



World Database of Happiness

Correlational Findings

© on data collected: Ruut Veenhoven, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Findings on Happiness & LOTTERY

Correlate Code: L 11

Classification of Findings

Correlate Code Correlate Name

***Number of Studies
on this Subject***

L 11	LOTTERY	0
L 11.1	Career of lottery involvement	0
L 11.2	Current involvement in gambling	0
L 11.2.1	Lottery playing	3
L 11.2.2	Lottery winning	4
L 11.3	Attitudes to own involvement in gambling	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

Cite as: Veenhoven, R.: Findings on Happiness & LOTTERY
World Database of Happiness. Internet: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2003, Netherlands

Study	BRICK 1978/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	921
<i>Reported in:</i>	Brickman, P., Coates, D. & Janoff-Bulman, R. Lottery winners and accident victims Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 36, 1978,p. 917-927		
<i>Population:</i>	Lottery winners and non-lottery winners, Illinois, USA, 1977		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	45.5%		
<i>N:</i>	108		

Measured Correlate

Class: Lottery playing Code: L 11.2.1

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

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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	BRICK 1978/3	<i>Page in Report:</i>	923
<i>Reported in:</i>	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		
<i>Population:</i>	Lottery players, USA and non-player controls, Illinois, USA, 1977		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	56%		
<i>N:</i>	86		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Lottery playing Code: L 11.2.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Direct question on 'how often' and 'how recently' respondent has bought a lottery ticket.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/n/6/a	DM=- ns	Buyers: M=3.81 Mt' =7.62 Non-buyers: M=4.00 Mt' =8.00

Study	BULAT 1973	<i>Page in Report:</i>	234
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bulatao, R.A. Measures of happiness among Manila residents Philippine Sociological Review, 1973, vol. 2. p. 229-238		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Metro Manila, Philippines, 1972		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	941		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Lottery playing Code: L 11.2.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Direct question on frequency in the past week: not at all / once / more than once.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-BW/c/sq/l/11/a	G= +	Males : G = -.03 Females : G = +.28
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/f	G= +	Males : G = -.05 Females : G = +.15

Study	BRICK 1978/1	Page in Report:	921
<i>Reported in:</i>	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		
<i>Population:</i>	Lottery winners, paralyzed accident victims, and controls, Illinois USA, 1977		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	45.5%		
<i>N:</i>	73		

Measured Correlate

Class: Lottery winning Code: L 11.2.2

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	DM=+ 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 1978/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	921
<i>Reported in:</i>	Brickman, P., Coates, D. & Janoff-Bulman, R. Lottery winners and accident victims Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 36, 1978,p. 917-927		
<i>Population:</i>	Lottery winners and non-lottery winners, Illinois, USA, 1977		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	45.5%		
<i>N:</i>	108		

Measured Correlate

Class: Lottery winning Code: L 11.2.2

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

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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	SMITH 1975/1	<i>Page in Report:</i>	225
<i>Reported in:</i>	Smith, S, & Razzall, P. The Pools Winners Caliban Books, London, 1975		
<i>Population:</i>	Pools winners, UK, 1972		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive-quota sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	89		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Lottery winning Code: L 11.2.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1. Pool winners 0. Non-winner controls(also pools players, matched by age, sexe and social background).
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	See SMITH 1975/2 for data control-group.

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/4/c	DM=+.30 p<.01 G=+.50 p<.01 tc=+.26 p<.01 D%=	1. Wi nners M= 3. 38; SD= 0. 37 0. Non-wi nners M= 3. 01; SD= 0. 37 See SMITH 1975/2 for data control-group. Very happy % Wi nners 42 Non-wi nners 20 77% of the winners i ndicate they are happi er as a resul t of the wi n.
O-SL*/u/sq/v/4/a	DM=+.36 G=+.29 p<.01 tc=+.19 p<.01 D%=	1. Wi nners M= 3. 19; SD= 0. 12 0. Non-wi nners M= 2. 83; SD= 0. 12 Never di sappoi nted % 1. Wi nners 59 0. Non-wi nners 37

Study	SMITH 1975/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	225
<i>Reported in:</i>	Smith, S. & Razzall, P. The Pools Winners Caliban Books, London, 1975.		
<i>Population:</i>	Pools players (non -winning) UK,1972		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive-quota sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	89		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Lottery winning Code: L 11.2.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1. Pools winners 0. Controls (also pools players, matched by age, sexe and social background).
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/4/c	DM=+.30	See for further measures SMITH 1975/1

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

O-BW/c/sq/l/11/a

Selfreport on single question:

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

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

Preceded by 1) open questions about what the respondent imagines as the best possible life and the worst possible life. 2) ratings on the ladder of one's life five years ago and where on the ladder one expects to stand five years from now.

O-HL/c/sq/n/6/a

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

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/f

Selfreport on single question:

O-HL/c/sq/v/4/c	<p>"Considering everything that has happened to you recently, how would you say things are with you - would you say you are.....?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3 very happy2 pretty happy1 not too happy <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
O-SL*/u/sq/v/4/a	<p>"Would you say your life at the moment is?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 very unhappy2 unhappy3 happy4 very happy- don't know <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
	<p>"Do you sometimes feel disappointed with life....?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">4 never3 rarely2 sometimes1 often- don't know

On the web you will find an overview of valid queries on happiness and an explanation of the classification used. Go to: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness/hap_quer/hqi_fp.htm. This is the introductory text to the Catalog of Happiness Queries.

Appendix 2 *Statistics used in reported studies*

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
AoV	<p>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA)</p> <p>Type: statistical procedure</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>
D%	<p>DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous</p> <p>Range: [-100; +100]</p>
DM	<p>Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.</p> <p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: depending on the happiness rating scale of the author; range symmetric about zero.</p>
G	<p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels.</p> <p>GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>G = 0 « no rank correlation</p> <p>G = +1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings.</p> <p>G = -1 « strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>
tc	<p>KENDALL'S TAU-C (Also referred to as Stuart's tau-c)</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p>

Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal
Range: [-1; +1]

Meaning:

$tc = 0$ « no rank correlation

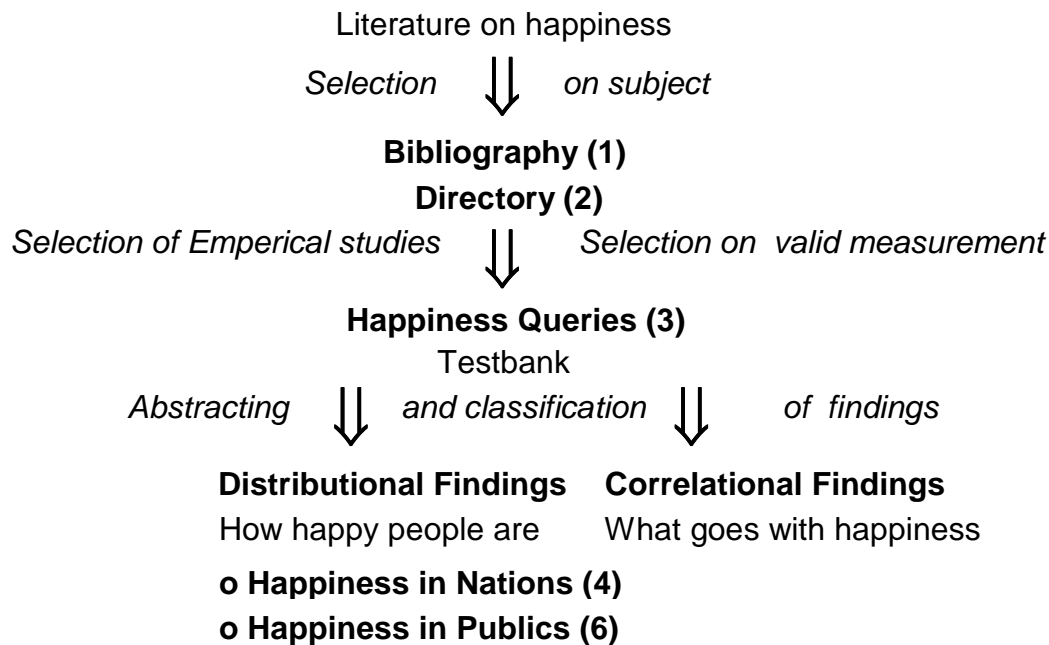
$tc = 1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings.

$tc = -1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with low happiness ratings.

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

Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

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



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

Appendix 4 Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness

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

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

L 11	LOTTERY
L 11.1	Career of lottery involvement
L 11.2	Current involvement in gambling
L 11.2.1	Lottery playing
L 11.2.2	Lottery winning
L 11.3	Attitudes to own involvement in gambling

End of Report