

# World Database of Happiness

## Instruction for entering findings

Ruut Veenhoven, February 2024

### WORK FLOW

Step	Task	Instructions in WDH introductory texts
<b>A</b>	Gather interesting publications	<a href="#">Bibliography, chapter 3</a> , section 3/1
<b>B</b>	Select on - concept - valid measurement	<a href="#">Bibliography, chapter 3</a> , section 3/2
		<a href="#">Measures of happiness, chapter 4</a> , sections 4/2, 4/3
<b>C</b>	Log on to Database	
<b>D</b>	Enter publication in Database - Authors in Directory - Publications in Bibliography	<a href="#">This chapter section 3/2.1</a>
		<a href="#">Bibliography, chapter 4</a>
<b>E</b>	Enter findings using Access Database - make excerpt - check excerpt	<a href="#">Correlational findings, Chapter 3, Notation of findings</a>
<b>F</b>	Send excerpt to author	
<b>G</b>	Upload to website	

### Continuous

<b>H</b>	Manage classifications	
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## STEP C: LOG-ON TO DATABASE AT ERASMUS UNIVERSITY

### PREPARATION

#### 1. **Get an account at Erasmus University Rotterdam**

If you are employed at Erasmus University Rotterdam, you will have an **Erna account** (Erasmus Remote Network Access) and an accompanying password. Your user ID consists of 5 numbers and 3 characters that typify your name, e.g., for a person named John Smith [12345jism@eur.nl](mailto:12345jism@eur.nl)

If you are not employed at Erasmus University, you need a **Hospitality Agreement**, which is provided on invitation. Apply for an invitation at the Erasmus happiness Economics Research Organization (EHERO) [ehero@ese.eur.nl](mailto:ehero@ese.eur.nl). You will then receive an e-mail from EHERO with a link to an application form which you must complete.

Erasmus University charges costs for a hospitality agreement, which was **€ 1000 per year** in 2023. Together with the invitation you will receive an invoice. Once paid, you get an Erna account by e-mail and a password separately send to your postal address.

You have then access to all facilities for staff at Erasmus University, including use of the library and assistance by the IT-helpdesk.


#### 2. **Install MyDesktop app** to get access to your remote desktop

See instructions at: [Remote Desktop connection | Erasmus University Rotterdam Employees | Erasmus University Rotterdam \(eur.nl\)](#)

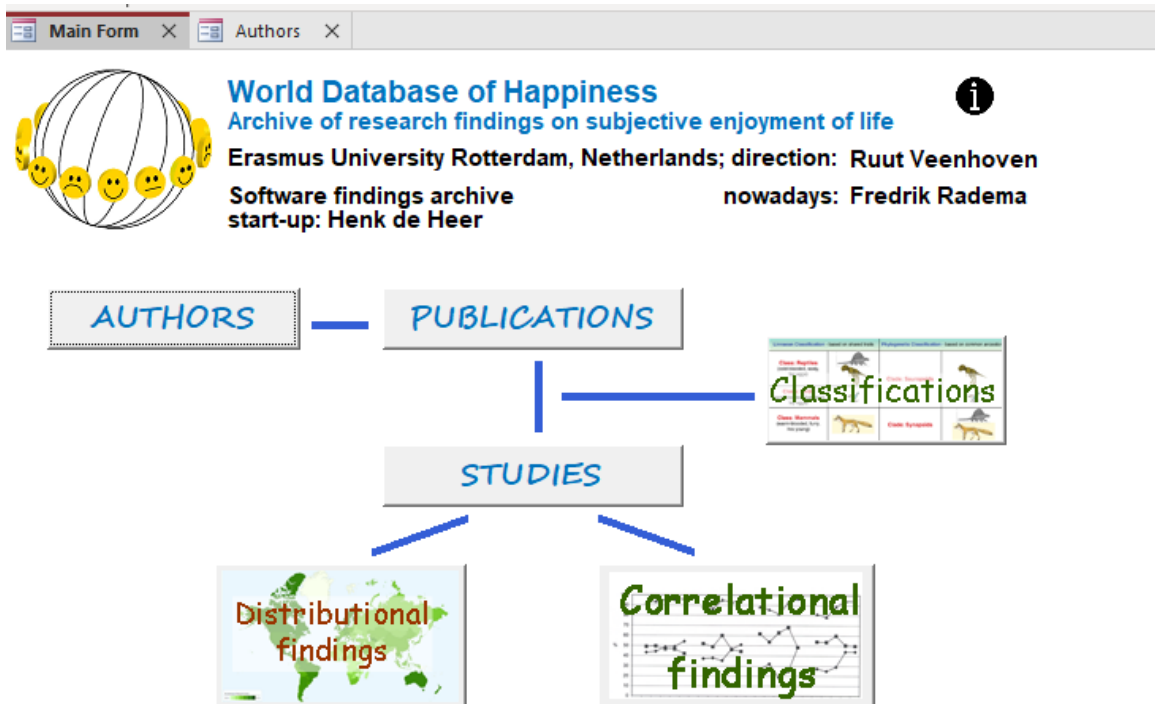
#### 3. **Install Authenticator app** by means of which you can confirm your identity using your mobile phone

See instructions at: [Multi Factor Authentication \(MFA\) - logging in with an extra step | Erasmus University Rotterdam Employees | Erasmus University Rotterdam \(eur.nl\)](#)

## HOW TO LOG-ON

- **Go to your remote desktop:** either using mydesktop or your browser
  - **Using MyDesktop app** (which provides the best functionality)
    - Click icon
  - 
  - **Using your browser**
    - Go to <https://mydesktop.eur.nl>
    - Your remote desktop will open.
- **Open Access Database**
  - The first time you access your remote desktop, you will see an empty screen with only the Recycle Bin in corner left-top.
  - Click the Recycle Bin and you will see option to further folders.
  - Follow this path:  
Libraries/Shared/Groups/ESE-HERO/GELUK/WDBHAP/HAP\_DB/WDH.accde
  - If you get stuck, let us know. Possibly we forgot to admit you to the folder ESE-HERO/GELUK.
  - The following screen will appear.
  - Make a short-cut to this file.

Start screen of the Access database



**World Database of Happiness**  
Archive of research findings on subjective enjoyment of life

Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands; direction: Ruut Veenhoven  
Software findings archive start-up: Henk de Heer  
nowadays: Fredrik Radema

**AUTHORS** — **PUBLICATIONS**

**STUDIES**

**Classifications**

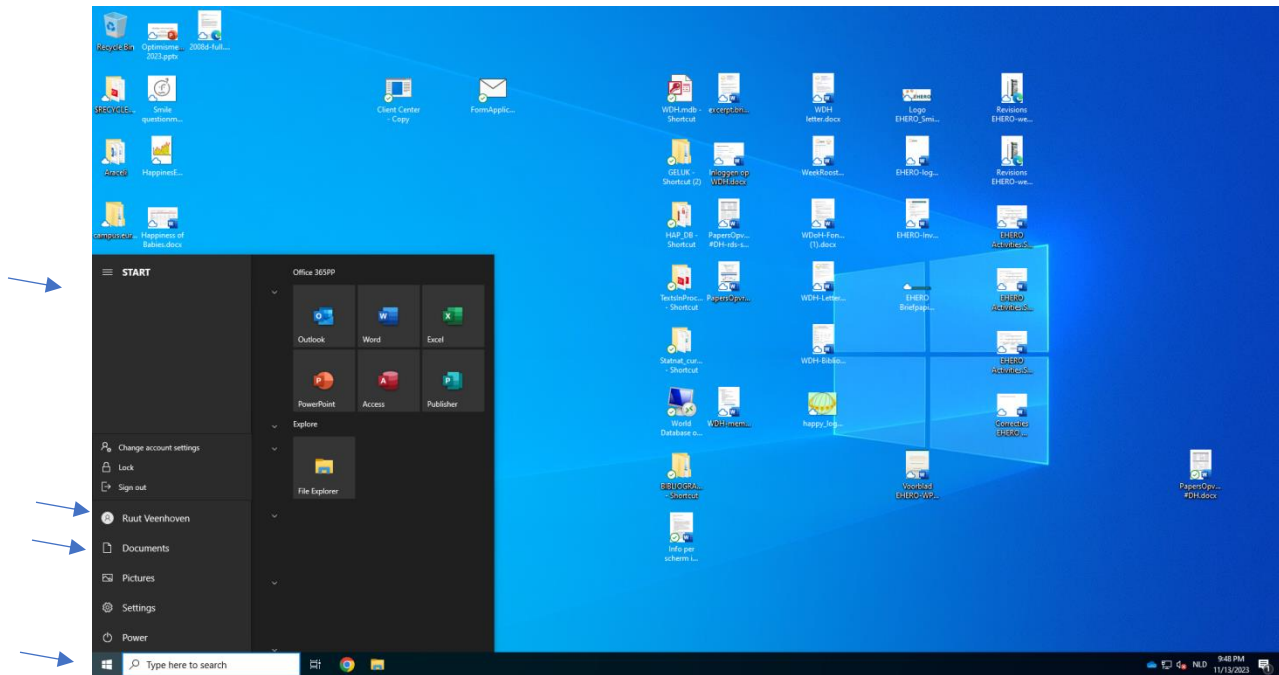
**Distributional findings**

**Correlational findings**

# HOW TO LOG-OUT

Do not leave by clicking the X in right-top of the screen.

- Click START
- Click on your name
- Sign out



## **STEP D: ENTER A PUBLICATION USING THE ACCESS DATABASE**

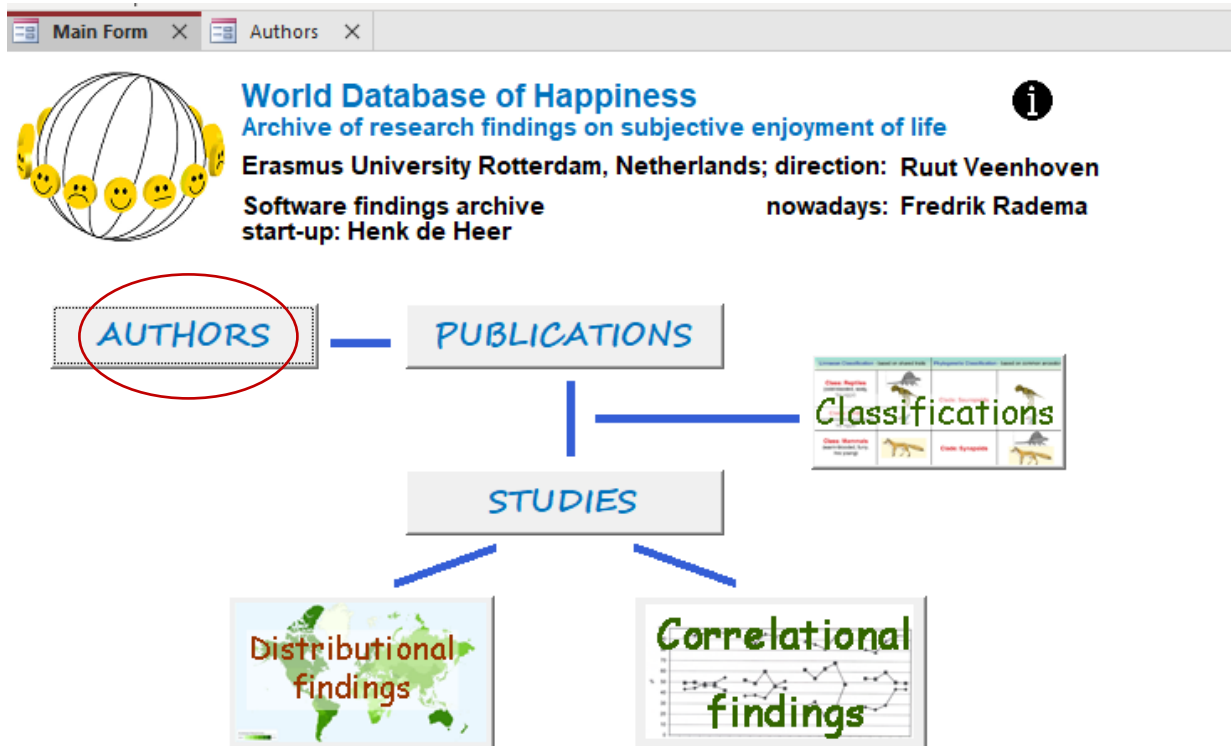
### **ACCESS database: How to operate this application.**

Most of features of this database will be self-evident. Some points to note:

- To enter:
  - Select an option from a picklist  
or
  - Add text to a textbox.
- To delete:
  - Click the square or bar left of the item, which will turn black.
  - When thus activated press the delete key on your keyboard.

This application of Microsoft-Access is used for entry only. Your additions will be stored in a Microsoft-Azure SQL database and subsequently uploaded to a web browser in Word Press.

## AUTHORS: How to enter in the MS-Access database



The screenshot shows the 'Authors' form in MS-Access. The 'Navigation Pane' on the left has 'Authors' circled in red. The form includes a 'New author' button, a 'Filter on' dropdown (set to 'Name'), and a 'Text string' input field. Below the form is a data table with the following columns: 'Details', 'Last update', 'Main', 'Co', and 'Address'.

Details	Last update	Main	Co	Address
21832	10/10/2023	Main	0	Co
21963	2/13/2023	Main	0	Co

- Enter **all** authors of a publication.
- Enter for each author at least **name and country**.
- Add e-mail if available.  
To be used for checking entries with authors and for mailings.
- Other fields are optional.

## PUBLICATIONS: How to enter in MS-Access database



## PREPARATION

### Eligibility

Check whether the publication deals with happiness in the sense of the **subjective enjoyment of one's life-as-a-whole**. This concept is delineated in Chapter 2 of the Introductory text to this Bibliography of Happiness: [Concept of happiness](#). Not everything called 'happiness' is included in the World Database of Happiness, only work that fits this definition.

Note that the WDH also includes publications in which the subject is denoted using different names, such as 'life-satisfaction' or 'subjective wellbeing'. Publication must be closely read to assess whether-or-not happiness in the sense of subjective enjoyment of one's life-as-a-whole is addressed. Conceptual specificity is a main strength of the World Database of Happiness.

### Precoding

Optional is use of the [Publication notation form](#) to mark the main features of the publication, among which whether it reports an empirical study in which a valid measures of happiness was used; that is, whether the observations on happiness in that publication are eligible for inclusion in the findings archive.

You can add this form to the publication as a first page. An instruction for merging pdf files is found [here](#). You can also add remarks to the pdf of the publication, such as

high lighting the measure of happiness used. Such annotated versions of the publication can be saved and made available using the box at the left bottom of the screen. See [instruction for adding a text file](#).

Precoding is required if the coding and entry are not done by the same person the same time.

### Check doubles

Before entering a new publication, check whether that publication has not been entered already. Click the box **approved** at the left top of the screen and select on first author. You can also use the [publication double checker](#). Note, that you can meet different versions of a publication, typically an earlier working paper and a later journal article. Enter all versions, since there may be a difference in the amount of findings reported, with typically most detail in the working paper versions.

If the publication is not entered yet, go back to publications **in progress** and check also there for a possible excerpt of the same study. If not, click the button **New publication**.

## ENTER A NEW PUBLICATION

*Publication entry screen 1.*

Id	Reference	Year	Title	Source
16901	Myrskylä & Margolis (2014) Id=16901	2014	Happiness: Before and after the kids	Demography(2014) 51:1843-1866
16900	Ghani et al. (2011) Id=16900	2011	LA QUALITÉ DE VIE (QDV) DES HABITANTS VIVANT DANS LES ÎLES DE L'ÉTAT DE TEREANGANU, MALAISIE	Canadian Social Science, 2011, Vol. 7, 59-70
16899	De Klerk (2021) Id=16899	2021	Een jaar met corona Ontwikkelingen in de Maatschappelijke Gevolgen van Corona (A year with corona	Sociaal Cultureel Planbureau, 2021, The Netherlands, Den Haag
16897	NRC (2013) Id=16897	2013	Modern Geluk Wat Mensen Gelukkig Maakt – en Wat Niet	
16894	Ansari et al. (2018) Id=16894	2018	Investigating the Relationship between Happiness and Selfconfidence with Addiction Recurrence in Addicted People	WORLD FAMILY MEDICINE/MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE, 2018, Vol.16, 133-140
16893	amin et al. (2013) Id=16893	2013	Transformational Leadership and Life	International Journal of Business and

The screen has opened with publications **in process**, see at the left top of the screen. Publications on this list are not yet presented on the website. Once given OK, a publication will be moved to the list of **approved** publications and be presented on the website.

To continue on an existing entry, enter the first **author**'s name to open that record.

Otherwise, click **New publication**



## Publication entry screen 2

Choose the first author of the new publication

start new publication with xxx as first author

Close form; don't start a new publication

Select **first author** of the publication and **start new publication**

## Publication entry screen 3, left hand part

10844 Aaker et al. (2010) OK since 10/11/2023 New publicatio (Co) Authors Refresh (co)authors Show studies

**Publication** Subjects Subject within tree

Aaker J. Jennifer First author

Mogilner C. Cassie Check Co-authors

Rudd M.D. David Check

Record: 1 of 2 No Filter Search

Authors Aaker, J.; Mogilner, C.; Rudd, M.D.

Title If Money Doesn't Make You Happy, Consider Time.

Year 2010

Source Time & Happiness, 2010, 1 - 19

Language English (Australia, Canada, UK, USA)

ISBN ISBN digital

ISSN ISSN Online

URL http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=1706968

DOI

Remarks

Text file 10844.pdf Set Open Delete

Add subject View subject in li

Happiness and Time behavior All Tree

Discipline  philosophy  social sciences  life sciences

Subject matter  concept  measurement  determinants  consequences  beliefs and ideals

Type of document  treatise  empirical research  literature review

policy paper  single study  general review

meta analysis  special subject

data set

Time frame of data on happiness  past  present  future  perceived changes in happiness

Happiness variants measured  overall  hedonic level  contentment

Inclusion in findings archive  yes: at least one valid measure of happiness used  no: no valid measure of happiness  no: no new data on present happiness

**Id number:** The system automatically generates an identification number at the left top of the screen. Identification numbers follow order of entry.

## Authors

- Enter **all** authors of a publication.
- Enter at for each author at least **name, e-mail, country**.

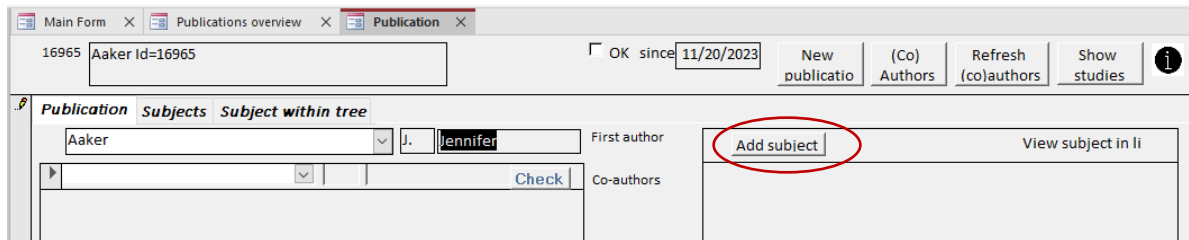
## Bibliographics

- Select on first author.
- Complete the boxes as far as possible.
- In the case of text in other languages than English, note title in that language first followed by a translation in English in brackets.

## Text file

- Adding an annotated copy of the publication is optional. That text will not be presented on the website but serve to facilitate entry.
- **Rename** the pdf file of the publication at hand by the just generated Id number.
- **Save** in: <https://www.eur.nl> > Libraries > Shared > ESE-EHERO > GELUK > WDBHAP > ALL BIBLIOGRAPHY
- The ID number will appear in the field Text file at the left bottom of the screen.
- Click **Set** to confirm.

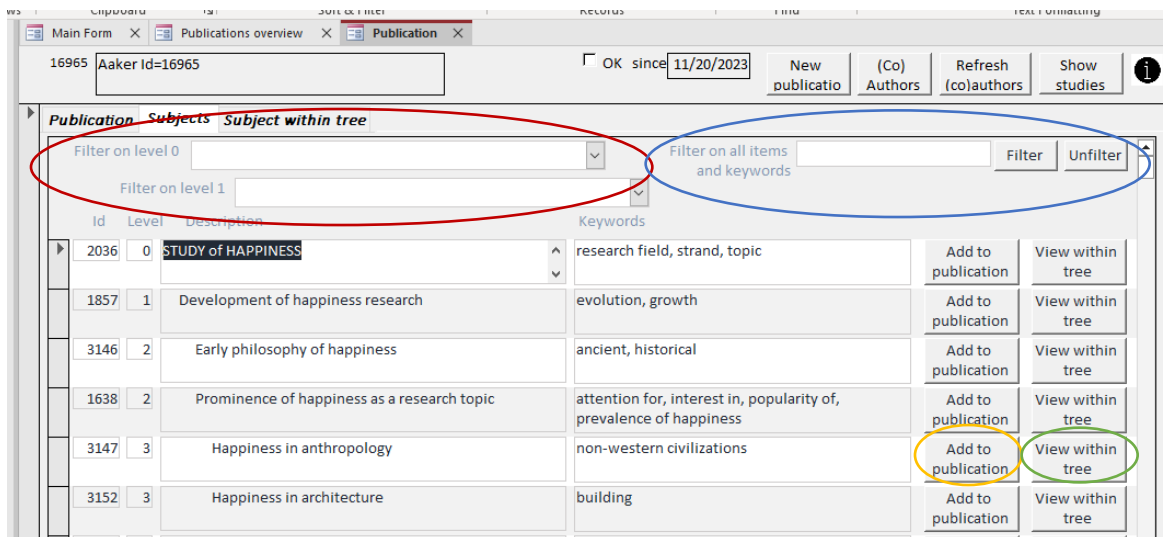
### Publication entry screen 3; right hand part



### Add subjects

Select the main subjects addressed in the publication, using the classification explained in Chapter 4 of the Introductory text to this Bibliography of Happiness [Classification of Publications](#). *Global subject classification* (level 0) in section 4/2.1, *sub-subject classification* in section 4/2.2

### Subject classification selection screen



- Use the **subject classification** to denote the main issues addressed in the publication. Two search boxes will appear, on top level 0 of main subject categories (e.g., 'Correlates of happiness') and one level below (1) sub-subjects (e.g., Personal correlates of happiness). Sub-subjects are further split into sub-sub-subjects (e.g., Physical characteristics → Appearance).
- You can also select a subject using the **Filter** function at the right top of the screen. If you enter 'appearance' or a synonym like 'good looks' a list of corresponding subject categories will appear, from which you can select.
- Click **Add to publication** if the subject is addressed in the publication.
- Click **View within tree** to see how a sub-subject fits a higher subject category. This helps to select the right subject: e.g., a search for keyword 'beauty' will give links to 'scenic beauty', 'personal appearance' and 'appreciation of beauty' in arts.

## Publication entry screen 3, right hand part

10844 Aaker et al. (2010) OK since 10/11/2023

Publication Subjects Subject within tree

Aaker J. Jennifer First author

Mogilner C. Cassie Check Co-authors

Rudd M.D. David Check

Record: 1 of 2 No Filter Search

Authors Aaker, J.; Mogilner, C.; Rudd, M.D.

Title If Money Doesn't Make You Happy, Consider Time.

Year 2010

Source Time & Happiness, 2010, 1 - 19

Language English (Australia, Canada, UK, USA)

ISBN ISBN digital

ISSN ISSN Online

URL http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=1706968

DOI

Remarks

Text file 10844.pdf Set Open Delete

Add subject View subject in li

Happiness and Time behavior All Tree

Discipline

philosophy  social sciences  life sciences

Subject matter

concept  measurement  determinants  consequences  beliefs and ideals

Type of document

treatise  single study  general review

policy paper  meta analysis  special subject

data set

Time frame of data on happiness

past  present  future  perceived changes in happiness

Happiness variants measured

overall  hedonic level  contentment

Inclusion in findings archive

yes: at least one valid measure of happiness used  no: no valid measure of happiness  no: no new data on present happiness

### Features of the publication

- Discipline
- Subject matter
- Type of document

#### *If empirical research*

- Timeframe of data on happiness

#### *If present happiness*

- Happiness variants measured. See Chapter 2 of the Introductory text to the collection Measures of happiness, section 2/2 [Components of Happiness](#).

### Inclusion in the finding archive

- **Yes:** if the publication reports an empirical study that used at least one valid measure of happiness. See Chapter 5 of the Introductory text to the Bibliography of Happiness: [Selection for inclusion of reported results in the finding archive](#).
- **No new data:** If the same data and analysis have been reported in another publication. To check for such doubles you can select publications on studies using the same survey, using the search screen [studies](#) on the website and select

on 'words in survey name'.

## STEP E: ENTER FINDINGS

### STUDIES: How to enter in MS-Access database



A **study** is an empirical investigation in 1) a particular population in which 2) a valid measure of happiness was used.

Results of studies in which only **invalid** measures of happiness were used are not included in this finding archive. Still, such publications are included in the Bibliography and in that context coded by subject, by way of which the user of this World Database of Happiness can nevertheless identify all research findings on happiness and a particular topic, such as happiness and income and also acknowledge the findings obtained with less ideal measures of happiness.

A *publication* can report more than one *studies*.

#### Excerpt

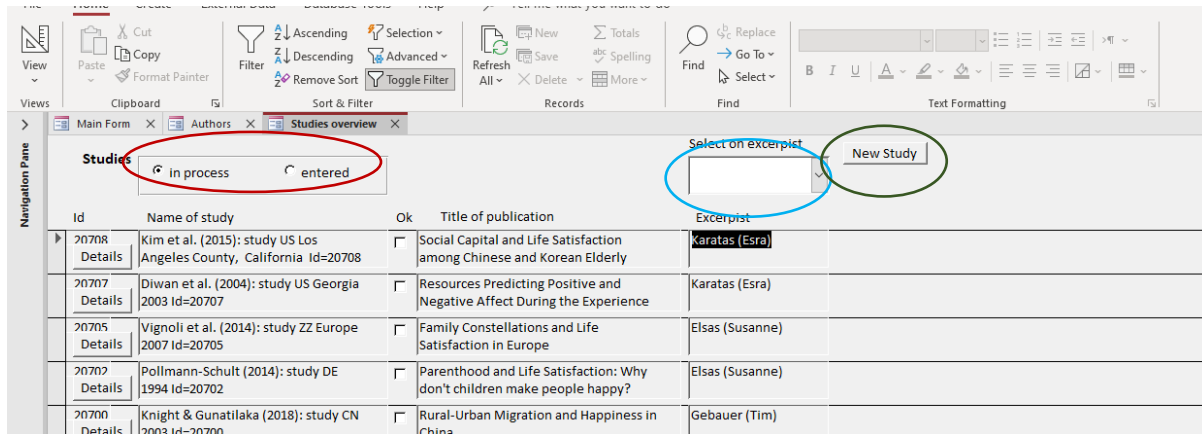
Excerpts are systematic summaries of studies. Excerpts contain information on:

- Design of the study, such as population and sampling.
- Measures of happiness used.

- Observed distribution of happiness in the sample; means and standard deviations.
- Observed correlations of happiness with other variables.

## STUDIES OVERVIEW: How to select an existing study

### Study selection screen



### Select on name of first author

Studies are sorted alphabetically on first authors name, followed by 1) year of publication, 2) place and time of data gathering, e.g., Abe & Moritsuka (1986): study JP 1981. Studies are listed under either:

**In process:** Study excerpts in preparation. Not yet available on the website

**Entered:** Completed study excerpts marked as OK by an authorized staff member.

These studies will appear on the website, the full excerpt under [Studies](#) and the separate finding pages in the collections of [Distributional findings](#) and [Correlational findings](#).

### Select on Excerptist.

Select a name and a list of study excerpts made by this person will appear. Separately for studies in process and entered studies. The list of excerptists is maintained in 'Classifications > More'

### New study:

Click this button to enter a new study.

## STUDY: Select a study you want to add

A study can be added only if the research report is already included in the Bibliography.

You can use the search function of the Bibliography to identify studies that assessed a topic of your interest. For example, if you want to prepare a review of research on the relation between **happiness and education**, search as follows:

The screenshot shows the 'Search collections' interface with the following components:

- Search collections** header with a 'print' icon.
- Navigation tabs: Bibliography, Studies, Measures of happiness, Distributional findings, Correlational findings, Search all.
- Bibliographics** section: Found 16051 publications. Filters include (Co-) Author Name, Word(s) in title, Year of Publication, and Word in source.
- Subjects addressed** section: Found 16051 Publications. A dropdown menu is open for 'education', showing a hierarchy:
  - CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS +
    - Situational correlates of happiness +
      - Societal context: +
        - National setting +
        - Regional setting +
      - Individual circumstances +
        - Social status of more and less happy people +
          - Education +

This search yields a lot of publications

The screenshot shows the 'Subjects addressed' section with a breadcrumb trail: CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS >> Situational correlates of happiness >> Individual circumstances >> Social status of more and less happy people >> Education. Below this is the 'Found 154 Publications' section with a table of results:


Authors	Title / Source	Year	Embedded studies	Eligibility status	Links
Achour, M.; Amel, B.; Nor, M.; Roslan, M.	Religious Commitment and its Relation to Happiness among Muslim Students: The Educational Level as Moderator Journal of Religion and Health, 2012, Vol. 56, 1870-1889	2021	-	Not eligible, no valid measure of happiness used	
Anand, P.; Gray, A.; Liberini, F.	Wellbeing Over 50. The Journal of Economics of Ageing, 2015, Vol. 6, 68 - 78	2015	-	Eligible, but not yet entered	
Anand, P.; Hunter, G.; Smith, R.	Capabilities and Well-Being: Evidence based on the Sen-Nussbaum Approach to Welfare. Social Indicators Research, 2005, Vol. 74, 9 - 55	2005	Anand et al. (2005): study GB 2000	Eligible, included as study	

Consider the publications **Eligible but not yet entered**



Click the [i-icon](#) to see how many of these eligible cases are waiting for entry.


The following screen will appear, at the bottom of which you will see that count.



## WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS

ARCHIVE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON SUBJECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE

[▶ This database](#) ▶ [Collections](#) ▶ [Search](#) ▶ [Reports](#) ▶ [Related](#) ▶ [Research Field](#) ▶ [FAQs](#) ▶ [About us](#) ▶ [Join us](#)

 print

[Bibliographic Subjects](#) » [CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS](#) » [Situational correlates of happiness](#) » [Individual circumstances](#) » [Social status of more and less happy people](#) » [Education](#)

Classification path:	CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » Situational correlates of happiness » Individual circumstances » Social status of more and less happy people » Education
Additional keywords	Education , school, learning
Related bibliographic subjects	<p>CONSEQUENCES of HAPPINESS » ... » Effects on learning</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Cognitive abilities</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Actual rank</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Occupational prestige</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Satisfaction with school</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Happiness and Study</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » School success</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Wisdom</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Command of language</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Education in nation</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » School grade</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Knowledge in nation</p> <p>PURSUIT of HAPPINESS » ... » Education</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » IQ</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Education in region</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » School leave</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Over/under qualified for job</p> <p>VIEWS ON HAPPINESS: » ... » Goal of education</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Educational aspirations</p> <p>PURSUIT of HAPPINESS » ... » Moral education</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » School history</p> <p>PURSUIT of HAPPINESS » ... » Education</p> <p>CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Skill level of work</p>
Related correlational subjects	<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>INTELLIGENCE</p> <p>SCHOOLING</p> <p>WISDOM</p>

Publications that report an empirical study that used a valid measure of happiness, the results of which are eligible for inclusion in the findings archive

No empirical study reported	22
No valid measure of happiness used	30
<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">Eligible but not yet entered</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">76</span>
Eligible and included in findings archive (embedded studies)	25

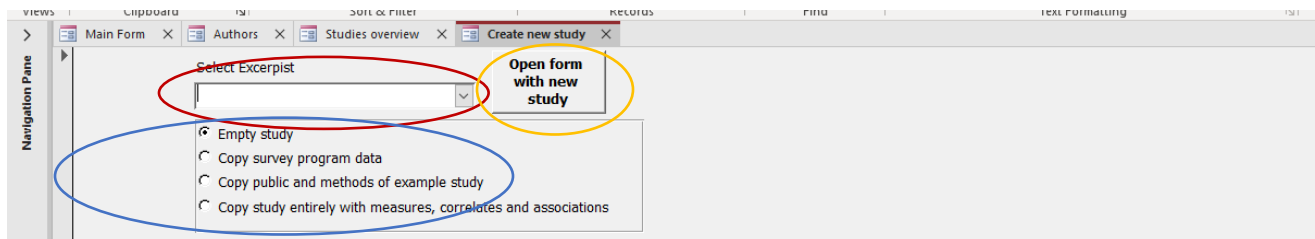
Once you have identified a publication that reports a study you want to enter, you can download the [Text file](#) of that publication from the Access database.

## STUDY: How to start a new study

It is advisable to print the publication in which the study is reported. [Open the text file](#) in the Bibliography. A document in pdf will appear which you can print.

First check 1) Whether the study has not been entered already. Click *entered* and select studies on the name of the first author. 2) Also check whether the same study is not being entered by another member of the team. Click *in process* and enter the name of the first author in the search box at the bottom of the screen.

### Study entry screen 1



#### Select Excerptist:

Pick your name from the list. If not yet on the list, add in *Classifications > More*.

#### Select excerpt mode

*Empty study.*

Use this standard option if none of the situations below apply

The non-standard options below serve to facilitate entry of similar studies.

- *Copy survey program data*  
Use this option when entering more studies based on the same survey program. For example, if you enter findings on average happiness in a country in different years and each year finding is entered as a separate 'study'. When you click this option, a list of surveys will appear from which you can select.
- *Copy public and method of example study*  
Use this option when entering more studies that are very similar. For example, when entering studies from the same international survey that covered many countries where the entries differ only in the name of the country and the observed distribution of happiness.
- *Copy study entirely with measures, correlates and associations*  
As above if the studies also cover the same correlational subjects

#### Open form with new study

Click this button and a new **study** screen will appear.

Read in the Introductory text to the collection of correlational findings, Chapter 3 [Notation of findings](#), section 3/1 **Standard excerpts of research reports**

Study excerpts are presented on the website. An example is given [here](#).

## STUDY: Features in the banner of the study entry screen

### Study entry screen 2

### Study Id

The database will automatically generate a study Identification number at the left top of the screen.

### Publication

Select the publication in which the study was reported, using the selection box in the top middle of the screen. Select on the name of the first author. This requires that the author(s) and their publications have already been entered in the list of publications (Bibliography).

### Study name

The study name will be generated automatically by the system, combining the name of the author(s) and the place and year of the data-collection, which you will enter under *public*.

### Excerptist

Your name will automatically appear in the box at the right top of the screen. The name of an excerptist can be changed if another person takes over.

### Since

The system automatically records the date of the last entry

**Study report:** Icon of a page + looking glass at the left top of the screen

Click this icon and the system will generate a combination of your entries in a *study report*.

- Study reports follow the sequence of 1) study design: public and methods), 2) measures of happiness and distributional findings and 3) correlational findings, each of which is presented on a separate finding page.
- Study reports allow a better overview of your entries than on the screens and are much alike to the presentation on the website.
- Study reports can be printed. Noting corrections in writing on prints can be helpful in the entry process.
- Study reports can be saved as a pdf document, which is helpful in the communication with the original investigators (authors) when these are asked to check or complete the excerpt.

An [example of a study report](#) is presented at the end of this section in step D.

#### **Show all the studies of this publication**

One *publication* can report multiple *studies*. Click this button to see which. Use of this button is also helpful to check whether some of these have been entered earlier.

#### **Show the findings of this publication**

Use this button to see which correlational findings resulted from this study.

## STUDY: How to enter the public investigated

Describe public as **Who**, **Where** and **When**

### Study entry screen 3

**WHO:** Choose between:

**General public:** all people living in a particular place (nation, city) and time (year)

If applicable, select the **age range**, such as 15+ aged.

Note: People in age groups such as adolescents or middle aged are to be classified as a *special public*, for example, people aged 18 to 65 should be coded under *special publics* as *working aged*

**Special public:** Kinds of people, such as students, medical patients or prisoners

When you tick this option, a button for *special publics* will appear in the right top of the screen. Click that button and a classification will appear from which you can select. The classification of alphabetically ordered 'Main special publics', within which further publics are distinguished, e.g., under PARENTHOOD is the special public of 'Parents in empty nest phase'.

**WHERE:** Choose either a **nation** or **more nations** or **non-nations**

#### Area classification

If you had chosen for *nation* the drop-down menu will present several options, such as the *nation* as a whole or places in a nation, such as a *region* or a *city*.

If you have chosen for *more nation* or *non-nations*, the drop-down menu will present options such as the *world* or *former nations*.

**Nation (set)**

If you have selected *nation* a list of nation states will appear. This list restricts to existing nations for which an ISO nation code is available.

If the existing options do not fit your public, [add or change the classification of places](#).

**WHEN** enter year for:

**Only or first assessment:**

**Last assessment** if data gathering covered more years, such as in most longitudinal studies

**Collect period:** month or season within the year.

**PUBLIC DESCRIPTOR**

Click the button *generate* and the system produces a one-line summary of 1) people investigated (who), 2) place of the investigation (where) and 3) time of the investigation (when). This line will appear at the top of all the separate finding pages extracted from this study. Edit this line when necessary to inform users about detail

*Some examples:*

- 18+ aged general public, USA, 1972
- University students, EU nations, 1998
- Participants in a happiness training, Italy, followed 2 years 2003-2005

Read in the Introductory text of the collection of correlational findings, Chapter 5 [Classification of the Findings](#) section 5/4 **Classification by people investigated**

## STUDY: How to enter the Methods used

### Study entry screen 3

The screenshot shows the 'Study' entry screen with the following fields and sections:

- Id Study name:** 20709
- Publication:** [Dropdown]
- Excerptist:** Veenhoven (Ruit)
- Review:** [Dropdown]
- Buttons:** Show all the studies of this publication, Show the findings of this study
- Methods Section:**
  - Survey:** [Dropdown], Remarks survey [Text Area]
  - Sampling:** [Dropdown], Weighting [Checkbox], N: 0, Non Response [Text Area], Remarks N [Text Area], Remarks Non Response [Text Area]
  - Assessment:** [Dropdown], Remarks assessment [Text Area], Language: \_not reported [Dropdown], Remarks language [Text Area]

#### Survey

If data are gathered using a named survey, check whether that survey is on the list. Names of Surveys are preceded by the ISO code of the country, or with INT in case of international surveys. If the survey is not listed, note its name in the remarks box, or better, add the survey to the list as explained under 'Classification of Methods'. If not named, select 'unnamed study'.

#### Sampling

Select the kind of sampling used in the study from the picklist.

**Weighting** Enter Y in the box if the sample has been adjusted to compensate for underrepresented kinds of people.

**N** Enter the number of respondents.

**Non-response:** Note in percentage of the people sampled and invited that did not participate in the study.

#### Assessment

Select the technique by which happiness was assessed in the study. If more than one method was used, select 'multiple assessment methods', and mention which ones in the remarks box.

Read in the Introductory text of the collection of correlational findings, Chapter 5 [Classification of the Findings](#) section 5/5 **Classification by methodology**

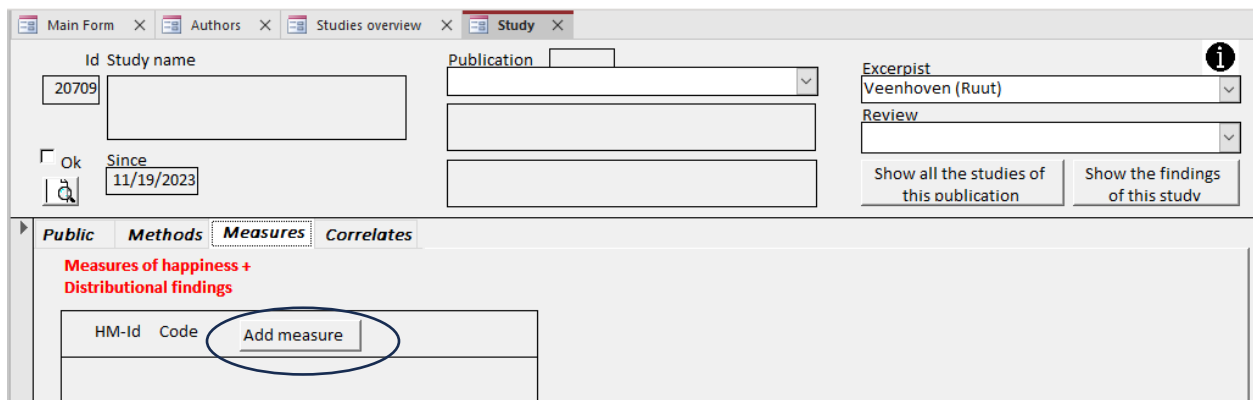


## STUDY: How to enter the measure(s) of happiness

You can add only measures that have passed a test for face validity. These accepted measures are listed in the *Collection of Measures of Happiness*. The selection is explained in the Introductory text to this collection, Chapter 4 [Accepted measures of happiness](#).

These accepted measures are listed on the website at <https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/search-the-database/happiness-measures/> and can there be sorted in several ways. The underlying classification is explained in Chapter 5 [Classification of Happiness Measures](#)

### Study entry screen 4



The screenshot shows a web application interface for entering study information. The browser tabs at the top are 'Main Form', 'Authors', 'Studies overview', and 'Study'. The main form has several sections:

- Id Study name:** A text input field containing '20709'.
- Publication:** A dropdown menu.
- Excerptist:** A dropdown menu with 'Veenhoven (Ruut)' selected.
- Review:** A dropdown menu.
- Since:** A date input field containing '11/19/2023'.
- Buttons:** 'Show all the studies of this publication' and 'Show the findings of this study'.

Below the form is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Public', 'Methods', 'Measures', and 'Correlates'. The 'Measures' tab is active. Underneath, there is a section titled 'Measures of happiness + Distributional findings' with a table. The table has columns 'HM-Id' and 'Code'. An 'Add measure' button is circled in blue in the table area.

### Add a measure

Select *Measures* and next click *Add a measure*. A screen will appear with the following features

## Study entry screen 5

The screenshot shows the 'Happiness Measure of Study' entry screen. The interface includes several key sections:

- Author's label:** A text input field at the top left, highlighted with a red oval.
- Page:** A text input field below the author's label, also highlighted with a red oval.
- Measure:** A dropdown menu containing the code 'A-AA-md-mqr-?-?-a', highlighted with a blue oval. Below it, a text area describes the measure: 'Affect: Average during Activities; last day; multiple questions, repeated; scale not reported'.
- Study:** A text input field for the study name, highlighted with a blue oval.
- Measure description:** A text area containing 'Self report on feeling during three randomly selected activities that had occurred during the day' and '.. Felt happy ... (full text not reported)'. This area is highlighted with a blue oval.
- Distribution in %:** A section with a table for entering frequencies for response options 0 through 10, and a 'Sum All %' field. This section is highlighted with a green oval.
- Remarks:** A text area for additional notes, containing 'Present in nation report on average happiness in the general population', highlighted with a blue oval.
- Computed values:** A section with two columns: 'On original scale' and 'Transformed 0-10'. Each column has input fields for 'Mean' and 'SD'. This section is highlighted with a yellow oval.
- Buttons:** 'Compute' and 'Copy' buttons are located at the bottom right of the computed values section.

**Author label:** How the happiness measure was named in the publication.

**Page:** Where in the publication the measure of happiness was described.

### Measure (code)

Select a measure code from the list box at the left of the screen, using the [Classification of Happiness Measures](#). Once you have selected a code, the full text of the measure (usually a question) will appear in the field next right. Check whether the text corresponds fully with the description in the publication. If no full match is found, add a new measure to the classification instead of selecting a poor fit. Comparability requires that we can identify identical measures of happiness. Entry of a new happiness measure is explained in '[Classifications: how to add measures of happiness used](#)'.

### Distribution in %

If reported in the publication, enter the frequencies of responses to each of the response options provided by the measure. Check whether the numbers you enter add up to 100.

### Compute

Once a frequency distribution is entered, you can press the *compute* button to calculate a mean and standard deviation, which values will appear at the left of the button under *computed values*. Check whether these values make sense and, if so, click *copy*. The computed values will then appear in the boxes for *Mean and SD* at the left of the screen.

**Mean, SD** Enter these if a frequency distribution is not available but the mean score on the measure and/or standard deviation is reported in the publication.

**CI95:** The 95% confidence interval around the mean is automatically calculated by the system.

### Transformed 0-10:

Means and standard deviations can be transformed to a common range 0-10. Methods are explained in the Introductory text to the collection Happiness Measures, Chapter 6 [Conversion of measured happiness results](#). Select the appropriate method from the list box and press *compute*. Again, check whether the transformation makes sense and next pressing the copy button

**Spreadsheet:** Some transformations are computed using a spreadsheet, a copy of which is saved in the system to allow for a check. Enter the name of this spreadsheet.

### Present in nation report on average happiness in the general population

Tick this box if the mean is obtained in a representative sample of the general population in a nation. The distributional finding obtained with this measure will then be presented on the [nation report](#) on the website.

## STUDY: How to enter observed correlates of happiness

### Describe a variable of which the relation with happiness was investigated

(left hand part of the screen)

The correlate is the variable of which the relationship with happiness was investigated. Classify correlated variables on the basis of how they are measured (operationalized). Be aware that classification in the taxonomy of this World Database of Happiness may differ from the conceptualization by the author of the publication in which the study was reported.

### Study entry screen 6

The screenshot shows the 'Study entry screen 6' with the following fields and elements:

- Id: 20709
- Study name: [Empty]
- Publication: [Empty]
- Excerptist: Veenhoven (Ruut)
- Review: [Empty]
- Since: 11/19/2023
- Buttons: Show all the studies of this publication, Show the findings of this study
- Navigation tabs: Public, Methods, Measures, **Correlates**
- Section: Correlational finding(s)
- Table with columns: CF-Id, Seqnr, Author's label, Details
- Table content: (New) [Empty], [Empty], [Empty]

### Author's label

How the author named the variable. Enter name and click **details**.

## Study entry screen 7

The screenshot shows the 'Study overview' interface. On the left, under the 'Correlate' tab, the 'Author's label' is 'income'. Below it, the 'Subject classification(s)' field is circled in red, and the 'Manage' button is circled in purple. The 'Observed Associations' section on the right shows a table with columns for 'Happiness measure', 'method', 'size', 'significance', 'P', and 'S'. There are also checkboxes for 'Longitudinal', 'Cross-National', 'Experimental', and 'Own calculation'.

### Classify correlate

How the variable is named and positioned in the conceptual taxonomy of the World Database of happiness

Click **Manage** to open the subject classification, first select a main subject (level 0) and next a fitting sub-subject (level 1).

If you find a fitting category, click **Add to item**. Do not add poor fits, but better adjust the subject classification.

## Study entry screen 7

The screenshot shows the 'Subjects refs' interface. At the top, the 'Item' is '37424 income'. Below it, the 'Author's label of correlate to be referenced' is 'income'. The 'References' tab is active. The 'Filter on level 0' dropdown is set to 'INCOME' (circled in red). The 'Filter on level 1' dropdown is set to 'Current income level (unspecified)' (circled in orange). The 'Filter on all items and keywords' dropdown is circled in green. Below the filters is a table with columns for 'Id', 'Level', 'Description', and 'Keywords'. The first row has '1742' as the Id, '1' as the Level, 'Current income level (unspecified)' as the Description, and 'actual, present, prevailing, ongoing' as the Keywords. The 'Add to item' button for this row is circled in purple, and the 'View within tree' button is circled in blue.

Id	Level	Description	Keywords
1742	1	Current income level (unspecified)	actual, present, prevailing, ongoing
1743	2	Personal income	
8005	3	Personal labor income	wage, salary

Select subject in main subject category (level 0)

A long alphabetic list will appear. Click a subject (in this example INCOME)

Next select a sub-subject (level 1)

Main sub-classifications are:

- Development of the matter
- Current state of the matter (in this example current income)
- Attitudes to the matter

If you find a fitting category, click *Add to item*.

Do not add poor fits, but better adjust the subject classification.

Click *View within tree* to see in which context the term is used.

You can also select a subject category using the *Filter* function.

Enter a word and the system shows where that term appears in the subject classification.

Read in the Introductory text of the collection of correlational findings, Chapter 5 [Classification of the Findings](#) section 5/1 **Classification by subject of correlates**

## Study entry screen 8

### Operationalization of correlate

How the correlated variable was measured. Provide full detail, such as the complete text of questions. This is required for proper classification on the subject.

### Observed distribution of correlate:

Range of the variable and observed frequencies, means and standard deviation. This information is required for possible recalculation of association statistics, such as the conversion of unstandardized regression coefficients ( $b$ ) to standardized regression coefficient ( $Beta$ )

### Error in measurement of correlate:

Intercorrelations in case of multiple item measures, overtime correlation in case of follow-up. Such reliability estimates serve to dis-attenuate observed correlations.

## STUDY: How to enter observed correlates of happiness

**Observed association** (right hand part of the screen)

Study entry screen 9

Describe the correspondence between correlate and happiness found in the study.

**Happiness measure:** Select the measure of happiness which was crossed against the correlate.

**Statistics:** How the correspondence between happiness and correlate was quantified.

**Method:** Select the measure of association used.

**Size:** Enter the degree of correspondence such as expressed in a difference in means or a correlation coefficient.

**Direction:** Add a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to denote a positive or negative association, following the description of the correlate from less to more.

**Significance:** Enter probability that the observed correlation does not differ from zero. When available present the 95% confidence interval in the remarks field.

### Remarks

Use this field for further information, such as control variables used. Since there is much variation in analyses, there is no standard format that covers them all. Look for examples in the finding pages on the website.



Characters used in this field have the same size (mono spaced fonts) which allows presentation of tabular overviews.

### How to add a **Picture**:

Pictures say often more than numbers and for that reason research report often involve figures, such as graphs, scatter plots and bar diagrams. You can add such pictures to the finding page.

- Save the picture and name it with the authors name, the year of publication and Figure number, e.g., Smith1999\_Fig2.jpg.
- Save in file campus.eur.nl/shared/groups/ESE-EHERO/GELUK/WDOH/pictures.
- Enter the name in the box right of **P**:
- Click **P** to see whether the picture is correctly reproduced.

An instruction is available at [https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/Extracting-picture-and-adding-to-excerpt\\_Changed.pptx](https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/Extracting-picture-and-adding-to-excerpt_Changed.pptx)

### How to add a **Spreadsheet**:

If the research findings are reported in a frequency table, you can compute summary statistics, such as means and correlation coefficients using Excell spreadsheets developed by Wim Kalmijn. The following programs are available:

- Compute association from dichotomy.
- Compute association from double dichotomy.
- Compute association from non-metric frequency distribution.
- Compute association from ordinal frequency distribution.

When using such program:

- Change the name, using the first authors name, year and table, e.g., Smith1999-Table3.xlsx.
- Save in file campus.eur.nl/shared/groups/ESE-EHERO/GELUK/WDOH/S-Sheets
- Enter the name in the box right to **S**, like in the above case of pictures.
- Click **S** to check whether the spreadsheet is correctly reproduced.

Tick **Own calculation** if you added computed values not reported in the publication, such the % difference on the scale range (D%sr)

### *Why add spreadsheets?*

A main function of this database is to prepare for quantitative research synthesis, which requires comparable statistics. Using these programs, several different statistics of association can be computed, which will add to the number of comparable findings. The spreadsheets can also be used for calculation of additional statistics if the synthesis

requires a particular statistic.

Adding the spreadsheet will also make your calculations controllable for users.

## STUDY: How to enter specifications of observed correlations with happiness (moderators)

The screenshot shows a software interface for entering study specifications. The main window is titled "Study" and has a "Study overview" button. The "Observed Associations" tab is active. The "Correlate" field contains "income". The "Author's label" field is empty. The "Subject classification(s)" field has "Manage" and "Refresh" buttons. The "Operationalization" field is empty. The "Observed distribution" field is empty. The "Error estimates" field is empty. The "Remarks" field is empty. The "Specification variables" field is circled in red. The right panel shows "Happiness measure" and "Statistics" options. The "Statistics" section has a table with columns "method", "size", and "significance". The "Significance" section has a "p<" field and a "P" field. The "Remarks <real size>" field is empty. The "Remarks" section has a "S" field and a "Seq nr" field. The "Remarks" section has a "Longitudinal" checkbox, a "Cross-National" checkbox, an "Experimental" checkbox, and an "Own calculation" checkbox. The "Remarks" section has a "Seq nr (New)" field with a "Seq nr" label and a "New" checkbox.

Select if correlations are reported for subgroups separately, e.g. for males and females.

Information on such moderators is required to assess what works for whom.

Read in the introductory text of the collection of correlational findings chapter 5

[Classification of the Findings](#) section 5/2 **Classification of specification variables (if used)**

## STUDY: How to mark special methods

Findings obtained with the following research methods are particularly useful for the identification of conditions for happiness and should for that reason be easily selected. Mark if applicable.

**Longitudinal:** Tick if follow-up data is reported

**Cross-national:** Tick in case of comparison across nations or cultures

**Experimental:** Tick in case of experimental data

*Example of how longitudinal findings can be selected on the website*

**WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS**  
ARCHIVE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON SUBJECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE

Search collections print

Bibliography Studies Measures of happiness Distributional findings Correlational findings Search all

Findings by subject Found 1827 findings  
 Subject Classification  Add filter

Findings by people studied Add filter

Findings by methodology  
 Longitudinal Research  YES  NO Add filter

Findings by measures of happiness used

**Found 1827 Findings**  
For query: Longitudinal Research yes

Population				Year		Measure(s) used	Author's label
Public	special	Place nation	region	first	last		
general	↓↑	↓↑	↓↑	↓↑	↓↑		
-	Students	AE	-	2015	2016	A-AB-cm-mq-v-5-f	Positive Psychology Intervention program
-	Adults	AT	-	1985	-	O-SLW-u-sq-n-5-b	Satisfaction with life in general
-	Adults	AT	-	1985	-	A-CA-m-l-eh-w-4-a	Happy person

Dropdown menu items:  
 Sampling  
 Amount of non-responses  
 Assessment method  
 Statistics used  
 Error Estimates reported  
 Cross-national Research  
 Experimental Research  
 Longitudinal Research  
 Word in name of study  
 Word in survey name

The World Database of Happiness is based in the Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization EHERO of Erasmus University Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Director: Ruut Veenhoven.

**EHERO** Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organisation

Erasmus

# STUDY: Example of a study report

## Report as entered on screens in MS-Access (6 screens)

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x

Id Study name  
421 Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988

Publication 6195  
Algemeen Dagblad (1988)  
Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland. (Measurement of Happiness in the Unpublished Research Report i.o.o. Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor)

Excerptist  
Amsterdam (Karien)  
Review  
Veenhoven (Ruut)

Since  
6/29/2016

Show all the studies of this publication Show the findings of this study

**Public** Methods Measures Correlates

**WHO**  General  Special public

Age range  
18+ aged

**WHERE**  Nation  More or non nations

Area classification  
Entire nation

Nation(set)  
Netherlands

**WHEN**

Only or 1st assessment  
1988 Year

Last assessment

Collect period  
8

Remarks time

**Public descriptor** Generate

18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988

Remarks public

Remarks area

**General remarks**  
Results partly published in Algemeen Dagblad (newspaper), 1988, 6 sep., p 13.

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x

Id Study name  
 421 Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988

Publication 6195  
 Algemeen Dagblad (1988)

Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland. (Measurement of Happiness in the Unpublished Research Report i.o.o. Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor

Excerptist  
 Amsterdam (Karien)

Review  
 Veenhoven (Ruut)

Ok Since  
 6/29/2016

Show all the studies of this publication Show the findings of this study

Public Methods Measures Correlates

**Survey**  
 NL- Actualiteitsmeting Geluk 1988

Remarks survey

**Sampling**  
 Probability stratified sample

Remarks sampling  
 Probability sample, stratified by sex and age. Volunteers participating in a panel study. From this sample (N=3000) 600 respondents were selected randomly.

N 600 Non Response 5%

Remarks N

Remarks Non Response

**Weighting**

**Assessment**  
 Interview: Computer Assisted Telephone Inte

Remarks assessment  
 Structured interview

Language  
 Dutch

Remarks language

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x Happiness Measure of Study x

Author's label  
 Happiness

Page tabel 28

Study  
 Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988

Measure Study design

Measure  
 M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b

Mixed: Feel Happy; time unspecified; 1 question; verbal scale

Self report on single question:  
 If you had to say whether you feel happy or not, what would you answer.....?  
 3 happy  
 2 neither happy nor unhappy  
 1 unhappy

Error Estimates

Remarks

Present in nation report on average happiness in the general population

Similar measurements

Compute Copy

Distribution in %

N	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DKNA	Sum	All %
600	1.7	9.5	89.3											

Calculation Details  
 V to N, O:Linear, T:Fixed

Spreadsheet

**Computed values**

On original scale	Transformed 0-10	On original scale	Transformed 0-10
Mean 2.87	6.75	Mean	
SD 0.38	0.77	SD	
CI95 Mean			

Clipboard | Sort & Filter | Records | Find | Text Formatting

Main Form | Studies overview | Study | Happiness Measure of Study | **Correlational Finding**

Study **Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988** Study overview 1

**Correlate** **Author's label**

Male sex

Subject classification(s) **Manage** **Refresh**

Sexe: male (vs female)

Record: 1 of 1 No Filter Search

**Operationalization**

1. Male  
0 Female

**Observed distribution**

**Error estimates**

**Remarks**

**Specification variables**

Record: 1 of 1 No Filter Search

---

**Observed Associations** Seq nr correlate **1** Page **t28**

Happiness measure Statistics P Show picture

method size significance S Show spreadsheet

M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b D% + p< P

**Remarks <real size>** S

% happy

males 93%

females 85%

-difference +8%

Longitudinal

Cross-National Seq nr

Experimental 82607 1

Own calculation

---

M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b DM + p< P

**Remarks <real size>** S

Males M = 2,9 SD = 0,3

Females M = 2,8 SD = 0,4

-difference +0,01

Longitudinal

Cross-National Seq nr

Experimental 82606 2

Own calculation

---

M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b DMt + p< P

**Remarks <real size>** S

Record: 1 of 5 No Filter Search

Study **Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988** Study overview 1

**Correlate** **Author's label**

Community size

Subject classification(s) **Manage** **Refresh**

Community size

Record: 1 of 1 No Filter Search

**Operationalization**

1. country  
2. small towns  
3. medium cities  
4. metropolitan areas

**Observed distribution**

**Error estimates**

**Remarks**

**Specification variables**

Record: 1 of 1 No Filter Search

---

**Observed Associations** Seq nr correlate **2** Page **t28**

Happiness measure Statistics P Show picture

method size significance S Show spreadsheet

M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b DM - p< P

**Remarks <real size>** S

1. 88.0 Mt'=9.5

2. 92.2 Mt'=9.5

3. 88.8 Mt'=9.5

4. 85.8 Mt'=9.0

Longitudinal

Cross-National Seq nr

Experimental 8756 1

Own calculation

---

M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b G -.13 p<.01 P

**Remarks <real size>** S

% happy

Longitudinal

Cross-National Seq nr

Experimental 8755 2

Own calculation

---

M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b tc -.03 p<.01 P

**Remarks <real size>** S

Record: 1 of 3 No Filter Search

Study  Study overview

**Correlate** Author's label **Observed Associations** Seq nr correlate  Page

Age

Subject classification(s) Manage Refresh

Current age (in years)

Record:

**Operationalization**

1. 18-24
2. 25-34
3. 35-49
4. 50-64

**Observed distribution**

**Error estimates**

**Remarks**

**Specification variables**

Record:

---

Happiness measure	Statistics method	size	significance	P	Show picture	S	Show spreadsheet
M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b	G	-.20	p<.01	P	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Remarks &lt;real size&gt;</b>							
% happy							
<input type="checkbox"/> Longitudinal <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-National <span style="float: right;">Seq nr</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental <span style="float: right;">8757</span> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Own calculation							
M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b	tc	-.05	p<.05	P	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Remarks &lt;real size&gt;</b>							
18-24 92.9 25-34 90.4 35-49 90.7 50-64 84.8 65+ 86.2							
<input type="checkbox"/> Longitudinal <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-National <span style="float: right;">Seq nr</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental <span style="float: right;">8758</span> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Own calculation							
*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	p<.	P	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Remarks &lt;real size&gt;</b>							
<input type="text"/>							
Record: <input type="text" value="1 of 2"/> <input type="button" value="No Filter"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/>							



## How this study excerpt looks when presented as a report in Ms-Access (6 pages)

Generate a report.

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x

Id Study name  
421 Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988

Publication 6195  
Algemeen Dagblad (1988)

Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland.  
(Measurement of Happiness in the

Unpublished Research Report i.o.o.  
Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor

Excerptist  
Amsterdam (Karien)

Review  
Veenhoven (Ruut)

Since  
6/29/2016

Show all the studies of this publication Show the findings of this study

Public Methods Measures Correlates

WHO  General  Special public

WHERE  Nation  More or non nations

WHEN

Age range  
18+ aged

Area classification  
Entire nation

Nation(set)  
Netherlands

Only or 1st assessment  
1988 Year

Last assessment

Collect period  
8

Remarks time

Public descriptor Generate  
18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988

Remarks public

Remarks area

General remarks  
Results partly published in Algemeen Dagblad (newspaper), 1988, 6 sep., p 13.

Click the **icon** and the system will generate a study report of which an example is presented below.



## World Database of Happiness

© on data collected: Ruut Veenhoven, Erasmus University Rotterdam

### Excerpt of study: Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988

Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study  
NL 1988

*Among*  
600, 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988

---

#### Reported in

*Reference* Algemeen Dagblad (1988)  
*Title* Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland. (Measurement of Happiness in the Netherlands today).  
*Source* Unpublished Research Report i.o.o. Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor Marketing Analyse & Sociaal Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, Amsterdam, Netherlands

---

#### Excerpted by

*First input* Amsterdam (Karien) 7/15/1991  
*Last update* Veenhoven (Ruut) 6/29/2016

---

#### Design of the investigation

*Public* 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988

*Area kind* Entire nation  
*Nation(s)* Netherlands  
*Name of area*  
*Remarks*

*Only or 1st assessment* *Last assessment*  
*Year* 1988  
*Collect period* 8  
*Specification*

*General remarks* Results partly published in Algemeen Dagblad (newspaper), 1988, 6 sep., p 13.

*Survey* NL- Actualiteitsmeting Geluk 1988

#### *Weighting*

*Sampling* Probability stratified sample  
Probability sample, stratified by sex and age. Volunteers participating in a panel study. From this sample (N=3000) 600 respondents were selected randomly.

*Respondents N=* 600

*Non response* 5%

*Assessment* Interview: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)  
Structured interview

## Measured Happiness

Page: tabel 28

**Measure** M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b  
 Mixed: Feel Happy; time unspecified; 1 question; verbal scale

*Rating range:* 1 to 3

*Full Text:* Self report on single question:

If you had to say whether you feel happy or not, what would you answer....?

3 happy

2 neither happy nor unhappy

1 unhappy

*Author's label:* Happiness

### Observed responses:

	Distribution in %										
<i>Frequencies:</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1.7	9.5	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>On original 1-3 scale</i>					<i>Transformed on 0-10</i>					<i>%DKNA</i>
<i>Mean:</i>	2.87					6.75					
<i>Standard Deviation:</i>	0.38					0.77					
<i>CI 95 Mean:</i>											
<i>Error estimates:</i>											
<i>Remarks:</i>											

Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study  
NL 1988

Among  
600, 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988

## Correlational Finding

Page: t28

### Measured Correlate

<i>Classification:</i>	Subject code	Description
	0043.1002.2001	Sex: male (vs female)
<i>Author's label:</i>	Male sex	
<i>Operationalization:</i>	1. Male 0 Female	
<i>Observed distribution:</i>		
<i>Error-estimates:</i>		
<i>Remarks:</i>		

### Observed association with happiness:

<i>Happiness Measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/Remarks</i>									
M-FH-u-sq-r-3-b	D%= +	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>% happy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>males</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>females</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-difference</td> <td>+8%</td> </tr> </table>		% happy	males	93%	females	85%	-difference	+8%	
	% happy										
males	93%										
females	85%										
-difference	+8%										
	DM=+	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>M = 2,9</td> <td>SD = 0,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>M = 2,8</td> <td>SD = 0,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-difference</td> <td>+0,01</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Males	M = 2,9	SD = 0,3	Females	M = 2,8	SD = 0,4	-difference	+0,01	
Males	M = 2,9	SD = 0,3									
Females	M = 2,8	SD = 0,4									
-difference	+0,01										
	DMt= +	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>Mt = 6,85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>Mt = 6,66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-difference</td> <td>+0,19</td> </tr> </table> <p>Transformation to range 0-10 by WDH team using fixed values</p>	Males	Mt = 6,85	Females	Mt = 6,66	-difference	+0,19			
Males	Mt = 6,85										
Females	Mt = 6,66										
-difference	+0,19										
	G=+.39	p<.01									
	t=+.08	p<.01									

## Correlational Finding

Page: t28

### Measured Correlate

Classification:	Subject code	Description
	0086.1002.2002	Community size

Author's label: Community size

Operationalization:  
1. country  
2. small towns  
3. medium cities  
4. metropolitan areas

Observed distribution:

Error-estimates:

Remarks:

### Observed association with happiness:

Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b	DM = -	1. 88.0 Me' = 9.5
		2. 92.2 Me' = 9.5
		3. 88.8 Me' = 9.5
		4. 85.8 Me' = 9.0
	G = -.13	p < .01 % happy
	t = -.03	p < .01

## Correlational Finding

Page: t28

### Measured Correlate

Classification:	Subject code	Description
	0004.1002	Current age (in years)

Author's label: Age

Operationalization: 1. 18-24  
2. 25-34  
3. 35-49  
4. 50-64  
5. 65+

Observed distribution:

Error-estimates:

Remarks:

### Observed association with happiness:


Happiness Measure	Statistics	Elaboration/Remarks
M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b	G = -.20 p < .01	§ happy
	t = -.05 p < .05	18-24 92.9 25-34 90.4 35-49 90.7 50-64 84.8 65+ 86.2

### End of Report

Cite as: World Database of Happiness, Correlational Findings, Internet: worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl

# How this report appears on the website

One page for the study with links to 3 finding pages



**WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS**  
 ARCHIVE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON SUBJECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE

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 print

## Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988

### Publication

Author(s): Algemeen Dagblad,  
 Title: [Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland..\(Measurement of Happiness in the Netherlands today\).](#)  
 Source: Unpublished Research Report i.o.o. Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor Marketing Analyse & Sociaal Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, Amsterdam, Netherlands




### Investigation


Public: 18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988  
 Survey name: NL- Actualiteitsmeting Geluk 1988  
 Sample: Probability stratified sample  
 Respondents: N = 600  
 Non Response: 5%  
 Assessment: Interview: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)  
 Structured interview

### Happiness Measure(s) and Distributional Findings


Full text:	Self report on single question:	
	If you had to say whether you feel happy or not, what would you answer....?	
	3 happy	
	2 neither happy nor unhappy	
	1 unhappy	
Classification:	<a href="#">M-FH-u-sq-v-3-b</a>	
Author's label:	Happiness	
Page in publication:	tabel 28	
<b>Observed distribution</b>		
Frequencies	1: 1.7%, 2: 9.5%, 3: 89.3% (total 100.5%)	
Summary Statistics	On original range 1 - 3	On range 0-10
Mean:	2.87	6.75
SD:	0.38	0.77

### Correlational Findings

Author's label	Subject Description	Finding
Male sex	Sex: male (vs female)	
Community size	Community size	
Age	Current age (in years)	



The World Database of Happiness is based in the Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization EHERO of Erasmus University Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Director: Ruut Veenhoven.



Click on icon **Finding** and a finding page appears



# WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS

ARCHIVE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON SUBJECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE

[This database](#) [Collections](#) [Search](#) [Reports](#) [Related](#) [Research Field](#) [FAQs](#) [About us](#) [Join us](#)

print

## Study [Algemeen Dagblad \(1988\): study\\_NL\\_1988](#)

Public	18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988
Survey name	NL- Actualiteitsmeting Geluk 1988
Sample	
Respondents	N = 600
Non Response	5%
Assessment	Interview: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) Structured interview

## Correlate

Authors's Label	Male sex
Our Classification	GENDER >> ... >> Sex: male (vs female)
Operationalization	1. Male 0 Female



The World Database of Happiness is based in the [Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization](#) EHERO of [Erasmus University Rotterdam](#) in the Netherlands. Director: [Ruut Veenhoven](#).



Finding pages are the core elements of this World Database of Happiness.  
By November 2023 the archive held some 50.000 such Finding pages.



## STEP F: SEND EXCERPT TO AUTHOR

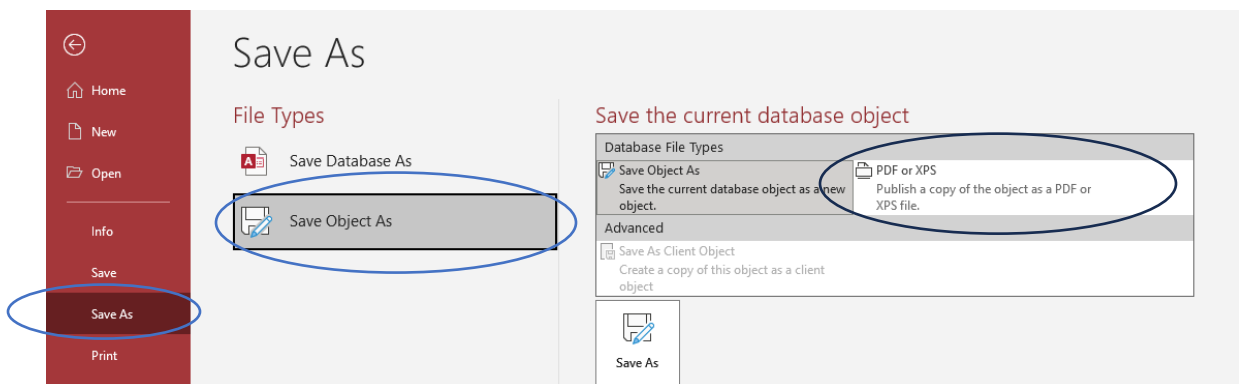
When possible, send the excerpt to the author for check and eventual additions.

### SAVE EXCERPT IN PDF

Study entry screen 1

The screenshot shows a software interface for entering study details. At the top, there are tabs for 'Main Form', 'Studies overview', and 'Study'. The 'Study' tab is active. Fields include: 'Id' (421), 'Study name' (Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988), 'Publication' (6195), 'Algemeen Dagblad (1988)', 'Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland. (Measurement of Happiness in the Unpublished Research Report i.o.o. Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor)', 'Excerptist' (Amsterdam (Karien)), 'Review' (Veenhoven (Ruut)), and 'Since' (6/29/2016). Below these are tabs for 'Public', 'Methods', 'Measures', and 'Correlates'. The 'Public' tab is selected, showing filters for 'WHO' (General/Special public), 'WHERE' (Nation/More or non nations), and 'WHEN' (Only or 1st assessment, Last assessment, Collect period, Remarks time). A 'Public descriptor' field shows '18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988'. A 'General remarks' field contains the text: 'Results partly published in Algemeen Dagblad (newspaper), 1988, 6 sep., p 13.' A red circle highlights the 'OK' button in the top left corner.

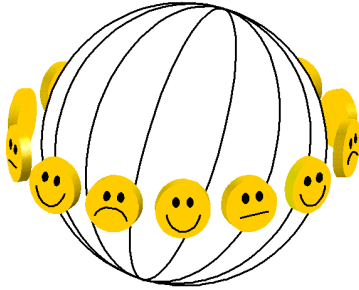
Open **report** version of the excerpt



Save as pdf

## SEND TO AUTHOR

---



### World Database of Happiness

<http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl>

Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization EHERO

Erasmus University Rotterdam

POB 1738, 3000DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands,

VanderGoot Building (M) room 5-41

Telephone: +31 14082102, Fax: +31 104089157

E-mail: [veenhoven@ese.eur.nl](mailto:veenhoven@ese.eur.nl)

---

**Subject: Excerpt of your study**

Date:

Dear colleague,

I am involved in a synthetic study of happiness. I gather the results of the many empirical investigations on that subject and store these in my 'World Database of Happiness'. This database is freely available on Internet.

In the context of this project, I have read the following report written by you: .....  
.....

From this report, I extracted the relevant information on happiness, together with .... .....(cc).

The enclosed excerpt does not reflect the full argumentation in your report, but merely summarizes the findings on happiness in a systematic way. The excerpt limits to data yielded by indicators that fit my definition of happiness.

I kindly request your cooperation regarding the following:

- Please check whether the excerpt summarizes your findings correctly.
- Please answer the questions mentioned below or at the backside of this letter (if any)
- I welcome any further findings on happiness obtained in this study that were not included in this report.
- If you have done more work on happiness, please send me a copy. On the website you can see which publications by you have already been processed. Please go to:  
**<http://www.worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl>** then select the Bibliography, and then search on first author.

Kind regards,

The word-file of this letter is available at <https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/LetterToAuthorForCheckExcerpt.doc>

You can paste this text in an e-mail. Attach the excerpt in pdf to that mail.

## STEP G: UPLOAD TO WEBSITE

### Study entry screen 1

Id: 421  
Study name: Algemeen Dagblad (1988): study NL 1988  
Publication: 6195  
Algemeen Dagblad (1988)  
Actualiteitsmeting Geluk in Nederland. (Measurement of Happiness in the Unpublished Research Report i.o.o. Algemeen Dagblad, 1988, Centrum voor  
Excerptist: Amsterdam (Karien)  
Review: Veenhoven (Ruut)  
Since: 6/29/2016  
Show all the studies of this publication  
Show the findings of this study

**Public** | Methods | Measures | Correlates

**WHO**  General  Special public  
Age range: 18+ aged

**WHERE**  Nation  More or non nations  
Area classification: Entire nation  
Nation(set): Netherlands

**WHEN**  
Only or 1st assessment: 1988 Year  
Last assessment:   
Collect period: 8  
Remarks time:

**Public descriptor** Generate  
18+ aged, general public, The Netherlands, 1988

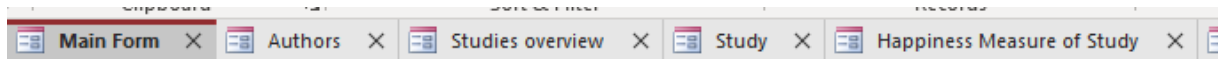
Remarks public:   
Remarks area:   
General remarks: Results partly published in Algemeen Dagblad (newspaper), 1988, 6 sep., p 13.

Tick **OK** box left top of the screen

To be marked by an authorized staff member once the entry is completed. The study will be automatically removed from *in process* to *entered* in the studies overview.

Accorded studies will also be uploaded to the website at the periodical refreshment of the site (currently each week).

## H: MANAGE CLASSIFICATIONS



### World Database of Happiness

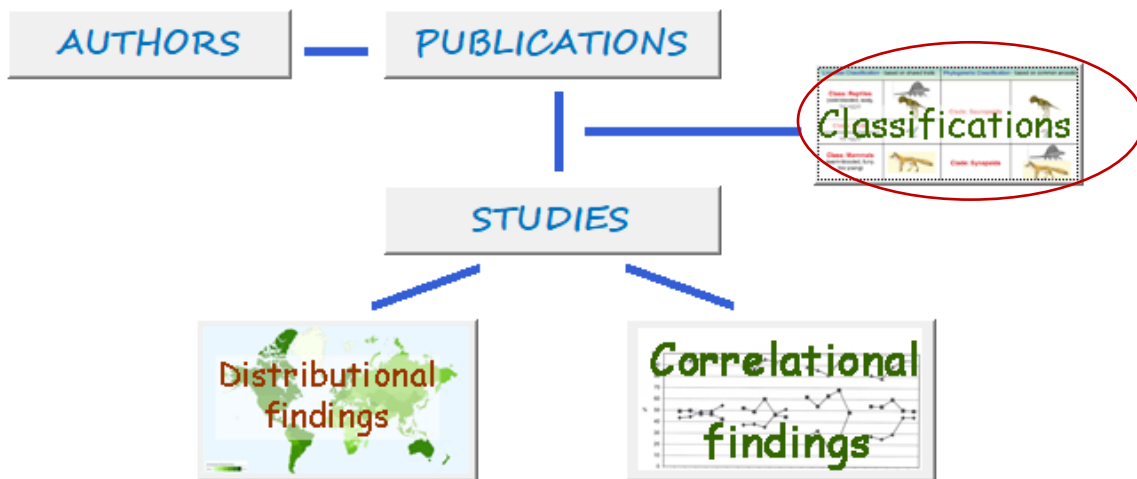
Archive of research findings on subjective enjoyment of life



Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands; direction: Ruut Veenhoven

Software findings archive  
start-up: Henk de Heer

nowadays: Fredrik Radema



- 
- [Features of the classification system](#)
  - [Technique of managing classifications](#)
  - Manage classification of
    - [Bibliography](#) (main subjects addressed in publications)
    - [People investigated](#)
    - [Methods used](#)
    - [Measures of happiness](#)
    - [Correlates of happiness](#)
      - [Specification variables](#)
    - [Statistics of association](#)
-

## FEATURES OF THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The usefulness of any archive depends much on the quality of its classification system. This findings archive involves a sophisticated categorization of subjects as explained below. Next to the usual one-dimensional classifications, the archive provides the following additional possibilities for storing and retrieving of items.

- [Use of synonyms \(keywords\), next to names given to subject categories](#)
- [Linking subjects in the Bibliography to subjects in Correlational Findings](#)
- [Interlinking of subject categories](#)

Additionally, the website allows to search for more than one subject using AND/OR searches. See [How to search in this database: overview of options](#)

### **Keywords next to names of subject categories**

Since there is not a generally agreed vocabulary in the social sciences, research synthesis cannot rely on the terms used by authors; comparability requires that a standard terminology is used. Such a standard vocabulary is given in the subject classifications of this findings archive, which serves to gather findings on the same.

The use of words in a classification will often involve a choice between terms that denote the same thing, for example 'income' covers a subject matter that has also been referred to as 'earnings' or 'revenues'. If the word 'income' is chosen to label a subject category, the user of the archive should be enabled to find that category under other names as well.

This is achieved by attaching synonyms to subject categories, denoted as 'keywords'. Searching on these terms, the user can find a subject category, the name of which was not in the users mind. Below is an example of how such key words are added to a correlational subject in the Access database.

Example of keywords to a subject: Added in the Access database

The screenshot shows the 'Correlate subjects' form in an Access database. The form has a 'level 0' dropdown set to 'INCOME' and a 'level 1' dropdown set to 'Main subjects'. The main table lists various categories under 'INCOME' with their respective 'Number of correlate findings' and 'Id' values. A 'Keywords' text box is highlighted with a red circle, containing the text 'benefits, earnings, pay, revenues, receipts, wage'. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Edit', 'Add new', 'Move', and 'Delete', and an 'Ok Do' button.

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Id
0	INCOME	2	1726
1	Income career	1	1728
2	Earlier income	3	1729
3	Earlier level of income	17	1730
3	Earlier sufficiency of income	10	1731
3	Earlier relative income level	1	6300
3	Earlier satisfaction with income	3	1732
3	Earlier source of income	0	8209
4	Earlier on welfare	1	8210
3	Earlier concern about income	1	6178
2	Change in income	8	1733
3	Change in income level	61	1734
3	Change in income sufficiency	2	1735
3	Change to better or worse	11	6076
3	Change in relative income	1	8003
3	Change in source of income	9	1736
4	Change in use of public assistance	1	8091
4	Got pension	5	8106
3	Change in attitude to income	3	1737
3	Attitude to change in income	3	5671

Keywords: benefits, earnings, pay, revenues, receipts, wage

Category: INCOME

Buttons: Edit, Add new, Move, Delete, Ok Do

Table below the keywords:

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
2	Purchasing power of average citizen in nation			4
0	POSSESSIONS			2

Record: 14 of 9

You can add synonyms in the textbox keywords.

## Classification of Publications linked to classification of Findings

Example of links from a subject in the Bibliography to Correlational findings.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a classification hierarchy. At the top, there are tabs for 'Main Form', 'Publication', 'Studies overview', 'Create new study', 'Publications overview', and 'Classifications'. Below the tabs, there are dropdown menus for 'level 0' (set to 'CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS') and 'level 1' (set to 'Situational correlates of happiness'). A 'Bibliography subjects' button is visible next to the level 0 dropdown. Below this, a table lists various categories and their associated publications.

Level	Category	Number of related publications
5	Integration of minorities	3 Publications
4	Financial situation	557 Publications
5	Level of income	23 Publications
6	Perceived relative income	9 Publications
5	Liquidity	1 Publications
5	Source of income	5 Publications
6	Pensions, savings	4 Publications
6	Private transfers	2 Publications
7	Migrant remittances	2 Publications
6	Social security	12 Publications
6	Work	0 Publications
5	Wealth	9 Publications
6	Assets	18 Publications
6	Debts	21 Publications
6	Net wealth	14 Publications
6	Very rich	0 Publications
5	Energy Poverty	3 Publications

Below the table, there is a detailed view of the 'Financial situation' category. It includes a 'Keywords' section with the text: 'earnings, income, means, poor, rich, wealth, standard of living'. A 'Category' dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'Edit', 'Add new', 'Move', and 'Delete'. An 'Ok Do' button is also present.

At the bottom, there are two more tables. The first table has columns for 'Level', 'See also category', 'Manage', 'Refresh', and '# relations'. It lists:
 

- Level 2: Happiness in very rich or poor people (4 relations)
- Level 2: Financial equivalence (90 relations)
- Level 7: Change average household income in nation (1 relation)

 The second table has columns for 'Level', 'References to Correlational subjects', 'Manage', and 'Refresh'. It lists:
 

- Level 0: INCOME
- Level 0: POSSESSIONS
- Level 0: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

 A blue oval highlights the 'References to Correlational subjects' table.

The archive involves a collection of publications (Bibliography) and a collection of Correlational Findings, which both involve a subject classification. The subject classification of Publications is rather global and systematic, while the classification of Correlational Findings is elaborate and alphabetical.

Subject in both classifications can be linked. For example, a book on 'Standard of living' reports the result of an empirical study in which also the relation with happiness was assessed. That book is classified as concerning **Financial situation** in the Bibliography but reports results that fit several more categories of the collection of Correlational findings. In that case, links to these subjects are added to the classification.

## Interlinking of subject categories in the same classification

### Example of interlinking of related subjects in Bibliography

The screenshot displays a web-based interface for managing subject bibliographies. At the top, there are tabs for 'Main Form', 'Classifications', and 'Subjects bibliography'. The main content area is titled 'Bibliography subjects' and shows a classification tree for 'CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS'. Below this, a table lists various categories and their associated publication counts. A detailed view for the 'Financial situation' category is expanded, showing a 'Keywords' field with the text 'earnings, income, means, poor, rich, wealth, standard of living'. Below the keywords, there is a 'See also category' table with columns for 'Level', 'See also category', 'Manage', 'Refresh', and '# relations'. This table lists related subjects such as 'Happiness in very rich or poor people' (4 relations) and 'Financial equivalence' (90 relations). A 'Manage' menu is open over this table, showing options like 'Edit', 'Add new', 'Move', and 'Delete'. At the bottom, there is another table for 'References to Correlational subjects' with entries for 'INCOME' and 'POSSESSIONS'.


Level	Category	Number of related publications	Publications
5	Ageing	153	Publications
5	Chronological age	63	Publications
5	Young-old difference in happiness	3	Publications
5	Stage of life	18	Publications
4	Minority status	48	Publications
5	Ethnicity	146	Publications
5	Homeless	2	Publications
5	Migrants	167	Publications
6	Expats	4	Publications
5	Sexual orientation	5	Publications
6	Homosexuals	32	Publications
5	Transsexuals	28	Publications
5	Integration of minorities	3	Publications
4	Financial situation	554	Publications
5	Level of income	19	Publications
6	Perceived relative income	9	Publications
5	Liquidity	1	Publications

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
2	Happiness in very rich or poor people			4
2	Financial equivalence			90
7	Change average household income in nation			1

In the above-mentioned case of a book on 'Standard of living' in which results of an empirical study was reported that involved the relation with happiness, the subject classification of 'Financial situation' links up with other subject categories in the Bibliography, such as the difference in happiness of very rich and very poor people" and 'poverty in one's childhood'. Such related subjects can be added using the box **See also category**. Use **Manage** to do after having inspected the whole classification for related topics.



## Example of how interlinked subject in the Bibliography are shown at the website



**WORLD DATABASE OF HAPPINESS**  
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### [Bibliographic Subjects](#) » [CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS](#) » [Situational correlates of happiness](#) » [Individual circumstances](#) » [Social status of more and less happy people](#) » [Income/poverty/wealth](#)

Classification path:	CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » Situational correlates of happiness » Individual circumstances » Social status of more and less happy people » Income/poverty/wealth
Additional keywords	Income/poverty/wealth, earnings, pay, means, salary, poor, rich, deprivation, wealth, standard of living
Related bibliographic subjects	CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Actual rank CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Occupational prestige CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Social security in nation CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Satisfaction with income CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Homeless CONSEQUENCES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Effects on earnings CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Happiness and Consumption DETERMINANTS OF HAPPINESS » ... » Evidence for comparison theory MODES OF EMPIRICAL HAPPINESS RESEARCH » ... » Financial equivalence CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Savings/insurances CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Possessions CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Income in neighborhood CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Economic growth/decline in region CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Price level in nation CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Expected income CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Financial good/bad luck CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Poverty in region CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Change average household income in nation CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Pay MODES OF EMPIRICAL HAPPINESS RESEARCH » ... » Happiness in very rich or poor people CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS » ... » Hunger in nation

From this list, the user can click the related subjects to see the available publications in that category, which is helpful for getting an overview on the broader research field

# TECHNIQUE OF CLASSIFICATION MANAGEMENT

Example of a subject management screen

The screenshot shows a software interface for managing subject categories. At the top, there are tabs for 'Main Form', 'Subjects bibliography', 'Classifications', 'Subjects correlates', and 'Subjects refs'. The main area is titled 'Correlate subjects' and has dropdown menus for 'level 0' (set to 'INCOME') and 'level 1' (set to 'Main subjects'). Below this is a table with columns: Level, Category, Number of correlate findings, Findings, and Id. The table lists various income-related categories and their associated findings. A red oval highlights a context menu for the 'INCOME' category, which includes options: Edit, Add new, Move, and Delete. An 'Ok Do' button is also visible in a purple oval.

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Findings	Id
0	INCOME	2	Findings	1726
1	Income career	1	Findings	1728
2	Earlier income	3	Findings	1729
3	Earlier level of income	17	Findings	1730
3	Earlier sufficiency of income	10	Findings	1731
3	Earlier relative income level	1	Findings	6300
3	Earlier satisfaction with income	3	Findings	1732
3	Earlier source of income	0	Findings	8209
4	Earlier on welfare	1	Findings	8210
3	Earlier concern about income	1	Findings	6178
2	Change in income	8	Findings	1733
3	Change in income level	61	Findings	1734
3	Change in income sufficiency	2	Findings	1735
3	Change to better or worse	11	Findings	6076
3	Change in relative income	1	Findings	8003
3	Change in source of income	9	Findings	1736
4	Change in use of public assistance	1	Findings	8091
4	Got pension	5	Findings	8106
3	Change in attitude to income	3	Findings	1737
3	Attitude to change in income	3	Findings	5671

## Edit a subject category

Activate **Edit** to

- Change name of subject category
- Add or change keywords in text fields.

The edited variable is indicated by the black square in the subject list above.

Example of how a subject is added to the classification.

The screenshot shows the 'Correlate subjects' window with a table of categories. The 'Earlier source of income' row is selected, and a context menu is open with 'Add new' circled in blue. The 'Level below' option in the 'Category' dropdown is circled in green.

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Code	Seqnr	Id	Parent	Top
0	INCOME	1	0067	67	1726	0	1726
1	Development of one's income	1	0067.1001	1	1728	1726	1726
2	Earlier income	3	0067.1001.2001	1	1729	1728	1726
3	Earlier level of income	18	0067.1001.2001.3001	1	1730	1729	1726
3	Earlier sufficiency of income	10	0067.1001.2001.3002	2	1731	1729	1726
3	Earlier relative income level	1	0067.1001.2001.3003	3	6300	1729	1726
3	Earlier satisfaction with income	3	0067.1001.2001.3004	4	1732	1729	1726
3	Earlier source of income	0	0067.1001.2001.3005	5	8209	1729	1726
4	Earlier on welfare	1	0067.1001.2001.3005.4001	1	8210	8209	1726
3	Earlier concern about income	1	0067.1001.2001.3006	6	6178	1729	1726
2	Change in income	8	0067.1001.2002	2	1733	1728	1726
3	Change in income level	68	0067.1001.2002.3001	1	1734	1733	1726
3	Change in income sufficiency	2	0067.1001.2002.3002	2	1735	1733	1726
3	Change to better or worse	17	0067.1001.2002.3003	3	6076	1733	1726
3	Change in relative income	2	0067.1001.2002.3004	4	8003	1733	1726
3	Change in source of income	9	0067.1001.2002.3005	5	1736	1733	1726
4	Change in use of public assistance	1	0067.1001.2002.3005.4001	1	8091	1736	1726
4	Got pension	5	0067.1001.2002.3005.4002	2	8106	1736	1726
3	Change in attitude to income	3	0067.1001.2002.3006	6	1737	1733	1726
3	Attitude to change in income	3	0067.1001.2002.3007	7	5671	1733	1726

### Add a new subject category.

Suppose you want to classify a finding on the correlation between current happiness and *having lived on a grant as a student*.

- First select the higher subject under which that subject should be placed. In this case that is **Earlier source of income**. Click that topic and the black square at the left indicates that this subject is activated.
- Next click **Add new** and then **Level below**, since having lived on a grant as a student is one of the possible sources of income in the past.
- Click **Ok Do** and the following screen appears.

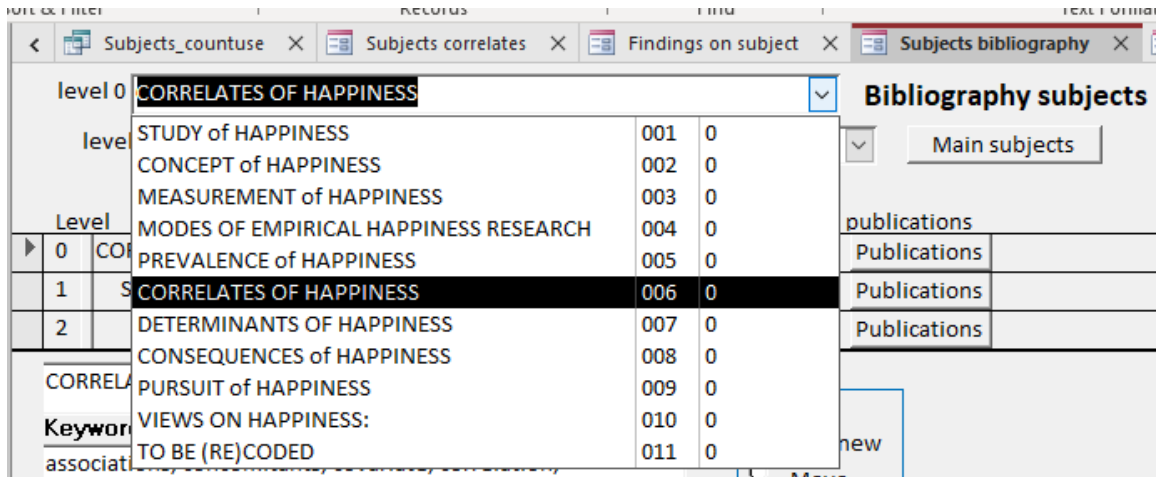
The screenshot shows the 'Correlate subjects' window with the 'Earlier on welfare' row selected. The 'Move up' button is circled in red, and the 'Ok Done' button is circled in blue.

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Code	Seqnr	Id	Parent	Top
4	Earlier on welfare	1	0067.1001.2001.3005.4001	1	8210	8209	1726
4	X	0	0067.1001.2001.3005.4002	2	9011	8209	1726

- **Move up**, since subjects are ordered alphabetically within categories.
- Click **Ok Done** and the next screen appears.
- That screen opens in the edit mode, in which you can add keywords and make links to related subjects.

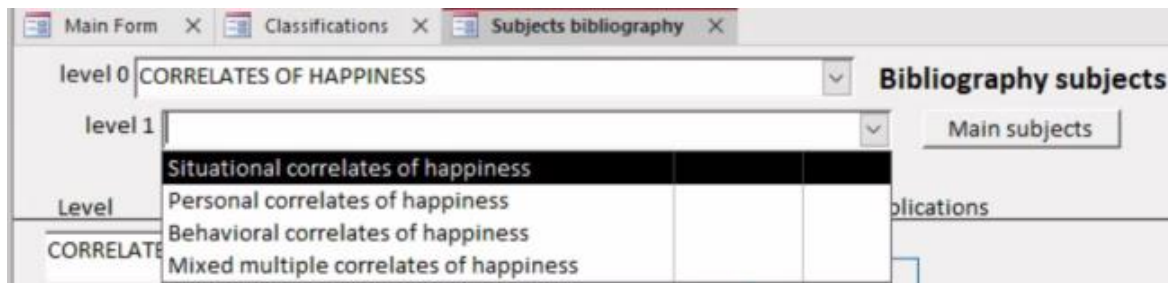
## MANAGE classification of main subjects in publications (Bibliography)

*Publication classification screen select main subject.*



This classification is systematic and involves 10 main subject categories (level 0).

*Publication classification screen select sub-subject.*



This classification is systematic and involves 10 main subject categories (level 0). Sub-categories start at level 1, but are in some cases further subdivided to level 6.

By December 1 2023, this classification involved 2081 subjects. That number will increase over time when happiness research enters new questions.

When entering a new subject follow the instruction given in the above section on the [technique of classification management](#).

**Read:** Introductory text to the Bibliography of happiness, chapter 4 [Classification of Publications](#), section 4/1 classification of **subjects**

*Publication classification screen: review entries 1*

The screenshot shows a web interface with a breadcrumb trail: Subjects\_countuse > Subjects correlates > Findings on subject > Subjects bibliography. Below the trail, there are dropdown menus for 'level 0' (set to 'STUDY of HAPPINESS') and 'level 1'. A 'Main subjects' button is visible. Below this is a table with columns 'Level', 'Category', and 'Number of related publications'. The table shows three levels of classification, with the number of publications for each level circled in red.

Level	Category	Number of related publications
0	STUDY of HAPPINESS	0 Publications
1	Development of happiness research	14 Publications
2	Early philosophy of happiness	4 Publications

Classifications will extend over time when new topics are addressed in happiness research. This will require that codes based on an earlier version be adjusted. You can review and change codes opening the list of **publications sorted in a subject category**.

*Publication classification screen; review entries 2*

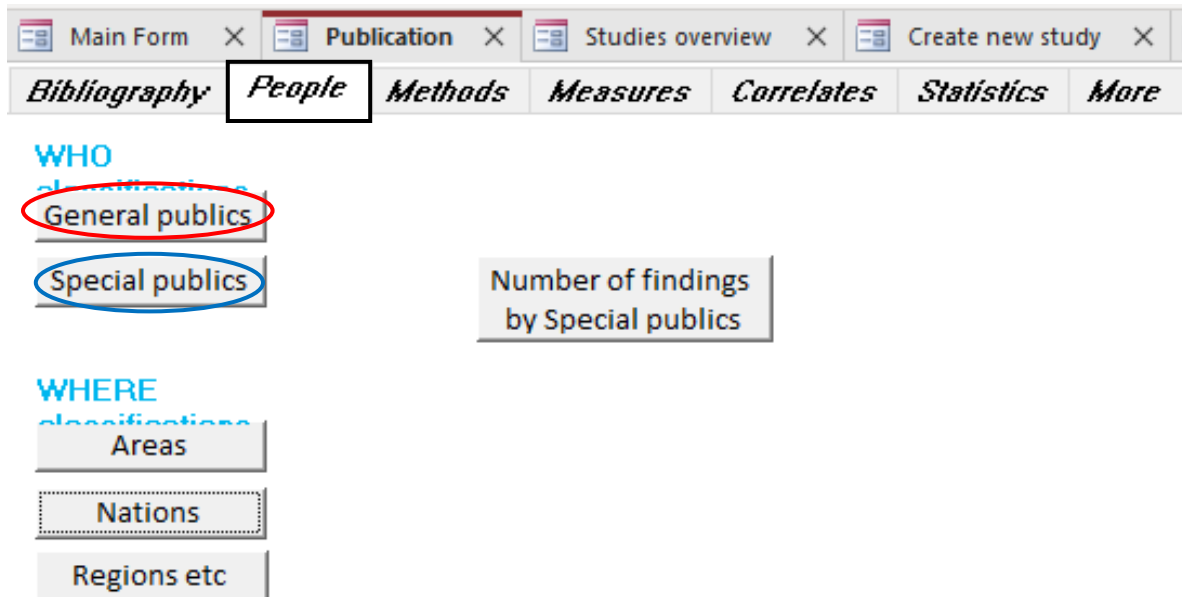
The screenshot shows the 'Publications on subject' screen. The subject is 'Development of happiness research'. A table lists publications with columns for 'Publication reference' and 'Title'. The word 'Publication' in the first column of the first row is circled in blue.

Publication	Publication reference	Title
Publication	Angner (2005)	Subjective Measures of Well-Being: A Philosophical Examination.
Publication	Angner (2011a)	The Evolution of Eupathics. The Historical Roots of Subjective Measures of Well-Being.
Publication	Aria et al. (2020)	Mapping the Evolution of Social Research and Data Science on 30 Years of Social Indicators Research
Publication	Bellebaum & Hettlage (2010a)	Happiness Research is Rising.
Publication	Braun (2002)	Empirische Glücksforschung. Ein schwieriges Unterfangen. (Emperical Happiness Research: A
Publication	Bruni (2004)	The 'Happiness Transformation Problem' in the Cambridge Tradition.
Publication	Charles-Leija et al. (2018)	Una Revisión de Aportaciones que Contribuyeron al Estudio de la Utilidad y la Felicidad en la Economía
Publication	Chen & Davey (2008)	Happiness and Subjective Wellbeing in Mainland China.
Publication	Cieslik (2017a)	The Happiness Riddle and the Quest for a Good Life

Click **publication** and you get to the Publication entry screen on which you can see the assigned subject categories and change these.

## MANAGE classification of people investigated

People classification screen 1



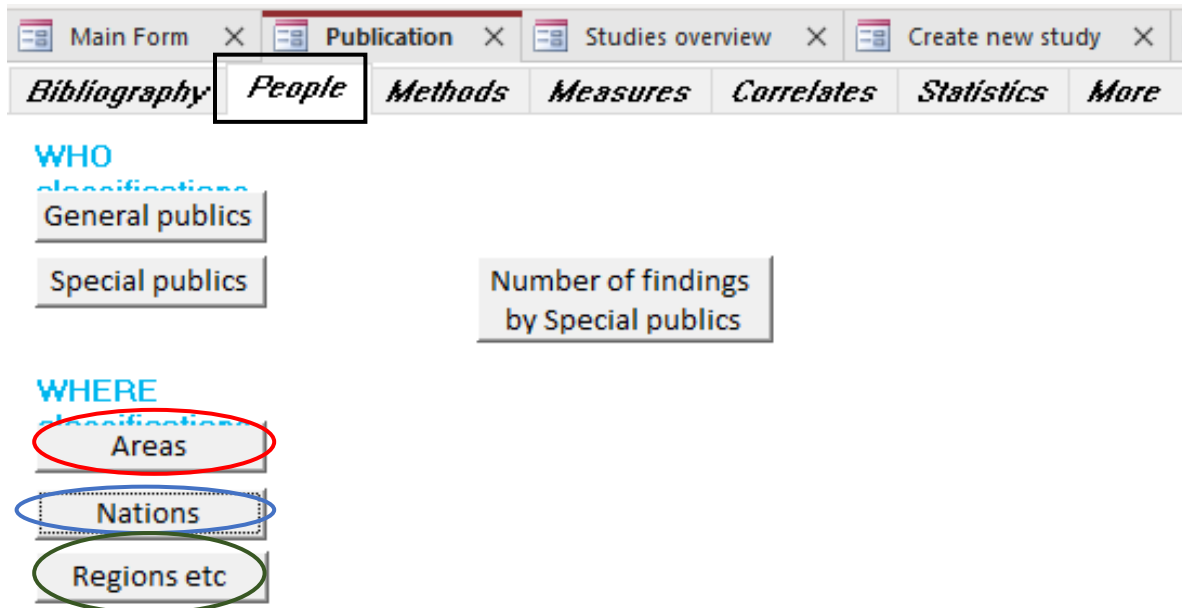
### MANAGE PUBLICS (WHO)

**General public:** All people living in a place who are able to participate in the study. There is difference in the minimal aged considered to be required and consequently age-ranges are coded, such as +15 aged or +21 aged in a nation. Note that working aged people are considered as a special public. You can add an additional age range in the bottom row of the table >|

**Special publics:** Particular people, such as students, elderly and prisoners. This classification is ordered using MAIN classes, such as *PARENTHOOD* among which are SUB-classes such as *single parents*.

Add synonyms so that users can easily identify the public when searching the website. Likewise, add links to correlate subjects, so that users can combine findings from studies among samples of the particular people with findings on this kind of people obtained in general population surveys. You can add an additional special public within a Maim topic in the bottom row of hat section of the table >|

## MANAGE PLACES (WHERE)



**Area:** Territory other than a nation or region as distinguished below. Typically, multinational areas, such as the Mediterranean countries or the European Union. You can add areas in the bottom row of the table >|

**Nation:** Territory of a state. Nation states recognized by the United Nations. Enter the 2-digit ISO code for these nations. Next to the currently recognized nations, there are **de facto nations** such as Taiwan and **former nations**, such as the East German DDR. All nations on which data on happiness are available should be entered in the classification.

**Region:** Area within nations, such as a provinces or city. When available, regions are identified with a 3-digit ISO code. In this classification, constituencies in federal states are denotes as a region, e.g. in the case of states like Texas in the United States of America. When available, regions are identified with a 3-digit ISO code. This classification requires further refinement.

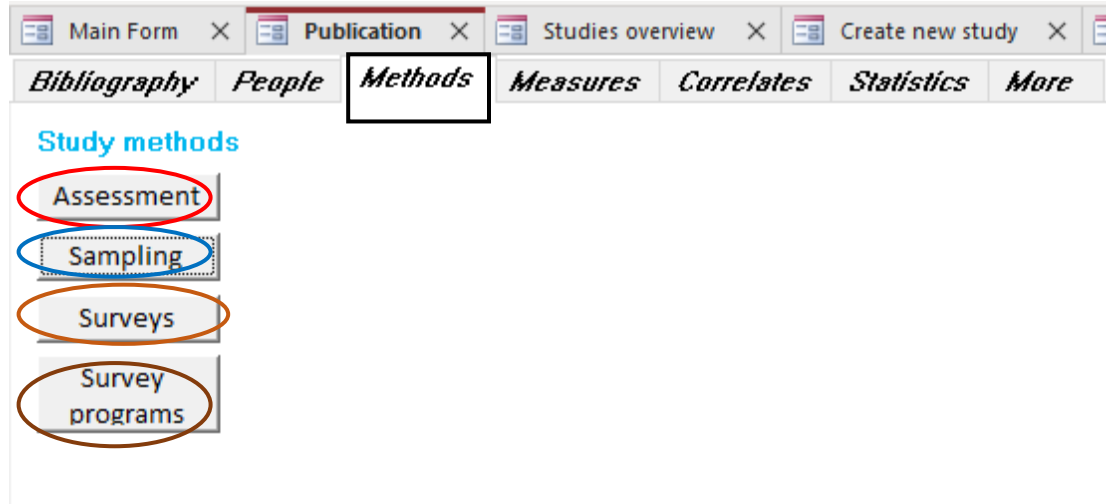
You can add territories in the bottom row of these classifications >|

**Read** Introductory text to the Collection of Correlational Findings, chapter 5 [Classification of Findings](#), section 5/4 **Classification by people investigated**

## MANAGE classification of research methods

*Methods classification screen*

### Assessment



**Assessment:** The way in which happiness was measured in a study, such as a face-to-face interview. You can add new such techniques in the row at the bottom of the table >|

**Sampling:** How participants were selected. A main difference is between probability and non-probability methods. You can add new such ways in the row at the bottom of the table >|

**Survey:** A quantitative study among a large group of people, such as the general public in a nation. Typically denoted with a name, such as the General Social Survey in the USA. Survey names are preceded with a two-digit nation code. You can add new surveys in the row at the bottom of the table >|

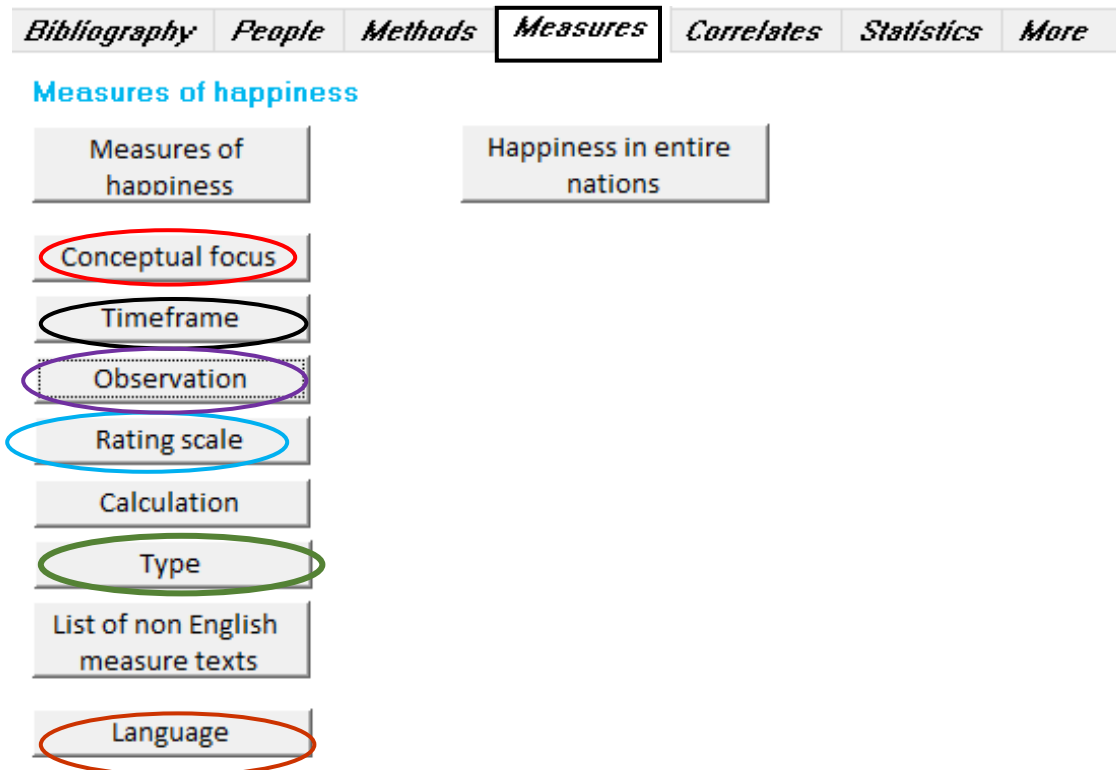
**Survey program:** Most survey studies are repeated periodically, such as the above-mentioned General Social Survey (GSS) in the USA. In such cases, detail about measurement sampling and documentation is entered with the program and copied automatically to the separate surveys. Names of cross-national programs are preceded with INT for international. You can add new survey programs in the row at the bottom of the table >|

**Read** Introductory text to the Collection of Correlational Findings, chapter 5 [Classification of Findings](#), section 5/5 **Classification by method of investigation**



## MANAGE classification of Measures of Happiness used

Measures classification screen.



On this screen you can *change, add or delete* measures of happiness. Measures of happiness are classified using a **measure code**, which **codes denote identical measures**. Since there is much variation in how questions on happiness are phrased, that results in more than 1000 variants That is required to allow comparison of research findings on happiness, which is a main aim of this database. Differences in findings can be due to variation in the measurement of happiness, and this detailed coding helps to identify such measurement bias.

**Measure codes** consist of the following elements:

- **Conceptual focus:** The kind of happiness measured and keywords used in questions.
- **Time frame:** The period over which happiness is assessed.
- **Observation:** The method by which happiness is assessed. A main difference is between self-reports and behavioral observation of happy behavior.
- **Rating scale:** The metric used for recording the degree of happiness.
- **Range:** Number of response options

- **Variant:** If measures are identical on all above features, they can still differ slightly in formulation. These sub-variants are marked with a character, such as a or b.

### Equivalent measure Type

Happiness measures are sorted into *equivalent* variants, within which comparison across nations is possible. This sorting is presented on the website at <https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/equivalent-measures/>

### Language

When available, enter the text of questions in other languages than English. This may help to identify semantic variation behind differences in average happiness across nations.

Text in the native languages is also used in the technique of the [International Happiness Scale Interval Study](#), which aims at bypassing semantic difference.

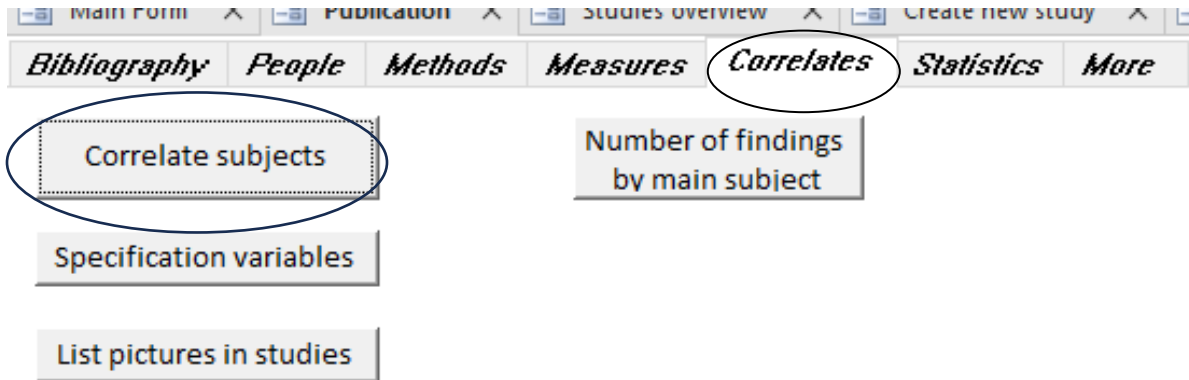
### How to search a measure

Before adding or changing a code, make sure that the measures does not exist already  
On this screen you can also select measures on **text used** in the description of questions or observation schedules.

**Read** Introductory text to the Collection Measures of Happiness chapter 6 [Classification of Happiness Measures](#)

## MANAGE classification of correlate subjects

Correlates classification screen



Correlate subject entry screen.

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Id
0	ACTIVITY LEVEL (how much one does)	0	Findings 42
1	Development of activity	0	Findings 43
2	Earlier activity level	0	Findings 44
2	Change in activity level	0	Findings 45
3	Change in physical activity	0	Findings 8070
2	Later activity level	0	Findings 46
1	Current activity level	0	Findings 47
2	Physical activity	0	Findings 48
2	Mental activity	3	Findings 49
2	Social activity	0	Findings 7072
2	Work activity	0	Findings 7922
1	Attitudes to own activity level	0	Findings 50
2	Perceived over/under activity	3	Findings 51
2	Satisfaction with activity level	1	Findings 52

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
0	ACTIVITY: PATTERN (what one does)			0
3	Leisure activity level			29

On this screen, you can manage the classification of correlates as explained above in the [technique of classification management](#).

- You can **add**, **delete** and **move** subject categories
- You can add **keywords** to each subject categories, with which users can find categories named otherwise in the WDH taxonomy
- You can **link** to related subject categories in this subject classification

### Correlate classification screen: **revise 1**

The screenshot shows the 'Correlate subjects' interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Classifications', 'Subjects\_countuse', 'Subjects correlates', 'Findings on subject', 'Subjects bibliography', and 'Publication'. Below the tabs, there are dropdown menus for 'level 0' (set to 'INCOME') and 'level 1'. A 'Main subjects' button is also present.

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Findings	IC
0	INCOME	1	Findings	172
1	Development of one's income	1	Findings	172
2	Earlier income	3	Findings	172
3	Earlier level of income	18	Findings	172
3	Earlier sufficiency of income	10	Findings	172
3	Earlier relative income level	1	Findings	630
3	Earlier satisfaction with income	3	Findings	172

Below the table, there is a section for 'Earlier sufficiency of income' with a 'Keywords' field containing 'earlier attitudes to income , earlier attitudes to income'. To the right, there is a 'Category' menu with options: Edit, Add new, Move, and Delete. An 'Ok Do' button is also visible.

### Revise earlier classifications

This subject classification will develop together with the expansion of happiness research and that requires periodical revision of subject codes given to research findings. Such revisions are facilitated using the above screen. Click **findings** and a list will appear.

### Correlate classification screen: **revise 2**

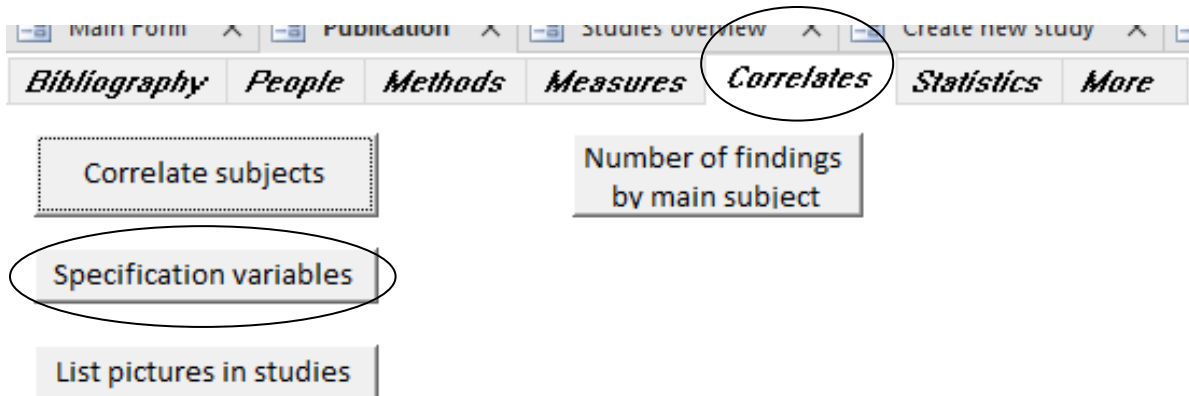
The screenshot shows the 'Findings on subject' interface for the category 'Earlier level of income'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Main Form', 'Classifications', 'Subjects correlates', and 'Findings on subject'. Below the tabs, there is a search bar and a 'Refresh list' button.

Study name	Ok	Author's concept	Details
Abolhassani & Alessie (2013): study DE 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	household income	Details
Chiriboga (1982a): study US 1969	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earlier level of income	Details
Clark et al. (2015): study DE 1992	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Poverty	Details

Click **details** and the correlate entry form will appear on which you can enter changes.

**Read:** Introductory text to the Collection of Correlational Findings, chapter 5  
[Classification of Findings](#), section 5/1 **Classification by subject of correlates**

## MANAGE Classification of specification variables



Correlational Findings involve often specifications, e.g., when the correlation between happiness and income is reported for males and females separately. If the correlation is stronger among males, the relation is said to be 'contingent' on sex or 'moderated' by gender.

Such contingencies are of great interest in synthetic studies that go beyond general effects but focus on what works for whom? For example, whether university education adds more to the happiness of males than females. That differences can then be recorded in the separate classification of 'specification variables' in this case also named 'gender'.

The image shows a software interface with a table titled 'Specification variables'. The table has the following columns: 'Id', 'Description', 'Keywords', 'Remarks', and 'Number of correlate findings'. The 'Keywords' column is circled in red. The 'Number of correlate findings' column shows values: 462 (circled in green), 17, 1, and 5. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Manage' and 'Refresh'. A red circle highlights the text 'See also correlational subjects' and a blue circle highlights 'See also special publics'.

Id	Description	Keywords	Remarks	Number of correlate findings
1	age	young, old, generation, cohort		462 Findings
42	assessment: conditions during	mood		17 Findings
41	assessment: mode	interview, questionnaire, web		1 Findings
40	assessment: order of presentation	priming		5 Findings
53	attendance	presence in classes		

Specification variables can be linked to **correlate subjects** and to **special publics**. You can also add **keywords**.

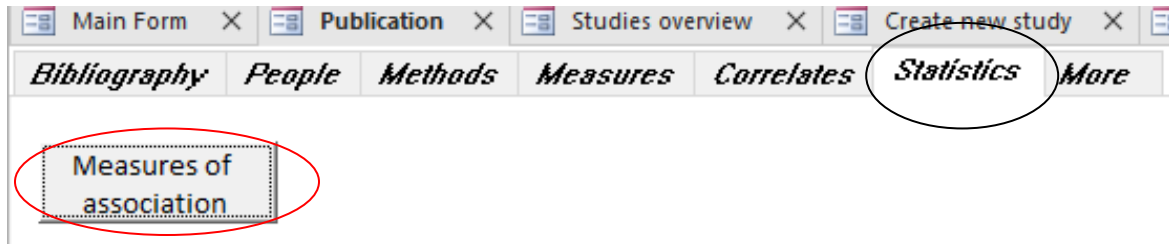
You can review and change specification variables included in a correlational finding opening a **list of findings** in which this specification was used.

Specification variables are sorted alphabetically. You can add a new specification variable in the bottom row |<

**Read:** Introductory text to the Collection of Correlational Findings, chapter 5 [Classification of Findings](#), section 5/2 **Classification by subject of specification variables**

# MANAGE classification of statistics

## Statistics classification screen 1



Click **measures of association** and the following screen appears

## Statistics classification screen 2

The screenshot shows a table titled 'Statistical methods' with the following data:

Code / lc	Description	Number of correlate findings
AoV 2	<b>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA)</b> 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 $N_e - 1$ for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.  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	398 Findings
b 3	<b>REGRESSION COEFFICIENT (non-standardized) by LEAST SQUARES (OLS)</b> Type: test statistic Measurement level: Correlate: metric, Happiness: metric Theoretical range: unlimited  Meaning: b > 0 A higher correlate level corresponds with a higher happiness rating on average. B < 0 A higher correlate level corresponds with a lower happiness rating on average. B = 0 Not any correlation with the relevant correlate.	9832 Findings
b(2SLS) 117	<b>TWO STAGE LEAST SQUARE REGRESSION coefficient.</b>  In the first stage, each explanatory variable that is an endogenous covariate in the equation of interest is regressed on all of the exogenous variables in the model, including both exogenous covariates in the equation of interest and the excluded instruments.  In the second stage, the regression of interest is estimated as usual, except that in this stage each endogenous covariate is replaced with the predicted values from the first stage.	11 Findings

At the bottom of the table, there is a 'Record: 1 of 101' indicator and a red circle around the 'Add' button.

You can add a statistic at the bottom of this table >|



Describe:

- Type
- Measurement level
- Theoretical range
- Meaning

**Read:** Introductory text to the collection of Correlational Findings, chapter 4 [Statistics used](#)

## MORE: Further functions in this MS-Access database



### Excerptists

List of people who have added to the World Database of happiness over the years. You can **add** people in the bottom row >|. The program will automatically sort alphabetically.

You can **mark** currently active excerptists.

### Reviewers

People entitled to accept entries for presentation on the website. Only the administrator can make such marks.

### Manage nations ranking studies

Using this table you can select findings on average happiness in nations for presentation on the website in the [Rank Reports of Happiness in Nations](#).

### Studies not on internet

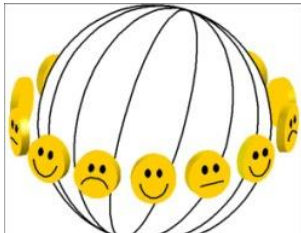
List of studies on happiness in nations using deficient sampling methods and are for that reason not presented in the rank reports on the website.

### Publications double

Lists publications that have appeared in different versions and/or in different media. Useful to check when entering a study, since the different versions can involve additional information.

## Appendix A

### Publication notation form

	<b>Bibliography of Happiness</b> <b>PUBLICATION NOTATION FORM</b>	<b>Id number</b>
---	--	------------------

**Author/ year:**

Pdf copy available

**Discipline**

philosophy    social sciences    life sciences

**Subject matter**

concept    measurement    determinants    consequences    beliefs and ideals

**Type of document**

treatise    policy paper    literature study    general review    special subject  
 report of empirical research    single study    meta-analysis    data set

**Time frame of data on happiness**

past    present    expected    perceived changes in happiness

**Happiness variants measured**

overall    hedonic level    contentment

**Inclusion in findings archive**


yes: at least one valid measure of happiness used    no: no valid measure of happiness used  
 no: no new data

**Subject categories addressed in this publication:**

Identification number.

Short subject name.

Appendix B  
**Study notation form**

	<p><b><i>World Database of Happiness FINDING NOTATION FORM</i></b></p> <p><i>To be used for entering findings in database by copy/paste. Complete in MS-Word.</i></p>
---	---

**EXERPTER** (your name and date of this entry)

**Publication in which study is reported:**

Author(s)

Title

Source: Journal (name, years, vol., pp., ISSN) or book (publisher, years, ISDN)

**Population investigated:**

Place (nation, region, town)

Time (year, month)

Public (kind of people, e.g. students)

**Sample:** how subjects were selected

Non-response: % not available, characteristics of non-participants

N: number of persons that participated in the study

**Assessments:** methods used to obtain information (e.g. 'face-to face interview')

**Remarks:** e.g. name of research program

**MEASURED HAPPINESS**

**Measure nr** enter number

Page(s) in report

Authors name for variable

Full text in English

Full text in original language (if not English)

Observed responses (freq. distribution, including Don't know and No Answer)

Error estimates (e.g. retest-reliability, inter-correlation in multiple item scale)

**If the study involves more indicators of happiness, enter each on a copy of this page**

## CORRELATIONAL FINDING

Measured correlate:

### Page(s) in report

Authors name for correlated variable

Measurement of correlated variable (full text of questions or observation)

Line width in this field maximally 50 positions proportional

Observed responses (Frequencies in % or Mean and SD)

Error estimates (if any)

### Observed association with happiness.

In case of more statistics or measures, add rows with table function

<i>Happiness measure</i>	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Elaboration/remarks</i>
		Line width in this field maximally 50 positions proportional
Nr:		



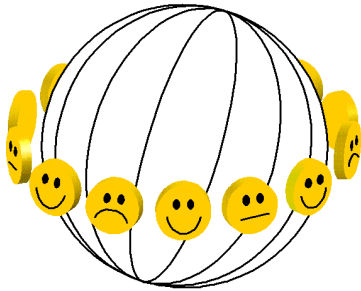
--	--	--

Add rows to this table if the finding is described by more statistics.

**If the study reports more findings on happiness, enter each on a copy of this page.**

Appendix C  
**Letter to Author for check of excerpt**

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**World Database of Happiness**

<http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl>

Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization EHERO

Erasmus University Rotterdam

POB 1738, 3000DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands,

VanderGoot Building (M) room 5-41

Telephone: +31 14082102, Fax: +31 104089157

E-mail: [veenhoven@ese.eur.nl](mailto:veenhoven@ese.eur.nl)

---

**Subject: Excerpt of your study**

**Date:**

Dear colleague,

I am involved in the study of happiness. I gather the results of the many empirical investigations on that subject and store these in my 'World Database of Happiness'. This finding archive is freely available on Internet. The goal is to facilitate research synthesis, as explained in more detail [here](#).

In the context of this project I have read the following report written by you:

.....

From this report, I extracted the relevant information on happiness, together with ....

.....(cc).

The enclosed excerpt does not reflect the full argumentation in your report, but merely summarizes the findings on happiness in a systematic way. The excerpt limits to data yielded by indicators that fit my definition of happiness.

I kindly request your cooperation regarding the following:

- Please check whether the excerpt summarizes your findings correctly.
- Please answer the questions mentioned below or at the backside of this letter (if any)
- I welcome any further findings on happiness obtained in this study that were not included in this report.
- If you have done more work on happiness, please send me a copy. On the website you can see which publications by you have already been processed.

Please go to: <https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/search-the-database/bibliography/> and then search on author.

Kind regards,