



Findings on Happiness & PERSONALITY: HISTORY

Correlate Code: P 1

Classification of Findings		Number of Studies on this Subject
Correlate Code	Correlate Name	
P 1	PERSONALITY: HISTORY	0
P 1.1	Earlier personality organization	2
P 1.2	Earlier personality traits	4
P 1.2.5	Earlier tendency to agree	1
P 1.2.7	Earlier anxiety	1
P 1.2.9	Earlier approval seeking	1
P 1.2.14	Earlier cleverness	1
P 1.2.16	Earlier conscientiousness	2
P 1.2.36	Earlier emotionality	1
P 1.2.40	Earlier fail-anxiety	1
P 1.2.54	Earlier independence	1
P 1.2.57	Earlier inhibition	1
P 1.2.58	Earlier inner-control	8
P 1.2.76	Earlier openness	0
P 1.2.77	Earlier optimism	2
P 1.2.81	Earlier persistence	2
P 1.2.85	Earlier positive thinking	2
P 1.2.89	Earlier resignation	1
P 1.2.96	Earlier need for self-actualization	2
P 1.2.100	Earlier self-confidence	4
P 1.2.101	Earlier self-disclosing	1
P 1.2.108	Earlier hurriedness	1
P 1.2.113	Earlier tolerance	1
P 1.2.115	Earlier trust in people	1
P 1.2.117	Earlier vigor	1
P 1.2.8	Earlier assertiveness	1
P 1.2.109	Earlier stability	1

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	KAHN 1985	Page in Report:	1320
Reported in:	Kahn, S, Zimmermann, G, Csikszentmihalyi, M, Getzels, J.W. Relation Between Identity in Young Adulthood and Intimacy at Midlife Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1985, Vol. 49, P. 1316-1322		
Population:	Alumni artschool followed 18 years, USA, 1963-81		
Sample:			
Non-Response:	75%		
N:	71		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier personality organization Code: P 1.1

Measurement: 7-point bipolar choice semantic differential, based on the Eriksonian model.
Assessed at T1 (18 yrs ago)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-SLW/c/sq/n/7/a	r=+ p<	Happiness assessed at T2 Females : r = +.17 (ns) Males : r = +.27 (01)

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>	Earlier personality organization	Code: P 1.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Ratings of Ss personal i ty.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parent rating a. in 1940 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sel f rating b. in 1940 c. in 1950 	
<i>Measured Values:</i>		
<i>Error Estimates:</i>		
<i>Remarks:</i>	Earlier integration (1940, 1950) by present happiness (1972). Subjects age in 1972 about 62.	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV= ns	a.
	AoV= ns	b.
	AoV= ns	c.
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	Chi ² = ns	a.
	Chi ² = ns	b.
	Chi ² = ns	c.

Study	MUSSE 1980	Page in Report:	342
Reported in:	Mussen, P., Eichorn, D.H., Honzik, M.P., Bieber, S.L. & Meredith, W.M.		
	Continuity and change in women's characteristics over four decades		
	International Journal of Behavioral Development	1980, vol 3, page 333-347	
Population:	Mothers, followed from age 30 to 70, Berkeley, USA, 1930-70		
Sample:			
Non-Response:			
N:	81		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier personality traits Code: P 1.2

Measurement: Both personal i ty and happiness were assessed at age 30 and age 70. Ratings were made on 7 point scales by independant interviewers. 21 characteristics were subjected to a factor analysis, from which the following three factors appeared:

- Stationary or common factors at ages 30 and 70:
 - 1. Open minded, accurate thinking
 - 2. Unworried, satisfied, selfassured
 - 3. Extrovert, energetic, talkative, restless
- Factors unique to age 30:
 - 4. Interested in child, uncritical to child, talkative
 - 5. Intelligence, interested in child
- Factors unique to age 70:
 - 6. Good use of language, worrisome, esteem
 - 7. Intelligent, interested in child, restless, high self esteem
 - 8. Talkative, critical, uncritical of child

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Guidance group only (N=58)

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-CP/g/fi/n/7/a	r=+.07 ns	1
	r=+.33 ns	2
	r=+.31	3
	r=+.01 ns	4
	r=-.20 ns	5
	r=+.10 ns	6

Guidance group only (N=58)

	r=-.29	ns	7
	r=-.08	ns	8
O-SLC/g/fi/v/7/b	r=+.05	ns	1
	r=+.37	p<.05	2
	r=+.17	ns	3
	SNR=		4
	r=+.11	ns	5
	r=+.13	ns	6
	r=-.08	ns	7
	r=-.23	ns	8

Study	SCHAE 1963/2	Page in Report:	107
<i>Reported in:</i>	Schaefer, E.S. & Bailey, N. Maternal behavior, child behavior and their intercorrelations from infancy through Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development Serial 87, vol 28, nr 3, 1963.		
<i>Population:</i>	Girls, followed from age 0 to 18, Berkely, California, USA, 1929-47		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	19		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier personality traits Code: P 1.2

Measurement: Expert ratings on the basis of observation of behavior in various test-situations. Rated on bi-polar 7 point rating scales. Subjects were rated 14 times between 27-96 months of age. Personalty ratings were combined for the following periods: 27+30 /33+36 /42+48 / 54+60 / 60+72 /78+84 /90+96.

1. Friendliness
 - 3 item index
 - initial response to situation (negative-friendly)
 - secondary response to situation (negative-friendly)
 - attitude to task (unwilling-eager)
2. Cooperativeness
 - 2 item index
 - variability in cooperation (variable-consistent)
 - attention to instructions (attentive-alert)
3. Attentiveness
 - 3 item index
 - external distraction (distractable-single minded)
 - association (frightly-controlled)
 - maintenance of effort (easily discouraged-persistent)
4. Facility
 - 3 item index
 - comprehension of task (slow-sift)
 - verbal response (vague-definite)

- method of [performance (random-systematic)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Happiness as assessed in adolescence (age 12-18)

Personality as assessed in childhood (age 2 -8)

month of personality assessment	correlation with adolescent happiness
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Observed Relation with Happiness

mr=+.04	4. Facility	
	27-30	r=-.12 (ns)
	33-36	r=-.01 (ns)
	42-48	r=-.04 (ns)
	54-60	r=+.06 (ns)
	66-72	r=+.04 (ns)
	78-84	r=+.24 (ns)
	90-96	r=+.08 (ns)
O-Sum/g/rc/v/7/a	mr=+.20	1. friendliness
	27-30	r=+.13 (ns)
	33-36	r=+.08 (ns)
	42-48	r=+.18 (ns)
	54-60	r=+.34 (ns)
	66-72	r=+.13 (ns)
	78-84	r=+.37 (ns)
	90-96	r=+.13 (ns)
	mr=-.01	2. Cooperativeness
	27-30	r=+.04 (ns)
	33-36	r=-.13 (ns)
	42-48	r=-.05 (ns)
	54-60	r=-.02 (ns)
	66-72	r=-.08 (ns)
	78-84	r=+.34 (ns)
	90-96	r=-.19 (ns)
	mr=+.06	3. Attentiveness
	27-30	r=+.30 (ns)
	33-36	r=-.18 (ns)
	42-48	r=-.17 (ns)
	54-60	r=+.08 (ns)
	66-72	r=+.08 (ns)
	78-84	r=+.47 (05)
	90-96	r=-.19 (ns)
	mr=+.17	4. Facility
	27-30	r=+.02 (ns)
	33-36	r=+.05 (ns)
	42-48	r=+.06 (ns)
	54-60	r=+.34 (ns)
	66-72	r=+.10 (ns)
	78-84	r=+.40 (ns)
	90-96	r=+.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>	Earlier personality traits	Code: P 1.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	- Intellectual traits. a. 1922 b. 1928	
	- Volitional traits. c. 1922 d. 1928	
<i>Measured Values:</i>		
<i>Error Estimates:</i>		
<i>Remarks:</i>	Earlier traits (1922, 1928) by present happiness.	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV= ns	a.
	AoV= ns	b.
	AoV= ns	c.
	AoV= ns	d.
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	Chi ² = ns	a.
	Chi ² = ns	b.
	Chi ² = ns	c.
	Chi ² = ns	d.

Study	SEARS 1977A	Page in Report:	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

Class: Earlier personality traits Code: P 1.2

Measurement:

- Feelings of inferiority
 - a. parent rating 1940
 - b. self rating 1940
 - c. self rating 1950
- Persistence
 - d. parent rating 1940
 - e. self rating 1940
 - f. self rating 1950
- Integration
 - g. parent rating 1940
 - h. self rating 1940
 - i. self rating 1950

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks: Earlier ratings (1940, 1950) by present happiness (1972). Subjects age in 1972 about 62.

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV=- p<.00	a.
	AoV=- p<.00	b.
	AoV= ns	c.

Earlier ratings (1940, 1950) by present happiness (1972). Subjects age in 1972 about 62.

AoV=	ns	d.
AoV=	ns	e.
AoV=+	p<.05	f.

AoV=	ns	g.
AoV=	ns	h.
AoV=	ns	i.
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	Chi ² =	ns a.
	Chi ² =	ns b.
	Chi ² =	ns c.

Chi ² =	ns	d.
Chi ² =	ns	e.
Chi ² =	ns	f.

Chi ² =	ns	g.
Chi ² =	ns	h.
Chi ² =	ns	i.

Study	ORMEL 1980	Page in Report:	350
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ormel,H. Moeite met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in living or a difficult life) Dissertation 1980, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, publisher: Konstapel, Groningen, the Netherlands.		
<i>Population:</i>	15-60 aged, general public, followed 12 month, The Netherlands, 1967-77		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	18%		
<i>N:</i>	296		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier tendency to agree Code: P 1.2.5

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

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.01 ns	T2 happiness by T2 yea-saying
	r=+.10 p<.05	T3 happiness by T2 yea-saying

Study	COSTA 1980/1	Page in Report:	672-673
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. and Mc Crae, R.R. Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, p.668-678		
<i>Population:</i>	35-85 aged white males (largely veterans), USA, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1:21%; T2:18%; T3:27%; T4:46%		
<i>N:</i>	1100		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier anxiety Code: P 1.2.7

Measurement: 5-item index from the EASI - I II Temperament Survey (Buss and Plomin, 1975: 24-242), rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 'a little' to 'a lot':
 1. "I am easily frightened"
 2. "I often feel insecure"
 3. "I tend to be nervous in new situations"
 4. "I have fewer fears than most people my age" (reverse)"
 5. "When I get scared, I panic"

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v2/b	r=-.40 p<.001	Hedonic level assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4 (3 month-intervals). Fear at T2. Correlations with hedonic level at: T1: r = -.29 (001) T2: r = -.36 (001) T3: r = -.31 (001) T4: r = -.32 (001) Sum: r = -.40 (001) PAS: r(mean) = -.19 NAS: r(mean) = +.30

Study	BACHM 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
<i>Population:</i>	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
<i>N:</i>	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier approval seeking Code: P 1.2.9
<i>Measurement:</i>	31-item index of true/false statements (Social Desirability Scale; see Crowne & Marlowe, 1964). Assessed at T1
<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-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=+ p<.001	T1 happiness: - = +.31 (001) T2 happiness: - = +.27 (001) T3 happiness: - = +.16 (001) T4 happiness: - = +.19 (001) T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970

Study	MUSSE 1980/1	Page in Report:	342
Reported in:	Musse, P.; Eichorn, D.H.; Honzik, M.P.; Bieber, S.L.; Meredith, W.M.		
	Continuity and Change in Women's Characteristics over Four Decades		
	International Journal of Behavioral Development, Vol. 3 1980, p. 333 - 347		
Population:	Mothers, followed from age 30 to 70, Berkeley USA, 1928-68		
Sample:			
Non-Response:			
N:	53		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier cleverness Code: P 1.2.14

Measurement: Personal i ty factor that appears i n an analysis of ratings by two i ntervi ewers on 71 personal i ty-soci al characteri stics. This factor only appeared i n young adul thood (T1: age 30).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-SLC/g/fi/v/7/b	r=-.11	ns

Study	MCCRA 1990	Page in Report:	23/24
Reported in:	McCrae, R.R. & Costa Jr, P.T. Adding Liebe und Arbeit. The full five factor model and Well-being Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, vol. 16, no. 5, 1990, pp. 879-899		
Population:	Single males and couples followed 7 years, Baltimore, USA, 1979-86		
Sample:			
Non-Response:			
N:	429		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier conscientiousness Code: P 1.2.16

Measurement: Index of closed questions answered by Ss and spouse. NEO Personal Inventory (Costa et al 1985). Typical characteristics of high scores are:
 -organized, reliable
 -neat
 -ambitious, persevering
 Assessed at T1(1979), T2(1981) and T3(1986)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	r=+.18 p<.01	T1 happiness (ABS) by T3 self-rated conscientiousness
	r=+.20 p<.01	T2 happiness (ABS) by T3 self-rated conscientiousness
	r=+.14 p<.05	T1 happiness (ABS) by T3 spouse-rated conscientiousness
	r=+.03 ns	T2 happiness (ABS) by T3 spouse-rated conscientiousness

Study	MCCRA 1990	Page in Report:	23/24
Reported in:	McCrae, R.R. & Costa Jr, P.T. Adding Liebe und Arbeit. The full five factor model and Well-being Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, vol. 16, no. 5, 1990, pp. 879-899		
Population:	Single males and couples followed 7 years, Baltimore, USA, 1979-86		
Sample:			
Non-Response:			
N:	429		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier conscientiousness Code: P 1.2.16

Measurement: Index of closed questions answered by Ss and spouse. NEO Personal Inventory (Costa et al 1985). Typical characteristics of high scores are:
 -organized, reliable
 -neat
 -ambitious, persevering
 Assessed at T1(1979), T2(1981) and T3(1986)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a	r=+.21 p<.01	T1 happiness (ABS) by T3 self-rated conscientiousness
	r=+.24 p<.01	T2 happiness (ABS) by T3 self-rated conscientiousness
	r=+.14 p<.05	T1 happiness (ABS) by T3 spouse-rated conscientiousness
	r=+.15 p<.05	T2 happiness (ABS) by T3 spouse-rated conscientiousness

Study	COSTA 1980/1	Page in Report:	672-673
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. and Mc Crae, R.R. Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, p.668-678		
<i>Population:</i>	35-85 aged white males (largely veterans), USA, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1:21%; T2:18%; T3:27%; T4:46%		
<i>N:</i>	1100		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier emotionality Code: P 1.2.36

Measurement: 5-item index from the EASI-III Temperament Survey (Buss and Plomin, 1975: 241-242) rated on a 5-point scale. Each item ranging from 'a little' to 'a lot':
 1. "I frequently get upset"
 2. "I am almost always calm - nothing ever bothers me (reverse)"
 3. "I get excited easily"
 4. "I am somewhat emotional"
 5. "I often feel like crying"

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v2/b	r=-.33 p<.001	Hedonic level assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4 (3 month-intervals). Emotionality at T2. Correlations with hedonic level at: T1: r = -.25 (001) T2: r = -.29 (001) T3: r = -.28 (001) T4: r = -.23 (001) Sum: r = -.33 (001) PAS: r(mean) = -.08 NAS: r(mean) = +.33

Study	BACHM 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
<i>Population:</i>	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
<i>N:</i>	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier fail-anxiety Code: P 1.2.40
<i>Measurement:</i>	A mean of 14 true/false items, adopted from the Mandl er-Sarason Test Anxiety Questionnaire, measuring how anxious respondent gets about tests and exams. Scale: 1.00 = low; 2.00 = high test anxiety. Assessed at T1 and T2
<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-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=- p<.s	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Happiness</th> <th>Test anxiety</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>- = -.17 (001)</td> <td>-.11 (01)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>- = -.13 (001)</td> <td>-.18 (001)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>- = -.12 (001)</td> <td>-.17 (001)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>- = -.15 (001)</td> <td>-.19 (001)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970</p>		Happiness	Test anxiety		T1	T2	T1	- = -.17 (001)	-.11 (01)	T2	- = -.13 (001)	-.18 (001)	T3	- = -.12 (001)	-.17 (001)	T4	- = -.15 (001)	-.19 (001)
	Happiness	Test anxiety																		
	T1	T2																		
T1	- = -.17 (001)	-.11 (01)																		
T2	- = -.13 (001)	-.18 (001)																		
T3	- = -.12 (001)	-.17 (001)																		
T4	- = -.15 (001)	-.19 (001)																		

Study	KIRCH 1984	Page in Report:	279
<i>Reported in:</i>	Kirchler, E. Everyday-experiences of unemployed - well-being, activity structure and social Psychologie und Praxis, Zeitschrift für Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie, 1984, 28 (N.F. 2)		
<i>Population:</i>	Unemployed, followed 6 months after job loss, Linz Austria, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	Dropout due to refusal 23%		
<i>N:</i>	31		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier independence Code: P 1.2.54
<i>Measurement:</i>	Three types derived from scores on German version of the Cattell 16 PF test (Schneewind et al 1987)
	Happiness assessed at four times after falling unemployed: T1 1 month T2 2 month T3 3 month T4 6 month
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-AOL/mi/sqr/v/5/a	DMt= p<.01	<p>Happiness at T1 -Social sensitive dependents Mt' = 7.94 -Self-assured dominants Mt' = 8.51 -Insecure-submissive types Mt' = 7.70</p> <p>This pattern remains largely identical from T1 to T4, both among Ss who remain unemployed and who find a job. After becoming re-employed, insecure-submissive Ss improved most in happiness (Ms' = 9.15)</p>

Study	COSTA 1980/1	Page in Report:	672-673
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. and Mc Crae, R.R. Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, p.668-678		
<i>Population:</i>	35-85 aged white males (largely veterans), USA, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1:21%; T2:18%; T3:27%; T4:46%		
<i>N:</i>	1100		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier inhibition Code: P 1.2.57

Measurement: 5-item index from the EASI-III Temperament Survey (Buss and Plomin, 1975: 241-242) rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 'a little' to 'a lot':
 1. "I have trouble controlling my impulses"
 2. "Usually I can't stand waiting"
 3. "I can tolerate frustration better than most" (reverse)
 4. "I have trouble resisting my cravings (for food, cigarettes, etc)"
 5. "I like to spend my money right away rather than save it for long-range goods".

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v2/b	r=-.22 p<.001	Hedonic level assessed at T1, T2, T3, and T4 (3 month-interval s). Poor inhibition of impulse at T2. Correlations with hedonic level at: T1: r = -.16 (001) T2: r = -.23 (001) T3: r = -.18 (001) T4: r = -.18 (001) Sum: r = -.22 (001) PAS: r(mean) = -.05 NAS: r(mean) = +.24

Study	BACHM 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
<i>Population:</i>	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
<i>N:</i>	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58
<i>Measurement:</i>	A mean of items adapted from the Rotter internality scale (see Rotter, 1966) Scale: 1.00 = low to 2.00 = high internal control. Assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4
<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-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=+ p<.s	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Internal control</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Happiness</th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> <th>T3</th> <th>T4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>= +.21</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>= +.12 (01)</td> <td>+.21</td> <td>+.19</td> <td>+.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>= +.10 (01)</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.23</td> <td>+.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>= +.13</td> <td>+.15</td> <td>+.21</td> <td>+.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All significant with (001), unless indicated otherwise T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970</p>		Internal control				Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	= +.21	+.14	+.14	+.13	T2	= +.12 (01)	+.21	+.19	+.19	T3	= +.10 (01)	+.14	+.23	+.20	T4	= +.13	+.15	+.21	+.28
	Internal control																															
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Study	BACHM 1978*	Page in Report:
Reported in:	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
Population:	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
Sample:		
Non-Response:	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
N:	t1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

Class:	Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58
Measurement:	A mean of items adapted from the Rotter internality scale (see Rotter, 1966) Scale: 1.00 = low to 2.00 = high internal control. Assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4
Measured Values:	
Error Estimates:	
Remarks:	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks																									
O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=+ p<.s	<p>Internal control</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Happiness</th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> <th>T3</th> <th>T4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>= +.21</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>= +.12 (01)</td> <td>+.21</td> <td>+.19</td> <td>+.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>= +.10 (01)</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.23</td> <td>+.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>= +.13</td> <td>+.15</td> <td>+.21</td> <td>+.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All significant with (001) unless indicated otherwise T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970</p>	Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	= +.21	+.14	+.14	+.13	T2	= +.12 (01)	+.21	+.19	+.19	T3	= +.10 (01)	+.14	+.23	+.20	T4	= +.13	+.15	+.21	+.28
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Study	COSTA 1980/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	675
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. & McCrae, R.R.		
	Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, pp. 668-678		
<i>Population:</i>	25-75 aged white males (largely veterans), followed 10 years, USA, 1965-76		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	234		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58

Measurement: Cattell I (1973) Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire
Assessed at T1 (10 years ago)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A-BB/cy/mq/v/2/a	r=+.14 p<.05	Hedonic level assessed at T2 NAS: r = +.03 ns PAS: r = +.23 (001)

Study	COSTA 1980/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	675
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. & McCrae, R.R.		
	Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, pp. 668-678		
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<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	234		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier inner-control	Code: P 1.2.58
<i>Measurement:</i>	Cattell I (1973) Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire	Assessed at T1 (10 years ago)
<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-BB/cy/mq/v/2/a	r=+.14 p<.05	Hedonic level assessed at T2 NAS: r = +.03 ns PAS: r = +.23 (001)

Study	COSTA 1981	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa,P.T., McCrae,R.R. & Morris,A.H. Personal adjustment to aging: Longitudinal prediction from neuroticism and Journal of Gerontology, vol.36(1981), p.78-85	
<i>Population:</i>	17-97 aged males, visitors of the Gerontology Research Centre, followed \pm 10 years Baltimore, USA. 1958-70	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	Attrition 79% at T3, mostly among psychologically least adjusted	
<i>N:</i>	557 at T1, 423 at T2, 117 at T3	

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58

Measurement: Factor-score derived from Gough/ Zimmerman Temperament Survey (GZTS),
by Gough et al 1976.
Defined by restraint and thoughtfulness

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C-A/h/sq/v/3/a	r=+ ns	T1 thinking/introversion by T1 happiness: - young(18-49) : r= +.06 ns - old (50-97) : r= +.04 ns

Study	COSTA 1981	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa,P.T., McCrae,R.R. & Morris,A.H. Personal adjustment to aging: Longitudinal prediction from neuroticism and Journal of Gerontology, vol.36(1981), p.78-85	
<i>Population:</i>	17-97 aged males, visitors of the Gerontology Research Centre, followed \pm 10 years Baltimore, USA. 1958-70	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	Attrition 79% at T3, mostly among psychologically least adjusted	
<i>N:</i>	557 at T1, 423 at T2, 117 at T3	

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58
<i>Measurement:</i>	Factor-score derived from Gough/ Zimmerman Temperament Survey (GZTS), by Gough et al 1976. Defined by general activity, ascendance and sociability.
<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>
C-A/h/sq/v/3/a	r=+ p<.s	T1 extraversion by T1 happiness: - young(18-49) : r= +.26 (.001) - old (50-97) : r= +.12 (.05)
	r=+.12 p<.01	T1 extraversion by T2 happiness (2-10 yrs later)
	r=+.26 p<.01	T1 extraversion by T3 happiness (10-17 yrs later)

Study	ORMEL 1980	Page in Report:	350,255,60
Reported in:	Ormel,H. Moeite met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in living or 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: Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58

Measurement: External vs internal control.
12-item additive index rated on a 3-point scale. Shortened version of Rotter(1966) Scale.
Typical questions are:
- Whether people like you or not is something you can't influence.
- I seldom feel myself victim of circumstances.
Assessed at T2(1976)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.24 p<.01	T2 happiness by T2 internal control
	r=+.33 p<.01	T3 happiness by T2 internal control
	$\beta_L = +.17$	T2 happiness by T2 internal control. β_L path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving neuroticism, self-esteem, intimacy with partner, adequacy of coping and self- and externally induced burdens.
	$\beta_L = +.28$	T3 happiness by T3 internal control. β_L path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving neuroticism, self-esteem and quality of life.

$\beta L = +.21$ T2 happiness by T2 internal control.
 βL path coefficient in a LISREL model, also involving neuroticism, self-esteem, unhappy childhood and traumatic childhood experiences.

Study	PALMO 1981	Page in Report:	103
Reported in:	Palmore, E.B. Social Patterns in Normal Aging: Findings from the Duke Longitudinal Study. Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina, USA, 1981; pp 95-107.		
Population:	46+ aged whites, North Carolina, USA, 1968 - 1976.		
Sample:	Probability stratified sample		
Non-Response:			
N:	375		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier inner-control Code: P 1.2.58

Measurement: Index containing four pairs of statements e.g. "some of the good and some of the bad things in my life have happened by chance" (external control). "What happened to me has been my own doing" (internal control). Each S was asked which one of each pair is more true for him. (from the Internal-External Control of Reinforcement Scale; see Jesson et al. (1968).
0= external
1= internal
Scale 0-4.
Assessed at T1.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-BW/c/sq/l/10/c	r=+.14 p<.05	Women T1 internal control by T2 life satisfaction.

Study	WESSM 1966/2	Page in Report:	116
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier optimism Code: P 1.2.77

Measurement: Factor Optimism - Pessimism, based on indirect agree/disagree questionnaire items, e.g. chances of success in life, most endeavors are worthwhile, life consists of a procession of disillusionments, the future looks black as pitch. Assessed two years earlier.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query Statistics Remarks

A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/ r=+.58 p<.05

Study	WESSM 1966/2	Page in Report:	116
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier optimism Code: P 1.2.77

Measurement: Factor Optimism - Pessimism, based on indirect agree / disagree questionnaire items, e.g. chances of success in life, most endeavors are worthwhile, life consists of a procession of disillusionments, the future looks black as pitch. Assessed two years earlier.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.58	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>	Earlier persistence Code: P 1.2.81
<i>Measurement:</i>	Combined parent and teacher ratings of perseverance and desire to exert.
	Assessed in 1928.
<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>
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV=+ p<.01	Earlier perseverance (1928) by present happiness (1972).

Study	SEARS 1977A	Page in Report:	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>	Earlier persistence Code: P 1.2.81
<i>Measurement:</i>	Ratings of Ss personal i ty.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parents rating a. in 1940 - Sel frating b. in 1940 c. in 1950
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	Earlier persistence (1940, 1950) by present happiness (1972).

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV= ns	a.
	AoV= ns	b.
	AoV=+ p<.05	c.
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	Chi ² = ns	a.
	Chi ² = ns	b.
	Chi ² = ns	c.

Study	GOODH 1985	Page in Report:	223
<i>Reported in:</i>	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.		
<i>Population:</i>	Students in stress, followed 8 weeks, Illinois, USA, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	1.7% dropout		
<i>N:</i>	173		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier positive thinking Code: P 1.2.85

Measurement: Ss were invited to think of a stressful event in the recent past and then complete a 46-item event-outcome- appraisal questionnaire (Goodhart 1981); 20 items in the questionnaire described negative outcomes.

Typical items are:

Self-relevant items:

1. I began to feel that I was doing little toward my life enjoyment or personal development.
2. I became more uncertain about who I am or want to become.
3. I began to doubt whether my present career plans are consistent with true interests and skills.

Externally relevant items:

1. The event made it more difficult to carry out ordinary daily activities.
2. The event created a financial strain.
3. Others were unaware of or insensitive to my difficulties.

Negative thinking assessed at T1.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	Beta=-.4 p<.001	T1 negative thinking by T1 happiness. -Self-relevant thinking $\beta = -.37$ (001) -Externally relevant thinking $\beta = -.00$ (ns) β 's controlled for T1 positive thinking.

Beta=-.3 p<.001 T1 negative thinking by T2 happiness.
-Self relevant thinking $\beta = -.36$ (.001)
-Externally relevant thinking $\beta = -.00$ (ns)
 β 's controlled for T1 positive thinking.

Study	GOODH 1985	Page in Report:	223
<i>Reported in:</i>	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.		
<i>Population:</i>	Students in stress, followed 8 weeks, Illinois, USA, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	1.7% dropout		
<i>N:</i>	173		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier positive thinking Code: P 1.2.85

Measurement: Ss were invited to think of a stressful event in the recent past and then completed a 46-item event-outcome- appraisal questionnaire (Goodhart 1981); 20 items in this questionnaire described positive outcomes.

Typical items are:

Self-relevant items:

1. I developed greater trust in my judgments of situations or people.
2. I modified personal or career goals to more closely match my true interests, abilities or values.
3. By coping with events, I gained confidence in my ability to handle other difficulties.

Externally relevant items:

1. I learned to consider others' advice when planning career or personal development goals.
2. I discovered I could rely on others for help in getting through difficulties.
3. Others became more sympathetic toward my situation or difficulties.

Positive thinking assessed at T1.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
O-DT/u/sq/v/7/a	Beta=.2 p<.001	T1 positive thinking by T1 happiness. -Self-relevant thinking: $\beta=+.34$ (001) -Externally relevant thinking: $\beta=+.00$ (ns) β 's controlled for T1 negative thinking.

Beta=+.0 ns

T1 positive thinking by T2 happiness.
-Self relevant thinking: $\beta=+.00$ (ns)
-Externally relevant thinking: $\beta=+.14$ (ns)
 β 's controlled for T1 negative thinking.

Study	MOUM 1988	Page in Report:	128
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moum, T. Yea-saying and mood-of-the day effects in self-reported quality of life Social Indicators Research vol.20, 1988, p.117-139		
<i>Population:</i>	Adult, general public, county, followed 2 years, Norway, 1984-86		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	20%		
<i>N:</i>	622		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier resignation Code: P 1.2.89

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

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

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

Study	BACHM 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
<i>Population:</i>	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
<i>N:</i>	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier need for self-actualization Code: P 1.2.96

Measurement: 15-item index containing closed questions designed to measure the need for self-development. Scale: 1.00 = low; 5.00 = high need for self-development. Assessed at T1, T2, T3, and T4

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>																									
O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=+ p<.001	<p>Need for self-development</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Happiness</th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> <th>T3</th> <th>T4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>-. = +.34</td> <td>+.19</td> <td>+.20</td> <td>+.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>-. = +.21</td> <td>+.33</td> <td>+.24</td> <td>+.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>-. = +.18</td> <td>+.18</td> <td>+.32</td> <td>+.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>-. = +.13</td> <td>+.15</td> <td>+.22</td> <td>+.30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All significant (001) T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970</p>	Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	-. = +.34	+.19	+.20	+.15	T2	-. = +.21	+.33	+.24	+.22	T3	-. = +.18	+.18	+.32	+.21	T4	-. = +.13	+.15	+.22	+.30
Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4																							
T1	-. = +.34	+.19	+.20	+.15																							
T2	-. = +.21	+.33	+.24	+.22																							
T3	-. = +.18	+.18	+.32	+.21																							
T4	-. = +.13	+.15	+.22	+.30																							

Study	BACHM 1978	Page in Report:
Reported in:	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
Population:	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
Sample:		
Non-Response:	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
N:	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier need for self-actualization Code: P 1.2.96

Measurement: 8-item index containing closed questions concerning use of one's existing skills and abilities. Scale:
1.00 = low; 5.00 = high need for self-utilization. Assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks																									
O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=+	<p>Need for self-utilization</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Happiness</th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> <th>T3</th> <th>T4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>= +.27</td> <td>+.15</td> <td>+.17</td> <td>+.12 (01)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>= +.14</td> <td>+.26</td> <td>+.20</td> <td>+.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>= +.09 (05)</td> <td>+.12 (01)</td> <td>+.26</td> <td>+.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>= +.07 (ns)</td> <td>+.11 (01)</td> <td>+.19</td> <td>+.25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All significant with (001) unless indicated otherwise</p> <p>T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970</p>	Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	= +.27	+.15	+.17	+.12 (01)	T2	= +.14	+.26	+.20	+.15	T3	= +.09 (05)	+.12 (01)	+.26	+.16	T4	= +.07 (ns)	+.11 (01)	+.19	+.25
Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4																							
T1	= +.27	+.15	+.17	+.12 (01)																							
T2	= +.14	+.26	+.20	+.15																							
T3	= +.09 (05)	+.12 (01)	+.26	+.16																							
T4	= +.07 (ns)	+.11 (01)	+.19	+.25																							

Study	BRAY 1980	Page in Report:	278
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bray, D.W. & Howard, A. Career Success and Life Satisfactions of Middle-Aged Managers Competence and coping during adulthood, pp 258-287, University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire 1980. Also "Managerial Lives in Transition" by Howard, A. & Bray, D.W., The Guilford Press 1988.		
<i>Population:</i>	40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive-quota sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	panel loss at T5: 37%		
<i>N:</i>	422 **)		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier self-confidence Code: P 1.2.100

Measurement: Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors: GAMIN-1 scale.
This inventory reflects on characteristics of a positive self-concept.
This sub-scale in particular reflects lack of inferiority feelings. High scorers believe they can cope with most situations, and that people will treat them well. They feel worthy as individuals without the approval of others.

Assessed at T1 (20 years before T5).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a	r=+.35 p<.01	T1 self-confidence by T5 happiness Later analysis of the full study-group (N=266) also showed a significantly positive correlation (BRAY 1983 p 303).

Study	MUSSE 1980/1	Page in Report:	342
<i>Reported in:</i>	Musse, P.; Eichorn, D.H.; Honzik, M.P.; Bieber, S.L.; Meredith, W.M.		
	Continuity and Change in Women's Characteristics over Four Decades		
	International Journal of Behavioral Development, Vol. 3 1980, p. 333 - 347		
<i>Population:</i>	Mothers, followed from age 30 to 70, Berkeley USA, 1928-68		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	53		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier self-confidence Code: P 1.2.100
<i>Measurement:</i>	Personality factor that appears in an analysis of ratings by two interviewers on 71 personality-social characteristics. This factor appeared in young adulthood (T1: age 30) as well as in old age (T2: age 70). Correlation over this 40-year-period is +.34.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-CP/g/fi/v/7/a	r=+.33 ns	Happiness assessed at T1 and T2 load similarly on this factor.

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>	Earlier self-confidence	Code: P 1.2.100
<i>Measurement:</i>	Ratings of Ss feeling of inferiority.	
	Parent rating	
	a. in 1940	
	Self ratings	
	b. in 1940	
	c. in 1950	
<i>Measured Values:</i>		
<i>Error Estimates:</i>		
<i>Remarks:</i>	Earlier ratings (1940, 1950) by present happiness (1972). Subjects age in 1972 about 62.	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C-ASG/h/mq/v/5/a	AoV=- p<.00	a.
	AoV=- p<.00	b.
	AoV= ns	c.
M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b	Chi ² = ns	a.
	Chi ² = p<.00	b.
	Chi ² = p<.03	c.

Study	WESSM 1966/2	Page in Report:	117
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wessman, A.E. & Ricks, D.F. Mood and personality Holt, 1966, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Male college students, followed 3 years, Harvard University, USA, 1957-60		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	37%: 9 dropouts, incomplete; about the same happiness distribution.		
<i>N:</i>	17		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier self-confidence Code: P 1.2.100
<i>Measurement:</i>	Index of agree / disagree statements, indicative of a successful life, self-confidence, success in achieving goals, etc. Assessed two years earlier.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-ARE/md/sqr/v/10/	r=+.50	p<.05

Study	ORMEL 1980	Page in Report:	350
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ormel,H. Moeite met leven of een moeilijk leven (Difficulty in living or a difficult life) Dissertation 1980, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, publisher: Konstapel, Groningen, the Netherlands.		
<i>Population:</i>	15-60 aged, general public, followed 12 month, The Netherlands, 1967-77		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	18%		
<i>N:</i>	296		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier self-disclosing Code: P 1.2.101

Measurement: 8 item additive index about willingness to discuss delicate matters. Each rated on a 5-point scale. Typical items are:
 - It is incomprehensible that people reveal their marriage problems.
 - These days people talk easily about their problems.
 - You have to solve your own problems without complaining.
 Assessed at T2(1976)

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cw/mq/v/4/c	r=+.03 ns	T2 happiness by T2 tolerance degree
	r=+.12 p<.05	T3 happiness by T2 tolerance degree

Study	COSTA 1980/1	Page in Report:	672-673
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. and Mc Crae, R.R. Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, p.668-678		
<i>Population:</i>	35-85 aged white males (largely veterans), USA, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1:21%; T2:18%; T3:27%; T4:46%		
<i>N:</i>	1100		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier hurriedness Code: P 1.2.108

Measurement: 5-item indexes from the EASI -111 Temperament Survey (Buss & Plomin, 1975: 241-242)

1. I usually seem to be in a hurry
2. For relaxation I like to slow down (rev)
3. I like to be off, as soon as I wake up
4. I like to keep busy all the time
5. My life is fast paced

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v2/b	r=+.13 p<.01	Hedonic level assessed at T1, T2, T3, and T4 (3 month-intervals). Tempo at T2. Correlations with hedonic level at: T1: r = +.08 (.05) T2: r = +.10 (.001) T3: r = +.08 (.05) T4: r = +.10 (.01) Sum: r = +.13 (.01) PAS: r(mean) = +.18 NAS: r(mean) = +.04

Study	BACHM 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
<i>Population:</i>	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
<i>N:</i>	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier tolerance Code: P 1.2.113

Measurement: A mean of three items asking the respondent how much he would mind having close contact with people of a different race. A high score indicates a large social distance. Assessed at T3, T4 and T5.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>																														
O-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=-	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Happiness</th> <th colspan="3">Social distance</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>T3</th> <th>T4</th> <th>T5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>- = -.05</td> <td>-.01</td> <td>-.02</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>- = -.04</td> <td>-.01</td> <td>-.03</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>- = -.07</td> <td>-.02</td> <td>-.04</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>- = -.08 (05)</td> <td>-.06</td> <td>-.06</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All not significant, unless indicated otherwise T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970, T5: 1974</p>		Happiness	Social distance					T3	T4	T5	T1	- = -.05	-.01	-.02		T2	- = -.04	-.01	-.03		T3	- = -.07	-.02	-.04		T4	- = -.08 (05)	-.06	-.06	
	Happiness	Social distance																														
		T3	T4	T5																												
T1	- = -.05	-.01	-.02																													
T2	- = -.04	-.01	-.03																													
T3	- = -.07	-.02	-.04																													
T4	- = -.08 (05)	-.06	-.06																													

Study	BACHM 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bachman, J. G., O'Malley, P. M., Johnston, J. Youth in transition, vol. VI: Adolescence to adulthood, change and stability in the lives Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978	
<i>Population:</i>	Public highschool boys followed 8 years from grade 10, USA, 1966-74	
<i>Sample:</i>		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	2.8% at T1, 17.2% at T2, 21.0% at T3, 28.9% at T4, 28.5% at T5	
<i>N:</i>	T1 - T5: 2213/1886/1799/ 1620/1628	

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Earlier trust in people Code: P 1.2.115
<i>Measurement:</i>	6-item index of closed questions on trust in people, assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4. Scale: 1.00 = low trust to 2.00 = high trust
<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-HP/g/mq/v/5/a	tau=+ p<.s	<p>Trust in people</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Happiness</th> <th>T1</th> <th>T2</th> <th>T3</th> <th>T4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1</td> <td>= +.16</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.08 (05)</td> <td>+.08 (05)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2</td> <td>= +.13</td> <td>+.23</td> <td>+.21</td> <td>+.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3</td> <td>= +.12 (01)</td> <td>+.15</td> <td>+.19</td> <td>+.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T4</td> <td>= +.08 (05)</td> <td>+.10 (01)</td> <td>+.14</td> <td>+.21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All significant with (001) unless indicated otherwise</p> <p>T1: 1966, T2: 1968, T3: 1969, T4: 1970</p>	Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	= +.16	+.14	+.08 (05)	+.08 (05)	T2	= +.13	+.23	+.21	+.17	T3	= +.12 (01)	+.15	+.19	+.15	T4	= +.08 (05)	+.10 (01)	+.14	+.21
Happiness	T1	T2	T3	T4																							
T1	= +.16	+.14	+.08 (05)	+.08 (05)																							
T2	= +.13	+.23	+.21	+.17																							
T3	= +.12 (01)	+.15	+.19	+.15																							
T4	= +.08 (05)	+.10 (01)	+.14	+.21																							

Study	COSTA 1980/1	Page in Report:	672-673
<i>Reported in:</i>	Costa, P.T. and Mc Crae, R.R. Influence of extraversion and neuroticism on subjective well-being: happy and Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, vol. 38: 4, 1980, p.668-678		
<i>Population:</i>	35-85 aged white males (largely veterans), USA, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1:21%; T2:18%; T3:27%; T4:46%		
<i>N:</i>	1100		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier vigor Code: P 1.2.117

Measurement: 5-item indexes from the EASI -111 Temperament Survey (Buss & Plomin, 1975: 241-242)
 1. I like to wear myself out
 2. I often feel sluggish (rev)
 3. I often feel bursting with energy
 4. When I do things I do them vigorously
 5. My movements are forceful and emphatic

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
A-BB/cm/mq/v2/b	r=+.28 p<.001	Correlations with hedonic level at: T1: r = +.19 (001) T2: r = +.20 (001) T3: r = +.18 (001) T4: r = +.24 (001) Sum: r = +.28 (001) PAS: r(mean) = +.25 NAS: r(mean) = -.07

Study	BRAY 1980	Page in Report:	278
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bray, D.W. & Howard, A. Career Success and Life Satisfactions of Middle-Aged Managers Competence and coping during adulthood, pp 258-287, University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire 1980. Also "Managerial Lives in Transition" by Howard, A. & Bray, D.W., The Guilford Press 1988.		
<i>Population:</i>	40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive-quota sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	panel loss at T5: 37%		
<i>N:</i>	422 **)		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier assertiveness Code: P 1.2.8

Measurement: Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors: GAMIN-A scale.
This inventory reflects on characteristics of a positive self-concept.
This sub-scale in particular measures social assertiveness and has items reflecting a willingness to stand for one's rights and a lack of fearfulness of standing out in a crowd, taking action in a troublesome situation or confronting disagreement.

Assessed at T1 (20 years before T5).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a	r=+.23 p<.05	T1 ascendancy by T5 happiness

Study	BRAY 1980	Page in Report:	278
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bray, D.W. & Howard, A. Career Success and Life Satisfactions of Middle-Aged Managers Competence and coping during adulthood, pp 258-287, University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire 1980. Also "Managerial Lives in Transition" by Howard, A. & Bray, D.W., The Guilford Press 1988.		
<i>Population:</i>	40+ aged, male managers, Bell Telephone Company, 1978		
<i>Sample:</i>	Non-probability purposive-quota sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	panel loss at T5: 37%		
<i>N:</i>	422 **)		

Measured Correlate

Class: Earlier stability Code: P 1.2.109

Measurement: Gui l ford-Martin Inventory of Factors GAMIN-N scale,
This inventory reflects on characteristics of a positive self-concept.
This sub-scale in particular contains items reflecting lack of nervousness and possession of a steady temperament.

Assessed at T1 (20 years before T5).

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

Happiness Query	Statistics	Remarks
M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a	r=+.31 p<.01	T1 emotional stability by T5 happiness. Later analysis of full study-group show also a significantly positive correlation. (BRAY 1983: 302).

Appendix 1 Queries on Happiness used in reported Studies

Happiness Query Code Full Text

A-AOL/mi/sqr/v/5/a Selfreport on single question in diary, filled in 6 times a day during 40 days in a 6 month period.

- 2 clearly positive
- 1 rather positive
- 0 indifferent
- 1 rather negative
- 2 clearly negative

ary was filled in 6 times a day during 40 days in a six month period.

Registrations took place in:

- 1 First month after job loss. (T1)
- 2 Second month after job loss. (T2)
- 3 Thrd month after job loss. (T3)
- 4 Sixth month after job loss. (T4)

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-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/2/b

Selfreport on 10 questions, repeated four times at 3 months intervals:

"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)

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 criticized you
- C Proud because someone complimented you one something you had done
- D That things are going your way
- E So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair

- F Unhappy or depressed
- G Particularly interested in something
- H Lonely and remote from other people

Response options:
 0 not at all
 1 sometimes
 2 often
 3 very often

Scoring: a = 0.....d = 3

Summation:

Positive Affect Score (PAS): summed scores on A, C, D, G

Negative Affect Score (NAS): summed scores on B, E, F, H

Affect Balance Score (ABS): PAS minus NAS

Name: Bradburn's Affect Balance Scale (variant)

A-BB/cy/mq/v/2/a Selfreport on 10 questions asked 4 times a year at 3 month intervals.

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

- A Particularly excited, or interested in something?
- B So restless that you could not sit long in a chair?
- C Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done?
- D Very lonely or remote from people?
- E Pleased about having accomplished something?
- F Bored?
- G On top of the world?
- H Depressed?
- I That things were going your way?
- J Upset because someone criticized you?

Scoring: yes = 1, no is = 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'

A-CP/q/fi/n/7/a Selfreport in focussed interview:

Rating of cheerfulness by interviewer on the basis of an extensive interview.

Rating options:
 7 cheerful
 6
 5
 4
 3

2
1 gloomy
A-CP/g/fi/v/7/a Selfreport in focussed interview

Rating two independant interviewers.
A. Psychiatric social worker who interviewed parents at home. Interview focussed on child
B. Clinical psychologist who interviewed parents separately. Interview focussed on family life.

Rating options:
7 extremely cheerfull, animated, jolly
6
5
4 usually good-humored air
3
2
1 dejected, melancholic appearance, in the dumps

Summation: average ratings A and B
C-A/h/sq/v/3/a Selfreport on single question:

"How do you feel about what you have accomplished in life...?"
3 well satisfied
2 reasonable satisfied
1 dissatisfied:
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.

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)

M-PL/c/rc/v/5/a Clinical rating by 4 experts on the basis of multi-method assesments during periodical stays in assesment center.

Rater instruction:

"To what extend does this person find pleasure in life at the present time.....?"

1 low

2

3 average

4

5 high

M-PL/h/sq/v/5/b Selfreport on single question: following enumeration of lifegoals in six areas, the last of which was 'joy in living'

" How successfull have you been in pursuit of that goal.....?"

(joy in living)

5 had excellent fortune in this respect

4

3

2

1 found little satisfaction in this area

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/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)
 Selfreport on 6 questions:

" Describe the kind of person you are. Please read each sentence, then mark how often it is true for you"

1 I feel like smiling
 2 I generally feel in good spirits
 3 I feel happy
 4 I am very satisfied with life
 5 I find a good deal of happiness in life
 6 I feel sad

Response options:

5 almost always true
 4 often true
 3 sometimes true
 2 seldom true
 1 never true

Summation: average
 Possible range: 1 to 5

O-SLC/g/fi/v/7/b Selfreport in focussed interview

Two independent interviews. Each interviewer rated 'satisfaction with lot' on the same scale.

1 tremendously satisfied
 2
 3
 4 average
 5
 6
 7 extremely dissatisfied

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

"Overall, how satisfied are you with your life as it is at this time.....?"

1 completely dissatisfied
 2
 3
 4 neutral
 5
 6
 7 completely satisfied

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

"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.....?"

7 completely satisfied

6

5

4 neutral

3

2

1 completely dissatisfied

Clinical rating.

O-Sum/g/rc/v/7/a

Ratings by four judges on the basis of notes from observations and interviews between age 12-18.

Ratings were made on the following dimensions:

A. discontented

B. unhappy

C. dissatisfied

D. complaints

Rating options:

1 not at all true

2

3

4 average

5

6

7

8 extremely true

Summation: not reported

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

Appendix 2 **Statistics used in reported studies**

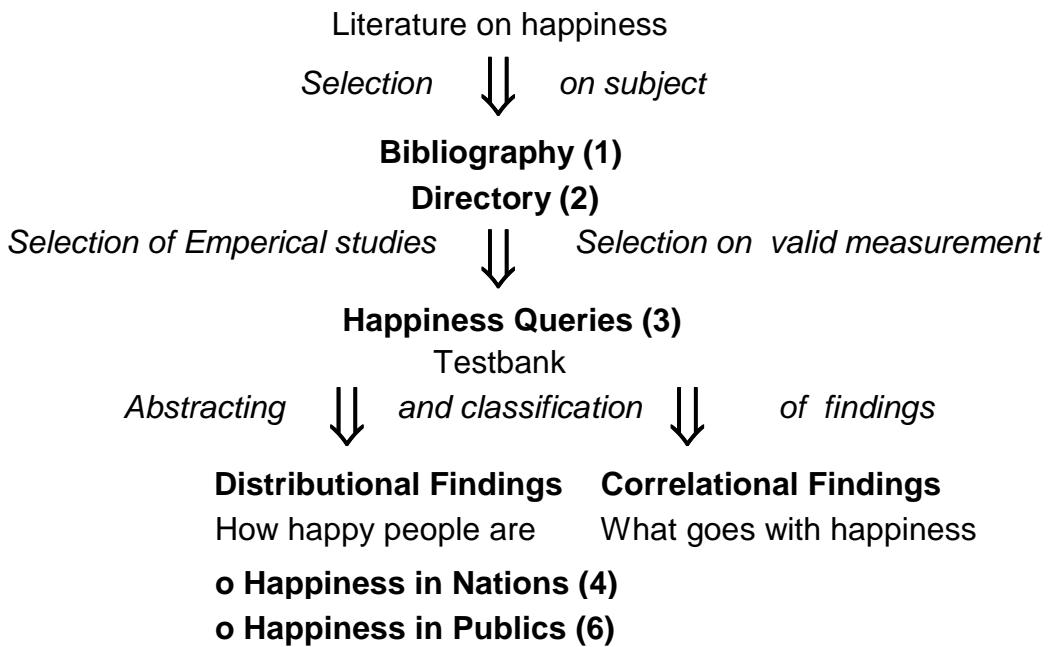
Symbol	Explanation
AoV	<p>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA) Type: statistical procedure Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric. In an ANOVA, the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is split into two or more parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. 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.</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>
Beta	<p>(β) STANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENT Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlates: all metric, Happiness: metric. Range: [-1 ; +1]</p> <p>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.</p>
Chi ²	<p>CHI-SQUARE Type: test statistic Range: $[0; Ne^*(\min(c,r)-1)]$, where c and r are the number of columns and rows respectively in a cross tabulation of Ne sample elements.</p> <p>Meaning: $\chi^2 \leq (c-1) * (r-1)$ means: no association $\chi^2 > (c-1) * (r-1)$ means: strong association</p>
DMt	<p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION Type: descriptive statistic only. Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: [-10; +10]</p> <p>Meaning: the difference of the mean happiness (happiness measured at a 0-10 rating scale) between the two correlate levels.</p>
mr	Mean correlation coefficient (r).

	For r, see PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION
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>
	Meaning:
	<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>
SNR	Statistic Not Reported
βL	<p>PATH COEFFICIENT OBTAINED IN A LISREL MODEL.</p> <p>Range: unlimited, but seldom exceeds [-1, +1].</p>
	<p>In the Catalogue of Correlational Findings, this statistic or statistical procedure occurs very rarely only.</p> <p>The reader is referred to the excerpted publication for detailed information or for further reference.</p>
tau	<p>GOODMAN & Kruskal's TAU</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: ordinal</p> <p>Range: [0; +1]</p>
	Meaning:
	<p>tau = 0 « knowledge of the correlate value does not improve the prediction quality of the happiness rating.</p> <p>tau = 1 « knowledge of the correlate value enables a perfect (error-free) prediction of the happiness rating.</p>

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	
<i>Classification Page 1</i>		<i>In Subject List on Appendix 4</i>	
P 1	PERSONALITY: HISTORY	A 4.1.3	Stage of life
P 1.1	Earlier personality organization	P 3	PERSONALITY: CURRENT ORGANIZATION
P 1.2	Earlier personality traits	P 5.1	Later personality organization
P 1.2.100	Earlier self-confidence	P 4	PERSONALITY: CURRENT TRAITS
P 1.2.101	Earlier self-disclosing	P 5.2	Later personality traits
P 1.2.108	Earlier hurriedness	P 5.2.100	Later self-confidence
P 1.2.109	Earlier stability	P 4.100	Self-confidant
P 1.2.113	Earlier tolerance	P 4.101	Self-disclosing
P 1.2.115	Earlier trust in people	P 4.108	Speedy, hurried
P 1.2.117	Earlier vigor	P 4.109	Stable
P 1.2.14	Earlier cleverness	P 5.2.113	Later tolerance
P 1.2.16	Earlier conscientiousness	P 4.113	Tolerant
P 1.2.36	Earlier emotionality	P 5.2.115	Later trust
P 1.2.40	Earlier fail-anxiety	P 4.115	Trust in people
P 1.2.5	Earlier tendency to agree	P 4.117	Vigorous
P 1.2.54	Earlier independence	P 4.14	Clever
P 1.2.57	Earlier inhibition	P 4.16	Conscientious
P 1.2.58	Earlier inner-control	P 4.36	Emotional
P 1.2.7	Earlier anxiety	P 5.2.40	Later fail-anxiousness
P 1.2.76	Earlier openness	P 4.40	Fail anxious
P 1.2.77	Earlier optimism	P 4.5	Agreeing, yea-saying
P 1.2.8	Earlier assertiveness	P 4.54	Independent
P 1.2.81	Earlier persistence	P 4.57	Inhibited
P 1.2.85	Earlier positive thinking	P 5.2.58	Later locus of control
P 1.2.89	Earlier resignation	P 4.58	Inner locus of control
P 1.2.9	Earlier approval seeking	P 4.7	Anxious
		P 4.76	Open
		P 4.77	Optimistic
		P 4.8	Independent
		P 4.81	Assertive
		P 4.85	Persistent
		P 4.89	Positive reacting
		P 4.9	Resigned
			Approval seeking

P 1.2.96	Earlier need for self-actualization	P 4.96	Self-actualization (need for)
		P 5.2.96	Later need for self-actualisation

End of Report