feel I'm a complete person
AM I'm not sure I'm done the wright thing
AN My future looks good
AO I'm making the most out of my life
AP Everything is going wright for me
AQ I feel unimportant
AR I feel as though there must be something wrong with me
AS I don't feel like making the effort to do anything
AT I feel confident in my dealings with the opposite sex
AU I want to hurt those who have hurt me
AV The results I have obtained make my efforts worthwhile

ADJECTIVES
Each of the objectives below discribe a FEELING. Mark HOW OFTEN you had that feeling during the past week;
A Confident
B Hopeless
C Pleasant
D Insignificant
E Discontented
F Healthy
G Dejected
H Annoyed
I Down
J Glad
K Glowing
L Relaxed
M Comfortable
N Moody
O Understood
P Blue
Q Miserable
R Joyful
S Tense

T Insecure
U Shaky
V Satisfied
W Safe
X Successful
Y Free
Z Sad
AA Good-natured
AB Impatient
AC Rejected
AD Lively
AE Frustrated
AF Fearful
AG Lonely
AH Warm
AI Contented
AJ Good
AK Secure
AL Disappointed
AM Understanding
AN Depressed
AO Low
AP Calm
AQ Unhappy
AR Upset
AS Empty
AT Enthusiastic
AU Happy
AV Vibrant

Answer options:
0 not at all
1 occasionally
2 some of the time
3 often
4 all of the time

Summation:
- Positive Affect Score (PAS): mean positive items
- Negative Affect Score (NAS): mean negative items
- Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS
Possible range - 4 to +4

C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a Selfreport on 2 questions:

A. "How important was each of the following goals in life in the plans you made for yourself in early adulthood?"
- occupational success
- family life
- friendships
- richness of cultural life
- total service to society.

1 less important to me than to most people
2
3
4
5 of prime importance to me

B. "How succesfull have you been in the persuit of these goals?"
1 little satisfaction in this area
2
3
4
5 had excellent fortune in this respect

Computation:General Satisfaction 5 is the quotient obtained by multiplying the planned goal (early adulthood) by the reported success in attaining that goal, adding the five of these multiplied areas and dividing them by the sum of the planned goals for each of the areas.

$$\frac{Pa.Sa + Pb.Sb + Pc.Sc + Pd.Sd + Pe.Se}{Pa + Pb + Pc + Pd + Pe}$$

Pa = planned goal a (1-5)
Sa = success goal a (1-5)

O-BW/c/sq/l/10/c Selfreport on single question:

"Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder (10) represents the best possible life for you and the bottom (1) represents the worst possible life for you.Where on the ladder do you feel personally stand at the present time?

[9] best possible life for you
[8]
[7]
[6]
[5]
[4]
[3]
[2]
[1]
[0] worst possible life for you

Name: Cantril's selfanchoring ladder rating of life (adapted version)

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

"How do you feel about your life as a whole right now.....?"
1 terrible
2 unhappy
3 mostly dissatisfied
4 mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)
5 mostly satisfied
6 pleased

7 delighted
- neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied)
- I never thought about it
- does not apply to me

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

O-DT/u/sq/f/7/a Selfreport on single question:

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

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

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

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

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

O-DT/u/sqt/v/10/a Selfreport on single question asked twice in interview,

"How do you feel about your life as a whole.....?"
10 delightfull
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1 terrible

Summation: mean

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

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

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

Summation: arithmetic mean

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

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/n/6/a Selfreport on single question:

"How happy are you now (not at this moment, but at this stage of life) .....?"
1 not at all
2
3
4
5
6 very much

(originally rated on horizontal line scale)

O-HL/c/sq/n/6/c Selfreport on single question:

"How happy are you now (not at this moment, but at this stage of life) .....?"
0 not at all
1
2
3
4
5 very much

(originally rated on horizontal line scale)

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/3/ba Selfreport on single question:

"All in all, how much UNhappiness would you say that you find in life today.....? "
1 a great deal
2 some
3 almost none

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

"In general, how happy are you these days .....?"
3 very happy
2 pretty happy
1 not too happy

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

"Taking your life as a whole, are you.....?"
5 very happy
4 quite happy
3 more happy than unhappy
2 more unhappy than happy
1 quite unhappy

In German:
"Wenn Sie Ihr Leben jetzt alles im allem betrachten, sind Sie.....?"
e sehr glücklich
d ziemlich glücklich
c eher glücklich
b eher unglücklich
a ziemlich unglücklich

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

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

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

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

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

"When you take everything into consideration, your child, your adult life, etc, how would you describe your current life situation.....?'
1 things are very bad right now
2
3
4
5 things are very good
(Response options not fully reported)

O-SL?/?/sq/v/4/a Selfreport on single question:

"..... how satisfied are you with your life-as-a-whole.....?"
(Full question not reported)
1 not very satisfied
2 somewhat satisfied
3 very satisfied
4 extremely satisfied

O-SL?/?/sq/v/5/b Selfreport on single question:

"........satisfaction with life........"
(Full question not reported)

1 very dissatisfied
2 a little dissatisfied
3 neither dissatisfied nor satisfied

4 well satisfied
5 completely satisfied

O-SLL/c/sq/v/3/b Selfreport on single question:

"On the whole, how satisfied would you say you are with your way of life today? Would you say you are.....?"
3 very satisfied
2 fairly satisfied
1 not 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-SLu/g/sq/v/3/b Selfreport on single question:

"In general, how satisfied are you with your life.....?"
3 mostly satisfied
2 partly satisfied
1 mostly disappointed

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

"All in all, are you currently satisfied with your life.....?"
0 not satisfied
1
2
3
4 very satisfied

In German;
"Sind Sie derzeit mit Ihrem Leben im grossen und ganzen zufrieden.....?
0 nicht zufrieden
1
2
3
4 sehr zufrieden

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

"Taking everything into consideration: how satisfied are you with your life in general at the present time.....?"

1 not satisfied
2 slightly satisfied
3 fairly satisfied
4 very satisfied
5 extremely satisfied

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

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

Summation: both scores added
Possible range: 2 to 14

O-Sum/se/fi/?/5/a Selfreport in focussed interview:

Interviews on life after divorce, in which happiness and life-satisfaction were items. Content analysis of taped records by two raters. Rated instructions not reported

Ratings made on a 5 steps scale. (Rating scale not reported)

O-Sum/u/mq/*/0/a Selfreport on 3 questions:

A."Dissatisfied" and "Unhappy" responses on the Block (1961) Adjective Rating List.

B. Overall happiness. Single direct question: "Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are .....?"
3 very happy
2 pretty happy
1 not too happy

C. Present-year score on Life-Evaluation Chart, ranging from:
1 low
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 high

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 introductary 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)
B	REGRESSION COEFFICIENT (non-standardized) Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: unlimited Meaning: B > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating. B < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating. B = 0 « not any correlation with the relevant correlate.
Beta	(ß) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happinessl: metric. Range: [-1 ; +1] Meaning: beta > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating. beta < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating. beta = 0 « no correlation. beta = + 1 or -1 « perfect correlation.
D%	DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous Range: [-100; +100]

Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.

DM DIFFERENCE of MEANS
Type: descriptive statistic only.
Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric
Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.

Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.

DMr DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RIDITS
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Happiness ordinal
Range: [0; +1]

Meaning:
Mr < .50: average happiness in this subgroup lower than in the larger population
Mr = .50: average happiness in this subgroup the same as in the larger population
Mr > .50: average happiness in this subgroup higher than in the larger population

'Ridit analysis' compares the distribution of happiness scores in subgroups to its distribution in the entire sample ("Relative to an Identified Distribution")

Testing for significance can be performed through a "BROSS Confidence Interval" (BCI). If all values the BCI for a subgroup are above/below 0.500, the subgroup is significantly more/less happy than the larger population.

E^2 CORRELATION RATIO (Elsewhere sometimes called h^2 or ETA)
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: nominal or ordinal, Happiness: metric
Range: [0; 1]

Meaning: correlate is accountable for E^2 x 100 % of the variation in happiness.
$E^2 = 0$ « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating.
$E^2 = 1$ « knowledge of the correlate value enables an exact prediction of the happiness rating

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

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

Meaning: a partial correlation between happiness and one of the correlates is that correlation, which remains after accounting for the contribution of the other influences, or some of them, to the total variability in the happiness scores.
Under that conditions
rpc > 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with a higher happiness rating,
rpc < 0 « a higher correlate level corresponds with a lower happiness rating,

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

In the Catalogue of Correlational Findings, this statistic or statistical procedure occurs very rarely only.
The reader is referred to the excerpted publication for detailed information or for further reference.

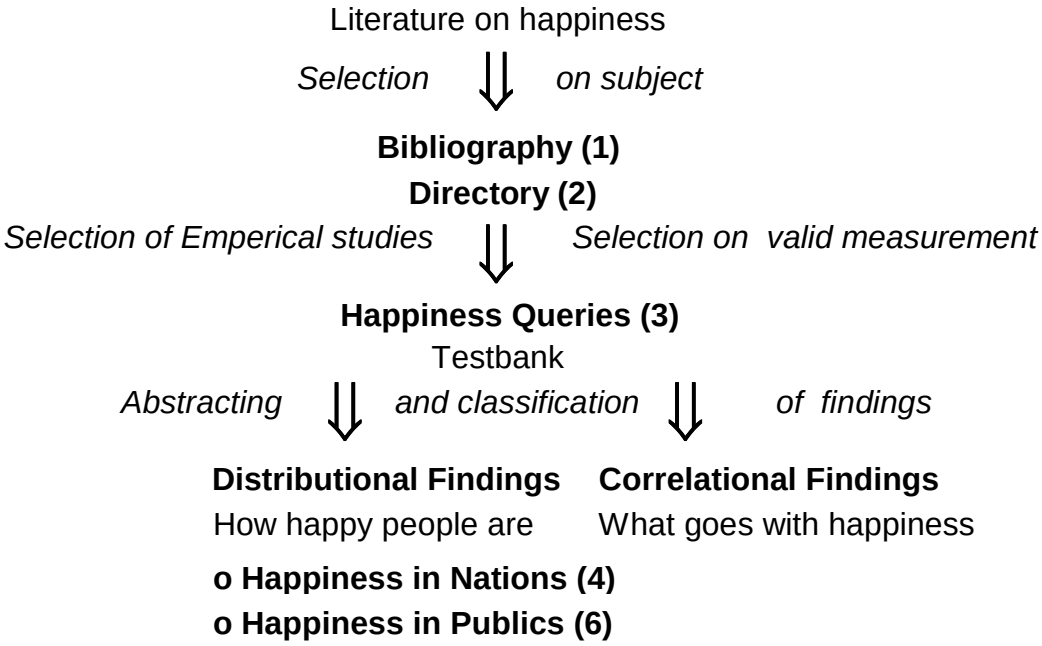
tb KENDALL'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT TAU-B
Type: test statistic
Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal
Range: [-1; +1]

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

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

Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

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



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*	
L 6	LIFE-EVENTS	S 15	SUMMED EFFECTS ON HAPPINESS
L 6.1	Life-event career	L 8	LIFE HISTORY
L 6.1.1	Earlier life-events	L 5.1.1	Earlier life-change
L 6.1.1.1	. burden of earlier life-events		
L 6.1.1.2	. specific earlier life-events		
L 6.1.2	Change in life-event burden		
L 6.1.4	Later life-events		
L 6.2	Current life-events (past few years)	L 5.2	Current life-change (assessed by follow up)
L 6.2.1	Burden of current life-events		STRESS
L 6.2.1.1	. major life-change or not	L 5.2	Current life-change (assessed by follow up)
L 6.2.1.2	. summed life-events: equal weight		
L 6.2.1.3	. summed life-events: standard weights		
L 6.2.1.4	. summed life-events: weighted in context		
L 6.2.1.5	. sum of negative life-events		
L 6.2.1.6	. sum of positive life-events		
L 6.2.1.7	. balance of negative- and positive life-events		
L 6.2.1.8	sum of negative events: weighed in context		
L 6.2.1.9	sum of positive events: weighed in context		
L 6.2.2	Specific current life-events		
L 6.3	Attitudes to life-events	L 5.3	Attitudes to life-change
L 6.3.1	Expected life-events	L 5.3.2	Expected life-change
L 6.4	Climate of change		

End of Report