



World Database of Happiness

Correlational Findings

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Findings on Happiness & RETIREMENT

Correlate Code: R 3

Classification of Findings

Correlate Code Correlate Name

Number of Studies

on this Subject

R 3	RETIREMENT	0
R 3.1	Retirement career	0
R 3.1.1	Pre-retirement conditions	1
R 3.1.1.1	. earlier attitudes to retirement	3
R 3.1.2	Change in retirement status	1
R 3.1.2.1	. time since retirement	3
R 3.1.4	Later retirement	0
R 3.2	Current status: retired or not	20
R 3.3	Conditions of retirement	0
R 3.3.1	Sudden retirement (vs gradual)	1
R 3.3.2	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice)	6
R 3.3.3	Full retirement (vs partial)	0
R 3.3.4	Planned retirement (vs unexpected)	1
R 3.3.5	Age at retirement	1
R 3.4	Activities in retirement	0
R 3.4.1	Post-retirement job	2
R 3.5	Attitudes to retirement	4
R 3.5.1	Self-definition in terms of earlier job	2
R 3.5.2	Satisfaction with retirement	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	DOBSO 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	125
<i>Reported in:</i>	Dobson, C. Attitudes and Perceptions Powers, E.A., Goudy, W.J. & Klein, P.M. (eds), Later life Transitions: Older Males in America. Kluwer, 1985, Dordrecht		
<i>Population:</i>	50+ aged males, fulltime employed, followed ten years, Iowa, USA, 1964-74		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	T1 refusals: 8% T1-T2 drop-out: 29%, of which 20% deceased		
<i>N:</i>	T1: 1870, T2: 1319		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Pre-retirement conditions Code: R 3.1.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	1. full-time employed at T1 2. part-time employed at T1 3. retired 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>
M-CO/h/sq/v/4/a	D%=-	% very contented: T1 T2 - full time 58 57 - part-time 53 57 - retired 49 53 - all 54 55

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	630
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. earlier attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.1.1.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single direct question: 'Looking back in time, did you: 0: dislike retirement 1: look forward to retirement'
<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/5/a	$r=+.24$ $p<.01$	
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	$r=+.21$ $p<.01$	All
	Beta=+.1 $p<.05$	-65 years old β controlled for: 1 Satisfaction with health 2 Perceived financial adequacy 3 No pension income 4 Community elder 5 Has a confidant 6 Is happy as grandparents were 7 Aged gradually

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	630
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

Class: . earlier attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.1.1.1

Measurement: Single direct question: ' Some people think migrant workers should retire when they are still healthy and strong so they can enjoy leisure.
Other people think migrant workers should wait until pension age so that they have enough money at old age.
What do you think?'
0: regular retirement at pension age
1: early retirement

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/a	r=+.26 p<.01	
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	r=+.23 p<.01	

Study	THOMP 1960	<i>Page in Report:</i>	168
<i>Reported in:</i>	Thompson, W.E., Streib, G.F. & Kosa, J. The effect of retirement on personal adjustment: a panel analysis. Journal of Gerontology, 1960, vol. 15, p. 165-169.		
<i>Population:</i>	60+ aged, employed at start, followed 2 years, USA, 1952-54		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1559		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. earlier attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.1.1.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	3-item index of closed questions indicating a negative vs a positive orientation to retirement. 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>
M-AO/g/mq/*/0/a	G=+.40 p<.01	Happiness assessed at T1 and T2. Change in happiness expressed in % more and % less happy at T2. G' refers to correlation with change to more happiness. Computed for those who were retired between T1 and T2 only.
		Economically deprived : G' = +. 27 Economically not deprived : G' = +. 41
		Good health : G' = +. 52 Poor health : G' = +. 30
		No difficulties in keeping occupied : G' = +. 32 Difficulties in keeping occupied : G' = +. 60

Study	THOMP 1960	<i>Page in Report:</i>	167-168
<i>Reported in:</i>	Thompson, W.E., Streib, G.F. & Kosa, J. The effect of retirement on personal adjustment: a panel analysis. Journal of Gerontology, 1960, vol. 15, p. 165-169.		
<i>Population:</i>	60+ aged, employed at start, followed 2 years, USA, 1952-54		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1559		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Change in retirement status Code: R 3.1.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Employed: Both at T1 and T2 1 Retired: Between 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>
M-AO/g/mq/*/0/a	G=-.07 ns	<p>Happiness assessed at T1 and T2. Change in happiness expressed in % more and % less happy at T2. G' refers to correlation with change to more happiness.</p> <p>Satisfied at T1 : G' = -.21 (01) Dissatisfied at T1 : G' = +.11 (01)</p> <p>-Positive orientation to retirement at T1: G' = +.13 -Negative orientation to retirement at T1: G' = -.27</p> <p>Unaffected by voluntary vs compulsory retirement.</p> <p>Unaffected by economic deprivation</p> <p>Good health : G' = -.28 Poor health : G' = +.12</p> <p>No difficulties in keeping occupied : G' = -.09 Difficulties in keeping occupied : G' = -.21</p>

Study	MAXWE 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	31
<i>Reported in:</i>	Maxwell, N.L. The retirement experience: psychological and financial linkages to the labor market Social Science Quarterly, vol. 66, 1985, p. 22-33		
<i>Population:</i>	45+ aged males, USA, 1966-78		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1173		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. time since retirement Code: R 3.1.2.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single closed question at 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-HL/u/sq/v/3/f	Beta=-.0 ns	<p>β controlled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -because of health -retired because of compulsory plan -retired because of unemployment -job satisfaction at T1 -work motivation at T1 -preretirement SES -marital status at T1 -health problems at T1 -dependents in household -race -income (logarithm) at T2 <p>If income increase/decrease is included instead of absolute income: $\beta=-.01$ ns Same for blacks and whites. Happiness assessed at T2.</p>

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	630
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. time since retirement Code: R 3.1.2.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	0: Less than 6 years 1: 6- 10 years 2: More than 10 years
<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/5/a	r=-.13 p<.05 Beta=-.0 ns	All All β controlled for: 1 Satisfied with health 2 Higher affluence rating 3 Need to purchase maize 4 Grows cash crop 5 Religious traditionalist 6 Has a confidant 7 Keeps goats 8 Higher monthly income 9 More active person 10 Worked for many years in jobs 11 No desire to return to work 12 Agrees: Modern community leader

	Beta=-.1 ns	-65 years old β controlled for: 1 Satisfied with health 2 Higher monthly income 3 Religious traditionalist 4 Grows cash crop 5 Feels land is secure 6 Worked for many years in jobs 7 No desire to return to work 8 Achieved/confident of becoming wealthy
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	r=+.03 ns	Direction of correlation unclear in original report. Sign in table is negative, but text indicates positive relationship. Present version approved by author.

Study	SKRAB 1969	<i>Page in Report:</i>	68
<i>Reported in:</i>	Skrabanek, R.L. Adjustment of former university faculty members to retirement Proceedings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, April 1969, vol. 19, p. 65-69.		
<i>Population:</i>	Retired faculty members, University, USA, 1968		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	7%		
<i>N:</i>	547		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	. time since retirement	Code: R 3.1.2.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	1-7 years	
<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/v/5/b	D%=	U-shaped curve: Those who retired in 1961, 1966 and 1967 were happier than those who retired during the years in-between. Especially those who had been retired for 4 years were relatively unhappy.

Study	ABRAM 1972	<i>Page in Report:</i>	4
<i>Reported in:</i>	Abrams, M.& Hall, J. The condition of the British people: report on a pilot survey using self-rating scales. Unpublished paper, Soc.Science Research Council,1972 London.Partly reported in Stöber et al.,1973.		
<i>Population:</i>	15+ aged, general public, Britain, 1971		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	213		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not	Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 All 1 Reti red	
<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/c/sq/l/11/b	DMt= -	Total popul ati on : Mt = 6.84 Ol d age pensi oners : Mt = 4.74

Study	BRADB 1965/1	<i>Page in Report:</i>	14
<i>Reported in:</i>	Bradburn, N.M. & Caplovitz D. Reports on happiness Aldine Publishing Company, 1965, Chicago USA		
<i>Population:</i>	Adult, general public, 4 towns, varying in economic prosperity, Illinois, USA, 1962		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	2006		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 All 1 Retired
<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= - p<.	Males : G' = -.29 (01) Females : G' = -.27 (05)

Study	BUCHA 1953/1	<i>Page in Report:</i>	131
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Australia, 1948-49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	945		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.04 ns G=-.22 ns	1 M' =1.88 Mt' =4.4

Study	BUCHA 1953/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	138
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Great Britain, 1948-49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1195		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.03 ns G=-.08 ns	1 M' =1.71 Mt' =3.6

Study	BUCHA 1953/3	<i>Page in Report:</i>	148
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, France, 1948-49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1000		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.11 p<.01 G=-.59 p<.01	1 M' =1.12 Mt' =0.6

Study	BUCHA 1953/4	<i>Page in Report:</i>	157
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, West Germany, 1948-49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	3341		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.09 p<.01 G=-.31 p<.01	1 M' =1.41 Mt' =2.0

Study	BUCHA 1953/5	<i>Page in Report:</i>	176
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Italy, 1948-49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1078		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=+.02 ns G=+.06 ns	1 M' =1.61 Mt' =3.1

Study	BUCHA 1953/6	<i>Page in Report:</i>	189
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Mexico, 1948 - 49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1752		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=+.00 ns G=+.04 ns	1 M' =1.59 Mt' =3.0

Study	BUCHA 1953/7	<i>Page in Report:</i>	197
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Netherlands, 1948 - 49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	942		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.04 ns G=-.14 ns	1 M' =1.64 Mt' =3.2

Study	BUCHA 1953/8	<i>Page in Report:</i>	206
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, Norway, 1948 - 49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1030		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.00 ns G=-.02 ns	1 M' =2.10 Mt' =5.5

Study	BUCHA 1953/9	<i>Page in Report:</i>	214
<i>Reported in:</i>	Buchanan, W. & Cantril, H. How nations see each other. A study in public opinion. Urbans, USA, 1953, University of Illinois Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	21+ aged, general public, USA, 1948 - 49		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1015		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 Retired or independent 0 Other
<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-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	r=-.01 ns G=-.05 ns	1 M' =1.86 Mt' =4.3

Study	FESSE 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	111
<i>Reported in:</i>	Fessel Soziologische und Psychologische Ursachen des Wertwandel-Phanomens Research report, Institut fur empirische Sozialforschung IFES, 85/45.412, Vienna, Austria		
<i>Population:</i>	14+ aged, general public, Austria, 1985		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	?		
<i>N:</i>	1027		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	a. worki ng b. not worki ng c. pensi oned
<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/g/sq/v/3/d	DMt=	a. Mt' = 7.25 b. Mt' = 7.40 c. Mt' = 7.55

Study	LEE 1978	<i>Page in Report:</i>	134
<i>Reported in:</i>	Lee, G.R. Marriage and morale in later life Journal of marriage and the family 1978 vol. 40 page 131-139		
<i>Population:</i>	60+ aged marrieds, Washington State USA, 1975		
<i>Sample:</i>	Probability systematic sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>	62%		
<i>N:</i>	439		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	1 retired 0 not retired
<i>Measured Values:</i>	mean: 0.7 sd: 0.4
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	males only

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
M-ACO/u/mq/n/4/a	r=+.02 Beta=+.0	males males only beta controlled for -age -length of marriage -education -self perceived health -marital satisfaction -satisfaction with standard of living

Study	PALMO 1975/1	<i>Page in Report:</i>	124
<i>Reported in:</i>	Palmore, E. The honorable elders. A cross-cultural analysis of aging in Japan. Durham, North Carolina, 1975, Duke University Press.		
<i>Population:</i>	60+ aged, Japan, 1973		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>			

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Not working 1 Still working
<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-SLL/u/sq/v/4/c	D%=+	- still working 83% happy - not working 65% happy Computed for those of age 60+ only.

Study	PALMO 1979	<i>Page in Report:</i>	350
<i>Reported in:</i>	Palmore, E.B., Cleveland Jr, P.C., Nowlin, J.B., Ramm, D. & Siegler, I.C. Stress and Adaptation in Later Life Reprint form Journal of Gerontology 1979, Vol 34 pp (in this reprint) 341-356		
<i>Population:</i>	46+ aged white, North Carolina, USA, 1968- 1976.		
<i>Sample:</i>	Probability stratified sample		
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	375		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 = non retired 1 = retired since first examination in T1. Assessed at 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-BW/c/sq/l/10/c	B=-.3 p<.05	N 232. Separate multiple regression. Dependent: Change in life satisfaction from T1 to T4. (negative b indicates negative effect).

Study	SPREI 1974	<i>Page in Report:</i>	456
<i>Reported in:</i>	Spreitzer, E. & Snyder, E.E. Correlates of life satisfaction among the aged. Journal of Gerontology, 1974, vol. 29, p. 454-458		
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, married or widowed, USA, 1972-73		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	-		
<i>N:</i>	1547		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0. Working full-time 1. Retired
<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/a	D%= -	Computed for males of age 65 - 70 only. 55% of those still working full-time, and 45% of the retired males report a high degree of life satisfaction.

Study	VEROF 1981	<i>Page in Report:</i>	408
<i>Reported in:</i>	Veroff, J.; Douvan, E.; Kulka, R.A. The Inner American, A Self-portrait from 1957 to 1976 Basic Books, 1981, New York, USA		
<i>Population:</i>	21 aged, general public, non-institutionalized, USA, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	29%		
<i>N:</i>	2264		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Working 1 Retired
<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=+.21 p<.01	1957 Working 36% happy, retired 27% happy.
	tb=+.09 p<.05	
	G=-.17 p<.01	1976 Working 32% happy, retired 40% happy.
	tb=-.08 p<.05	

Study	WARD 1979/1	<i>Page in Report:</i>	865
<i>Reported in:</i>	Ward, R.A. The never-married in later life Journal of Gerontology, 1979, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 861-869		
<i>Population:</i>	50+ aged, non-institutionalized, USA, 1972-77		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	3557		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Working 1 Retired
<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/ag	D%=±	Married: + p<05 (Chi ²) Never-married: - ns

Study	WILKE 1978/1	<i>Page in Report:</i>	225
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wilkening, E.A. & McGranahan, D. Correlates of Subjective Well-being in Northern Wisconsin Social Indicators Research, vol 5 (1978), p.221-234		
<i>Population:</i>	18+aged, general public, NW Wisconsin-residents, USA, 1974		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	12%		
<i>N:</i>	1423		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Working 1 Retired
<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/u/sqrt(v/7/a	Beta=-.0 ns	<p>β controlled for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: education, occupation, income, level of living 2: live alone, married, children, contact with relatives, contact with friends, church attendance, organizational membership. 3: health problems, recent move, separated/divorced, unemployed. 4: widowed. 5: urban living, rural living, female. <p>β in different age groups: 50-64 β = -.04 (ns) over 64 β = -.08 (ns)</p>

Study	WILKE 1978/2	<i>Page in Report:</i>	229
<i>Reported in:</i>	Wilkening,E.A. & McGranahan,D. Correlates of Subjective Well-being in Northern Wisconsin. Social Indicators Research,vol 5(1978) p.221- 234		
<i>Population:</i>	18+ aged, general public, non-institutionalized, Wisconsin, USA, 1974		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	534		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Current status: retired or not Code: R 3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Working 1 Retired
<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/u/sq/v/7/a	Beta=+.0 ns	β controlled for education, occupation, income, live alone, married status, contact with relatives, contact with friends, church attendance, organization membership, separated / divorced, widowed, place of residence, sexe, age.

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	630
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

Class: Sudden retirement (vs gradual) Code: R 3.3.1

Measurement: 'Did you retire from your job in town from one day to the next, or did you retire gradually, say by working fewer hours, doing lighter jobs or returning home for longer poeriods of time?'
0: gradual
1: sudden

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/a	r=+.17 p<.01	
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	r=+.20 p<.01	Al I
	Beta=+.1 p<.05	Al I β controlled for: 1 Satisfied with health 2 Voluntary retirement 3 More active person 4 No pension income 5 Has a confidant 6 Higher standard house 7 Community elder 8 Satisfied with job while working 9 Enjoys aspects of retirement 10 Is happy as grandparents were 11 Agrees: planning is key to success 12 Preference for entrepreneurship in retirement 13 Higher modernity score

Beta=+.1 p<.05

- 65+ years old
β controlled for:
1 Satisfied with health
2 Grows cash crop
3 Voluntary retirement
4 Need to purchase maize
5 Owns cattle
6 Keeps chicken
7 Satisfied with job while working
8 Feels relatively young
9 Agrees: planning is key to success

Study	MAXWE 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	31
<i>Reported in:</i>	Maxwell, N.L. The retirement experience: psychological and financial linkages to the labor market Social Science Quarterly, vol. 66, 1985, p. 22-33		
<i>Population:</i>	45+ aged males, USA, 1966-78		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1173		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice) Code: R 3.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single closed question. 0 Not 1 Because of
<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/f	Beta=-.0 ns	<p>β controlled for: because of health -retired because of compulsory plan -job satisfaction at T1 -work motivation at T1 -health problems at T1 -preretirement SES -marital status at T1 -dependents in household -race -number of years retired -income (logarithm) at T2</p> <p>-retired</p> <p>If income increase/decrease is included in stead of absolute income: $\beta=-.02$ ns Same for blacks and whites. Happiness assessed at T2.</p>

Study	MAXWE 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	31
<i>Reported in:</i>	Maxwell, N.L. The retirement experience: psychological and financial linkages to the labor market Social Science Quarterly, vol. 66, 1985, p. 22-33		
<i>Population:</i>	45+ aged males, USA, 1966-78		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1173		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice) Code: R 3.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single closed question. 0 Voluntary 1 Compulsory
<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/f	Beta=-.0 p<.05	<p>β controlled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -retired because of health -retired because of unemployment -job satisfaction at T1 -work motivation at T1 -health problems at T1 -preretirement SES -marital status at T1 -dependents in household -race -number of years retired -income (logarithm) at T2 <p>If income increase/decrease is included instead of absolute income: $\beta=-.05$ ns Same for blacks and whites. Happiness assessed at T2.</p>

Study	MAXWE 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	31
<i>Reported in:</i>	Maxwell, N.L. The retirement experience: psychological and financial linkages to the labor market Social Science Quarterly, vol. 66, 1985, p. 22-33		
<i>Population:</i>	45+ aged males, USA, 1966-78		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1173		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice) Code: R 3.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single closed question, whether the respondent has the characteristic. 0 Yes 1 No
<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/f	Beta=-.1 p<.001	<p>β controlled for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -retired because of compulsory plan -retired because of unemployment -job satisfaction at T1 -work motivation at T1 -health problems at T1 -preretirement SES -marital status at T1 -dependents in household -race -number of years retired -income (logarithm) at T2 <p>If income increase/decrease is included instead of absolute income: $\beta=-.16$ p<.001 Same for blacks and whites. Happiness assessed at T2.</p>

Study	PERET 1975	<i>Page in Report:</i>	134
<i>Reported in:</i>	Peretti, P.O. & Wilson, C. Voluntary and involuntary retirement of aged males and their effect on emotional International Journal of Aging and Human Development, 1975, vol.6, p. 131-138		
<i>Population:</i>	60-70 aged living in a retirement home, USA, 197?		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	140		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice) Code: R 3.3.2		
<i>Measurement:</i>	0 Involuntary retirement 1 Voluntary retirement		
	Both groups matched for years of retirement, occupational level and length of stay in the institution.		
<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>
M-ACO/c/mq/v/2/a	C=+.32 p<.001	

Study	SKRAB 1969	<i>Page in Report:</i>	68
<i>Reported in:</i>	Skrabanek, R.L. Adjustment of former university faculty members to retire- ment Proceedings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, April 1969, vol. 19, p. 65-69.		
<i>Population:</i>	Retired faculty members, University, USA, 1968		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	7%		
<i>N:</i>	547		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice) Code: R 3.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0. Not compulsory 1. Compulsory retirement
<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/v/5/b	D%= -	Only 83% of those retired under a policy of compulsory retirement considered themselves happy as compared with 90% of those who retired because they personally desired to do so.

Study	THOMP 1960	<i>Page in Report:</i>	168
<i>Reported in:</i>	Thompson, W.E., Streib, G.F. & Kosa, J. The effect of retirement on personal adjustment: a panel analysis. Journal of Gerontology, 1960, vol. 15, p. 165-169.		
<i>Population:</i>	60+ aged, employed at start, followed 2 years, USA, 1952-54		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1559		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice) Code: R 3.3.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	Retirement between T1 and T2 0 Voluntary 1 Administrative
<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>
M-AO/g/mq/*/0/a	G=-.08	Happiness assessed at T1 and T2. Change in happiness expressed in % more and % less happy at T2. G' refers to correlation with change to more happiness. Computed for those who were retired between T1 and T2 only. Unaffected by orientation to retirement before retirement.

Study	SKRAB 1969	<i>Page in Report:</i>	68
<i>Reported in:</i>	Skrabanek, R.L. Adjustment of former university faculty members to retirement Proceedings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, April 1969, vol. 19, p. 65-69.		
<i>Population:</i>	Retired faculty members, University, USA, 1968		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	7%		
<i>N:</i>	547		

Measured Correlate

Class: Planned retirement (vs unexpected) Code: R 3.3.4

Measurement: No plans / some plans / planned a great deal.

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-H?/?/sq/v/5/b	D%= +	± 91% of those who had planned a great deal are happy in retirement as compared with 84% of those who had planned some, but comparatively little, and only 79% of those who had made no plans.

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	630
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Age at retirement Code: R 3.3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	0: 35-49 1: 50-54 2: 55-59 3: 60-64 4: 65+
<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/5/a	r=+.14 p<.05	
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	r=+.16 p<.01	Direction of correlation unclear in original report. Sign in table is negative, but text indicates positive relationship. Present version approved by author.

Study	GARBE 1971	<i>Page in Report:</i>	181
<i>Reported in:</i>	Garber, D.L. Retired soldiers in second careers: self-assessed change, reference group salience, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, University of Southern California, USA.		
<i>Population:</i>	Middle-aged, presently employed army retirees, California, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	63% of which 21% no return of questionnaire, 13% incomplete and 29% refusal		
<i>N:</i>	362		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Post-retirement job Code: R 3.4.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	5-item index of closed questions on amount of change in present occupation compared with former military occupation, rated on 4-point scales ranging from 'the same' to 'very different'. Items used: actual work performed, knowledge and skill used, amount of time spent working, type of organization, kind of people one works with.
<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/cm/mq/v/2/a	G=-.16	Positive Affects: G= -.17 Negative Affects: G= +.12 Increased occupational prestige: -affect balance : G= -.29 -positive affect: G= -.25 -negative affect: G= +.20 Same occupational prestige: -affect balance : G= +.17 -positive affect: G= +.05 -negative affect: G= -.12 Decreased occupational prestige: -affect balance : G= -.19 -positive affect: G= -.17 -negative affect: G= +.19

Study	GARBE 1971	<i>Page in Report:</i>	181
<i>Reported in:</i>	Garber, D.L. Retired soldiers in second careers: self-assessed change, reference group salience, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, University of Southern California, USA.		
<i>Population:</i>	Middle-aged, presently employed army retirees, California, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	63% of which 21% no return of questionnaire, 13% incomplete and 29% refusal		
<i>N:</i>	362		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Post-retirement job Code: R 3.4.1
<i>Measurement:</i>	3-item index of closed questions on present job in comparison with former military job with respect to: it's general importance, level of skill and knowledge required, authority over other people.
<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/cm/mq/v/2/a	G=+.22	Posi tive Affects: G= +. 30 Negati ve Affects: G= -. 01

Study	KEITH 1985	<i>Page in Report:</i>	414
<i>Reported in:</i>	P.M. Keith Work, retirement and well-being among unmarried men and women The Gerontologist, 1985, vol 25, p 410-416		
<i>Population:</i>	58-63 aged unmarried, followed 10 years, USA, 1969-1979		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	1398 (326 men, 1072 women)		

Measured Correlate

Class: Attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.5

Measurement: Index of 3 closed questions, rated on a 4-point scale, ranging from (4) strongly agree to (1) strongly disagree:
 -retirement is a pleasant time of life
 -people who don't retire when they're financially able to are foolish
 -older workers should retire when they can, so as to give younger people more of a chance on the job

Measured Values:

Error Estimates:

Remarks:

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa	r=+	Happiness assessed at T2: Widowed $r = +.21$ (ns) $\beta = +.18$ (05) Divorced/Separated $r = +.16$ (ns) $\beta = +.17$ (05) Never married $r = +.23$ (ns) $\beta = +.20$ (05) β 's controlled for sex, earlier education, age, earlier occupation, earlier happiness, health, income and employment.

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	632
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	'Would you say that retirement turned out?' 0: better or worse 1: same as expected
<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/5/a	r=+.46 p<.01	
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	r=+.40 p<.01	

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	632
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	'Have you ever thought about returning to town to find another job?' 0: often, sometimes 1: hardly ever
<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/5/a	r=-.28 p<.01	All
	Beta=-.1 p<.01	All β controlled for: 1 Satisfied with health 2 Higher affluence rating 3 Need to purchase maize 4 Grows cash crop 5 Religious traditionalist 6 Has a confidant 7 Keeps goats 8 Higher monthly income 9 More active person 10 Worked for many years in jobs 11 Retired for many years 12 Agrees: Modern community leader

Beta=-.1 p<.01

65+ years old

β controlled for:

- 1 Seldom restricted by poor health
- 2 Higher affluence rating
- 3 Need to purchase maize
- 4 Grows cash crop
- 5 Religious traditionalist
- 6 More active person
- 7 Keeps chicken
- 8 Has a confidant
- 9 Higher standard house
- 10 Keeps goats
- 11 Larger size field
- 12 Higher monthly income

Beta=-.1 p<.05

-65 years old

β controlled for:

- 1 Satisfied with health
- 2 Higher monthly income
- 3 Religious traditionalist
- 4 Grows cash crop
- 5 Feels land is secure
- 6 Retired for many years
- 7 Worked for many years in jobs
- 8 Achieved/confident of becoming wealthy

O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d r=-.16 p<.01

Study	SNIDE 1980	<i>Page in Report:</i>	257-260
<i>Reported in:</i>	Snider, E.L. Explaining lifesatisfaction: It's the elderly's attitude that co that counts. Social Science Quaterly, 1980, vol. 61, nr 2, p. 253-263		
<i>Population:</i>	65+ aged, retired whites, Edmonton, Canada, 1976		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	10%		
<i>N:</i>	428		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Attitudes to retirement Code: R 3.5
<i>Measurement:</i>	Single direct question rated on a 4-point scale with the choice statements: 'very diff.', 'some diff.', 'accept.' and 'easy'.
<i>Measured Values:</i>	
<i>Error Estimates:</i>	
<i>Remarks:</i>	Controlled for: self-rated health, lonely, marital status and number of friends in city. B = +.22

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/a	r=+.39 p<.001 tc=+.30 p<.001 Dyx=+.2 p<.001	Controlled for: self-rated health, lonely, marital status and number of friends in city. B = +.22

Study	GARBE 1971	<i>Page in Report:</i>	208
<i>Reported in:</i>	Garber, D.L. Retired soldiers in second careers: self-assessed change, reference group salience, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, University of Southern California, USA.		
<i>Population:</i>	Middle-aged, presently employed army retirees, California, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	63% of which 21% no return of questionnaire, 13% incomplete and 29% refusal		
<i>N:</i>	362		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Self-definition in terms of earlier job Code: R 3.5.1		
<i>Measurement:</i>	8-item index of statements indicating orientation towards and identification with the army and former military career.		
<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/cm/mq/v/2/a	G=+	Positive Affects only: G= +.10

Study	GARBE 1971	<i>Page in Report:</i>	196
<i>Reported in:</i>	Garber, D.L. Retired soldiers in second careers: self-assessed change, reference group salience, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, 1971, University of Southern California, USA.		
<i>Population:</i>	Middle-aged, presently employed army retirees, California, USA, 1970		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>	63% of which 21% no return of questionnaire, 13% incomplete and 29% refusal		
<i>N:</i>	362		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Self-definition in terms of earlier job Code: R 3.5.1		
<i>Measurement:</i>	8-item index of statements indicating orientation towards and identification with civilian life and current career.		
<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/cm/mq/v/2/a	G=+	Positive Affects only: G= +.28

Study	MOLLE 1988	<i>Page in Report:</i>	631
<i>Reported in:</i>	Moller, V. Quality of life in retirement: a case study of zulu return migrants Social Indicators Research, Vol. 20, 1988, pp. 621-658		
<i>Population:</i>	Ex-migrant workers, returned to rural KwaZulu, South Africa, 1983		
<i>Sample:</i>			
<i>Non-Response:</i>			
<i>N:</i>	253		

Measured Correlate

<i>Class:</i>	Satisfaction with retirement	Code: R 3.5.2
<i>Measurement:</i>	0: negative 1: positive	
<i>Measured Values:</i>		
<i>Error Estimates:</i>		
<i>Remarks:</i>	Direction of correlation unclear in original report. Sign in table is negative, but text indicates positive relationship. Present version approved by author.	

Observed Relation with Happiness

<i>Happiness Query</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
O-HL/c/sq/v/5/a	r=+.15 p<.01	
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	r=+.18 p<.01	Direction of correlation unclear in original report. Sign in table is negative, but text indicates positive relationship. Present version approved by author.
	Beta=+.1 p<.05	β controlled for: 1 Satisfied with health 2 Voluntary retirement 3 More active person 4 No pension income 5 Has a confidant 6 Higher standard house 7 Community elder 8 Satisfied with job while working 9 Retired suddenly 10 Is happy as grandparents were 11 Agrees: planning is key to success 12 Preference for entrepreneurship in retirement 13 Higher modernity score

Appendix 1 **Queries on Happiness used in reported Studies**

Happiness Query Code Full Text

A-AOL/g/sq/v/3/d

Selfreport on single question:

"I now mention some experiences, moods. Please tell me how often you feel so
....." happy." (one of several moods)"

- 1 seldom or never
- 2 sometimes
- 3 often

In German:

"Ich lese Ihnen einige Empfindungen, Stimmungen vor. Sagen Sie mir bitte
jeweils ob Sie sich fühlenGlücklich"

- 1 selten oder nie
- 2 manchmal
- 3 oft

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

M-ACO/c/mq/v/2/a

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

Selfreport on 7 questions:

Questions are indicative for contentment, good spirits, happiness and satisfaction
with present status or condition.
(Full items not reported)

Response options:

no = 1

yes = 2

Summation:

On basis of these questions Ss were dichotomized in;

b emotionally satisfied

a not emotionally satisfied.

M-ACO/u/mq/n/4/a

Selfreport on 6 questions:

A On the whole, life gives me a lot of pleasure

B On the whole, I am very satisfied with my life today

C Things are getting just worse for me as I get older

D All in all, I find a great deal of happiness today

E I have a lot to be sad about

F Nothing ever turn out for me the way I want it

Scoring

4 strongly agree

3

2

1 strongly disagree

Computation: simple addition. Possible range 6-24

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

Selfreport on 3 questions:

A "All in all, how much happiness would you say you find in life today.....?"

3 a great deal

2 some but not very much

1 almost none

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

1 I am usually in low spirits

2 I am sometimes in good spirits, sometimes in low spirits

3 I am mostly in good spirits

C "On the whole, how satisfied are you with your way of life today.....?"

4 very satisfied

3 fairly satisfied

2 not very satisfied

1 not satisfied at all

Items selected by Guttman scaling.

M-CO/h/sq/v/4/a

Selfreport on single question:

"How do you feel things have worked out for you generally?"

4 very well

3 fairly well

2 not very well

1 not at all well

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

O-H?/?/sq/v/5/b Name: Cantril's selfanchoring ladder rating of life (adapted version)
Selfreport on single question:

Lead item not reported.

Response options:

- 5 very happy
- 4 happy
- 3 neutral
- 2 unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

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

"Taken all together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are....?"

- 3 very happy
- 2 pretty happy
- 1 not too happy

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

"Taken all things together, how would you say things are these days. Wouyld you say you were...."

- 1 not too happy
- 2 pretty happy
- 3 very happy

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

"Taking all things together in your life, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are?"

- 5 very happy
- 4 happy
- 3 neither happy nor unhappy
- 2 unhappy
- 1 very unhappy

O-HL/u/sq/v/3/a Selfreport on single question:

O-HL/u/sq/v/3/f	<p>"Taking all together: how happy would you say you are? Would you say you are.....?"</p> <p>3 very happy 2 pretty happy 1 not too happy</p> <p>Selfreport on single closed question:</p>
O-SLC/c/sq/v/3/a	<p>"Overall, how happy would you say you are with your life.....?"</p> <p>3 very happy 2 somewhat happy 1 unhappy</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
O-SLL/u/sq/v/4/c	<p>"How satisfied are you with the way you are getting on now...?"</p> <p>3 very satisfied 2 all right 1 dissatisfied - don't know</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
O-SLu/g/sq/v/3/a	<p>"On the whole, are you with the life you lead?"</p> <p>4 fully satisfied 3 not fully but to an extend satisfied 2 as yet unsatisfied 1 very unsatisfied</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
O-SLW/c/sq/l/11/b	<p>"On the whole, how satisfied would you say you are with your life.....?"</p> <p>1 not very satisfied 2 fairly satisfied 3 very satisfied</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p>
O-SLW/u/sq/v/5/d	<p>"How dissatisfied would you say you are with things in general today?"</p> <p>Rated on ladder scale</p> <p>[10] completely satisfied</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[0] completely dissatisfied</p> <p>Selfreport on single question:</p> <p>"Taking your life as a whole, are you?"</p> <p>5 very satisfied</p>

- 4 quite satisfied
- 3 more satisfied than discontented
- 2 more discontented than satisfied
- 1 quite dissatisfied

In German:

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

- 5 sehr zufrieden
- 4 ziemlich zufrieden
- 3 eher zufrieden
- 2 eher unzufrieden
- 1 ziemlich unzufrieden

O-SLW/u/sq/v/7/a

Selfreport on single question:

"Considering everything, how satisfied are you with your life as whole.....?"

- 7 completely satisfied
- 6 satisfied
- 5 mostly satisfied
- 4 satisfied/dissatisfied
- 3 dissatisfied
- 2 very dissatisfied
- 1 completely dissatisfied

O-SLW/u/sqt/v/7/a

Selfreport on single question, asked twice in interview:

"Considering everything, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole.....?"

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

Summation: both scores added

Possible range: 2 to 14

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>
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>
C	<p>Pearson's CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT</p> <p>Type: test statistic</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: nominal, Happiness: ordinal</p> <p>Range: $[0; \sqrt{1-1/s}]$, where s = the lesser of c and r, the number of columns and rows respectively.</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>$C = 0$ « no association.</p> <p>$C = \sqrt{1-1/s}$ « strongest possible association</p>
D%	<p>DIFFERENCE in PERCENTAGES</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate level: dichotomous, but nominal or ordinal theoretically possible as well. Happiness level: dichotomous</p> <p>Range: [-100; +100]</p>
DMt	<p>Meaning: the difference of the percentages happy people at two correlate levels.</p> <p>DIFFERENCE of MEANS AFTER TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Type: descriptive statistic only.</p> <p>Measurement level: Correlate: dichotomous, Happiness: metric</p> <p>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>

Dyx	<p>SOMERS' ASYMMETRIC TEST STATISTIC Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: Dyx = 0 «no rank correlation Dyx = +1 «strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness ratings. Dyx = -1 «strongest possible rank correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>
G	<p>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') Type: test statistic. Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: r = 0 « no correlation , r = 1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with high happiness values, and r = -1 « perfect correlation, where high correlate values correspond with low happiness values.</p>
tb	<p>KENDALL'S RANK CORRELATION COEFFICIENT TAU-B Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning: tb = 0 « no rank correlation tb = 1 « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings. tb = -1 « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with low happiness ratings.</p>
tc	<p>KENDALL'S TAU-C (Also referred to as Stuart's tau-c) Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: ordinal, Happiness: ordinal Range: [-1; +1]</p> <p>Meaning:</p>

$tc = 0$ « no rank correlation

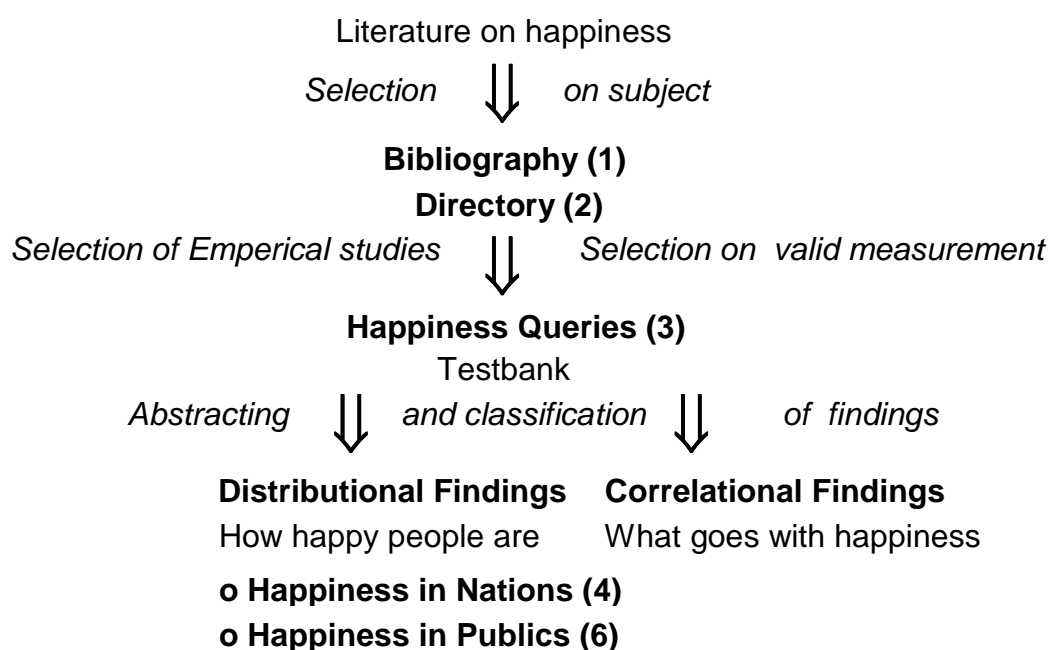
$tc = 1$ « perfect rank correlation, where high values of the correlate correspond with high happiness ratings.

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

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

Appendix 3: About the World Database of Happiness

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



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

Appendix 4 Further Findings in the World Database of Happiness

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

H 3	HAPPINESS: ATTITUDES	39
H 5	HAPPINESS CAREER	144
H 6	HAPPINESS: CURRENT LEVEL	260
H 8	HEALTH-BEHAVIOR	15
H 9	HELPING	4
I 1	INCOME	415
I 2	INSTITUTIONAL LIVING	28
I 3	INTELLIGENCE	63
I 4	INTERESTS	5
I 5	INTERVIEW	49
I 6	INTIMACY	70
L 1	LANGUAGE	1
L 10	LOCAL ENVIRONMENT	270
L 11	LOTTERY	7
L 12	LOVE-LIFE	26
L 2	LEADERSHIP	8
L 3	LEISURE	128
L 4	LIFE APPRAISALS: OTHER THAN HAPPINESS4	290
L 5	LIFE-CHANGE	26
L 6	LIFE-EVENTS	63
L 7	LIFE-GOALS	52
L 8	LIFE HISTORY	1
L 9	LIFE STYLE	4
M 1	MARRIAGE: MARITAL STATUS CAREER	32
M 10	MIGRATION: MIGRANT WORK	3
M 11	MILITARY LIFE	5
M 12	MODERNITY	5
M 13	MOOD	181
M 2	MARRIAGE: CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	315
M 3	MARRIAGE: RELATIONSHIP	99
M 4	MARRIAGE: PARTNER	34
M 5	MEANING	18
M 6	MEDICAL TREATMENT	49
M 7	MENTAL HEALTH	99
M 8	MIGRATION: OTHER COUNTRY	9
M 9	MIGRATION: MOVING WITHIN COUNTRY (residential mobility)	17
N 1	NATIONALITY	5
N 2	NATION: TIME & PLACE	20
N 3	NATIONAL CHARACTER (modal personality)	2
N 4	NATION'S CONDITION	52
N 6	ATTITUDES TO THE NATION	111
N 7	LIVABILITY OF THE NATION	5
N 8	NUTRITION	18
O 1	OCCUPATION	133

O 2	ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION	11
P 1	PERSONALITY: HISTORY	44
P 10	POSSESSIONS	26
P 12	PROBLEMS	20
P 13	PSYCHO-SOMATIC COMPLAINTS	53
P 2	PERSONALITY: CHANGE	7
P 3	PERSONALITY: CURRENT ORGANIZATION	7
P 4	PERSONALITY: CURRENT TRAITS	392
P 5	PERSONALITY: LATER	23
P 6	PHYSICAL HEALTH	286
P 7	PLANNING	7
P 8	POLITICS	197
P 9	POPULARITY	22
R 1	RELIGION	198
R 2	RESOURCES	8
R 3	RETIREMENT	46
R 4	ROLES	13
S 1	SCHOOL	92
S 10	SOCIAL SUPPORT: RECEIVED	26
S 11	SOCIAL SUPPORT: Provided	3
S 12	SPORTS	32
S 13	STIMULANTS	33
S 14	SUICIDE	4
S 15	SUMMED EFFECTS ON HAPPINESS	71
S 2	SELF-IMAGE	193
S 3	SEX-LIFE	54
S 4	SLEEP	10
S 5	SOCIAL MOBILITY	16
S 6	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: PERSONAL CONTACTS	50
S 7	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS	111
S 8	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION: TOTAL (personal + associations)	25
S 9	SOCIAL STATUS (Socio-Economic Status)	140
T 1	TIME	27
T 2	THERAPY	9
T 3	TOLERANCE	37
V 1	VALUE CAREER	8
V 2	VALUES: CURRENT PREFERENCES (own)	49
V 3	VALUES: CLIMATE (current values in environment)	4
V 4	VALUES: SIMILARITY (current fit with others)	5
V 5	VICTIM	11
W 1	WAR	5
W 2	WORK CAREER	1
W 3	WORK CONDITIONS	34
W 4	WORK-ATTITUDES	313

W 5	WORK-PERFORMANCE (current)	6
W 6	WORRIES	27
X	UNCLASSIFIED	22

Appendix 5 Related Topics

This Topic

Classification Page 1

Related Topics

In Subject List on Appendix 4

R 3	RETIREMENT	R 4.1.2.1	. role loss
		A 4.1.3	Stage of life
R 3.1	Retirement career		
R 3.1.1	Pre-retirement conditions		
R 3.1.1.1	. earlier attitudes to retirement		
R 3.1.2	Change in retirement status		
R 3.1.2.1	. time since retirement	L 6.2	Current life-events (past few years)
R 3.1.4	Later retirement		
R 3.2	Current status: retired or not		
R 3.3	Conditions of retirement		
R 3.3.1	Sudden retirement (vs gradual)		
R 3.3.2	Compulsory retirement (vs free choice)	L 7.3.2	Perceived realization of life-goals
R 3.3.3	Full retirement (vs partial)	E 2.3	Size of current job
R 3.3.4	Planned retirement (vs unexpected)	L 7.3.2	Perceived realization of life-goals
R 3.3.5	Age at retirement	A 4	AGE
R 3.4	Activities in retirement	A 1	ACTIVITY LEVEL (how much one does)
		A 2	ACTIVITY PATTERN (what one does)
R 3.4.1	Post-retirement job	E 2	EMPLOYMENT
		O 1.4	Attitudes to one's occupation
R 3.5	Attitudes to retirement		
R 3.5.1	Self-definition in terms of earlier job	S 2.2	Current self-characterization
R 3.5.2	Satisfaction with retirement		

End of Report