



World Database of Happiness

Correlational Findings

© on data collected: Ruut Veenhoven, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Findings on Happiness & MARRIAGE: PARTNER

Correlate Code: M 4

Classification of Findings

Correlate Code Correlate Name

Number of Studies

on this Subject

M 4	MARRIAGE: PARTNER	0
M 4.1	Spouse career	0
M 4.1.1	Earlier characteristics of spouse	0
M 4.1.2	Change in characteristics of spouse	2
M 4.1.4	Later characteristics of spouse	0
M 4.2	Current characteristics of spouse	5
M 4.2.1	Health of spouse	0
M 4.2.1.1	. mental health of spouse	0
M 4.2.1.2	. physical health of spouse	0
M 4.2.2	Personality of spouse	0
M 4.2.3	Social position of spouse	2
M 4.2.3.1	. education of spouse	2
M 4.2.3.2	. employment of spouse	4
M 4.2.3.3	. income of spouse	3
M 4.2.3.4	. occupation of spouse	4
M 4.2.3.5	. social status of spouse	7
M 4.2.3.6	. spouse is a migrant	0
M 4.3	Current behaviors of spouse	0
M 4.3.1	Support by spouse	2
M 4.4	Current attitudes of spouse	0
M 4.4.1	Happiness of spouse	1
M 4.5	Own attitudes to spouse	2
M 4.7	Similarity with spouse	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 & MARRIAGE: PARTNER
World Database of Happiness. Internet: www.eur.nl/fsw/research/happiness
Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2003, Netherlands

Study	ATKIN 1986	<i>Page in Report:</i>	326
<i>Reported in:</i>	Atkinson, T.; Liem, R.; Liem, J.H. The Social Costs of Unemployment: Implications for Social Support. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Vol. 27, 1986, p. 317 - 331		
<i>Population:</i>	Unemployed families followed after jobloss, Boston, USA, 1982		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	82		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Change in characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.1.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Husbands were asked how supportive their wives had been during the recent past, the overall quality of their marriage, the frequency of arguments with spouses and their satisfaction with their wives' role performance during the past month. Assessed at T1 and T2(two month difference).
<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-H?/?/sq/?/0/a	Beta=+.1 p<.05	Happiness assessed at T2. When controlled for T2 hostility, depression, anxiety and symptoms, β = ns.

Study	ATKIN 1986	<i>Page in Report:</i>	326
<i>Reported in:</i>	Atkinson, T.; Liem, R.; Liem, J.H. The Social Costs of Unemployment: Implications for Social Support. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Vol. 27, 1986, p. 317 - 331		
<i>Population:</i>	Unemployed families followed after jobloss, Boston, USA, 1982		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	82		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Change in characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.1.2		
<i>Measurement:</i>	Wife's reactions to unemployment. Assessed at T1 and T2 (two month difference).		
<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-H?/?/sq/?/0/a	Beta=.17 p<.05	Happiness assessed at T2. When controlled for T2 hostility, depression, anxiety and symptoms, β = ns.

Study	SCHUL 1985B	<i>Page in Report:</i>	70
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H. Lebensqualität in Österreich (Quality-of-life in Austria) Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, Austria 1985		
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1776		

Measured Correlate

Class: Current characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.2

Measurement:

1. Age
2. Professional status
3. Income
4. Quality of family life
5. Quality of leisure time activities
6. Satisfaction with partner

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-QL?/c/mq/v/5/a	R ² =.24 p<.05	

Study	SCHUL 1985B	<i>Page in Report:</i>	70
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H. Lebensqualität in Österreich (Quality-of-life in Austria) Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, Austria 1985		
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1776		

Measured Correlate

Class: Current characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.2

Measurement:

1. Professional status of husband
2. Frequency of contact with partner
3. Intensity of sex life
4. Satisfaction with partner

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
M-AO/c/mq/*/0/a	R ² =.15 p<.05	

Study	SCHUL 1985B	<i>Page in Report:</i>	71
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H. Lebensqualität in Österreich (Quality-of-life in Austria) Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, Austria 1985		
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1776		

Measured Correlate

Class: Current characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.2

- Measurement:*
1. Age
 2. Professional status
 3. Income
 4. Intensity of sex life
 5. Suffering from jealousy of self and/or partner
 6. Satisfaction with partner

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-QL?/c/mq/v/5/a	R ² =.16 p<.05	

Study	SCHUL 1985B	<i>Page in Report:</i>	71
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H. Lebensqualität in Österreich (Quality-of-life in Austria) Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, Austria 1985		
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1776		

Measured Correlate

Class: Current characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.2

Measurement:

1. Education
2. Professional status
3. Income
4. Marital loyalty

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
M-AO/c/mq/*/0/a	R ² =.15 p<.05	

Study	SCHUL 1985B	<i>Page in Report:</i>	144
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H. Lebensqualität in Österreich (Quality-of-life in Austria) Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, Austria 1985		
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1776		

Measured Correlate

Class: Current characteristics of spouse Code: M 4.2

Measurement:

- 1 Professional status
- 2 Family communication
- 3 Satisfaction with physical health
- 4 Material satisfaction
- 5 Satisfaction with partner

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-QL?/c/mq/v/5/a	R ² =.31 p<.05	Housewives without a job, aged <60 only (N=336)

Study	HAAVI 1971	<i>Page in Report:</i>	595
<i>Reported in:</i>	Haavio-Mannila, E. Satisfaction with family, work, leisure and life among men and women. Human Relations, 1971, vol.24, p.585-601		
<i>Population:</i>	15-64 aged, general public, Finland, 1966		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	948		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Social position of spouse Code: M 4.2.3		
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Lower	1 Upper strata.	
<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-SLW/?/sq/v/3/b	G=- ns	Computed for married females only. Gammas based on proportion 'very satisfied'.
		Employed females : G' = -.31 (ns)
		Unemployed females: G' = -.20 (ns)

Study	SEARS 1977A	<i>Page in Report:</i>	40-62/4
<i>Reported in:</i>	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		
<i>Population:</i>	"Gifted women" (IQ >135), followed 50 years, California, USA, 1921-72		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	Attrition in 1972: 25%		
<i>N:</i>	1928 N=671: 1972 N=430		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Social position of spouse Code: M 4.2.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	Direct questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational level of spouse (AB or better) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in 1940. - Occupational level of spouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 1940 c. 1950 d. 1960
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	Earlier level of spouse (1940, 1950, 1960) by present happiness of subject (1972).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV=+ p<.02	a.
	AoV=+ p<.03	b.
	AoV= ns	c.
	AoV= ns	d.
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	Chi²=+ p<.02	a.
	Chi²= ns	b.
	Chi²= ns	c.
	Chi²= ns	d.

Earlier level of spouse (1940, 1950, 1960) by present happiness of subject (1972).

Study	VENTE 1995	<i>Page in Report:</i>	300
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ventegodt, S. Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark) Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017		
<i>Population:</i>	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	1494		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. education of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Difference in education between spouses 1. similar 1a: both long post-secondary (level IV) 1b: both intermediate post-secondary (level III) 1c: both short post-secondary (level II) 1d: neither has any post-secondary education (level I) 2. dissimilar 2a: woman long (IV), man none (I) 2b: man long (IV), woman none (I)
<i>Measured Values:</i>	N1: all:325 1a:12, 1b:30, 1c:22, 1d:261 N2: all:18, 2a:4, 2b:14
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	DMt=+	similar: dissimilar: 1a: Mt=8.13 2a: 7.50 1b: Mt=7.75 2b: 8.21 1c: Mt=7.84 1d: Mt=8.06 All 1: =8.03 2: 8.05
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	DMt=-	similar: dissimilar: 1a: Mt=6.88 2a: 6.88 1b: Mt=7.09 2b: 7.14 1c: Mt=7.28 1d: Mt=7.39 All 1: 7.33 2: 7.31

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	DMt=-	si mi l ar	di ssi mi l ar
		1a: Mt=7. 91	2a: 6. 88
		1b: Mt=7. 50	2b: 7. 68
		1c: Mt=7. 84	
		1d: Mt=7. 73	
		All 1: 7. 73	2: 7. 50

Study	VENTE 1996	<i>Page in Report:</i>	318
<i>Reported in:</i>	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		
<i>Population:</i>	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	4500		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. education of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.1		
<i>Measurement:</i>	difference in educational level between you and your partner Difference in education between spouses 1. similar 1a: both long post-secondary (level IV) 1b: both intermediate post-secondary (level III) 1c: both short post-secondary (level II) 1d: neither has any post-secondary education (level I) 2. dissimilar 2a: woman long (IV), man none (I) 2b: man long (IV), woman none (I)		
<i>Measured Values:</i>	N: All:1250; %:1a:9,9; 1b:7,6; 1c:7,9; 1d:65,3; 2a:3,0; 2b:6,3		
<i>Error Estimates:</i>			
<i>Remarks:</i>			

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	DMt=+	1a: Mt=7.59 1b: Mt=7.90 1c: Mt=7.65 1d: Mt=8.13	2a: Mt=7.96 2b: Mt=8.29
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	DMt=+	1a: Mt=7.10 1b: Mt=7.08 1c: Mt=7.09 1d: Mt=7.48	2a: Mt=7.44 2b: Mt=7.79
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	DMt=+	1a: Mt=7.38 1b: Mt=7.58 1c: Mt=7.43 1d: Mt=7.83	2a: Mt=7.70 2b: Mt=8.10

Study	BRADB 1969	<i>Page in Report:</i>	186/7
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bradburn, N.M. The structure of psychological well-being Aldine Publishing Company, 1969, Chicago, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	21-60 aged, general public, urban areas, USA, 1963 - 64		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	± 20%, Attrition ± 30%		
<i>N:</i>	2787		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. employment of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Spouse empl oyed 1 Spouse unempl oyed
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	Data T1. Results T3 similar. Computed for marrieds only. Happiness level in average ridits (RT):

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	DMr=+ p<.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Husbands - S empl oyed, wife empl oyed Data T1. Results T3 similar. RT=. 53 - S empl oyed, wife unempl oyed Computed for marrieds only. RT=. 50 - S unempl oyed, wi fe empl oyed RT=. 42 - S unempl oyed, Happiness level in average ridits (RT):
	DMr=+ p<.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wi ves - S empl oyed, husband empl oyed RT=. 53 - S empl oyed, husband unempl oyed RT=. 35 - S unempl oyed, husband empl oyed RT=. 45 - S unempl oyed, husband unempl oyed RT=. 40 - Wi ves whose husband is chief wage earner - husband empl oyed RT=. 48 - husband unempl oyed RT=. 38 <p>Ri di t analysis compares distribution in category with distribution in total sample. RT above .50 means relative high level, RT below .50 relative low level.</p>

Study	BRADB 1969	<i>Page in Report:</i>	186/7
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bradburn, N.M. The structure of psychological well-being Aldine Publishing Company, 1969, Chicago, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	21-60 aged, general public, urban areas, USA, 1963 - 64		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	± 20%, Attrition ± 30%		
<i>N:</i>	2787		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. employment of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Spouse empl oyed 1 Spouse unempl oyed
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	Data T1. Results T3 similar. Computed for marrieds only. Happiness level in average ridits:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	DMr=+ p<.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Husbands - S empl oyed, wife empl oyed Data T1. Results T3 similar. RT=. 53 - S empl oyed, wife unempl oyed Computed for marrieds only. RT=. 50 - S unempl oyed, wi fe empl oyed RT=. 42 - S unempl oyed, Happiness level in average ridits RT=. 34
	DMr=+ p<.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wi ves - S empl oyed, husband empl oyed RT=. 53 - S empl oyed, husband unempl oyed RT=. 35 - S unempl oyed, husband empl oyed RT=. 45 - S unempl oyed, husband unempl oyed RT=. 40 - Wi ves whose husband is chief wage earner - husband empl oyed RT=. 48 - husband unempl oyed RT=. 38 <p>Ri di t analysis compares distribution in category with distribution in total sample. RT above .50 means relative high level, RT below .50 relative low level.</p>

Study	HOLLA 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	198
<i>Reported in:</i>	Holland-Benin, M. & Cable-Nienstedt, B. Happiness in single- and dual-earner families: the effect of marital happiness, job Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1985, Vol. 47, p.975-984		
<i>Population:</i>	Married persons, non-institutionalized, USA, 1978-83		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	3050		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. employment of spouse	Code: M 4.2.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Husbands of housewives 1 Husbands of working wives	
<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/u/sq/v/3/h	G=+.03 ns	Husbands only

Study	ZUMA 1989	Page in Report:
<i>Reported in:</i>	Zentrum fur Umfrageforschung MANNheim (ZUMA) Wohlfahrtsurveys 1978,1980,1984,1988. Unpublished data-set. Especially prepared for the World Database of Happiness.	
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, West-Germany, 1978-88	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?	
<i>N:</i>	varies from about 2000 - 2300	

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. employment of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Question : ' Is your husband /wife employed at this moment ?' 0 no 1 yes
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-HL/c/sq/v/4/b	SNR=	eta G r β
		1978 -. 02 -. 04 -. 02
		1980 -. 02 -. 03 -. 02
		1984 -. 03 -. 06 -. 03
		1988 -. 05 -. 10 -. 05
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/b	SNR=	eta G r β
		1978 -. 01 -. 02 -. 01
		1980 -. 00 -. 01 -. 00
		1984 -. 06 -. 07 -. 06
		1988 -. 05 -. 07 -. 05

β 's controlled for age, gender, perceived class and marital status.

Study	PHILI 1966	<i>Page in Report:</i>	66
<i>Reported in:</i>	Philips Nederland, N.V. The Dutch housewife. (In Dutch: De Nederlandse huisvrouw). Eindhoven, 1966, Philips Nederland.		
<i>Population:</i>	Housewives, The Netherlands, 1964		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	450		

Measured Correlate

Class: . income of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.3

Measurement: Husband's income rated on a 3-point scale.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/u/sq/v/5/a	$r=+.21$	

Study	VENTE 1995	<i>Page in Report:</i>	298
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ventegodt, S. Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark) Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017		
<i>Population:</i>	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	1494		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. income of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single question: "What was your partner's personal income before taxes last year ?" income in 1000 DK 1: 0-50 2: 50-100 3: 100-200 4: 200-300 5: 300-400 6: 400-1.000 7: > 1.000
<i>Measured Values:</i>	N: All:981, 1:95, 2:145, 3:403, 4:251, 5:62, 6:23, 7:2
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	1 Danish krone was \$0.18 at 2-1-1996

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=-.00 ns	1: Mt=7.81 2: Mt=7.88 3: Mt=8.08 4: Mt=7.86 5: Mt=7.79 6: Mt=7.94 7: Mt=8.75 All Mt=7.95 1 Danish krone was \$0.18 at 2-1-1996
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.00 ns	1: Mt=7.40 2: Mt=7.09 3: Mt=7.31 4: Mt=7.15 5: Mt=7.26 6: Mt=7.50 7: Mt=8.75 All Mt=7.25

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=-.00	ns	1: Mt=7. 71
			2: Mt=7. 55
			3: Mt=7. 81
			4: Mt=7. 63
			5: Mt=7. 66
			6: Mt=7. 39
			7: Mt=10. 0
			All Mt=7. 70

Study	VENTE 1996	<i>Page in Report:</i>	316
<i>Reported in:</i>	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		
<i>Population:</i>	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	4500		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. income of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.3
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single question: " What was your partner's personal income before taxes last year ?" (in Danish kroner) 1: 0-50.000 2: 50.001-100.000 3: 100.001-200.000 4: 200.001-300.000 5: 300.001-400.000 6: 400.001-1.000.000
<i>Measured Values:</i>	N: All:3443; %:1:3,1; 2:6,8; 3:40,7; 4:35,1; 5:9,7; 6:4,5
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	r=+.08 p<.00	1: Mt=7.05 2: Mt=7.61 3: Mt=8.03 4: Mt=8.00 5: Mt=8.20 6: Mt=8.24
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	r=+.07 p<.00	1: Mt=6.66 2: Mt=7.09 3: Mt=7.36 4: Mt=7.48 5: Mt=7.50 6: Mt=7.49

O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	r=+.11	p<.00	1: Mt=6.60
			2: Mt=7.36
			3: Mt=7.65
			4: Mt=7.84
			5: Mt=7.89
			6: Mt=8.10

Study	DIXON 1984	<i>Page in Report:</i>	45
<i>Reported in:</i>	Dixon, R.D.; Lowery, R.C.; Sabella, J.C. Fishermen's Wives: A Case study of a Middle Atlantic Coastal Fishing Community Sex Roles, Vol 10, 1984, 33-52		
<i>Population:</i>	Fishermen and wives, and non-fishermen's wives controls, U.S.A., 1979		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	1 to 2%, mostly by absence		
<i>N:</i>	271		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. occupation of spouse	Code: M 4.2.3.4
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Non-fishermen's wives 1 Fishermen's wives	
<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/?/sq/l/5/a	DM= ns	

Study	VENTE 1995	<i>Page in Report:</i>	302
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ventegodt, S. Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark) Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017		
<i>Population:</i>	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	1494		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. occupation of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.4
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single question: "What does your partner's work consist of?" a: top management b: intellectual employment(expert-level) c: intellectual employment(intermediate) d: clerical e: sales or service f: agriculture, forestry, fishery g: the trades h: process or machine operator i: military j: other employment
<i>Measured Values:</i>	All: 745, a:64, b:102, c:137, d:89, e:101, f:9, g:107, h:53, i:32, j:51
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a	DMt=	a: Mt=7.93 b: Mt=7.78 c: Mt=7.90 d: Mt=8.06 e: Mt=8.08 f: Mt=8.89 g: Mt=8.13 h: Mt=8.06 i: Mt=8.13 All: Mt=8.00

O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	DMt=	a: Mt=7. 15
		b: Mt=7. 04
		c: Mt=7. 11
		d: Mt=7. 28
		e: Mt=7. 40
		f: Mt=8. 61
		g: Mt=7. 26
		h: Mt=7. 45
		i : Mt=7. 58
		j : Mt=6. 96
		All : Mt=7. 25
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e	DMt=	a: Mt=7. 70
		b: Mt=7. 43
		c: Mt=7. 66
		d: Mt=7. 81
		e: Mt=7. 90
		f: Mt=8. 89
		g: Mt=7. 69
		h: Mt=7. 83
		i : Mt=7. 66
		j : Mt=7. 55
		All : Mt=7. 70

Study	VENTE 1995	<i>Page in Report:</i>	296,302
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ventegodt, S. Livskvalitet i Danmark.(Quality of Life in Denmark) Forskningscentrets Forlag (The Quality of Life Research Center), København, Denmark, ISBN 8790190017		
<i>Population:</i>	18-88 aged, general public, Denmark, 1993		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	1494		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. occupation of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.4
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single question: "What is your partner's main occupation?" 1a: independent businessman/tradesman 1b: assistant in spouse's business 1c: unskilled/semi-skilled worker 1d: skilled worker 1e: housewife 1f: salaried employee/civil servant 1g: student 1h: pensioner 1i: social security recipient Partner's job type 2a: top management 2b: intellectual employment(expert-level) 2c: intellectual employment(intermediate level) 2d: clerical 2e: sales or service 2f: agriculture, forestry, fishery 2g: the trades 2h: processor machine operator 2i: military 2j: other employment
<i>Measured Values:</i>	N: 1:All: 988, 1a:101, 1b:19, 1c:132, 1d:164, 1e:47, 1f:348, 1g:55, 1h:110, 1i:12; N2: All:745; 2a:64; 2b:102; 2c:137; 2d:89; 2e:101; 2f:9; 2g:107; 2h:53; 2i:32; 2j:51
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a		1a: Mt=7. 80 1b: Mt=7. 64 1c: Mt=8. 26 1d: Mt=8. 06 1e: Mt=8. 30 1f: Mt=7. 90 1g: Mt=7. 59 1h: Mt=7. 81 1i : Mt=8. 13 1Al I : Mt=7. 95
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h		1a: Mt=7. 04 1b: Mt=7. 76 1c: Mt=7. 25 1d: Mt=7. 51 1e: Mt=7. 45 1f: Mt=7. 19 1g: Mt=7. 36 1h: Mt=6. 91 1i : Mt=7. 29 1Al I Mt=7. 24
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e		1a: Mt=7. 53 1b: Mt=8. 16 1c: Mt=7. 76 1d: Mt=7. 78 1e: Mt=7. 61 1f: Mt=7. 64 1g: Mt=7. 55 1h: Mt=7. 66 1i : Mt=8. 13 1Al I Mt=7. 68

Study	VENTE 1996	<i>Page in Report:</i>	314,320
<i>Reported in:</i>	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		
<i>Population:</i>	Persons born at the University Hospital in Copenhagen 1959-1961		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive sample (unspecified)		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	39%		
<i>N:</i>	4500		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. occupation of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.4
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single question: "What is your partner's main occupation?" 1a: independent businessman/tradesman 1b: assistant in spouse's business 1c: unskilled/semi-skilled worker 1d: skilled worker 1e: housewife 1f: salaried employee/civil servant 1g: student 1h: pensioner 1i: social security recipient Partner's job type 2a: top management 2b: intellectual employment(expert-level) 2c: intellectual employment(intermediate level) 2d: clerical 2e: sales or service 2f: agriculture, forestry, fishery 2g: the trades 2h: process or machine operator 2i: military 2j: other employment
<i>Measured Values:</i>	N1: All:3427; %:1a:8,2 1b:0,6; 1c:16,6; 1d:20,5; 1e:2,0; 1f:44,8; 1g:4,1; 1h:1,1; 1i:2,2 N2: All:2903; %:2a:7,4; 2b:15,0; 2c:23,6; 2d:12,0; 2e:12,3; 2f:0,7; 2g:11,7; 2h:4,3; 2i:6,7; 2j:6,2
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-AOL/m/sq/v/5/a		1a: Mt=8.15
		1b: Mt=8.69
		1c: Mt=7.90
		1d: Mt=8.05
		1e: Mt=8.10
		1f: Mt=8.00
		1g: Mt=7.96
		1h: Mt=7.69
		1i: Mt=7.35
		2a: Mt=8.33
		2b: Mt=7.83
		2c: Mt=8.15
		2d: Mt=8.06
		2e: Mt=8.19
		2f: Mt=7.88
		2g: Mt=8.00
		2h: Mt=7.90
		2i: Mt=7.39
		2j: Mt=7.95
		1a: Mt=7.58
		1b: Mt=8.21
		1c: Mt=7.23
		1d: Mt=7.44
		1e: Mt=7.46
		1f: Mt=7.40
		1g: Mt=7.23
		1h: Mt=6.99
		1i: Mt=6.83
		2a: Mt=7.65
		2b: Mt=7.36
		2c: Mt=7.40
		2d: Mt=7.46
		2e: Mt=7.45
		2f: Mt=7.50
		2g: Mt=7.49
		2h: Mt=7.54
		2i: Mt=6.89
		2j: Mt=7.35
O-SLu/c/sq/v/5/e		1a: Mt=7.85
		1b: Mt=8.81
		1c: Mt=7.64
		1d: Mt=7.84
		1e: Mt=7.91
		1f: Mt=7.74
		1g: Mt=7.41
		1h: Mt=7.11
		1i: Mt=6.89
		2a: Mt=8.18
		2b: Mt=7.70
		2c: Mt=7.79
		2d: Mt=7.75
		2e: Mt=7.89
		2f: Mt=7.75
		2g: Mt=7.80
		2h: Mt=7.78
		2i: Mt=7.16
		2j: Mt=7.70

Study	ABE 1986	<i>Page in Report:</i>	259
<i>Reported in:</i>	Abe,T & Moritsuka,T A case-control study on climacteric symptoms and complaints of Japanese women Maturitas 1986, vol 8, p 255-265		
<i>Population:</i>	Women in menopause patient and controls, Miyagi, North-east Japan, 1981-82.		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability chunk sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	20 % (cases 21%,controls 19%)		
<i>N:</i>	Patients:216 Controls:216		

Measured Correlate

Class: . social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5

Measurement: Single direct question

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Study	ABE 1986	<i>Page in Report:</i>	259
<i>Reported in:</i>	Abe,T & Moritsuka,T A case-control study on climacteric symptoms and complaints of Japanese women Maturitas 1986, vol 8, p 255-265		
<i>Population:</i>	Women in menopause patient and controls, Miyagi, North-east Japan, 1981-82.		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability chunk sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	20 % (cases 21%,controls 19%)		
<i>N:</i>	Patients:216 Controls:216		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single direct question
<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-SL?/c/sq/v/3/a	DM= ns	

Study	GURIN 1960	<i>Page in Report:</i>	223
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gurin, G., Veroff, J. & Feld, S. Americans view their mental health. A nation wide interview survey. Basic Books Inc. 1960, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1957		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	13%; 5% not at home, 8% refusals		
<i>N:</i>	2460		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Wife of unskilled / semi-skilled / skilled worker
<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/3/aa	G=+.26 p<. 01	Computed for presently married females only.

Study	GURIN 1960	<i>Page in Report:</i>	223
<i>Reported in:</i>	Gurin, G., Veroff, J. & Feld, S. Americans view their mental health. A nation wide interview survey. Basic Books Inc. 1960, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1957		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	13%; 5% not at home, 8% refusals		
<i>N:</i>	2460		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Being a wife of an unskilled / a semi - skilled / a skilled worker.
<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/3/aa	G=+.26 p<. 01	Computed for presently married females only.

Study	HAAVI 1971	<i>Page in Report:</i>	595
<i>Reported in:</i>	Haavio-Mannila, E. Satisfaction with family, work, leisure and life among men and women. Human Relations, 1971, vol.24, p.585-601		
<i>Population:</i>	15-64 aged, general public, Finland, 1966		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	948		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Social stratum of husband, rated on a 9-point scale.
<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-SLW/?/sq/v/3/b	G=- ns	Computed for married females only. Gammas based on proportions 'very satisfied'. Employed females : G' = -.31 (ns) Unemployed females: G' = -.20 (ns)

Study	HANSO 1983	<i>Page in Report:</i>	29
<i>Reported in:</i>	Hanson, S.L. & Spanier, G.B. Family development and adjustment to marital separation. Sociology and Social Research, vol. 68, 1983, page 19 - 40.		
<i>Population:</i>	Recently separated, followed 2 years, County, Pennsylvania., USA, 1977-79		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1: 39 % , T2: 48 %		
<i>N:</i>	210		

Measured Correlate

Class: . social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5

Measurement: T1: seven category classification

1. Unskilled workers
2. Semi-skilled workers
3. Skilled workers
4. Owners of little businesses, clerical and sales workers, and technicians
5. Administrative personnel of large concerns, owners of small independent businesses, and semi-professionals
6. Managers and proprietors of medium-sized businesses and lesser professionals
7. Executives and proprietors of large concerns and major professionals

T2: eleven category classification

1. Private household workers
2. Service workers except private household
3. Farm laborers and farm foreman
4. Farmers and farm managers
5. Laborers, except farm
6. Operatives, except transport
7. Craftsmen and kindred workers
8. Clerical and kindred workers
9. Sales workers
10. Managers and administrators, except farm
11. Professional, technical and kindred workers

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	B=+/- ns	Association with level of happiness: - T1 status by T1 happiness: b = + (ns) - T2 status by T2 happiness: b = - (ns)
	B= - ns	Association with change in happiness T1 - T2: - T1 status by change happiness b = - (ns) - T2 status by change happiness b = - (ns) b's controlled for: age, sexe, education, work-status, income, own occupational status, and family history

Study	SCHUL 1985B	<i>Page in Report:</i>	144, T59
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schulz, W.; Költringer, R.; Norden, G.; Tüchler, H. Lebensqualität in Österreich (Quality-of-life in Austria) Research paper nr 10/1, Institut für Soziologie, University of Vienna, Austria 1985		
<i>Population:</i>	Adults, non-institutionalized, Austria, 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1776		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. social status of spouse Code: M 4.2.3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Two item index of direct questions on the professional status of the husband. Rated on a 5-point scale.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	Housewives without a job, aged <60 only (N=336).

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-QL?/c/mq/v/5/a	Beta=+.1 p<.05	β controlled for: communication with family, and three domain satisfactions (health, job, home and partner). Housewives without a job, aged <60 only (N=336).

Study	BRIM 1974	<i>Page in Report:</i>	437
<i>Reported in:</i>	Brim, J.A. Social network correlates of avowed happiness. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1974, vol. 158, p. 432-439.		
<i>Population:</i>	Females Feminists and controls. Seattle, USA, 197?		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	153		

Measured Correlate

Class: Support by spouse Code: M 4.3.1

Measurement: 3-item index of closed questions: 1. Would ask him for the loan of a sizable amount of money if I were in serious need. 2. Would ask him to risk personal danger to help me out of a tight spot. 3. Would ask him to pick me up at the airport late at night if there were no other means of transportation available.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/n/9/a	r=+.14 ns	Computed for marrieds only.

Study	LEVIT 1986	<i>Page in Report:</i>	314
<i>Reported in:</i>	Levitt, M.J.;Weber, R.A. and Clark, M. Social Network Relationships as Sources of Maternal Support and Well-being Developmental Psychology, Vol.22 no.3, 1986, p.310-316		
<i>Population:</i>	Mothers of 13-months infants, Florida, U.S.A., 1984		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	20%		
<i>N:</i>	43		

Measured Correlate

Class: Support by spouse Code: M 4.3.1

Measurement: Summed ratings on "emotional support" and "child-care assistance" on Kahn and Antonucci (1984) Network Questionnaire.

1. Emotional support: yes/no response on whether spouse
 - is in whom she confides
 - reassures her
 - makes her feel respected
 - would care for her if she were ill
 - with whom she can talk when she is upset, nervous or depressed.
2. Child-care support: yes/no response on whether spouse
 - helps on regular basis
 - would be willing to babysit on short notice
 - she could turn to for advice about her baby
 - she would be comfortable leaving her infant.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	r=+.42 p<.01	
O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a	r=+.46 p<.01	

Study	ROSE 1955	<i>Page in Report:</i>	16
<i>Reported in:</i>	Rose, A.M. Factors associated with the life satisfaction of middle class, middle aged persons. Marriage and Family Living, 1955, vol 17, p. 15-19.		
<i>Population:</i>	Married couples, middle aged, middle-class, USA, 1952		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	50 %		
<i>N:</i>	416		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Happiness of spouse Code: M 4.4.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Closed question rated on a 5-point scale
<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-SLu/g/sq/v/5/a	D%= + p<. 05	65 % of the men, whose wives said they were very satisfied with their lives, also said they were satisfied, whereas this was only true for 15 % of the men whose wives were relatively dissatisfied

Study	BRINK 1997C	<i>Page in Report:</i>	272
<i>Reported in:</i>	Brinkerhoff, M & Fredell, K & Frideres, J Basic minimum needs, Quality of life and selected correlates: explorations in villages Social Indicators Research, 42, p 245-281		
<i>Population:</i>	Adult, general public, two poor rural villages, Garhwal area, Northern India, 1996		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive-quota sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	341		
<i>N:</i>	not rep		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Own attitudes to spouse Code: M 4.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	not reported
<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-H?/?/sq/f/7/a	r=+.26 p<.001	
O-SLu/?/sq/l/5/a	r=+.33 p<.001	

Study	PORTE 1967	<i>Page in Report:</i>	58
<i>Reported in:</i>	Porter J. Sex-role concepts, their relationships to psychological well-being and to future plans Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1967, University of Rochester, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Female students college seniors, followed two months, Rochester, USA, 1965-66		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	8%; unaffected by place of residence		
<i>N:</i>	162		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Own attitudes to spouse Code: M 4.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Closed question: recently terminated relationships / apparently not dating / won't marry present beau / will possibly marry present beau / will fairly certain marry present beau / engaged / married
<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>
A-AOL/cq/sq/v/10/a	AoV=+ ns	Both variables assessed at T2. Females who are certain of getting married, who are engaged, or who are married are generally happier than the females who are not (05).

Appendix 1 *Queries on Happiness used in reported Studies*

Happiness Query Code Full Text

A-AOL/cq/sq/v/10/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Mood is usually applied to states lasting for minutes or hours, but most people can estimate their average or typical mood over a long period of time. Using the following scale, please indicate which statement best describes your typical mood for the current spring semester. Draw a circle around the number of the statement which best describes your average level of happiness or unhappiness during this semester.

- 10 Complete elation, rapturous joy and soaring ecstasy
- 9 Very elated and in very high spirits. Tremendous delight and buoyancy
- 8 Elated and in high spirits
- 7 Feeling very good and cheerful
- 6 Feeling pretty good, "OK"
- 5 Feeling a little bit low. Just so-so
- 4 Spirits low and somewhat "blue"
- 3 Depressed and feeling very low. Definitely "blue"
- 2 Tremendously depressed. Feeling terrible, really miserable, "just awful"
- 1 Utter depression and gloom. Completely down. All is black and leaden. Wish it were all over.

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 dårligt
- 2 dårligt
- 1 meget dårligt

A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a

Selfreport on 10 questions:

"During the past few weeks, did you ever feel?" (yes/no)

- A Particularly excited 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)

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 successful have you been in the pursuit 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.

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

$$Pa + Pb + Pc + Pd + Pe$$

Pa = planned goal a (1-5)

Sa = success goal a (1-5)

M-AO/c/mq/*/0/a

Selfreport on 4 questions:

A "For the past five years, how much have you accomplished of what you planned in your life?"

	<p>B "How much are you satisfied with your life as a whole these days?"</p> <p>C "How much do you enjoy your life these days?"</p> <p>D "How happy have you been for the past five years?"</p>
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	<p>Summation: simple average</p> <p>Selfreport on single question: following enumeration of lifegoals in six areas, the last of which was 'joy in living'</p> <p>" How successful have you been in pursuit of that goal.....?" (joy in living)</p> <p>5 had excellent fortune in this respect</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1 found little satisfaction in this area</p>
O-BW/?/sq/l/5/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>".....personal standing on quality-of-life ladder..." (Full lead item not reported)</p> <p>[5] best possible</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[1] worst possible</p>
O-H/?/sq/?/0/a	<p>Name: Cantril's selfanchoring ladder rating (adapted version)</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
O-H/?/sq/f/7/a	<p>".....happiness....." (Full text not reported)</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
	<p>Lead item not reported</p> <p>Rated on a 7-step pictorial faces scale, presented on a card (pictures not shown here)</p> <p>7 smiling face, very happy</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1 frowning face, very unhappy</p>
O-HL/c/sq/n/9/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"Taken all things together, how would you say things are these days? Please put a circle around the appropriate number to indicate how happy you are these days.....?"</p> <p>9 very happy</p> <p>8</p> <p>7</p> <p>6</p>

	5 pretty happy 4 3 2 1 not too happy
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa	(originally rated on a horizontal scale) Selfreport on single question: 'Taken all together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are....?' 3 very happy 2 pretty happy 1 not too happy
O-HL/c/sq/v/4/b	Selfreport on single question: " Is your life at this moment? 4 very happy 3 fairly happy 2 fairly unhappy 1 very unhappy
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/h	In German: "Ist Ihr Leben im Augenblick....?" d sehr glücklich c ziemlich glücklich b ziemlich unglücklich a sehr unglücklich Selfreport on single question 'How happy are you now?' 5 very happy 4 happy 3 neither happy nor unhappy 2 unhappy 1 very unhappy
O-HL/u/sq/v/3/h	Original text in Danish: 'Hvor lykkelig er du for tiden?' 5 meget lykkelig 4 lykkelig 3 hverken eller 2 ullykkelig 1 meget ullykkelig Selfreport on single question:
O-HL/u/sq/v/5/a	"Taken all together, how happy would you say you are? Are you.....?" 3 very happy 2 pretty happy 1 not so happy Selfreport on single question:

"How happy or unhappy do you think you are.....?"

- 5 very happy
- 4 happy
- 3 moderately happy
- 2 fairly unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

In Dutch:

"Hoe gelukkig of ongelukkig vindt u zichzelf?"

- e heel gelukkig
- d gelukkig
- c matig gelukkig
- b tamelijk ongelukkig
- a erg ongelukkig

O-QL?/c/mq/v/5/a

Selfreport on 3 questions:

A " When you consider your present life as-a-whole, would you say you are....?"

- 5 very happy
- 4 fairly happy
- 3 rather happy than unhappy
- 2 rather unhappy than happy
- 1 very unhappy
- DK/NA

B " When you consider your present life as-a-whole, would you say you are.....?"

- 5 very satisfied
- 4 fairly satisfied
- 3 rather satisfied than dissatisfied
- 2 rather dissatisfied than satisfied
- 1 fairly dissatisfied
- DK/NA

C " How do you feel right now? Is your well-being.....?"

- 5 very high
- 4 high
- 3 moderate
- 2 rather low
- 1 very low
- DK/NA

Summation: The summed scores were divided in three strata: low, medium and high quality of life

In German:

A "Wenn Sie ihr Leben jetzt alles in allem betrachten, sind Sie.....?"

- e sehr glücklich
- d ziemlich glücklich
- c eher glücklich
- b eher unglücklich
- a ziemlich unglücklich

- keine Angabe

B "Wenn Sie ihr Leben jetzt in allem betrachten, sind Sie.....?"

- e sehr zufrieden
- d ziemlich zufrieden
- c eher zufrieden
- b eher unzufrieden
- a ziemlich unzufrieden
- keine Angabe

C "Wie wohl fühlen Sie sich derzeit? Ist Ihr Wohlbefinden....?"

- e sehr gross
- d gross
- c mässig
- b eher gering
- a sehr gering
- keine Angabe

O-SL?/c/sq/v/3/a

Selfreport on single question:

".....satisfaction with present life....."

(Full lead item not reported)

1

2

3

(Response options not reported)

O-SLu/?/sq/l/5/a

Selfreport on single question:

"..... satisfaction with life"

(full lead item not reported)

Rated on a wooden miniature ladder, handed to the respondent

[5] very satisfied

[4]

[3]

[2]

[1] very dissatisfied

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

O-SLu/g/sq/v/5/a	<p>1 meget utilfreds</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"In general, how satisfied are you with your life.....?"</p> <p>5 very satisfied</p> <p>4 satisfied</p> <p>3 average</p> <p>2 somewhat dissatisfied</p> <p>1 very dissatisfied</p>
O-SLW/?/sq/v/3/b	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>".....satisfaction with overall life....."</p> <p>(Full questions not reported)</p> <p>3 very satisfied</p> <p>2 fairly satisfied</p> <p>1 not satisfied</p> <p>- NA</p>
O-SLW/c/sq/n/11/b	<p>Selfreport on single question;</p> <p>"What do you think, how satisfied are you at this moment- all in all - with your life ?' If for instance you are totally satisfied with your life, please mark a '10'.If you are totally unsatisfied with your life, mark a '0'.If you are not completely unsatisfied nor totally satisfied range yourself somewhere between '1' and '9"</p> <p>10 completely satisfied</p> <p>9</p> <p>8</p> <p>7</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>0 completely dissatisfied</p> <p>Original text in German:</p> <p>"Was meinen Sie, wie zufrieden sind Sie gegenwärtig - alles in allem - heute mit Ihrem Leben ? Wenn Sie zum Beispiel mit Ihrem Leben heute ganz und gar zufrieden sind, geben Sie bitte die '10' an.Wenn Sie mit Ihrem Leben heute ganz und gar unzufrieden sind, geben Sie '0' an.Wenn Sie weder ganz und gar zufrieden noch ganz und gar unzufrieden sind, dann ordnen Sie sich irgendwo zwischen '1'und '9' ein."</p>
O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a	<p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"We have talked about various parts of your life, now I want to ask you about your life as a whole. How satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days.....?"</p> <p>7 completely satisfied</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p>

- 4 neutral
- 3
- 2
- 1 completely dissatisfied

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 $N_e - 1$ 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>
B	<p>REGRESSION COEFFICIENT (non-standardized)</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Theoretical range: unlimited</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$B > 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.</p> <p>$B < 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.</p> <p>$B = 0$ « not any correlation with the relevant correlate.</p>
Beta	<p>(β) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT</p> <p>Type: test statistic.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness!: metric.</p> <p>Range: [-1 ; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$\beta > 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, higher happiness rating.</p> <p>$\beta < 0$ « a higher correlate level corresponds with, on an average, lower happiness rating.</p> <p>$\beta = 0$ « no correlation.</p> <p>$\beta = +1$ or -1 « perfect correlation.</p>
Chi ²	<p>CHI-SQUARE</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Range: [0; $N_e * (\min(c, r) - 1)$], where c and r are the number of columns and rows respectively in a cross tabulation of N_e sample elements.</p> <p>Meaning:</p>

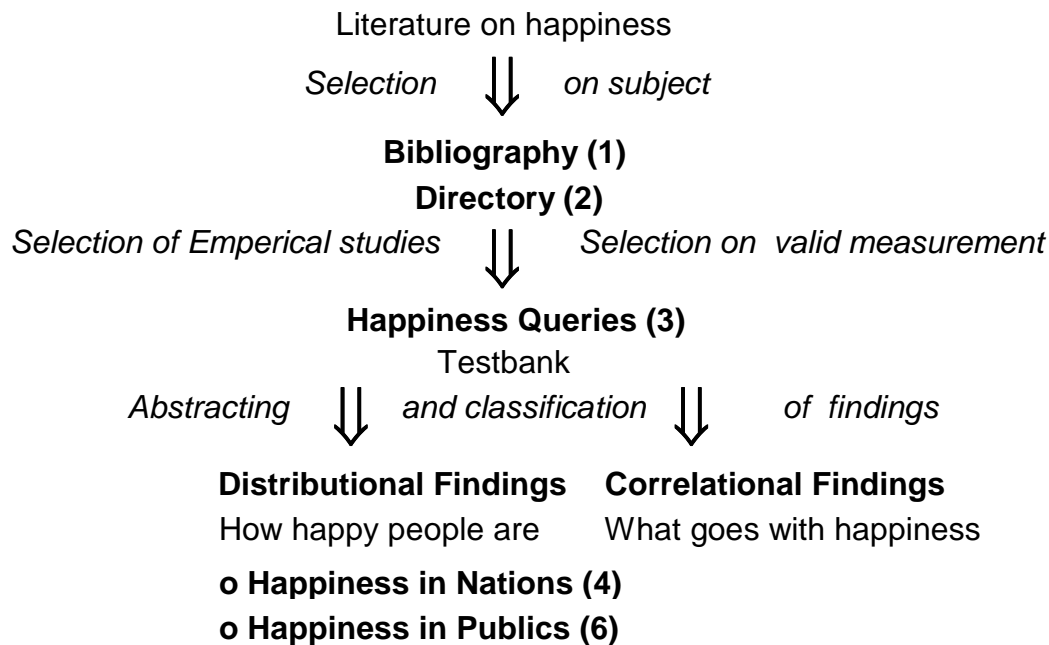
D%	<p> $\chi^2 \leq (c-1) * (r-1)$ means: no association $\chi^2 >> (c-1) * (r-1)$ means: strong association DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous Range: [-100; +100] </p>
DM	<p> Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels. 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. </p>
DMr	<p> Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness, as measured on the author's rating scale, between the two correlate levels. DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RIDITS Type: test statistic Measurement level: Happiness ordinal Range: [0; +1] </p> <p> 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 </p> <p> 'Ridit analysis' compares the distribution of happiness scores in subgroups to its distribution in the entire sample ("Relative to an Identified Distribution") </p>
DMt	<p> 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. DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: [-10; +10] </p>
G	<p> Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels. GOODMAN & Kruskal's GAMMA Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [-1; +1] </p> <p> 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. </p>

r	<p>PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT (Also "Pearson's correlation coefficient" or simply 'correlation coefficient')</p> <p>Type: test statistic.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$r = 0$ « no correlation ,</p> <p>$r = 1$ « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and</p> <p>$r = -1$ « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>
R ²	<p>COEFFICIENT of DETERMINATION</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric</p> <p>Range: [0; 1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$R^2 = 0$ « no influence of any correlate in this study has been established.</p> <p>$R^2 = 1$ « the correlates determine the happiness completely.</p>
SNR	Statistic Not Reported

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

M 4	MARRIAGE: PARTNER		
M 4.1	Spouse career		
M 4.1.1	Earlier characteristics of spouse		
M 4.1.2	Change in characteristics of spouse		
M 4.1.4	Later characteristics of spouse		
M 4.2	Current characteristics of spouse		
M 4.2.1	Health of spouse		
M 4.2.1.1	. mental health of spouse		
M 4.2.1.2	. physical health of spouse		
M 4.2.2	Personality of spouse		
M 4.2.3	Social position of spouse		
M 4.2.3.1	. education of spouse	E 1	EDUCATION
M 4.2.3.2	. employment of spouse	E 2.2.1	Full-time house-wife
		E 2	EMPLOYMENT
			HOUSE-WIFE
M 4.2.3.3	. income of spouse	I 1.2.1	Personal income
M 4.2.3.4	. occupation of spouse	O 1	OCCUPATION
M 4.2.3.5	. social status of spouse	S 9	SOCIAL STATUS (Socio-Economic Status)
		S 9.3	Status consistency
M 4.2.3.6	. spouse is a migrant	M 3.2.1	Heterogeneity of marriage-partners
M 4.3	Current behaviors of spouse	M 4.2.2	Personality of spouse
M 4.3.1	Support by spouse	M 3.2.4	Mutual support
		S 10.2.2	Sources of current support
M 4.4	Current attitudes of spouse		
M 4.4.1	Happiness of spouse		HAPPINESS (overview of aspects)
M 4.5	Own attitudes to spouse	L 12	LOVE-LIFE
		M 3.3.3	Satisfaction with marriage
M 4.7	Similarity with spouse		

End of Report