

Chapter 5

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINDINGS

5/1 **Classification by subject (correlate class)**

5/2 **Classification by happiness query**

5/3 **Classification by population**

5/4 **Classification by methodology**

5/5 **Summary**

Intro This catalog stores standard abstracts of correlational research findings. These abstracts are categorized in several ways and can thereby be easily retrieved. Findings are classified for: 1) subject matter, that is, the variable related to happiness, 2) measurement of happiness, 3) the kind of people investigated, and 4) methodological characteristics of the investigation. These classifications are presented in this chapter

5/1 CLASSIFICATION BY CORRELATE CLASS

- 5/1.1 **System of classification**
- /1.1.1 **Topic classes**
 - /1.1.2 **Standard distinctions with in classes**
 - *Self (own) vs. environment (climate of..)*
 - *Current state vs. change (career)*
 - *Subject as such vs. attitude to it*
 - /1.1.3 **References across classes**
- 5/1.2 **Search options**
-

5/1.1 System of classification

The subject-classification does not depart from some a-priori theory of happiness or from a standard classification of social phenomena. The classification is made to show the available data to its fullest advantage. It presents the theme's that have figured in empirical happiness-research until now.

5/1.1.1 Main correlate classes

Topics are presented alphabetically. The classification of correlates is not entirely a-theoretical however. It is organized around key-concepts. Some of the most problematic concepts are defined, for instance 'Freedom' (F 5) and 'Livability' (N 7).

Though based on availability in the first place, the subject-classification is somewhat broader than the present collection of findings requires. Several subject-categories prelude on research in progress and on reports that have not been entered as yet. For the time being these subject-categories remain empty. The number of findings in a subject-category is indicated in the right column of the subject-index on the search screen.

Exhibit 5/1.1

Correlate classes in alphabetical order

Code	Topic	Number of studies on this subject (At 1-6-2001)
A		
A 1	Activity-level	37
A 2	Activity-pattern	6
A 3	Affective life	26
A 4	Age	266
A 5	Aggression	11
A 6	Anomie	26
A 7	Appearance	5
A 8	Attitudes	3
A 9	Authoritarianism	4
B		
B 1	Body	22

C		
C 1	Children	3
C 2	Children: Want for	5
C 3	Children: Having of (parental status)	136
C 4	Children: Characteristics of	16
C 5	Children: Relationship with	4
C 6	Children: Rearing of (parental behavior)	9
C 7	Communal living	1
C 8	Concerns	14
C 9	Coping	26
C 10	Creativeness	5
C 11	Culture	6
D		
D 1	Daily hassles	4
E		
E 1	Education	233
E 2	Employment	171
E 3	Ethnicity	59
E 4	Expressive behavior	7
F		
F 1	Family: of origin	169
F 2	Family: of procreation	40
F 3	Family: of relatives	146
F 4	Farming	27
F 5	Freedom	21
F 6	Friendship	118
G		
G 1	Gender	241
G 2	Grief	1
H		
H 2	Handicap	8
H 3	Happiness: Attitudes	38
H 5	Happiness: Career	143
H 6	Happiness: Current level (inter-correlations)	254
H 8	Health-behavior	12
H 10	Hope	2
H 11	Household: Composition	83
H 12	Household: Work	9
H 13	Housing	71
I		
I 1	Income	40
I 2	Institutional living	26
I 3	Intelligence	60
I 4	Interests	5
I 5	Interview (in which happiness is assessed)	32
I 6	Intimacy	66
L		
L 2	Leadership	8
L 3	Leisure	124
L 4	Life-appraisals (other than happiness)	257
L 5	Life-change	26
L 6	Life-events	61
L 7	Life-goals	43

L 8	Life-history (earlier and later)	1
L 9	Life-style	3
L 10	Local environment	256
L 11	Lottery	7
L 12	Love-life	15
M		
M 1	Marriage: Status career	23
M 2	Marriage: Current status	295
M 3	Marriage: Relationship	88
M 4	Marriage: Partner	31
M 5	Meaning	10
M 6	Medical treatment	28
M 7	Mental health	91
M 8	Migration: to other country	9
M 9	Migration: moving within country	16
M 10	Migration: migrant-work	3
M 11	Military life	5
M 12	Modernity	5
M 13	Mood	165
N		
N 1	Nationality	5
N 2	Nation: time and place	16
N 3	National character	2
N 4	Nation: Condition	50
N 5	Nation: Attitudes to	106
N 6	Nation: Livability of	5
N 7	Nutrition	6
O		
O 1	Occupation	127
O 2	Organ-transplantation	11
P		
P 1	Personality: History	44
P 2	Personality: Change	7
P 3	Personality: Current organization	0
P 4	Personality: Current traits	380
P 5	Personality: Later	21
P 6	Physical health	249
P 7	Planning	7
P 8	Politics	194
P 9	Popularity	21
P 10	Possessions	22
P 12	Problems	18
P 13	Psycho-somatic complaints	53
R		
R 1	Religion	195
R 2	Resources	8
R 3	Retirement	45
R 4	Roles	13
S		
S 1	School	86
S 2	Self-image	177
S 3	Sex-life	44
S 4	Sleep	10

S 5	Social mobility	15
S 6	Social participation: Personal contacts	44
S 7	Social participation: Associations	109
S 8	Social participation: Overall	26
S 9	Socio-economic status	135
S 10	Social support: Provided	2
S 11	Social support: Received	24
S 12	Sports	32
S 13	Stimulants	27
S 14	Suicide	3
S 15	Summed effects (combination of correlates)	69
T		
T 1	Time-behavior	22
T 2	Therapy	9
V		
V 1	Values: Career	8
V 2	Values: Current preferences	38
V 3	Values: Climate	4
V 4	Values: Similarity	5
V 5	Victimization	10
W		
W 1	War	5
W 2	Work: Conditions	31
W 3	Work: Attitudes	306
W 4	Work: Performance	6
W 5	Worries	26

5/1.1.2 Standard distinctions within classes

Correlate classes are systematically sub-divided. The sub-division involves the following distinctions:

Characteristics of self (Own) vs. Characteristics of one's environment (Climate)

Most correlational findings concern characteristics of the person whose happiness is assessed, for instance the respondent's personal income. Such person-characteristics should be distinguished from similarly named environment-characteristics, such as the income-level in the neighborhood. Person-characteristics and environment-characteristics are likely to relate differently to happiness. To avoid confusion, these matters are systematically distinguished in all subject-categories.

Current state of characteristic vs. Development of characteristic (Career)

Most correlational findings concern the relationship of happiness with 'current' characteristics, such as present income. 'Present' income is not the same as 'earlier-, or 'later' income. Neither is current 'level' of income the same as 'change' in income. These distinctions are highly relevant for a good understanding of happiness. Correlational data do not inform us about causality. A positive relationship between happiness and income does not mean that money buys

happiness; the statistical relationship may be spurious or it may reflect an effect of happiness on earning-chances.

The distinction between *level* and *change* is one of the ways to assess causality. If a change in income is followed by a change in happiness one can be fairly sure that money buys happiness indeed (*ceteris paribus*). The few findings on change from follow-up studies get easily lost in the bulk of cross-sectional data. Therefore the distinction is standard in all subject-categories, even if there are no change-data available at the moment. In that case a zero appears in the right-hand column.

The distinction between *earlier* and *current* is also relevant. Happiness may be related to earlier income-level, but not to present income. If so, that could mean that income effects happiness largely through its effects on self-image in sensitive periods. To separate such developmental data from the bulk of current-state information, the sub-category 'earlier' is standard for all subject-categories in this index.

The distinction between *current* and *later* is a tool in identifying consequences of happiness (rather than its determinants. Hence the sub-category 'later' is standard as well. As yet data on happiness-sequel is scarce. Hopefully, its systematic enumeration in this subject-index stimulates attention for this approach.

Characteristic as such vs. Attitude to characteristic

A last distinction is between the respondent's characteristics themselves, and his attitudes to these characteristics. For instance, in the case of income, income-level must be distinguished from income-attitudes. In rich nations happiness is typically hardly related to (relative) income-level, but sizably related to satisfaction with income. Because happiness is an attitudinal phenomenon itself, it tends to relate more pronouncedly to attitudinal variables.

This distinction is also applied to attitudinal characteristics. Some findings concern an attitude to an attitude, for instance, acceptances of one's own attitude to life. See subject-category Happiness-attitudes H 3.3.2.

The application of these sub-divisions to all subject-categories creates many empty cells, in particular among the 'career'-aspects. The bulk of empirical happiness-research is concerned with cross-sections, and is hence categorized in the 'current' sub-category. Panel-studies are still the exception in this field of research. Hence there is little data on life-history variables (earlier and later life) and on life-change. Hopefully future research will fill in these blanks. For the time being the empty cells may help to acknowledge information deficits.

5/1.1.3 References across correlate classes

The subject-index involves two kinds of categories: 'real' subject-categories and 'cross-reference' categories. The former (real) categories are marked with a subject-code, consisting of a digit and a number; e.g. 'A 10' for 'Attitudes'. These codes are used for storing the findings in this database.

The cross-references have no subject-code. Cross-reference categories appear only in the subject-index and are not in the classification of correlates itself. Cross-references serve to make the classification better accessible. They allow the use of different search-terms. For instance: someone looking for data

on the relation of happiness to 'friendship' can find the appropriate subject-category (F 6) either directly, or through cross-references from 'intimacy', 'love', 'peers' and 'social-participation'. Cross-references also mark related phenomena in this data-collection. For instance, the cross-reference-category 'Standard of living' mentions 'Income' (I 1) and 'Possessions' (P 10). In this subject-index, cross-references are systematically used to link the findings to central theoretical concepts in this field. For example, the cross-reference category 'Life-chances' enumerates its various manifestations at the personal- and at the environmental level.

5/1.2 Search options

This subject-index is organized alphabetically, and can be browsed by means of the headings in the browse mode. Cross-references help to spot related findings that are rubricated under different headings. The index can be assessed by the search-mode as well. Enter a search word and the program will go through the subject list.

In each subject-category one finds first an enumeration of personal characteristics (Own...) and next reference to related environmental characteristics (Climate of ...). Among the personal characteristics, the reader meets first with developmental findings (... career), next with findings on the present situation (Current ...) and lastly with attitudes to the characteristics (Attitudes to ...).

5/2 CLASSIFICATION BY QUERY ON HAPPINESS

5/2.1 System of classification

- *Topic*
- *Timeframe*
- *Mode*
- *Rating scale*

5/2.2 Search options

Since this database involves a detailed classification of happiness queries, findings can also be selected by the measure of happiness used. For instance: one can select all the findings yielded by Bradburn's Affect Balance Scale (A-BB/cm/mq/v/2/a) or by Hunsberger's variant of the Life-graph method (O-HL/c/sq/lg/21/a). One can then select all the available findings, or restrict to findings in a certain correlate class, for example, the findings on the relation between income (I 1) and happiness as assessed by all questions on affect (A-*)

5/2.1 Classification of queries

Accepted queries are classified in two ways: first by the substantive meaning they tap and second by their methodological characteristics.

The categorization of meaning involves in the first place a tagging of the kind of happiness the query focuses on, for instance whether the focal point is on pleasant mood or on contentment. This is called the *focus* of the query. Further the queries are also classified by the period considered. For example, whether a question on happiness pertains to the last few years or to the mood of the moment. This is referred to as the *time frame* of the query.

The classification of methodic aspects starts with the technique by which happiness is assessed. Questioning is the most common method, but affect level can also be assessed by behavioral observation (cf. Section 2.2). Next to direct questioning, there are also indirect techniques, such as content analysis of diaries. These assessment methods are referred to as the query *mode*. All assessments of happiness are scored in a way that allows a ranking. Mostly this is done by means of numerical scales, but scores are also recorded on verbally labeled scales or on graphic scales. So the next subject of classification is the *rating-scale* used. Both the *scale-type* and the *scale-range* are recorded.

Given the many sub-divisions within these five classifications (to be shown below), the number of possible combinations is enormous. However in reality we see only a limited amount of configurations. Many of the queries fit the same characteristics. The most common query is a direct question on current life-satisfaction, rated on a numerical 10-step scale. Still often such queries differ slightly in *wording*. To keep these differences in mind all query-codes have an extension, which indicate the variant. That extension a character (a, b, c, ...). If a query-code has an extension 'z', that means that there are at least 26 variants of that item in the catalog.

Details of this classification can be found in the introductory text to the catalog of happiness queries (section 3)

Classification of happiness queries

<i>Substantive Meaning</i>	Focus	The kind of happiness addressed.
	Timeframe	The period considered
<i>Method of assessment</i>	Mode	The technique by which happiness is assessed
	Scale-type	How the observation is scored
	Scale range	Number of degrees of happiness distinguished
<i>Sub-variant</i>	Wording	Variation in phrasing of otherwise equivalent query

EXAMPLE

Self-report 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

This question is classified as follows:O-HL/c/sq/v/3/aa

<i>Focus</i>	Overall: Happy life	O-HL
<i>Timeframe</i>	Currently	C
<i>Mode</i>	Self report on single question	Sq
<i>Scale type</i>	Verbal rating scale	V
<i>Scale range</i>	4 step rating scale	3
<i>Sub-variant</i>	Wording	Aa

5/2.2 Search options

On this website you can select only on *focus* of the query. Go to the catalog of **Happiness Queries** and click 'Queries' and 'classification'. You then get to a list of some 500 queries. Right of each query you see in how many studies it has been used. You can get to these studies search queries 'by focus'. You then see the two main focus categories in the left column.

If then you click one of these, you see a subdivision in the middle column and if you click these you get to the items in the right column.

By clicking the code you see the appearance of a textfield with the full text and links to the studies using this query.

In the full database you can also select on the other classification criteria. This requires that you "download" the Access database on your PC.

When selecting on *timeframe* of the query, you can for instance get to the studies that assessed happiness 'right now' (code 'm'). When selecting on *query mode* you can pick for example studies that involved peer ratings of affect (code 'pr'). When you click *rating-scale* you can select both the *type* (e.g. a life-graph, code 'lg') and the *range* (e.g. 0-10, code '11').

You can then also make selections for queries that fit a particular combination of characteristics. For example, a query that focuses on satisfaction with life as-a-whole (code O-SLW), during the last few weeks (code 'c'), on a single question (code 'sq'), rated on a numerical scale (code 'n'), ranging from 1 to 10 (code '10').

Such searches provide a list of studies that involved such measures of happiness. Within that selection one can then search findings on a certain topic, for instance all the findings on thus measured happiness and religion (code R 1).

5/3 CLASSIFICATION BY POPULATION

5/3.1 System of classification

- *Public*
- *Place*
- *Time*

5/3.2 Search options

All findings in this catalog are linked to characteristics of the study, and one of these characteristics is the population investigated. Hence the findings can also be selected by type of respondents.

5/3.1 System of classification

The population studies is characterized by 1) public, 2) place (nation) and 3) time (year). With respect to public main distinction is between the *general public* in a geographical area and *special publics*, such as students, elderly persons or lottery winners. General public studies are coded by area, mostly a nation (code A3). Special publics are coded by features such as age (A1), education (E 3) or ethnicity (E 2). The full classification is presented in exhibit 4/3.1

Exhibit 5/3.1

Classification of publics

<i>code</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>number of studies among that public at 1-10-2001</i>
A 1	AGE < years	1
A 1.12	12+ aged	2
A 1.14	14+ aged	2
A 1.15	15+ aged	28
A 1.16	16+ aged	24
A 1.18	18+ aged	140
A 1.21	21+ aged	33
A 2	AGE group	3
A 2.1	Infants	6
A 2.2	Children (school age)	7
A 2.3	Teenagers	7
A 2.4	Adolescents	10
A 2.5	Adults	134
A 2.6	Middle aged	10
A 2.6.1	In menopause	1
A 2.7	Elderly	51
A 2.8	Very old	1

<i>Correlational Findings</i>	<i>Introductory Text</i>	<i>Classifications</i>
A 3 AREA: code general public here. Also: R.2		
A 3.1	World	6
A 3.2	Part of the world	7
A 3.3	Set of nations	11
A 3.4	Nation	267
A 3.5	Region in nation (state, province)	40
A 3.6	Place in nation (city, town, village)	56
C 1	CLASS, see: Social status (S.2)	
C 2	CHILDREN	
C 2.1	Children living with single parent, also: (P 2.5)	1
C 2.2	Gifted children	1
C 2.3	Handicapped children, also Handicapped (H 1.3)	2
C 2.4	Twins	2
C 2.5	Children of divorce	1
C 3	CHILDREN: HAVING. See Parenthood (P.2)	
C 5	CONVICTIONS	
C 5.1	Religious, also: Religion (R.1), Clergy (03.12)	
C 5.2	Feminists	2
C 6	COMMUNAL LIVING, also Institutional living (I.2)	
C 6.1	Living in Kibutz	2
C 6.2	Communal housing	2
C 6.3	Company town	1
E 2	ETHNIC GROUPS	
E 2.1	Ethnic groups in USA	
E 2.1.1	Whites in USA	22
E 2.1.2	Blacks in USA	2
E 2.2	Ethnic groups in other nations	4
E 3	EDUCATION	
E 3.1	Highschool pupils	17
E 3.2	Students, also: Occupation: O 3.10	88
E 3.3	Trainees	3
E 3.4	Allumni	4
E 3.5	School-leavers	1
E 3.6	Well educated	1
E 4	EMPLOYMENT, also: Occupation (O 3)	
E 4.1	Not employed	
E 4.1.1	Unemployed	4
E 4.1.2	Housewives	1
E 4.1.3	Retired	11
E 4.2	Employed	20
E 4.2.1	Employers	
E 4.2.2	Employees, also: Occupation (O 3)	12
E 4.2.3	Employees of a firm	1
F 1	FAMILY	1
F 1.1	Couples	5
F 1.2	Heads of households	4
F 1.3	Family members	2

F 1.4	Spouse	1
F 1.5	Living with family	1
F 2	FEMINISM, see: Convictions (C 5)	
G 1	GENDER	
G 1.1	Male	42
G 1.2	Female	55
G 1.3	Transgenderists	
G 2	GENERAL PUBLIC, see AREA (A 3)	1
H 1	HEALTH	
H 1.1	Mental patients	12
H 1.2	Medical patients	15
H 1.3	Handicapped, also Handicapped children (C 2)	6
H 1.4	Drugs use	
H 1.4.1	Tranquillizer users	1
I 1	INCOME, also: poor/rich regions (R 2.4)	
I 1.1	Very rich	1
I 1.2	Poor	1
I 1.3	Welfare recipients	1
I 2	INSTITUTIONAL LIVING, also Communal (C 6)	
I 2.1	Living in hospital	1
I 2.2	Living in nursing home	6
I 2.3	Living in cloister	3
I 2.4	Living in foster home	2
I 2.5	Living in retirement home	1
I 3	INTELLIGENCE	
I 3.1	Gifted	4
I 3.2	Retarded	1
L 1	LIFESTYLE	
L 1.2	Lottery players/winners	4
L 1.3	Back-to-the-land mini-farmers, also farmers O	3
L 2	LOVE-LIFE	
L 2.1	Dating couples	1
L 3	LIFE-STRESS , also Refugees (M 2.3)	8
L 3.1	Recent loss	2
L 3.2	Recent divorce	5
L 3.3	Recent unemployment	4
L 3.4	Accident victims	2
L 3.5	Recent change in institutional setting	3
L 3.6	People in transition	9
L 3.7	Recent hospitalisation	6
M 1	MARITAL STATUS	1
M 1.1	Non-married	8
M 1.2	Married	23
M 1.3	Divorced	11

<i>Correlational Findings</i>	<i>Introductory Text</i>	<i>Classifications</i>
M 1.4	Widowed	1
M 1.5	Remarried	1
M 2	MIGRATION, also: Ethnic groups (E 2)	
M 2.1	Ex-migrantworkers	2
M 2.2	Immigrants	1
M 2.3	Refugees	4
M 3	MEMBERSHIPS	
M 3.1	Union members	1
M 3.2	Singles associations	1
M 3.3	Student sorority	1
M 3.4	Professional association	1
M 3.5	Church	1
O 3	OCCUPATION	
O 3.1	Administrative	2
O 3.10	Students, see: Education (E 3.2)	9
O 3.11	Farmers, also Lifestyle (L 3.1)	3
O 3.12	Clergy	3
O 3.13	Managers	7
O 3.14	Labourers, blue collar	6
O 3.2	Commercial	2
O 3.3	Service	7
O 3.4	Industry	9
O 3.5	Military	6
O 3.6	Artists	2
O 3.7	Academics	7
O 3.8	Teachers	3
O 3.9	Social workers	1
P 1	PERSONALITY	
P 1.1	Pessimistic	2
P 1.2	Ambitious	
P 1.3	Cheerfull	7
P 2	PARENTHOOD, also Children (C.1)	2
P 2.1	Childless	
P 2.2	Parents	1
P 2.2.1	Parents with children at home	7
P 2.2.2	Parents in empty nest phase	1
P 2.2.3	Parents of handicapped children	1
P 2.3	Mothers	15
P 2.3.1	Working mothers	1
P 2.4	Fathers	
P 2.5	Single parents	2
P 2.6	Abusing parents	1
P 2.7	Step-parents	
P 2.8	Divorced parents	1
P 3	POSSESSIONS	
P 3.1	Car-owners	1
R 1	RELIGION, also: Clergy (O 3.12), Church (M)	
R 1.1	Catholics	4

R 2	RESIDENCE, also Area (A 3)	
R 2.1	Rural	10
R 2.2	Urban	15
R 2.3	Metropolitan	26
R 2.4	Poor or prosperous area	2
R 2.5	Sub-urban	2
S 1	SOCIAL STATUS	
S 1.1	Upper class	1
S 1.2	Middle class	8
S 1.3	Lower class	6
S 2	SPORTS	
S 2.1	Sporting	
S 2.2	Athletes	1
T 1	THERAPY, also Health (H 1)	
T 1.1	Earlier in therapy	1
T 1.2	Therapists	3
X 1	MISCELLANEOUS	
X 1.2	Organ donors	3
X 1.3	Veterans	2
X 1.4	Generation	3
X 1.5	Planned/unplanned community	1

Place

Studies are coded by nation. All the nations in which studies on happiness have been performed are in a list. On that list you also find common combinations of nations, such as EC-nations, African-nations and first world nations.

Many studies deal with selected publics within a nation, for instance with students at a particular university or town. These latter places are described in the excerpts, but not coded.

Time

Studies are also coded by year. If available, the excerpts report also the months of the year when the interviews took place. That latter information is not coded however. In case of follow-up studies, the period covered is noted. That information is not coded either.

5/3.2 Search options

Studies, and hence findings, can be selected on each of these classification criteria separately. For instance, one can select studies on the general *public* in nations by clicking code A3.1. One can also select studies from a particular *place*, by choosing a particular nation, e.g. the US. Thirdly one can also select studies from a particular *time* period, for instance the few studies before 1950.

A combined search is not possible on the website, but can be done on the Access database when downloaded. For example, one can then select all studies among the general public in the US before 1950.

5/4 CLASSIFICATION BY METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

5/4.1 System of classification

- *Study design*
- *Sampling*
- *Statistics*

5/4.2 Search options

5/4.1 Classification of methodological features

Findings can also be selected on methodological qualities. One quality is in the design of the study, for instance whether it is a onetime shot or a follow-up. Other qualities are in sampling and statistics.

Study design

Currently, all the studies are classified by means of the following typologies:

- Public: general or special
- Observation period: snapshot or longitudinal
- Comparison: within cultures (mono-cultural) or across cultures (cross-cultural)
- Intervention: no intervention (non-experimental) or intervention (experimental)

In the near future, this classification will be made available at the level of findings.

Sampling

All studies are coded by sampling method. The current classification is presented in the exhibit below. Terms are explained in chapter 3 (section 3/4.1, technical terms, words for study design)

Exhibit 5/4.1

Classification of sampling methods

Probability

- simple random
- systematic probability
 - stratified
 - cluster
 - area
 - multi-stage

Non-probability

- accidental
 - snowball
 - chunk
 - purposive
 - expert choice
 - quota
-

When reported, the excerpts also note the amount of non-response and checks for non-response selectivity.

Statistics

Observed statistical relationships are quantified by means of different statistics. Since these statistics are recorded at the level of findings, it is possible to select findings based on particular statistical methods. For instance, by selecting statistic 'Beta' one can get to all the findings that used multiple regression as a statistical technique. An overview of the statistics was presented chapter 4.

5/4.2 Search options

In the web version of this database you cannot select on methodological aspects. For the time being you have to download the original database in MS-Access and install that on your PC. You will then find self-evident search-screen and a manual with user

5/5 Summary

This catalog stores standard abstracts of correlational research findings. These abstracts are categorized in several ways and can thereby be easily retrieved. Findings are classified for:

- 1) Subject matter, that is, the variable related to happiness
- 2) Measurement of happiness
- 3) The kind of people investigated
- 4) Methodological characteristics of the investigation.

These classifications are presented in this chapter.