

World Database of Happiness

Tables in Azure SQL Database and its use in MS Access

Fredrik Radema¹, 7 december 2023

The purpose of this document is to describe the relationship between the front-end and the back-end of the World Database of Happiness. All data is stored in a database that is managed via the MS Azure SQL Database service. All management (entry, change, deletion) of the data is done in a MS Access app.

Think of the WDH-Access app as a database filled with forms. When the WDH-Access app is opened, the connection to the WDH-Azure app is established at that time. When the 'Main Form' appears, as shown in the screenshot below, there is also a connection with WDH-Azure. If a list of publications appears via the 'Publications' button, then that data has been retrieved from the WDH-Azure app at that time.

'Main form' in Microsoft Access, start for managing the contents of the tables.

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**

All traffic between WDH-Access and WDH-Azure goes through an ODBC driver.

What is an ODBC Driver? An ODBC driver uses the Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) interface by Microsoft that allows applications to access data in database management systems (DBMS) using SQL as a standard for accessing the data.

¹ Developer and manager since 2008 of the software components specific to the World Database of Happiness (WDH), consisting of an app based on MS Access, an app for the storage of data managed as a service in MS Azure SQL Database and the website in use until early 2023.

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Ageranges

Definition of the table in SQL language

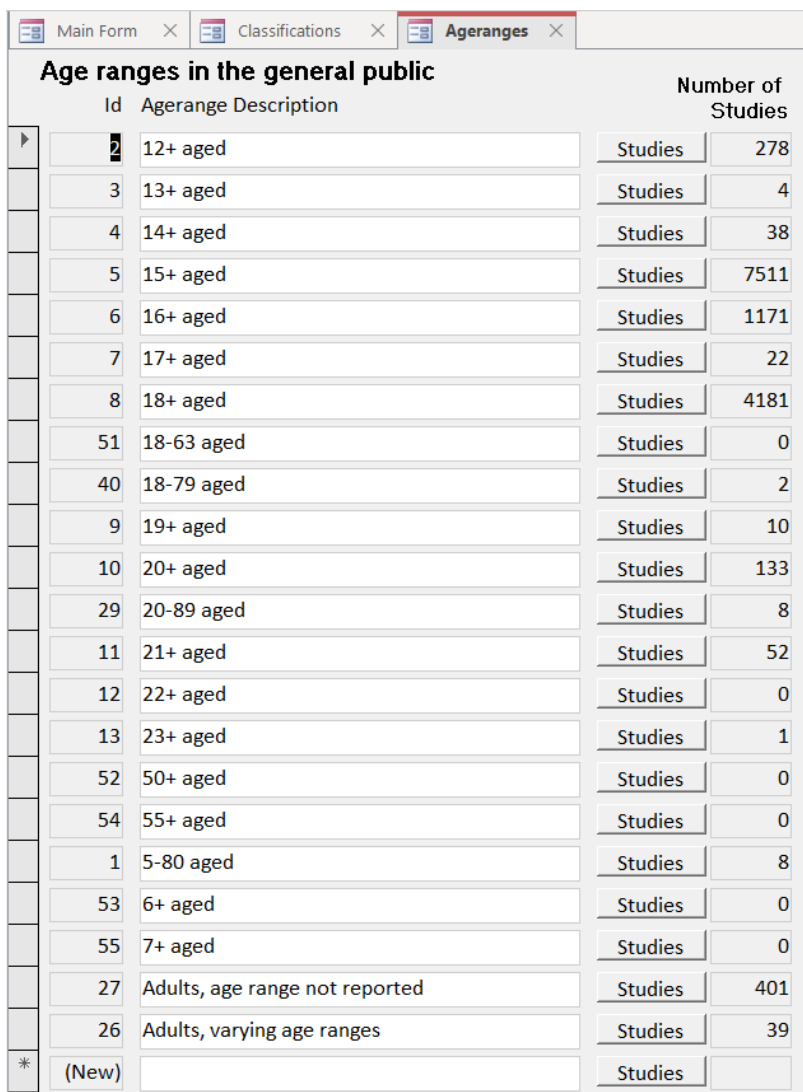
```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Ageranges] (  
    [Agerange_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Agerange_Description] NVARCHAR (40) NULL,  
    [Agerange_Code] NVARCHAR (8) NULL,  
    [Agerange_Studies] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Ageranges$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Agerange_Id] ASC)  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Ageranges$Agerange_Code]  
ON [dbo].[Ageranges]([Agerange_Code] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data, the surveyed audience is classified according to 'who', 'where' and 'when'. When classifying the 'who', 'general public' or 'special public' is chosen first. After selecting 'general public', one item from the collection can be added.



Age ranges in the general public		Number of Studies	
Id	Agerange Description	Studies	Studies
2	12+ aged	Studies	278
3	13+ aged	Studies	4
4	14+ aged	Studies	38
5	15+ aged	Studies	7511
6	16+ aged	Studies	1171
7	17+ aged	Studies	22
8	18+ aged	Studies	4181
51	18-63 aged	Studies	0
40	18-79 aged	Studies	2
9	19+ aged	Studies	10
10	20+ aged	Studies	133
29	20-89 aged	Studies	8
11	21+ aged	Studies	52
12	22+ aged	Studies	0
13	23+ aged	Studies	1
52	50+ aged	Studies	0
54	55+ aged	Studies	0
1	5-80 aged	Studies	8
53	6+ aged	Studies	0
55	7+ aged	Studies	0
27	Adults, age range not reported	Studies	401
26	Adults, varying age ranges	Studies	39
*	(New)	Studies	

Columns of the table

Agerange_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Agerange_Description

The manually entered description of the agerange

Agerange_Code

I Currently not in use

Agerange_Studies

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Area

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Area] (  
    [Area_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Area_Description] NVARCHAR (40) NULL,  
    [Area_Code] NVARCHAR (8) NULL,  
    [InListIfNation] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [InListIfNonNation] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Namegiving] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [AreaNation_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Count_category] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Area_Studies] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Area$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Area_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Area$NationArea] FOREIGN KEY ([AreaNation_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Nations]  
    ([Nation_Id])  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Area$Area_Code]  
    ON [dbo].[Area]([Area_Code] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Area$AreaNation_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[Area]([AreaNation_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Area$Count_category]  
    ON [dbo].[Area]([Count_category] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Area$NationArea]  
    ON [dbo].[Area]([AreaNation_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data in a 'study', the surveyed audience is divided into 'who', 'where' and 'when'. The area is part of the 'where' classification. For each of the items in the table 'Area' is determined:

- Is the item an option within nations
- Is the item an option within non-nations
- Remains the item unnamed or is a specific name noted
- Is the item related to a particular nation set

What kind of areas are recognized in the world

Areas								
	Id	Area Description	Code	In list of nations	In list of non nations	Name giving	Nationset associated with area	# of Studies
	2	World	GP2.01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple nations	98
	3	Part of the world	GP2.02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multiple nations	96
	4	Set of nations	GP2.03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multiple nations	481
	5	Nation	GP2.04	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		11660
	6	Area of former nation	GP2.05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Former nation	166
	7	Territory de facto nation	GP2.06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	De facto nation	93
	8	Region	GP2.07	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3062
	9	City	GP2.08	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		750
	10	Multiple regions	GP2.09	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		30
	11	Multiple cities	GP2.10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		23
	12	Rural areas	GP2.11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		17
	13	Urban areas	GP2.12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		49
	14	Metropolitan area	GP2.13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		8
*	(New)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

The management / administering form (summer 2022)

The most commonly used entry is 'Nation', followed by areas within a nation such as 'Region' and 'City'. Individual nations are listed in the "Nations" table; this table includes three non-nations: "Multiple nations", "Former nation" and "De facto nation".

Columns of the table

Area_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Area_Description

The manually entered description of the area

Area_Code

Only for sorting purposes a code is entered manually

InListIfNation

The manually entered value for whether or not to include in the nation picklist

InListIfNonNation

The manually entered value for whether or not to include in the non-nation picklist

Namegiving

The manually entered value for whether or not to include a name for the area

AreaNation_Id

The manually chosen option for the related nation set

The picklist is determined by SQL statement:

```
SELECT Nations.Nation_Id, Nations.Nation_Name, Nations.ISO
FROM Nations
WHERE Nations.Offic_ISO =False
ORDER BY Nations.Nation_Name;
```

Count_category

The column is used in stored procedure 'usp_CountsWDHweb' in use for the archive website; if no longer maintained the column may be removed.

Area_Studies

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Assessment

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Assesment] (  
  [Assesm_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
  [Assesm_Description] NVARCHAR (60) NULL,  
  [Assesm_Order] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [Assesment$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Assesm_Id] ASC),  
  CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Assesment$Assesm_Description$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
  (len([Assesm_Description])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Assesment$Assesm_Order]  
  ON [dbo].[Assesment]([Assesm_Order] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data, the used methods are classified according to 'Survey', 'Sampling' and 'Assessment'. The table 'Assessment' contains the collection of assessment methods.

The screenshot shows a data entry form for a study. The form is divided into several sections: 'Survey', 'Sampling', and 'Assessment'. The 'Survey' section includes fields for 'Survey' (INT-HBSC 2005/2006) and 'Remarks survey'. The 'Sampling' section includes 'Sampling' (Semi-probability sample), 'Remarks sampling', 'N' (3882), 'Non Response', and 'Remarks N' (46 schools). The 'Assessment' section includes 'Assessment' (Questionnaire: Paper & Pencil Interview (PAPI)), 'Remarks assessment', 'Language' (_multiple languages), and 'Remarks language' (Surveys made available in English and Welsh). The form also has a 'Publication' section with 'Publication' (15406) and 'Excerptist' (Rodgers (Chloe)).

Assessment		
Id	Assessment description	Sorting
1	Interview: face-to-face	10
4	Interview: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)	20
2	Interview: Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)	30
7	Questionnaire: Computer Assisted Web Interview (CAWI)	50
8	Questionnaire: Paper & Pencil Interview (PAPI)	60
10	Diary	80
11	Experience sampling	90
12	Content analysis	100
13	Behavioural observation	110
14	Rating by peers	120
15	Rating by experts	130
16	Register data	140
5	Multiple assesment methods	150
*	lew)	

Columns of the table

Assesm_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Assesm_Description

The manually entered description of the assessment

Assesm_Order

Is entered manually, the code must be unique and can be used for sorting

Association

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Association] (  
    [Ass_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [ASNR] SMALLINT NOT NULL,  
    [SS_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [SI_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [MA_Id] INT NULL,  
    [MA_OC] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [MA_V] NVARCHAR (4) NULL,  
    [MS_V] NVARCHAR (5) NULL,  
    [Long] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [C_N] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Exp] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [REMARKS] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Pic] NVARCHAR (80) DEFAULT (NULL) NULL,  
    [SS] NVARCHAR (80) DEFAULT (NULL) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Association$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Ass_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Association${24A5F261-16B4-46CD-A274-D090B8C27346}] FOREIGN KEY ([MA_Id])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[Meas_Ass] ([MA_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Association$Study_SubjectAssociation] FOREIGN KEY ([SS_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Study_Subject] ([SS_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Association$Study_IndicatorAssociation] FOREIGN KEY ([SI_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Study_Indicator] ([SI_Id]) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Association$MA_V$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([MA_V])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Association$MS_V$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([MS_V])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Association$REMARKS$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([REMARKS])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Association$Pic$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Pic])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Association$SS$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SS])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Association${24A5F261-16B4-46CD-A274-D090B8C27346}]  
ON [dbo].[Association]([MA_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Association$MA_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Association]([MA_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Association$SI_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Association]([SI_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

Several associations can be associated with a correlational finding. The 'Association' table contains all associations for all correlational findings in all studies.

See also table Study_Subject

See the website for more information on the correlational findings:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/collections/correlational-findings/contents-introtext-correlationalfindings/>

Happiness measure	method	size	significance	P	Show picture
M-AO-*-mq-*-7-a	Beta	+.26	p<.01	p	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks <real size> Entire sample Beta controlled for - autonomy need satisfaction - competence need satisfaction					
S <input type="checkbox"/>					
Longitudinal <input type="checkbox"/>					
Cross-National <input type="checkbox"/> Seq nr 45484					
Experimental <input type="checkbox"/> 1					
Own calculation <input type="checkbox"/>					
M-AO-*-mq-*-7-a	Beta	+.30	p<.01	p	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks <real size> Beta controlled for - cultural membership - gender - neuroticism - goal progress (Selfreport on success at most important personal goals) - self-esteem - social support (Selfreport on satisfaction with overall social support)					
S <input type="checkbox"/>					
Longitudinal <input type="checkbox"/>					
Cross-National <input type="checkbox"/> Seq nr 45485					
Experimental <input type="checkbox"/> 2					
Own calculation <input type="checkbox"/>					
M-AO-*-mq-*-7-a	Beta	+.28	p<.01	p	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks <real size>					
S <input type="checkbox"/>					
Longitudinal <input type="checkbox"/>					
Cross-National <input type="checkbox"/> Seq nr 45486					
Experimental <input type="checkbox"/> 3					
Own calculation <input type="checkbox"/>					

Columns of the table

Ass_Id

The ID of the association, automatically assigned upon entry.

ASNR

Sequence number of the association within the correlate, is automatically assigned and can be adjusted manually.

SI_Id

The ID of the measure; automatically included when choosing the measure from a drop-down list with the measures listed in the study.

MA_Id

The ID of the used statistical method; automatically included when choosing the method from a drop-down list

MA_OC

A Yes/No data type, manually set; 'Yes' means: a calculation performed by the WDH-team.

MA_V

A character data type, manually entered size of the statistical variable.

MS_V

A character data type, manually entered assigned significance.

Long

A Yes/No data type, manually set; 'Yes' means: the label 'Longitudinal' applies.

C_N

A Yes/No data type, manually set; 'Yes' means: the label 'Cross-National' applies.

Exp

A Yes/No data type, manually set; 'Yes' means: the label 'Experimental' applies.

REMARKS

A character data type, manually entered specification of observed relationships.

Pic

The filename (extension included) of a picture saved in the agreed folder. Manually entered via, for example, a copy-paste action.

SS

The filename (extension included) of a spreadsheet with calculation details saved in the agreed folder. Manually entered via, for example, a copy-paste action.

Author

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Author] (  
    [Author_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [A_Name] NVARCHAR (40) NULL,  
    [A_Inits] NVARCHAR (4) NULL,  
    [A_FirstName] NVARCHAR (20) NULL,  
    [A_Pub_Main] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [A_Pubs_Co] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [A_Inst1] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_Inst2] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_Line1] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_Line2] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_City] NVARCHAR (40) NULL,  
    [A_Country] NVARCHAR (30) NULL,  
    [A_Email] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_Email2] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_Email3] NVARCHAR (70) NULL,  
    [A_Phone] NVARCHAR (20) NULL,  
    [A_Homepage] NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
    [A_Datein] DATETIME2 (0) DEFAULT  
(CONVERT([datetime],CONVERT([varchar],getdate()),(1)),(1))) NULL,  
    [A_Dateup] DATETIME2 (0) NULL,  
    [A_DateAddress] DATETIME2 (0) DEFAULT  
(CONVERT([datetime],CONVERT([varchar],getdate()),(1)),(1))) NULL,  
    [A_Memo] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [A_Present] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [A_Institute] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Author$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Author_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Line2$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Line2])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Line1$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Line1])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Inst2$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Inst2])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Inst1$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Inst1])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Name])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Country$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Country])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Memo$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Memo])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Email$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Email])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Phone$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_Phone])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_Homepage$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([A_Homepage])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Author$A_City$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([A_City])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Author$Naam]  
    ON [dbo].[Author]([A_Name] ASC, [A_FirstName] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Author$Name_inits]
ON [dbo].[Author]([A_Name] ASC, [A_Inits] ASC);
```

[Why does this table exist \(date: summer 2022\)](#)

Publications have authors, the table contains the collection of authors.

The screenshot shows a web-based form titled "Author details" for an author with ID 17337. The form includes the following fields and values:

- Date in:** 8/3/2018
- Update:** 8/3/2018
- Institutional:**
- Surname:** Author Unknown
- Inits:** Author Unknown,
- Salutation:** Author Unknown
- Pubs Main:** 1
- Pubs Co:** 0
- Date Adress:** 8/3/2018
- Dept./Fac.:** (empty)
- Univ./Instit.:** (empty)
- Postal adress:** (empty)
- Room/Building:** (empty)
- Zipc./City/State:** (empty)
- Country:** (empty)
- Email:** (empty)
- Email 2:** (empty)
- Email 3:** (empty)
- Phone:** (empty)
- Homepage:** (empty)
- Memo:** Author not mentioned or study linked to wrong author

Columns of the table

Author_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry.

The ID of the 1st author is noted in the 'Publication' table; the IDs of the co-authors are listed in a separate 'Pub_Author' table along with the ID of the publication.

A_Name

The manually entered last name of the author.

A_Inits

Manually entered initials, and so on for most data on an author.

A_FirstName

A_Pub_Main

Number of publications as first/main author, is updated by manual request in the view of all authors. The ID of the 1st author is noted in the 'Publication'.

A_Pubs_Co

Number of publications as co-author, is updated by manual request in the view of all authors. The IDs of the co-authors are listed in a separate 'Pub_Author' table along with the ID of the publication.

A_Inst1

A_Inst2

A_Line1

A_Line2

A_City

A_Country

A_Email

A_Email2

A_Email3

A_Phone

A_Homepage

A_Datein

Date set upon entry of the author.

A_Dateup

Date automatically set after each update of the data.

A_DateAddress

Date of change address of the author, set upon entry and manually afterwards.

A_Memo

A_Present

A Yes/No data type; currently not in use.

A_Institute

A Yes/No data type, manually set; 'Yes' means: the name of an institution and not a person.

Indicator

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator] (  
    [Ind_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Ind_Code] NVARCHAR (2) NOT NULL,  
    [Ind_Txt] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Type_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Calc_Id] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SS] NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
    [NofSI] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [NofNS] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [NofLang] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [IS_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [TF_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [OB_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [RA_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Full_Code] NVARCHAR (30) DEFAULT ('') NULL,  
    [Full_Code_descr] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Ind_ScaleR] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_RRfrom] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_RRto] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T1] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T2] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T3] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T4] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T5] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T6] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T7] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T8] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T9] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T10] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Ind_T11] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Ind_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator${4EA88B01-9DAE-442D-A92A-3B0FE222C361}] FOREIGN KEY ([OB_Id])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator_Observation] ([OB_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator${BB68486C-C1A2-46CE-8B03-3DEE7811E598}] FOREIGN KEY ([Type_Id])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator_Type] ([Q_Type_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator${953B01BA-8A7B-4533-88C1-C5751FA16E09}] FOREIGN KEY ([RA_Id])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator_Rating] ([RA_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator${B2759FED-3929-412A-9E66-54557814EC62}] FOREIGN KEY ([TF_Id])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator_Timeframe] ([TF_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator${F6320C75-9612-4BB4-BBA8-ACE20FA48C9F}] FOREIGN KEY ([IS_Id])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator_Scope] ([IS_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator$Indicator-CalcIndicator] FOREIGN KEY ([Calc_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Indicator_Calc] ([Calc_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator$Ind_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Ind_Code])>(0)),
```

```

CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator$Ind_Txt$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Ind_Txt])>(0))
);
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator${4EA88B01-9DAE-442D-A92A-3B0FE222C361}]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([OB_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator${953B01BA-8A7B-4533-88C1-C5751FA16E09}]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([RA_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator${B2759FED-3929-412A-9E66-54557814EC62}]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([TF_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator${BB68486C-C1A2-46CE-8B03-3DEE7811E598}]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([Type_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator${F6320C75-9612-4BB4-BBA8-ACE20FA48C9F}]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([IS_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator$Calc_Id]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([Calc_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator$Full_Code]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([Full_Code] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator$Indicator-CalcIndicator]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([Calc_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator$Sindex]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([IS_Id] ASC, [TF_Id] ASC, [OB_Id] ASC, [RA_Id] ASC, [Ind_ScaleR] ASC,
[Ind_Code] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator$Type_Id]
ON [dbo].[Indicator]([Type_Id] ASC);

```

[Why does this table exist \(date: summer 2022\)](#)

Since happiness is defined as something we have on mind, it can be measured using questioning. The standard approach is to ask people directly how much they like the life they live. The table contains the collection of questions included in the WDH. More information about the collection can be found on the website:

ID	ID details	ID code	Conceptual focus	Time frame	Assessment	Scale kind	Steps	Code	Measure type	Short description of measure type	Number of studies	Number of languages
716	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-3-a	O-SLL	u	sq	v	3	a	121B	3-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	0	0
907	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-3-b	O-SLL	u	sq	v	3	b	121B	3-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	9	4
1160	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-3-c	O-SLL	u	sq	v	3	c	121B	3-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	1	1
1472	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-3-d	O-SLL	u	sq	v	3	d	121B	3-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	1	1
788	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-a	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	a	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	2	0
443	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-b	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	b	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	2485	30
2671	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-ba	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	ba	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	0	1
597	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-c	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	c	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	1	1
720	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-d	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	d	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	0	0
1605	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-e	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	e	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	0	1
1677	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-f	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	f	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	33	0
1751	Details	O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-g	O-SLL	u	sq	v	4	g	121C	4-step verbal LifeSatisfaction	0	0

Edit happiness measure

Id: 443

Conceptual focus: O-SLL, Time frame: u, Observation: sq, Response scale Kind: v, Steps: 4, Code: b, Type: 121C

Calculation: 2, Possible range: 1 to 4

O-SLL-u-sq-v-4-b

Overall: Satisfaction with Life one Leads; time unspecified; 1 question; verbal scale

Question text

Self report on single question:

On the whole how satisfied are you with the life you lead?

4 very satisfied
3 fairly satisfied
2 not very satisfied
1 not at all satisfied
- Don't know

Spreadsheet

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11
1.3	3.7	6.5	9.3							0

Other languages

- Bicolano (Phillipines) [Details]
- Bulgarian [Details]
- Cebuano (Phillipines) [Details]

Record: 1 of 30, No Filter, Search

Columns of the table

Ind_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Ind_Code

Two characters, used to distinguish different variants of the question, manually entered.

Ind_Txt

The full text of the question, manually entered.

Type_Id

The ID of the related 'question type' with the collection in the table 'Indicator_Type'; automatically included when choosing the 'question type' from a drop-down list.

Calc_Id

The ID of the related 'calculation method' with the collection in the table 'Indicator_Calc'; automatically included when choosing the 'calculation method' from a drop-down list.

SS

The manually entered filename of a spreadsheet with calculation details.

NofSI

The number of studies containing correlational findings with this measure. The value is automatically updated when opening the form with the list of measures.

NofNS

The number of studies containing distributional findings with this measure. The value is automatically updated when opening the form with the list of measures.

NofLang

The number of 'other languages' with the included full text in each of those languages. The value is automatically updated when opening the form with the list of measures.

IS_Id

The ID of the related scope / conceptual focus with the collection in the table 'Indicator_Scope'; automatically included when choosing the conceptual focus from a drop-down list.

TF_Id

The ID of the related time frame / period of happiness addressed with the collection in the table 'Indicator_Timeframe'; automatically included when choosing the time frame from a drop-down list.

OB_Id

The ID of the related observation mode / method by which happiness is measured with the collection in the table 'Indicator_Observation'; automatically included when choosing the observation mode from a drop-down list.

RA_Id

The ID of the related rating-scale / how observations are scored with the collection in the table 'Indicator_Rating'; automatically included when choosing the rating-scale from a drop-down list.

Full_Code

Automatically assigned code based on the choices of the conceptual focus, time frame, observation method, scale type, scale length and the code of the question variant. Automatically assigned in the management form of the measure.

Full_Code_descr

A short textual description of the full-code, automatically assigned, constructed from the descriptions of constituent parts.

Ind_ScaleR

A numerical data type; scale length, manually entered.

Ind_RRfrom

A numerical data type; numerical indication of the beginning of the scale, manually entered.

Ind_RRto

A numerical data type; numerical indication of the end of the scale, manually entered.

Ind_T1

A real data type; Thurstone transformation of the 1st scale point, manually entered.

Ind_T2

Ind_T3

Ind_T4

Ind_T5

Ind_T6

Ind_T7

Ind_T8

Ind_T9

Ind_T10

Ind_T11

A real data type; Thurstone transformation of the 11th scale point, manually entered.

Indicator_Calc

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Calc] (  
    [Calc_Id] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [Calc_Txt] NVARCHAR (50) NULL,  
    [Calc_Descr] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Calc_Measurements] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Calc$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Calc_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Calc$Calc_Txt$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Calc_Txt])>(0))  
);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The aim of this World Database of Happiness (WDH) is to facilitate research synthesis. Yet differences in the measurement of happiness make the results often incomparable. Differences due to variation in rating scales can be overcome using conversion techniques. More information:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Introtext-MeasuresOfHappiness-Chapter6.pdf>

Calculation methods			Nr of measurements
Id	Calculation label	Description	
0	No Calculation	No calculation of central tendencies	4811 Measurements
1	V to N, O:Linear, T:No calc	Verbal to Numerical, O: Linear, T: No calculation of transformed score	544 Measurements
2	V to N, O:Linear, T:Fixed	Verbal to Numerical, O: Linear, T: Fixed values for verbal labels of response options, estimated by judges (Thurstone method)	6658 Measurements
3	V to N, O:Linear, T: Mid-interval	Verbal to Numerical, O: Linear, T: Mid-interval values assessed in a scale interval study on this particular question in this language (Veenhoven method)	3 Measurements
4	V to N, O:Linear, T:Cont distr	Verbal to Numerical, O: Linear, T: Continuous distribution around boundaries between response options assessed in a scale interval study on this particular question in this language (Kalmijn method)	196 Measurements
5	N to N, O:Linear, T:Stretched	Numerical to Numerical, O: Linear, T: Stretched / reduced to 0-10, for scales ≥ 7 -step only. $Mean_T = (Mean_Original_scale - From_value) * 10 / (To_value - From_value)$ $SD_T = Absolute\ value\ (SD_Original_scale * 10 / (From_value - To_value))$	8477 Measurements
6	N to N, O:Given, T:Stretched	Numerical to Numerical, O: Given, T: Stretched / reduced to 0-10, for scales ≥ 7 -step only. $Mean_T = (Mean_Original_scale - From_value) * 10 / (To_value - From_value)$ $SD_T = Absolute\ value\ (SD_Original_scale * 10 / (From_value - To_value))$	739 Measurements
7	N to N, O:Given, T:-1	Numerical to Numerical, O: Given, T: -1, for transformation 1-10 to 0-10 scales only (Kalmijn method)	0 Measurements

Record: 1 of 8 of 12 | No Filter | Search

Columns of the table

Calc_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Calc_Txt

A short textual indication of the calculation method, manually entered.

Calc_Descr

The description of the calculation method, manually entered.

Calc_Measurements

The number of happiness measurements in studies with this calculation method. The value is automatically updated when opening the form with the list of calculation methods.

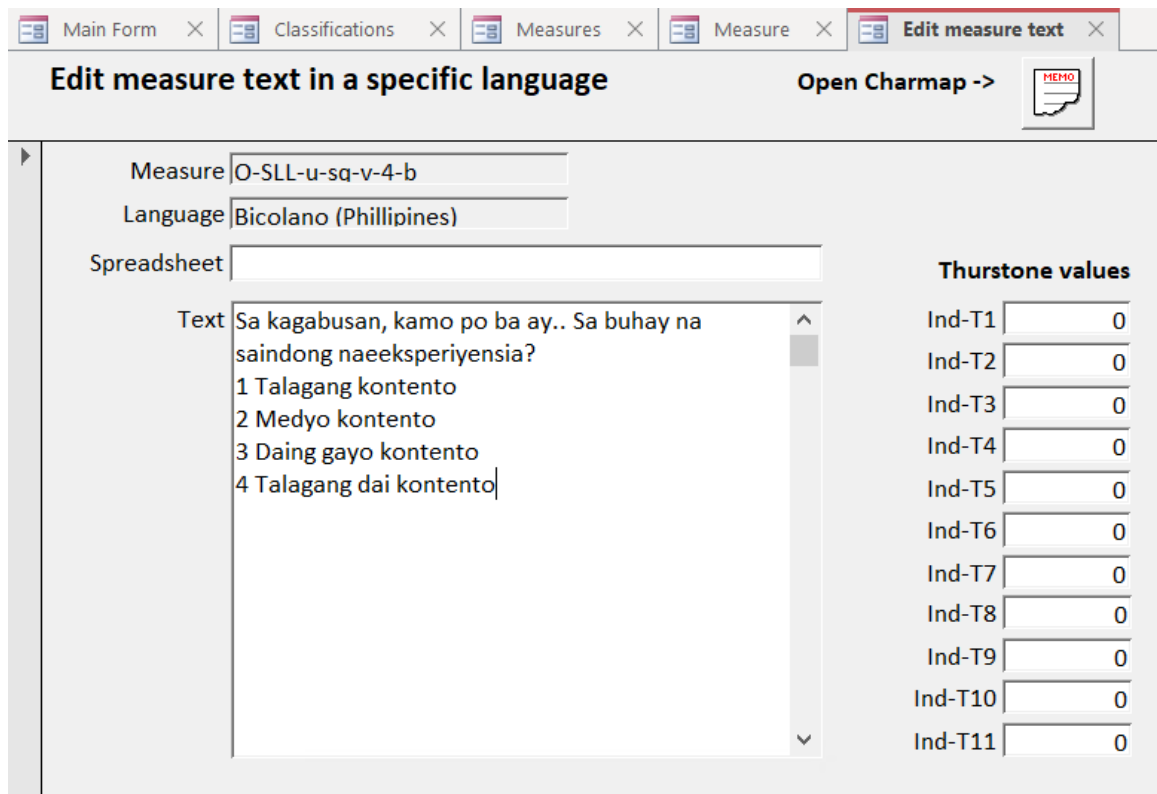
Indicator_Language

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Language] (  
  [Ind_Id]      INT          DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
  [Lang_Id]    INT          DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
  [IndLang_Txt] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
  [SS]         NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
  [Ind_T1]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T2]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T3]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T4]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T5]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T6]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T7]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T8]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T9]     REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T10]    REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Ind_T11]    REAL         DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Language$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Ind_Id] ASC, [Lang_Id]  
ASC),  
  CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Language${1F5D4371-74D0-4266-93BA-550C7CD3C131}] FOREIGN KEY  
([Ind_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator] ([Ind_Id]),  
  CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Language${3C7285EF-16DC-415F-B23E-B391881BD861}] FOREIGN KEY  
([Lang_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Language] ([Lang_id]),  
  CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Language$IndLang_Txt$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([IndLang_Txt])>(0))
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of question texts in other languages.



Columns of the table

Ind_Id

The ID is automatically assigned when choosing an 'other language' in the happiness measure management form.

Lang_Id

The ID is automatically assigned when choosing an 'other language' in the happiness measure management form.

IndLang_Txt

The manually entered text of the happiness question in the chosen language.

SS

Not currently in use.

Ind_T1

Not currently in use.

Ind_T2

Ind_T3

Ind_T4

Ind_T5

Ind_T6

Ind_T7

Ind_T8

Ind_T9

Ind_T10

Ind_T11

Not currently in use.

Indicator_Observation

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Observation] (  
  [OB_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
  [OB_Code] NVARCHAR (5) NULL,  
  [OB_Descr] NVARCHAR (50) NULL,  
  [Parent_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [OB_Sort] NVARCHAR (16) NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Observation$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([OB_Id] ASC),  
  CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Observation$OB_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([OB_Code])>(0)),  
  CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Observation$OB_Descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([OB_Descr])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Observation$OB_Sort]  
  ON [dbo].[Indicator_Observation]([OB_Sort] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Observation$Parent_Id]  
  ON [dbo].[Indicator_Observation]([Parent_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of observation modes: methods by which happiness is measured; an item from the collection partly determines the classification of a happiness measure.

Observation method of a measure				
Id	Code	Description	Parent	Sort
60	qd	SELF-REPORTS: Direct		▼ A
1	sq	1 question	A	▼ A01
3	sqr	1 question, repeated	A	▼ A02
2	sqt	1 question, asked twice	A	▼ A03
56	mq	multiple questions	A	▼ A04
19	mqr	multiple questions, repeated	A	▼ A05
38	mq?	multiple questions, number not reported	A	▼ A06
24	fi	focussed interview	A	▼ A07
22	oq	open questioning	A	▼ A08
58	st	sorting task	A	▼ A09
70	sqi	1 question, plus imputations	A	▼ A10
61	qi	SELF-REPORTS: Indirect		▼ B
26	cd	content analysis of ego-documents	B	▼ B01
25	lr	life review	B	▼ B02
23	pt	projective tests	B	▼ B03
69	ds	derived scores	B	▼ B04
27	RO	RATINGS BY OTHERS		▼ C
59	afa	automatic face analysis	C	▼ C01
28	rc	rating by clinican	C	▼ C02
32	rdf	rating by family	C	▼ C03
34	ri	rating by interviewer	C	▼ C04
30	rdn	rating by nurses	C	▼ C05
29	rdp	rating by peers	C	▼ C06
31	rdt	rating by teachers	C	▼ C07
33	rdv	rating by various	C	▼ C08
50	*	multiple observations	C	▼ D
35	tsb	time sampling of happy behaviors	C	▼ D01
40	?	Observation method not reported	C	▼ E
▶ 37	X	Not yet classified		▼ F
* (New)				▼

Columns of the table

OB_Id Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

OB_Code

An indication of the item in the form of a code of maximum 5 characters. The code is part of the 'Full_Code' of a measure and is also used to sort the list box.

OB_Descr

The short description of the item, manually entered.

Parent_Id

Currently not in use.

OB_Sort

Currently not in use.

Indicator_Rating

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Rating] (  
  [RA_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
  [RA_Code] NVARCHAR (5) NULL,  
  [RA_Descr] NVARCHAR (50) NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Rating$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([RA_Id] ASC)  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Rating$RA_Code]  
  ON [dbo].[Indicator_Rating]([RA_Code] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of rating-scales: How observations are scored.

Ratingscale of a measure		
Id	Code	Description
22	*	Different rating scales combined
16	?	scale not reported
13	c	circles scale
5	f	faces scale
25	fn	faces+numerical scale
26	fv	faces+verbal scale
7	l	ladder scale
14	lg	life-graph
8	m	mountain scale
3	n	numeric scale
4	nt	numeric scales transformed to same range
24	nv	numeric scale with verbal labels
17	nvt	numeric + verbal scales transformed to same range
9	ol	open line scale
27	pw	pictorial weather scale
23	r	ratio happy/unhappy experiences
18	ro	rank-order of subjects
28	t	thermometer scale
21	th%	time happy percent
1	v	verbal scale
19	v*	verbal scales combined
2	vt	verbal scales transformed to same range
▶ 20	X	not classified
* (New)		

Columns of the table

RA_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

RA_Code

An indication of the item in the form of a code of maximum 5 characters. The code is part of the 'Full_Code' of a measure and is also used to sort the list box.

RA_Descr

The short description of the item, manually entered.

Indicator_Scope

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Scope] (  
    [IS_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [IS_Code] NVARCHAR (9) DEFAULT (") NOT NULL,  
    [IS_Descr] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [IFCAT_Code] NVARCHAR (9) DEFAULT (") NOT NULL,  
    [IS_Sort] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [IS_Sortcode] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Focus_Measures] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Level] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Keywords] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Top_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Parent_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr_level] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Scope$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([IS_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Scope$IS_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([IS_Code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Scope$IS_Descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([IS_Descr])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Scope$IS_Sortcode]  
ON [dbo].[Indicator_Scope]([IS_Code] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Scope$Parent_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Indicator_Scope]([Parent_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Scope$Top_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Indicator_Scope]([Top_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of conceptual focus items in use when characterizing happiness measures.

level 0 Overall happiness ▼ **Conceptual focus of a measure**

level 1 ▼

Level	Code	Category	Number of related measures	
0	O	Overall happiness	0	Measures
1	OH	Keyword happiness	0	Measures
2	O-BW	Overall: Best-Worst ever experienced	5	Measures
▶ 2	O-HL	Overall: Happiness in Life	430	Measures
2	O-HP	Overall: Happy Person	68	Measures
2	O-H?	Overall: Happiness: item not reported	44	Measures
2	O-HV	Overall: Happiness Various items	13	Measures
1	OS	Keyword life-satisfaction	0	Measures
2	O-SLu	Overall: Satisfaction with life (unspecified)	224	Measures
2	O-SLC	Overall: Satisfaction with Life-Course	39	Measures
2	O-SLL	Overall: Satisfaction with Life one Leads	48	Measures
2	O-SLS	Overall: Satisfaction with Life-Situation	27	Measures
2	O-SLW	Overall: Satisfaction w Life as a Whole	380	Measures
2	O-SP	Overall: Satisfied Person	4	Measures
2	O-SQL	Overall: Satisfied with Quality of Life	21	Measures
2	O-SLP	Overall: Satisfaction with Personal Life	16	Measures
2	O-SL?	Overall: Satisfaction With Life: item not reported	92	Measures
2	O-SLV	Overall: Satisfaction with Life: Various	5	Measures
1	QOL	Keyword Quality Of Life	0	Measures
2	O-QOL	Overall: QualityOfLife	94	Measures
2	O-QLS	Overall: Quality of Life Situation	8	Measures

Code O-HL Overall: Happiness in Life

Keywords

Category

- Edit
- Add new
- Move
- Delete

Record: 4 of 31 Filtered Search

Columns of the table

IS_Id

The ID of the conceptual focus, automatically assigned upon entry.

IS_Code

The manually entered designation of the item in a code; this is part of the 'full code' of a measure.

IS_Descr

The manually entered description of the item.

IFCAT_Code

Has no current meaning anymore.

IS_Sort

Has no current meaning anymore.

IS_Sortcode

Only for sorting purposes; the code is unique and automatically updated with every position change of an item within the table.

Focus_Measures

The number of measures with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Level

The hierarchical level of the item. The highest level is assigned a value of 0, the lower levels are assigned a value of 1, 2, and so on. The value is automatically updated when using the management / administering form.

Seqnr

No longer in use for its original purpose. The value in the column is now used to signal a 'roll-back' operation performed in Azure within 'Access', automatically assigned.

Keywords

Currently not in use

Top_Id

The ID of the item at the highest level (root node), automatically assigned.

Parent_Id

The ID of the parent item, automatically assigned.

Seqnr_level

the sequence number of the item within the set of siblings, automatically assigned.

Indicator_Timeframe

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Timeframe] (  
    [TF_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [TF_Code] NVARCHAR (2) NULL,  
    [TF_Descr] NVARCHAR (50) NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Timeframe$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([TF_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Timeframe$TF_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([TF_Code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Timeframe$TF_Descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([TF_Descr])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Timeframe$TF_Code]  
ON [dbo].[Indicator_Timeframe]([TF_Code] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of time frames: Period of happiness addressed.

Timeframe of a measure			
Id	Code	Description	
19	*	various time frames	
18	?	time frame not reported*	
1	c	currently (today, these days, presently)	
27	cd	this day	
2	cm	last month, last few weeks	
3	cq	last quarter	
21	cw	last week	
5	cy	last year	
12	g	generally	
14	h	hitherto	
25	l	life time	
24	ly	last years	
4	m	momentary (now)	
11	md	last day	
9	mh	last hour	
8	mi	last instant	
10	mp	last part of day	
13	se	since event	
15	u	time unspecified	
16	X	not yet classified	
▶ 26	yd	yesterday	
* (New)			

Columns of the table

TF_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

TF_Code Code

An indication of the item in the form of a code of maximum 2 characters. The code is part of the 'Full_Code' of a measure and is also used to sort the list box.

TF_Descr

The short description of the item, manually entered.

Indicator_Type

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Indicator_Type] (  
    [Q_Type_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Q_Type_Code] NVARCHAR (5) NULL,  
    [Q_Name] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [QT_Inet] BIT DEFAULT ((-1)) NULL,  
    [NrofSGP] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Proto_Text] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Level] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Top_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Parent_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr_level] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Indicator_Type$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Q_Type_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Type$Q_Type_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Q_Type_Code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Type$Q_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Q_Name])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Indicator_Type$Proto_Text$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Proto_Text])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Indicator_Type$Q_Type_Code]  
    ON [dbo].[Indicator_Type]([Q_Type_Code] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

On the website under 'Reports on happiness in nations' and then 'Single nations reports / Finding Reports on Happiness in Nations' in 'Findings on happiness in <nation>' can be opened an overview with:

'Distributional Findings on Happiness by measure type and by year in the general public of <nation>'

Measure type				
Code / Id	Name	Typical text	Inet	Nr of measures
11 37	OVERALL: HAPPY LIFE	Taking all together, how happy would you say you are?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Measures
111 161	OVERALL: HAPPYNESS		<input type="checkbox"/>	0 Measures
111A 85	2-step verbal happiness	Are you happy with your life? - yes - no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 Measures
111B 1	3-step verbal Happiness	In general, how happy would you say you are?: - very happy - fairly happy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	64 Measures
111BA 106	3-step verbal Happiness B	So far as you are concerned, do you personally feel happy, unhappy or neither happy nor un-happy about your life ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 Measures
111C 2	4-step verbal Happiness	Taking all things together, would you say you are?: - very happy - quite happy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	107 Measures
111D 3	5-step verbal Happiness	How happy do you feel as you live now? - very happy - somewhat happy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	125 Measures
111E 63	6-step verbal Happiness	I am very happy - strongly disagree - moderately disagree	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 Measures
111F 15	7-step verbal Happiness	Considering your life as a whole, would you describe it as - very unhappy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	37 Measures

Record: 14 of 150 | No Filter | Search

Columns of the table

Q_Type_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Q_Type_Code

An indication of the item in the form of a code of maximum 5 characters. The code is used to sort the list box.

Q_Name

The short description of the item, manually entered.

QT_Inet

A Yes/No data type, manually entered; 'yes' means: present happiness measures based on this type on the internet.

NrofSGP

The number of measures with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Proto_Text

The typical text of a happiness measure based on this type, manually entered.

Level
Currently not in use.

Top_Id
Currently not in use.

Parent_Id
Currently not in use.

Seqnr_level
Currently not in use.

Seqnr
Currently not in use.

Language

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Language] (  
    [Lang_id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [ISO639] NVARCHAR (3) NULL,  
    [Lang_Name] NVARCHAR (50) NULL,  
    [NrofInd] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Lang_Pubs] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Lang_Studies] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Language$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Lang_id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Language$Lang_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
    (len([Lang_Name])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Language$Lang_id]  
    ON [dbo].[Language]([Lang_id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table 'Language' is used when writing down a language:

- For a publication, the language of the publication
- In the case of a study, the language in which the text of the assessment method used is written
- For each item in the collection of happiness questions in table 'Indicator', texts in other languages can also be noted in addition to the text in the English language.

Languages									
Id	ISO 639	Language	Number of measures		Number of publications		Number of studies		
151		_multiple languages	0	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	164	Studies	
150		_not reported	0	Show texts of measures	1	Publications	4743	Studies	
23	afz	Afrikaans (South Africa)	3	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	1	Studies	
24	alb	Albanian	2	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	7	Studies	
25	ara	Arabic	4	Show texts of measures	3	Publications	9	Studies	
26	arm	Armenian	0	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	2	Studies	
139	aze	Azerbaijani (Azerbaijan)	1	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	1	Studies	
28	ben	Bengali	4	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	3	Studies	
124		Bicolano (Phillipines)	2	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	0	Studies	
64	bos	Bosnian	1	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	1	Studies	
29	bul	Bulgarian	10	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	5	Studies	
120	cat	Catalan (Spain)	5	Show texts of measures	1	Publications	2	Studies	
125	ceb	Cebuano (Phillipines)	2	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	1	Studies	
14		Chinese, Kantonese	17	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	12	Studies	
13	chi	Chinese, Mandarin	20	Show texts of measures	9	Publications	70	Studies	
122	cpe	Creol	1	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	0	Studies	
30	hrv	Croatian	15	Show texts of measures	3	Publications	9	Studies	
132		Cyprian	5	Show texts of measures	0	Publications	2	Studies	
18	cze	Czech	13	Show texts of measures	2	Publications	6	Studies	
9	dan	Danish	32	Show texts of measures	11	Publications	5	Studies	

Record: 14 of 82 | No Filter | Search

Columns of the table

Lang_id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

ISO639

The manually entered two-letter code of the language as included in the list of ISO 639-1 codes

Lang_Name

The manually entered name of a language as included in the list of ISO 639-1 codes

NrofInd

The number of happiness question texts in this language included in the collection of non-English happiness questions (table 'Indicator_Language'). The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Lang_Pubs

The number of publications with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Lang_Studies

The number of studies with this language in the used assessment method. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Meas_Ass

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Meas_Ass] (  
    [MA_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [MA_Code] NVARCHAR (6) NOT NULL,  
    [MA_Descr] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [MA_report] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Statistic_Findings] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Meas_Ass$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([MA_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Meas_Ass$MA_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([MA_Code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Meas_Ass$MA_Descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([MA_Descr])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Meas_Ass$MA_Code]  
ON [dbo].[Meas_Ass]([MA_Code] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of statistical methods. The items from the table form a list box that is used when entering an association to a correlate in a study. See for more information on the statistical methods the website:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Introtext-CorrelationalFindings-Chapter4.pdf>

Statistical methods		Number of correlate findings	
Code / Id	Description		Findings
AoC 84	<p>ANALYSIS of COVARIANCE (ANCOVA) Type: statistical procedure Measurement level: Correlates: at least one nominal and at least one metric, Happiness: metric.</p> <p>Just as in an ANOVA, in an ANCOVA the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is partitioned into several parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. At least two of those sources are the variability of the correlates, in case there is one for each correlate, and always one other is the residual variability, which includes all unspecified influences on the happiness variable. Each sum of squares has its own number of degrees of freedom (df), which sum up to Ne -1 for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.</p> <p>In an Analysis of Covariance, the treatment means for all levels of the nominal correlate are 'adjusted' for differences in the mean values of the metric correlate.</p>	8	Findings
AoV 2	<p>ANALYSIS of VARIANCE (ANOVA) Type: statistical procedure Measurement level: Correlate(s): nominal, Happiness: metric.</p> <p>In an ANOVA, the total happiness variability, expressed as the sum of squares, is split into two or more parts, each of which is assigned to a source of variability. At least one of those sources is the variability of the correlate, in case there is only one, and always one other is the residual variability, which includes all unspecified influences on the happiness variable. Each sum of squares has its own number of degrees of freedom (df), which sum up to Ne -1 for the total variability. If a sum of squares (SS) is divided by its own number of df, a mean square (MS) is obtained. The ratio of two correctly selected mean squares has an F-distribution under the hypothesis that the corresponding association has a zero-value.</p> <p>NOTE: A significantly high F-value only indicates that, in case of a single correlate, the largest of the c mean values is systematically larger than the smallest one. Conclusions about the other pairs of means require the application of a Multiple Comparisons Procedure (see e.g. BONFERRONI's MULTIPLE COMPARISON TEST, DUNCAN's MULTIPLE RANGE TEST or STUDENT-NEWMAN-KEULS)</p>	392	Findings

Record: 14 of 101 | No Filter | Search

Some examples of entries in the table.

Columns of the table

MA_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

MA_Code

A character data type, manually entered identification code

MA_Descr

A character data type, manually entered description of the method

MA_report

A Yes/No data type; currently not in use.

Statistic_Findings

The number of statistical findings included in studies. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Nations

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Nations] (  
    [Nation_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Nation_Name] NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
    [ISO] NVARCHAR (2) NOT NULL,  
    [Offic_ISO] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Comments] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Nat_Inet] BIT DEFAULT ((-1)) NULL,  
    [NrofS_GP] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [life_expectancy] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Mtype_rankings] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Intcept_nation] REAL NULL,  
    [Qtype_id_tr] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Nations$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Nation_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Nations$Nation_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Nation_Name])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Nations$Comments$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Comments])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Nations$ISO$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([ISO])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Nations$ISO]  
ON [dbo].[Nations]([ISO] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Nations$Nation_Name]  
ON [dbo].[Nations]([Nation_Name] ASC);
```


Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data in a 'study', the surveyed audience is divided into 'who', 'where' and 'when'. An entry from the 'Nations' table is almost always included in a 'study' under the 'Where' section and label 'Nation(set)'. Two examples:

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the WDH database interface. Both screenshots have a red header bar with the text 'WDH : Database- \\campus'. Below the header is a navigation bar with 'Help' and a search icon followed by 'Tell me what you want to do'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is for 'Study' 6993, and the right column is for 'Study' 4239. Each column has a 'Publication' dropdown menu, a text box for the publication title, and a text box for the publication details. Below this is a 'National Publics' section with a 'Set descriptor' dropdown, a 'WHERE' section with radio buttons for 'Nation' and 'More or non nations', an 'Area classification' dropdown, a 'Nation(set)' dropdown, and a 'Name of area' dropdown. The 'Name of area' dropdown is open in both screenshots, showing a list of regions and their corresponding ISO codes. In the left screenshot, 'Heidelberg' is selected, and in the right screenshot, 'Germany West' is selected.

Region	ISO Code
Heidelberg	DE-BW
Hessen	DE-HE
Kassel	DE-XKAS
Koblenz	DE-XKOB
Koln	DE-XKOL
Leipzig	DE-XLEI
Luneburg	DE-XLUN
Magdeburg Sachsen-Anhalt	DE-VMAG

The source for recordings in the 'Nations' table is 'ISO 3166-1 alpha-2', only 'officially assigned' nations are considered for inclusion.

Website of the ISO-organization: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search>

The ISO organization allows users of the code system to assign meaning to certain two-letter codes for their own use. Three of those codes have been put into use at the WDH, each with a meaning only known within the WDH. Being:

ISO	Nation_Name
XY	De facto nation
XZ	Former nation
ZZ	Multiple nations

Id	ISO	Officially assigned	Name	Comments	Nr of studies	Present on web	Include in rank reports	Life expectancy	Measure type for trend graphic
88	AF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Afghanistan		49	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Not <input checked="" type="radio"/> Life satisfaction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Best-W+AffectBalance	51	32D
89	AL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Albania		56	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Not <input checked="" type="radio"/> Life satisfaction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Best-W+AffectBalance	78	32D
90	DZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Algeria		34	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Not <input checked="" type="radio"/> Life satisfaction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Best-W+AffectBalance	77	32D
105	AD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Andorra		7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Not <input checked="" type="radio"/> Life satisfaction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Best-W+AffectBalance	83	111C

Columns of the table

Nation_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Nation_Name

The manually entered description of the nation

ISO

The manually entered 2-digit code

Offic_ISO

The manually chosen Yes/No 'officially assigned' value

Comments

Manually entered remarks

Nat_Inet

The manually chosen Yes/No for whether or not presentation of the nation on the internet

NrofS_GP

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

life_expectancy

The value is manually entered

Mtype_rankings

Measure type used for the ranking reports; possible values: 0, 1, 2, based on the options Not / Life satisfaction / Best-Worse + Affect balance

Intcept_nation

The values are automatically included based on a CSV file made available in 2021.

See <https://www.eur.nl/en/ehero/publications/working-papers/2021-05> and the Table 9 Estimated intercepts by Nation included therein.

Qtype_id_tr

Manually selected value from the option list 'Measure Type' for trend analysis. The option list is based on SQL-query

```
SELECT cbo_Nattrendmeasure.Q_Type_Id, cbo_Nattrendmeasure.Q_Type_Code,  
cbo_Nattrendmeasure.Q_Name, cbo_Nattrendmeasure.CountOfStudy_Id  
FROM cbo_Nattrendmeasure  
WHERE cbo_Nattrendmeasure.Nation_Id = <ID of the nation>  
ORDER BY cbo_Nattrendmeasure.CountOfStudy_Id DESC;
```

Population

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Population] (  
    [Pop_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Pop_Code] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Pop_Txt] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [NrofPop] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Keywords] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Level] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Top_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Parent_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Seqnr_level] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Population$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Pop_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Population$Pop_Txt$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Pop_Txt])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Population$Pop_Code]  
ON [dbo].[Population]([Pop_Code] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Population$Top_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Population]([Top_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Population$Parent_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Population]([Parent_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data, the surveyed audience is classified according to 'who', 'where' and 'when'. When classifying the 'who', 'general public' or 'special public' is chosen first. After selecting 'special public', several items from the collection can be added.

The rows / items in the table together form the collection 'special publics'. The collection is built up hierarchically through so-called parent-child relationships. For each 'child', the 'parent' is noted and the sequence number within the set of children of a parent along with a few more features.

See table 'SubjectsBib' for more details on the hierarchical whole and the processing of items within.

level 0 AGE groups Special publics

level 1

Level	Category	Number of related studies
0	AGE groups	6
1	Youth	0
2	Infants	20
2	Toddlers	1
2	Basic school children	94
2	Teens, adolescents	373
1	Twens	31
1	Young adults	60
1	Adults	265
2	Childbearing aged	0

Teens, adolescents

Keywords
teenagers, puberty

Category

- Edit
- Add new
- Move
- Delete

Ok Do

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
1	Highschool pupils			88

Record: 1 of 1 No Filter Search

Level	References to Correlational subjects	Manage	Refresh
2	Current stage in school-career		

Record: 1 of 1 No Filter Search

Record: 6 of 17 Filtered Search

Columns of the table

Pop_Id

The ID of the special public item, automatically assigned upon entry

Pop_Code

Only for sorting purposes; the code is unique and automatically updated with every position change of an item within the table

Pop_Txt

The manually entered 'description' of the special public item

NrofPop

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Keywords

Alternative terms to the 'description' such as synonyms and related words, to make it easier to get results when searching, all entered manually.

Level

The hierarchical level of the item. The highest level is assigned a value of 0, the lower levels are

assigned a value of 1, 2, and so on. The value is automatically updated when using the management / administering form.

Seqnr

No longer in use for its original purpose. The value in the column is now used to signal a 'roll-back' operation performed in Azure within 'Access', automatically assigned.

Top_Id

The ID of the item at the highest level (root node), automatically assigned.

Parent_Id

The ID of the parent item, automatically assigned.

Seqnr_level

the sequence number of the item within the set of siblings, automatically assigned.

Publication

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Publication] (  
  [Pub_Id]      INT      IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
  [TITLE]      NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
  [Author_Id]  INT      DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
  [OK_pub]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Authors]    NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
  [Authors_ref] NVARCHAR (100) NULL,  
  [Seqnr_authors_ref] INT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [YR]         SMALLINT  DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [Lang_Id]    INT      DEFAULT (NULL) NOT NULL,  
  [SOURCE]     NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
  [ISBN]       NVARCHAR (20) NULL,  
  [ISBN_e]     NVARCHAR (20) NULL,  
  [ISSN]       NVARCHAR (9)  NULL,  
  [ISSN_online] NVARCHAR (9)  NULL,  
  [SW_urlok]   BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [URL]        NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
  [DOI]        NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
  [textfile]   NVARCHAR (18) NULL,  
  [BREVDATE]   DATETIME2 (0) DEFAULT  
(CONVERT([datetime],CONVERT([varchar],getdate()),(1)),(1))) NOT NULL,  
  [Remarks]   NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
  [PHIL]      BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [SOCS]      BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [LIFE_SC]   BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [CONC]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [MEAS]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [DETE]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [RESU]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [BELI]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [TREA]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [POLICY]   BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [GENE]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [SPEC]     BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [DATAS]   BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [META]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [EMPI]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [EARL]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [PRES]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [FUTU]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [ALTE]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [OVER]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [HEDO]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [CONT]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  [CCJA]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,
```

```

[NATJA]      BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,
[Eligible]   SMALLINT  DEFAULT ((2)) NULL,
[Entered]    BIT      DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,
[SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [Publication$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Pub_Id] ASC),
CONSTRAINT [Publication$LanguagePublication] FOREIGN KEY ([Lang_Id]) REFERENCES
[dbo].[Language] ([Lang_id]),
CONSTRAINT [Publication$AuthorPublication] FOREIGN KEY ([Author_Id]) REFERENCES
[dbo].[Author] ([Author_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Publication$TITLE$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([TITLE])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Publication$SOURCE$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SOURCE])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Publication$ISBN$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([ISBN])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Publication$ISSN$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([ISSN])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Publication$ISSN_online$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([ISSN_online])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Publication$URL$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([URL])>(0))
);

```

GO

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Publication$Author_Id]
ON [dbo].[Publication]([Author_Id] ASC);

```

GO

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Publication$AuthorPublication]
ON [dbo].[Publication]([Author_Id] ASC);

```

GO

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Publication$Authors]
ON [dbo].[Publication]([Authors] ASC, [YR] DESC, [TITLE] ASC);

```

GO

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Publication$Authors_ref]
ON [dbo].[Publication]([Authors_ref] ASC);

```

GO

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Publication$Lang_Id]
ON [dbo].[Publication]([Lang_Id] ASC);

```

GO

```

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Publication$LanguagePublication]
ON [dbo].[Publication]([Lang_Id] ASC);

```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The data on happiness included in the WDH are derived from publications, the table contains the collection of publications. Selection criteria for inclusion: scientific publications on happiness, defined as the subjective enjoyment of one's life-as-a-whole. See for more information the website:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/collections/bibliography/what-is-this-bibliography-of-happiness/>

Columns of the table

Pub_Id

The ID of the publication, automatically assigned upon entry.

TITLE

The title of the publication, manually entered.

Author_Id

The ID of the first/main author with the collection in the table 'Author'; automatically included when choosing first author from a drop-down list.

OK_pub

A Yes/No data type; if a study is approved by manually ticking it, the value becomes 'yes'.

Authors

List of authors, surname and initials, this is generated automatically and starts with the 1st author and then the other authors sorted alphabetically by surname and initials.

Authors_ref

The label by which the publication is recognizable, unique within the collection of publications included in the WDH. The label is compiled automatically. Examples:

Barragan (2015)

Bahadir & Certel (2013)

Singh et al. (2014a)

Seqnr_authors_ref

Automatically assigned serial number that is included in the label of the publication as a consecutive letter after the year, if the other constituent parts are identical to a previously recorded publication.

YR

The manually entered four-digit calendar year in which the publication was issued.

Lang_Id

The ID of the language used in the publication, with the collection in the table 'Language'; automatically included when choosing the language from a drop-down list.

SOURCE

The source of the publication, manually entered.

ISBN

International Standard Book Number, if available manually entered.

ISBN_e

International Standard Book Number for eBooks, if available manually entered.

ISSN

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is a unique identification number for serially published works, including periodical publications. If available manually entered.

ISSN_online

The ISSN for online publications. If available manually entered.

SW_urlok

A Yes/No data type; currently not in use.

URL

A URL is an address that shows where a particular page can be found on the World Wide Web. URL is an abbreviation for 'Uniform Resource Locator'. If available manually entered.

DOI

Digital Object Identifier: a unique series of numbers attached to a piece of digital information such as a website, file, or online article. If available manually entered.

Textfile

The name of the file containing the electronic version of the publication in the so-called PDF format. By using the 'Set' button, the name is included in the publication. The use of the 'Open' button will only succeed if the agreed folder contains a file whose name is equal to the ID of the publication followed by the extension '.pdf'.

BREVDATE

The automatically recorded date when the publication was approved.

Remarks

Manually entered comments.

PHIL

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'philosophy' label applies.

SOCS

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'social sciences' label applies.

LIFE_SC

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'life sciences' label applies.

CONC

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'concept' label applies.

MEAS

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'measurement' label applies.

DETE

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'determinants' label applies.

RESU

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'consequences' label applies.

BELI

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'beliefs and ideals' label applies.

TREA

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'treatise' label applies.

POLICY

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'policy paper' label applies.

GENE

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'general review' label applies.

SPEC

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'special subject' label applies.

DATAS

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'data set' label applies.

META

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'meta analysis' label applies.

EMPI

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'single study' label applies.

EARL

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'past' label applies.

PRES

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'present' label applies.

FUTU

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'future' label applies.

ALTE

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'percieved changes in happiness' label applies.

OVER

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'overall' label applies.

HEDO

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'hedonic level' label applies.

CONT

A Yes/No data type; if it is manually checked, then the 'contentment' label applies.

CCJA

A Yes/No data type; currently not in use.

NATJA

A Yes/No data type; currently not in use.

Eligible

Automatically assigned number value based on three choice options:

Inclusion in findings archive?

0 = yes: at least one valid measure of happiness used

1 = no: no valid measure of happiness used

2 = no: no new data on present happiness

Entered

A Yes/No data type; automatically assigned 'yes' if a study based on the publication is approved.

Region_etc

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Region_etc] (  
    [reg_id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Nation_Id] INT NULL,  
    [reg_code] NVARCHAR (12) NOT NULL,  
    [reg_name] NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
    [city] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [comments] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [reg_inet] BIT DEFAULT ((-1)) NULL,  
    [nrof_studies] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Region_etc$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([reg_id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Region_etc$NationRegion_etc] FOREIGN KEY ([Nation_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Nations] ([Nation_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Region_etc$reg_code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([reg_code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Region_etc$reg_name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([reg_name])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Region_etc$comments$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([comments])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Region_etc$Nation_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Region_etc]([Nation_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Region_etc$NationRegion_etc]  
ON [dbo].[Region_etc]([Nation_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Region_etc$reg_name]  
ON [dbo].[Region_etc]([reg_name] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data in a 'study', the surveyed audience is divided into 'who', 'where' and 'when'. An entry from the table 'Region_etc' is included under the 'Where' section and the label

'Name of area' if the name exists. This can relate to names or designations for a region, a city, a collection of nations, a former country, a de-facto country and the like. Two examples:

Publication 6993
 Jopp & Rott (2006)
 Adaptation in Very Old Age: Exploring the Role of Resources, Beliefs and Attitudes for
 Psychology and Aging, 2006, Vol. 21, 266 - 280

WHERE Nation More or non nations

Area classification
 City

Nation(set)
 Germany

Name of area
 Heidelberg

Heidelberg	DE-BW
Hessen	DE-HE
Kassel	DE-XKAS
Koblenz	DE-XKOB
Koln	DE-XKOL
Leipzig	DE-XLEI
Luneburg	DE-XLUN
Magdeburg Sachsen Anhalt	DE-XMAG
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	DE-MV

Publication 4239
 Philipp & Klauer (1991)
 Subjective Well-Being in the Face of Critical Life Events: The Case of the Successful Copers.
 Strack, F.; et al; Eds.: "Subjective Well - Being", Pergamon Press, 1991, Oxford, UK, 213 - 234

WHERE Nation More or non nations

Area classification
 Area of former nation

Nation(set)
 Former nation

Name of area
 Germany West

Czechoslovakia	Cz-former
Germany West	DE-W
Serbia+Montenegro	XZ
Yugoslavia Trier, 1987	YU

Remarks area

Main Form | Classifications | **Regions etc** | Nations_maint

Regions and similar designations

Nation Non nation **Multiple nations**

Id	ISO	Nation Id	Region code	Name	City	Comments		
182	ZZ	636	A_AM	Anglo-America		Canada and USA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple nations De facto nation Former nation Multiple nations
183	ZZ	636	Asia	Asia			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 Show studies
3211	ZZ	636	AUS-NZ	Australia and New Zealand			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 Show studies
3209	ZZ	636	B-EUR	Balkan Europe		Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Show studies
184	ZZ	636	BNL	Benelux		Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 Show studies
2752	ZZ	636	CIS	Commonwealth of Independant States		Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 Show studies

Record: 1 of 43 | No Filter | Search

Columns of the table

reg_id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Nation_Id

The ID of an entry from the 'Nations' table, automatically determined based on the choice of a nation or non-nation.

reg_code

Is entered manually, the person who does that determines a suitable value / form. The code must be unique and can be systematically chosen, but also whatever the person likes. The code is not presented or used on the website.

reg_name

The manually entered designation of the item

city

The manually chosen Yes/No for whether or not it is the name of a city

comments

Manually entered remarks

reg_inet

The manually chosen Yes/No for whether or not presentation of the area on the internet

nrof_studies

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Sampling

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Sampling] (  
  [Samp_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
  [Samp_Descr] NVARCHAR (50) NULL,  
  [Samp_Studies] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [Sampling$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Samp_Id] ASC),  
  CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Sampling$Samp_Descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
  (len([Samp_Descr])>(0))  
);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data, the used methods are classified according to 'Survey', 'Sampling' and 'Assessment'. The table 'Sampling' contains the collection of sampling methods.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'Study' form. The form is divided into several sections:

- Study name:** Id: 20047, Study name: Desousa et al. (2008): study GB Wales 2004.
- Publication:** 15406, Desousa et al. (2008), School Policies and Binge Drinking Behaviours of School-Aged Children in Wales - a Multilevel, Health Education Research, 2008, Vol. 23, 259 - 271.
- Excerptist:** Rodgers (Chloe).
- Review:** Veenhoven (Ruut).
- Since:** 12-4-2022.
- Buttons:** Show all the studies of this publication, Show the findings of this study.
- Methods:** Survey (INT-HBSC 2005/2006), Sampling (Semi-probability sample), Assessment (Questionnaire: paper).
- Remarks:** Remarks survey (Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children interim surveys conducted in Wales every 2 years. One mixed ability class from each age group (11, 12...)), Remarks sampling (Stratified by unitary authority and provision of free meals.), Remarks assessment (Pupils completed questionnaire during school lesson with guidance of trained field worker).
- Language:** _multiple languages.
- Remarks language:** Surveys made available in English and Welsh.
- N:** 3882.
- Non Response:** (Empty field).
- Remarks N:** 46 schools.
- Remarks Non Response:** (Empty field).

Management form of the sampling methods

The screenshot shows a software interface with three tabs: 'Main Form', 'Classifications', and 'Sampling'. The 'Sampling' tab is active, displaying a form with a dropdown menu set to 'Probability sample' and a 'Sampling' label. Below this is a table with columns for 'Level', 'Category', and 'Number of related studies'. Each row includes a 'Studies' button. At the bottom, there is a 'Category' dropdown menu with options: Edit, Add new, Move, and Delete. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Record: 1 of 12', 'Filtered', and a search field.

Level	Category	Number of related studies
▶ 0	Probability sample	0 Studies
1	Probability area sample	102 Studies
1	Probability cluster sample	27 Studies
1	Probability multi-stage cluster sample	771 Studies
1	Probability multi-stage random	8835 Studies
1	Probability multistage stratified area sample	2556 Studies
1	Probability sample (unspecified)	354 Studies
1	Probability simple random sample	299 Studies
1	Probability stratified sample	277 Studies
1	Probability systematic sample	888 Studies
1	Semi-probability sample	249 Studies
1	Varied Probability	15 Studies

Columns of the table

Samp_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Samp_Descr

The manually entered description of the sampling method

Samp_Studies

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Specvars

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Specvars] (  
    [Specv_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Specv_Descr] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Specv_Keywords] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Specv_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Specvar_Findings] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Specvars$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Specv_Id] ASC)  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Specvars$Specv_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[Specvars]([Specv_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The table contains the collection of specification variables. The items from the table form a list box that that can be used when entering a correlate in a study.

Specification variables					Number of correlate findings	
Id	Description	Keywords	Remarks			
1	age	young, old, generation, cohort		442	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		2	Findings	
47	children: characteristics	offspring		4	Findings	
104	children: having	parental status		13	Findings	
103	children: number	family size		2	Findings	
12	city	town, place, residence, locality		74	Findings	
60	country or region of origin/destination	migration		14	Findings	
51	debt	loan, mortgage		1	Findings	
69	deviants	abuser, criminal, addict		2	Findings	
63	economic crisis	economic conditions		9	Findings	
5	education	low, high, literate, college				

Level	See also correlational subjects		Manage	Refresh
0	AGE			
0	TRUST			

Record: 1 of 2		No Filter	Search
See also special publics		Manage	Refresh
AGE groups			

Record: 1 of 115		No Filter	Search
------------------	--	-----------	--------

Columns of the table

Specv_Id

The ID of the specification variable, automatically assigned upon entry

Specv_Descr

The description of the specification variable, manually entered.

Specv_Keywords

Alternative terms to the 'description' such as synonyms and related words.

Specv_Remarks

Currently not in use

Specvar_Findings

The number of correlates in studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form of the specification variables.

Study

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Study] (  
    [Study_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Study_Name] NVARCHAR (120) NULL,  
    [Seqnr_Stdname] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Study_Code] NVARCHAR (15) NULL,  
    [SW_OK] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Correlates] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Pub_Id] INT NULL,  
    [POPULATION] NVARCHAR (255) DEFAULT (NULL) NULL,  
    [Kind_public] INT NULL,  
    [Pop_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Agerange_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Kind_area] INT NULL,  
    [Area_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Nation_Id] INT NULL,  
    [reg_id] INT NULL,  
    [Rem_area] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Year] SMALLINT NULL,  
    [DOD] NVARCHAR (20) NULL,  
    [Year_last] INT NULL,  
    [DOD_last] NVARCHAR (20) NULL,  
    [Dod_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Survey_Id] INT NULL,  
    [DataSource_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Samp_Id] INT NULL,  
    [Weighting] NVARCHAR (1) NULL,  
    [Samp_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [N] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [NR] NVARCHAR (120) NULL,  
    [N_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [NR_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [assesm_id] INT NULL,  
    [Rem_assesm] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Lang_Id] INT DEFAULT ((150)) NULL,  
    [Rem_Language] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Gen_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Wrk_Id_In] INT DEFAULT (NULL) NOT NULL,  
    [Wrk_Id_Up] INT DEFAULT (NULL) NULL,  
    [DATE_In] DATETIME2 (0) NULL,  
    [Date_Up] DATETIME2 (0) NULL,  
    [Date_msgto_auth] DATETIME2 (0) NULL,  
    [Date_msgfrom_auth] DATETIME2 (0) NULL,  
    [Rem_authcontact] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Study$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Study_Id] ASC),
```

```

CONSTRAINT [Study$NationStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Nation_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Nations]
([Nation_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$AgerangesStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Agerange_Id]) REFERENCES
[dbo].[Ageranges] ([Agerange_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$AreaStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Area_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Area] ([Area_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$AssesmentStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([assesm_id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Assesment]
([Assesm_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$LanguageStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Lang_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Language]
([Lang_id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$PublicationStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Pub_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Publication]
([Pub_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$Region_etcStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([reg_id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Region_etc]
([reg_id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$SamplingStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Samp_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Sampling]
([Samp_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$SurveyStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Survey_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Survey]
([Survey_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$WorkerStudy] FOREIGN KEY ([Wrk_Id_In]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Worker]
([Wrk_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [Study$WorkerStudy1] FOREIGN KEY ([Wrk_Id_Up]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Worker]
([Wrk_Id]),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Study_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([Study_Code])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$POPULATION$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([POPULATION])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Pop_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([Pop_Remarks])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$DOD$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([DOD])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Dod_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([Dod_Remarks])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$DataSource_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([DataSource_Remarks])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Weighting$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Weighting])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Samp_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([Samp_Remarks])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$NR$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([NR])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$N_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([N_Remarks])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$NR_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([NR_Remarks])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Rem_assesm$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([Rem_assesm])>(0)),
CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study$Gen_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK
(len([Gen_Remarks])>(0))
);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Agerange_Id]
ON [dbo].[Study]([Agerange_Id] ASC);

```

```

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$AgerangesStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Agerange_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Area_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Area_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$AreaStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Area_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$assesm_id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([assesm_id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$AssesmentStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([assesm_id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Lang_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Lang_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$LanguageStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Lang_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Nation_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Nation_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$NationStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Nation_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Pub_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Pub_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$PublicationStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Pub_Id] ASC);

GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$reg_id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([reg_id] ASC);

```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Region_etcStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([reg_id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Samp_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Samp_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$SamplingStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Samp_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Study_Name]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Study_Name] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$Survey_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Survey_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$SurveyStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Survey_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$WorkerStudy]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Wrk_Id_In] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study$WorkerStudy1]
  ON [dbo].[Study]([Wrk_Id_Up] ASC);
```

[Why does this table exist \(date: summer 2022\)](#)

The table 'Study' can be regarded as the core of the WDH. For each included study, the findings are noted, obtained by happiness surveys, and published as such. Publications can take many forms: paper books, articles, electronic files, data files and the like. More than one study can be included with each publication. The characteristics noted in the table for a study mainly concern IDs of related matters. These matters are listed in separate tables.

Processing studies

Main Form > Studies overview > Create new study

Select Excerptist

Open form with new study

Empty study
 Copy survey program data
 Copy public and methods of example study
 Copy study entirely with measures, correlates and association

The input of a study can be started by copying data from a survey program or from a previous study.

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x

Id Study name
 19899 Abdel-Khalek (2015): study KW 2010

Publication 12923
 Abdel-Khalek (2015)
 Quality of Life, Subjective Well-Being, and Religiosity, among Kuwaiti Patient and Non-
 World Journal of Behavioral Science, 2015, 1, 21-30

Excerptist
 Huang (Sunny)

Review
 Veenhoven (Ruut)

Since
 16-11-2021

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

Public Methods Measures Correlates Special Publics

WHO General Special public

Special public classifications

Elderly	All
Religious	All
Retired	All
Public civil services	All

Record: 14 1 of 4 No Filter

WHERE Nation More or non nations

Area classification
 Nation

Nation(set)
 Kuwait

WHEN

Only or 1st assessment Last assessment
 2010 Year

Collect period

Specification

Public descriptor Generate
 Retired civil service worker, Kuwait, 2010

Remarks public
 All Muslim

Remarks area

General remarks

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x

Id Study name
 1255 Kaliterna Lipovcan & Prizmic-Larsen (2006): study HR 2003

Since
 20-10-2006

Public Methods Measures Correlates

WHO General Special public

Age range
 18+ aged

Remarks public
 55% females and 45% males, age 18-89, (M=47,5 years,SD=17,34).
 Recruited within a public opinion research

Main Form x Studies overview x Study x

Id Study name
 19899 Abdel-Khalek (2015): study KW 2010

Since
 16-11-2021

Public Methods Measures Correlates Special

WHO General Special public

Special public classifications

Elderly	All
Religious	All
Retired	All
Public civil services	All

Record: 14 1 of 4 No Filter

Remarks public
 All Muslim

More than one item from the 'special public' collection can be included in a study or one item from the 'general public' collection.

The screenshot shows a software interface for managing studies. At the top, there are several tabs: 'Main Form', 'Studies overview', and 'Study'. The 'Study' tab is active, displaying a form with the following fields:

- Id Study name:** 19899, Abdel-Khalek (2015): study KW 2010
- Publication:** 12923, Abdel-Khalek (2015)
- Excerptist:** Huang (Sunny)
- Review:** Veenhoven (Ruut)
- Since:** 16-11-2021
- Quality of Life, Subjective Well-Being, and Religiosity, among Kuwaiti Patient and Non-World Journal of Behavioral Science, 2015, 1, 21-30**

Below the form, there are two buttons: 'Show all the studies of this publication' and 'Show the findings of this study'. The main area is a tabbed interface with tabs for 'Public', 'Methods', 'Measures', 'Correlates', and 'Special Publics'. The 'Special Publics' tab is selected, showing a table with columns for 'Id', 'Level', 'Description', and 'Keywords'. The table contains the following data:

Id	Level	Description	Keywords	
11	0	AGE groups	life stage	Add to study
280	1	Youth	children. juveniles, minors, kids, youngster	Add to study
55	2	Infants	babies	Add to study
227	2	Toddlers		Add to study
139	2	Basic school children	elementary school pupils, elementary school	Add to study
2	2	Teens, adolescents	teenagers, puberty	Add to study
189	1	Twens	around age 20	Add to study

On the left side of the 'Special Publics' tab, there is a sidebar titled 'Special public classifications' with a search bar and three categories: 'Elderly', 'Religious', and 'Retired', each with an 'All' button. The bottom of the sidebar shows 'Record: 1 of 4' and 'No Filter'.

If 'Special public' is chosen, a separate tabbed form becomes available to search for and add suitable items from the collection.

Columns of the table

Study_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Study_Name

The unique name/description of a study, which is automatically compiled from a number of separately noted characteristics. Manually changing the name is not allowed. The name is automatically updated with each component change made to a study's management form and upon approval of the study. Constituent parts are: the name of the publication, followed by the text ': study ', the two-letter code for a 'nation', the name of any 'region' included, the 'year' of the research carried out and the serial number, if any. Examples of study names:

Balatsky & Diener (1993): study RU 1990 /1

Diener et al. (1995b): study US Illinois 1990

Diener et al. (2000a): study ZZ World samples 1990

Seqnr_Stdname

The serial number that may be included in the name of a study. A sequence number is automatically determined and included if all other constituent parts in the name are the same.

Study_Code

an old item, no longer in use since the introduction of the name

SW_OK

A Yes/No data type; if a study is approved, it gets the value yes

Correlates

A Yes/No data type; if 'correlational findings' are noted for the study, this characteristic automatically receives the value 'Yes' when the study is approved.

Pub_Id

The ID of the related publication with the collection in the table 'Publication'; automatically included when choosing the publication from a drop-down list.

POPULATION

A textual description of the surveyed audience; who, where and when; public, 'nation' and year. The description can be created automatically, but can be changed manually. It can therefore also be typed in its entirety.

Kind_public

A numerical data type; when entering a study, you can choose from two variants:

0 = general public

1 = special public

More than one special public can be noted in a study. A choice is made from the items included in the table 'Population'. The IDs of the selected items are included with the ID of the study in the table 'Study_Public'.

Pop_Remarks

Manually entered comments about the surveyed audience.

Agerange_Id

The ID of the related general public with the collection in the table 'Ageranges'; automatically included when choosing the general public from a drop-down list.

Kind_area

A numerical data type; when entering a study, you can choose from two variants:

0 = nation

1 = more or non nations

Area_Id

The ID of the related area with the collection in the table 'Area'; automatically included when choosing the area from a drop-down list.

Nation_Id

The ID of the related 'nation' with the collection in the table 'Nations'; automatically included when choosing the 'nation' from a drop-down list.

reg_id

The ID of the related 'region_etc' with the collection in the table 'Region_etc'; automatically included when choosing the 'region_etc' from a drop-down list.

Rem_area

Manually entered comments about the area of the surveyed audience.

Year

The manually entered calendar year (4 digits) in which the happiness data collection started.

DOD

A manually entered specification of the period within the year of data collection.

Year_last

The manually entered last year (4 digits) of the data collection, if the collection period spans several years.

DOD_last

A manually entered specification of the period within the last year of data collection.

Dod_Remarks

Manually entered comments about the period of data collection.

Survey_Id

The ID of the related survey with the collection in the table 'Survey'; automatically included when choosing the survey from a drop-down list.

DataSource_Remarks

Manually entered comments about the survey.

Samp_Id

The ID of the related sampling method with the collection in the table 'Sampling'; automatically included when choosing the sampling method from a drop-down list.

Weighting

One character, a manually entered 'Y' if weighting is applied, otherwise nothing is entered.

Samp_Remarks

Manually entered comments about the used sampling method.

N

A numerical data type; the manually entered number of respondents.

NR

The non-response, a manually entered string of characters including a number or percentage to indicate the non-response.

N_Remarks

Manually entered comments about the number of respondents.

NR_Remarks

Manually entered comments about the non-response.

assesm_id Id

The ID of the related assessment method with the collection in the table 'Assessment'; automatically included when choosing the assessment method from a drop-down list.

Rem_assesm

Manually entered comments about the used assessment method.

Lang_Id

The ID of the related language with the collection in the table 'Language' used in the happiness questions asked; automatically included when choosing the language from a drop-down list.

Rem_Language

Manually entered comments about the used language in the happiness questions.

Gen_Remarks

Manually entered general comments about the entered study.

Wrk_Id_In

The ID of the related person with the collection in the table 'Worker' who entered the study data; automatically included when choosing the person from a drop-down list.

Wrk_Id_Up

The ID of the related person with the collection in the table 'Worker' who reviewed the study before the approving; automatically included when choosing the person from a drop-down list.

DATE_In

The automatically assigned start date of the entering of the new study.

Date_Up

The automatically assigned date of approving of the manually approved study.

A study can be reprocessed and then re-approved; the date shown is the date of the last approval.

Date_msgto_auth

Currently not in use.

Date_msgfrom_auth

Currently not in use.

Rem_authcontact

Currently not in use.

Study_Indicator

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Study_Indicator] (  
    [SI_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Study_Id] INT NOT NULL,  
    [ALOH] NVARCHAR (40) NULL,  
    [SI_Page] NVARCHAR (24) NULL,  
    [Ind_Id] INT DEFAULT (NULL) NOT NULL,  
    [Calc_Id_Study] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SS] NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
    [SI_EE] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [SI_Remarks] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Distribs] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Use_distrib] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Use_corr] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [put_in_rankings] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Inet] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Mean_O] REAL NULL,  
    [SD_O] REAL NULL,  
    [Mean_T] FLOAT (53) NULL,  
    [SD_T] REAL NULL,  
    [D1] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D2] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D3] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D4] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D5] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D6] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D7] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D8] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D9] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D10] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [D11] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [DKNA] REAL DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Indicator$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([SI_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Indicator${323466CE-55A0-4F8F-AE34-C88DDD80B0A5}] FOREIGN KEY  
    ([Ind_Id]) REFERENCES [dbo].[Indicator] ([Ind_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Indicator$StudyStudy_Indicator] FOREIGN KEY ([Study_Id]) REFERENCES  
    [dbo].[Study] ([Study_Id]) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Indicator$ALOH$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([ALOH])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Indicator$SI_Page$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
    (len([SI_Page])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Indicator$SI_Remarks$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
    (len([SI_Remarks])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Indicator$SI_EE$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SI_EE])>(0))  
);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Indicator${323466CE-55A0-4F8F-AE34-C88DDD80B0A5}]
  ON [dbo].[Study_Indicator]([Ind_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Indicator$Ind-Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study_Indicator]([Ind_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Indicator$Study_Id]
  ON [dbo].[Study_Indicator]([Study_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Indicator$Study_Measure]
  ON [dbo].[Study_Indicator]([Study_Id] ASC, [Ind_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Indicator$StudyStudy_Indicator]
  ON [dbo].[Study_Indicator]([Study_Id] ASC);
```

```
GO
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Indicator_TMP$StudyStudy_Indicator_TMP]
  ON [dbo].[Study_Indicator]([Study_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

Measured happiness is noted in studies and because more than one measure of happiness may be involved in each study, there is a separate table for measured happiness.

See for more information on measured happiness the website:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/collections/distributional-findings-on-happiness/what-is-this-collection-of-distributional-findings-on-happiness-2/>

Columns of the table

SI_Id

The ID of the 'Happiness measure' automatically assigned upon entry.

Study_Id

The ID of the study concerned, automatically assigned upon entry.

ALOH

The label given in the publication (the Author's Label On Happiness) to the measured happiness, manually entered.

SI_Page

The page number on which the measured happiness is recorded, manually entered.

Ind_Id

The ID of the used happiness measure, automatically assigned upon entry.

Calc_Id_Study

The ID of the 'calculation method', will receive the value included in the table for the happiness measure in advance, but this can be manually adjusted via a selection list when using the measure in a study.

SS

The filename (extension included) of a spreadsheet with calculation details saved in the agreed folder. Manually entered via, for example, a copy-paste action.

SI_EE

A character data type, manually entered Error Estimates.

SI_Remarks

Manually entered comments on the measured happiness.

Distrib

A Yes/No data type; automatically becomes 'yes' after entering a distribution value.

Use_distrib

A Yes/No data type; automatically becomes 'yes' after entering a distribution value, but also if a value has been entered for a 'Mean', an 'SD' or the 'Remarks'. So 'Use_distrib' may be 'Yes' while 'Distrib' has the value 'No'.

Use_corr

A Yes/No data type; currently not in use.

put_in_rankings

A Yes/No data type for use or not in the 'Rank reports of happiness in nations' on the internet. In a separate form whether or not inclusion is assessed and manually set to 'Yes'.

Inet

A Yes/No data type for whether or not to show on the internet, on entry default set on 'no', can be changed manually.

Mean_O

Manually entered value for the average happiness or result of using the 'compute' button followed by a copy action.

SD_O

Manually entered value for the standard deviation for the measured happiness or result of using the 'compute' button followed by a copy action.

Mean_T

Transformed mean value; added automatically using the 'compute' button followed by a copy action.

SD_T

Transformed value of the standard deviation, added automatically using the 'compute' button followed by a copy action.

D1

Manually entered distribution value.

D2

D3

D4

D5

D6

D7

D8

D9

D10

D11

Manually entered distribution value.

DKNA

Manually entered percentaga DK/NA: Don't Know / No Answer.

Study_Subject

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Study_Subject] (  
    [SS_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Study_Id] INT NOT NULL,  
    [SS_Nr] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [AUTHORCON] NVARCHAR (65) DEFAULT (NULL) NOT NULL,  
    [PAGE] NVARCHAR (40) NULL,  
    [OPERATION] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [SS_MV] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [SS_EE] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [REMARKS] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Subject$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([SS_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Subject$StudyStudy_Subject] FOREIGN KEY ([Study_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Study] ([Study_Id]) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Subject$AUTHORCON$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([AUTHORCON])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Subject$PAGE$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([PAGE])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Subject$OPERATION$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([OPERATION])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Subject$SS_MV$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SS_MV])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Subject$SS_EE$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SS_EE])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Study_Subject$REMARKS$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([REMARKS])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Subject$SecKey]  
ON [dbo].[Study_Subject]([Study_Id] ASC, [SS_Nr] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Subject$Study_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Study_Subject]([Study_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Subject$StudyStudy_Subject]  
ON [dbo].[Study_Subject]([Study_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

Correlational findings are noted in studies and table 'Study_Subject' contains the 'correlational findings' of all studies. See the website for more information on the correlational findings:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/collections/correlational-findings/contents-introtext-correlationalfindings/>

The screenshot shows a software interface for 'Correlational Finding'. The main window title is 'Correlational Finding'. The study is identified as 'Sheldon & Hoon (2006): study ZZ East-West pairs 2001'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Correlate:** A text field containing 'competence need satisfaction'. Below it are 'Subject classification(s)' with 'Manage' and 'Refresh' buttons, and a list of 'Perceived realization of life-goals' and 'Self-confidant'.
- Operationalization:** A text area containing 'Selfreport on 10 questions about their feeling of competence in general, f.e. - most days, I feel a sense of accomplishment from what I do'.
- Observed distribution:** A text area containing 'All M = 3.64, SD = .66; USA M = 3.77; Singapore M = 3.46'.
- Error estimates:** A text area containing 'All α = .79; USA α = .77; Singapore α = .73'.
- Remarks:** A text area containing 'subscale of the Basic Psychological Needs scale (BPNS; Deci et al., 2001) with 7 items'.
- Specification variables:** A list containing 'nation of residence'.

The right side of the interface displays a table of 'Observed Associations' with the following columns: 'Happiness measure', 'method', 'size', 'significance', and 'P'. The table contains three rows of data:

Happiness measure	method	size	significance	P
M-AO-*-mq-*-7-a	Beta	+.26	p<.01	
M-AO-*-mq-*-7-a	Beta	+.30	p<.01	
M-AO-*-mq-*-7-a	Beta	+.28	p<.01	

Below the table, there are 'Remarks <real size>' for each row, detailing the variables controlled for (e.g., 'autonomy need satisfaction', 'cultural membership', 'gender', 'neuroticism', 'goal progress', 'self-esteem', 'social support'). To the right of the table are checkboxes for 'Longitudinal', 'Cross-National', 'Experimental', and 'Own calculation', along with a 'Seq nr' field.

See also table Association

Columns of the table

SS_Id

The ID of a 'Correlational finding' automatically assigned upon entry.

Study_Id

The ID of the study concerned, automatically assigned upon entry.

SS_Nr

Sequence number of the correlational finding in the study, is automatically assigned and can be adjusted manually.

AUTHORCON

The label given to the finding in the publication is entered manually.

PAGE

A character data type, the page number(s) in the publication of the finding, manually entered.

OPERATION

A character data type, the operationalization: how the correlate was quantified, manually entered.

SS_MV

A character data type, measured values: observed distribution of ratings, manually entered.

SS_EE

A character data type, error estimates: Indications of measurement error in observation, such as repeat-reliability or Cronbach's alpha, manually entered.

REMARKS

Comments on the finding, manually entered.

Subject

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Subject] (  
    [Subject_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Top_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [Subject_Code] NVARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,  
    [BEGRIP] NVARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,  
    [NofSS] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Synonym] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Level] TINYINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Parent_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr_level] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Subject$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Subject_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Subject$Subject_Code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Subject_Code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Subject$BEGRIP$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([BEGRIP])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Subject$Synonym$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([Synonym])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Subject$Subject_Code]  
    ON [dbo].[Subject]([Subject_Code] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Subject$Top_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[Subject]([Top_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Subject$Parent_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[Subject]([Parent_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The 'subject' of a correlational finding is the substance of the variable of which the relationship with happiness was investigated, such as personal characteristics (e.g. 'age') or situational variables (e.g. air pollution in the country). The classification is made to show the available data to its fullest advantage. It presents the theme's that have figured in empirical happiness-research until now. The classification has evolved over time.

The table contains the so called collection of 'correlational subjects', the items are arranged in a hierarchical context.

See for more information on the correlational subjects the website:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/Introtext-CorrelationalFindings-Chapter5.pdf>

See table 'SubjectsBib1' for more details on the hierarchical whole and the processing of items within.

Main Form x Classifications x **Subjects correlates** x

level 0 CHILDREN Correlate subjects

level 1 Main subjects

Level	Category	Number of correlate findings	Id
0	CHILDREN	0	518
1	Facilities for children	1	6848
1	Grand-children	1	524
2	Having grand-children	2	525
2	Involvement with grand-children	0	526
1	Non-kin children	0	527
1	Attitudes to children	2	530
2	Attitudes to one's own children	6	531
2	Attitudes to children in general	2	535

CHILDREN Category Ok Do

Keywords
offspring

- Edit
- Add new
- Move
- Delete

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
0	BIRTH OF CHILDREN (giving birth)			0
3	Childcare in nation			0

Record: 14 of 7 of 7 No Filter Search

Record: 14 of 1 of 9 Filtered Search

Columns of the table

Subject_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Top_Id

The ID of the item at the highest level (root node), automatically assigned.

Subject_Code

Only for sorting purposes; the code is unique and automatically updated with every position change of an item within the table.

BEGRIP

The manually entered description of the correlational subject.

NofSS

The number of correlational findings in studies with this subject. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Synonym

Alternative terms to the 'description' such as synonyms and related words, to make it easier to get results when searching; all entered manually.

Level

The hierarchical level of the item. The highest level is assigned a value of 0, the lower levels are assigned a value of 1, 2, and so on. The value is automatically updated when using the management / administering form.

Seqnr

No longer in use for its original purpose. The value in the column is now used to signal a 'roll-back' operation performed in Azure within 'Access', automatically assigned.

Parent_Id

The ID of the parent item, automatically assigned.

Seqnr_level

the sequence number of the item within the set of siblings, automatically assigned.

SubjectsBibl

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SubjectsBibl] (  
    [SubjB_Id]    INT        IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [SubjB_code] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [SubjB_descr] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [NrofPubs]   INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [NrEligible] INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [NrEntered]  INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Keywords]   NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [Level]      TINYINT    DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr]      INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Parent_Id]  INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Top_Id]     INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [Seqnr_level] INT        DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [SubjectsBibl$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([SubjB_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$SubjectsBibl$SubjB_code$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
    (len([SubjB_code])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$SubjectsBibl$SubjB_descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
    (len([SubjB_descr])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [SubjectsBibl$SubjB_code]  
    ON [dbo].[SubjectsBibl]([SubjB_code] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [SubjectsBibl$Top_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[SubjectsBibl]([Top_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [SubjectsBibl$Parent_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[SubjectsBibl]([Parent_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

Publications are the source for the recording of happiness data; those publications are also included in the WDH. When including a publication, it is also noted what topics are covered in the publication. To classify a publication in this way, a collection of standardized keywords has been built up and these are arranged in a hierarchical context. The table contains the so-called 'bibliographical subjects'; in each line one bibliographic subject is listed along with data that determines its place in the hierarchy and with which that hierarchy is maintained.

A subject can also refer to other subjects and to another subject entity: the 'correlational subjects', which are used in classifying the so-called 'correlational findings'. The maintenance of the subjects also includes the maintenance of those references.

See for more information the website:

<https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Introtext-Bibliography-Chapter4.pdf>

The hierarchical whole

The 'bibliographical subjects' together form a hierarchical whole.

Hierarchy

A structure that contains two or more entities with parent-child relationships. A hierarchy has a number of levels and there is a maximum. Ten levels is common and each level is assigned a number/code between 0 – 9.

Node

An entity in the hierarchy. At each entity is noted: the ID, the parent (ID of the parent), the level in the hierarchy, the sequence number within the set of siblings and the ID of the Root node. The level and sequence number, along with the levels and sequence numbers of all ancestors, determine the sort code by which the node gets its place in the hierarchy.

An example of a sort code: 022.115, it concerns a sibling that is in the 15th place on the second highest level and has as parent the node that is in the 22nd place in the set of root nodes.

Root Node

An entity in the hierarchy that is the topmost parent in a given branch of a hierarchy. Multiple root nodes can be present and so just as many hierarchies are in use. With a root node, the ID of a parent is also noted: ID=0, where 0 stands for no parent.

Hierarchy Relationship

A parent-child relationship between two nodes in the hierarchy.

Ancestors

All nodes that are parents, directly or indirectly, of a node are collectively called ancestors of that node.

Siblings

Two or more nodes are called siblings when they share the same parent. The number of siblings as children of a parent has a maximum, 99 (01-99) is a usual number. Root nodes are also seen as siblings and the maximum applies there too.

Siblings order

The order of a sequence of siblings

Descendants

All nodes that are children, directly or indirectly, of a node are collectively called descendants of that node.

See with Google search:

'node management in hierarchical systems'
and find something on the internet.

Processing the nodes in the hierarchy

Adding, modifying and deleting are the obvious management options for entries in a table. For the subjects, there is another important possibility: moving. Adding, deleting and moving a subject usually also has consequences for the place in the hierarchy of other subjects.

If a subject is to be added, then a subject must be selected to act as an anchor. There are then two options: within the series of siblings of the anchor or as a child of the anchor. When a new subject is inserted, it is automatically placed in the last place of the series of siblings. It must then be manually placed in the intended place via the up button.

When a subject is moved, its descendants move with it. This relocation takes place on the basis of a rather complex system of rules, measures and actions. All move actions are single: move one sibling by changing places with an adjacent sibling, move an item one level down or one level up. All distant moves are the result of a series of single moves, each single move must be declared. To move a subject forward four places in the sequence of siblings, press the up button four times.

Automated actions in the background also consist of a sequence of simple actions. When a subject needs to be removed, it is first automated through single actions to the last place of the series of siblings and then removed. Moving the subject to the last spot ensures that the remaining siblings form a sequence of natural numbers in their sequence (1, 2, 3,...n).

The screenshot shows a software interface with the following components:

- Level 0:** CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS
- Level 1:** Situational correlates of happiness
- Table 1: Bibliography subjects**

Level	Category	Number of related publications	
1	Situational correlates of happiness	0	Publications
2	Physical environment	3	Publications
3	Natural environment	11	Publications
4	Climate/Season	41	Publications
5	Humidity	1	Publications
5	Summer/winter time	4	Publications
5	Temperature	2	Publications
5	Weather	2	Publications
6	Variability of weather conditions	1	Publications
4	Nature	21	Publications
5	Indoor green	1	Publications
5	Scenic beauty	6	Publications

Context Menu (over 'Natural environment'):

- Edit
- Add new
- Move
- Delete

See also category table:

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
5	Geography in nation			0
5	Nature in nation			2
4	Environment in the region			6

References to Correlational subjects table:

Level	References to Correlational subjects	Manage	Refresh
2	Local nature		
2	Environmental quality		
2	Nature in region		

Use the 'Manage' button to open the form where the references can be viewed, added and deleted.

Subject		Scenic beauty
Publication reference		Title
Publication	Ambrey & Fleming (2011a)	Valuing Scenic Amenity Using Life Satisfaction Data.
Publication	Ambrey & Fleming (2012)	Public greenspace and life satisfaction in urban Australia.
Publication	Gullone (2000)	The Biophilia Hypothesis and Life in the 21st Century: Increasing Mental Health or Increasing Pathology?
Publication	Krekel et al. (2015)	The Greener, The Happier? The Effects of Urban Green and Abandoned
Publication	Lumer (2002)	The Greenhouse. A Welfare Assessment and Some Morals.
Publication	Takayama et al. (2014)	Emotional, Restorative and Vitalizing Effects of Forest and Urban Environments at Four Sites in Japan

The overview of the 6 publications via the button 'Publications' with subject 'Scenic beauty'.

Level	Category	Number of related publications	Code	Seqnr	Id	Parent	Top id
1	Situational correlates of happiness	0	006.101	1	3128	3127	3127
2	Physical environment	3	006.101.201	1	3141	3128	3127
3	Natural environment	11	006.101.201.301	1	1590	3141	3127
4	Climate/Season	41	006.101.201.301.401	1	375	1590	3127
5	Humidity	1	006.101.201.301.401.50	1	3037	375	3127
5	Summer/winter time	4	006.101.201.301.401.50	2	2265	375	3127
5	Temperature	2	006.101.201.301.401.50	3	2526	375	3127
5	Weather	2	006.101.201.301.401.50	4	2984	375	3127
6	Variability of weather conditions	1	006.101.201.301.401.50	1	2367	2984	3127
4	Nature	21	006.101.201.301.402	2	1591	1590	3127
5	Indoor green	1	006.101.201.301.402.50	1	3214	1591	3127
5	Scenic beauty	6	006.101.201.301.402.50	2	1553	1591	3127

Category	Actions	Move options
Natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edit Add new Move Delete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move on same level Move one level down Move one level up
Built environment		
Urbanity		

When a subject has to go down one level, the parent has to be chosen from the remaining siblings.

1590 Natural environment **Subject bibliography to be referenced**

Subject Ref Subjects Ref Subject within tree Edit keywords

Keywords biotope, ecology, nature, physical

Level	See also category	within	
5	Geography in nation	All	Tree
5	Nature in nation	All	Tree
4	Environment in the region	All	Tree
3	Environment	All	Tree

1590 Natural environment **Subject bibliography to be referenced**

Subject Ref Subjects Ref Subject within tree Edit keywords

Filter on level 0 Filter on all items and keywords Filter Unfilter

Filter on level 1

Id	Level	Description	Keywords	Add to subject	View within tree
2350	5	Tourism in region	attractions, recreation, museum, parc, sight seeing, travel, vacationing	Add to subject	View within tree
2066	5	Unemployment rate in region	employment	Add to subject	View within tree
2278	4	Environment in the region	green, nature, sustainable	Add to subject	View within tree
2284	5	Eco-energy in region	green economy, sustainable	Add to subject	View within tree
2142	4	Government in region	government consumption	Add to subject	View within tree
2230	5	Decentralization in region		Add to subject	View within tree
2667	5	Institutional quality in region	government effectiveness, good governance	Add to subject	View within tree
3060	4	History of region	past, cultural heritage, tradition, development history	Add to subject	View within tree
2440	4	Livability of region	apparent livability	Add to subject	View within tree
2024	5	Happiness in region		Add to subject	View within tree

Record: 14 of 592 No Filter Search

Tree: ancestors, siblings, descendants of a subject

It is a bit difficult to keep the overview in a hierarchical list with more than 2000 items. The option 'View within tree' has been devised to present a subject in its own context. That option does not show the entire tree, but a tree stripped of all branches whose connection is some distance away. The selection contains all ancestors, all descendants and all siblings of the chosen subject.

1590 Natural environment **Subject bibliography to be referenced**

Subject Ref Subjects Ref Subject within tree Edit keywords

Id	Level	Subject label	Keywords	With descendants	Yes
3127	0	CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS	associations, concomitants, covariate, correlation, relationship	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
3128	1	Situational correlates of happiness	circumstance, condition, environmental, external, habitat, life chances, life situation, living situation	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
3133	2	Societal context:	civilization, collective, cultural, society, sociotype	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
1867	3	Regional setting	area, county, department, province, state	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2437	4	Cohesion in region	social capital, social stability, anarchy, disintegration	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2436	4	Culture in region	beliefs, civilization, custom, ideas, values, national character	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2412	4	Demography in region	population composition	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2242	4	Economy in the region	business, financial, market, production, subsistence, trade, wealth	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2278	4	Environment in the region	green, nature, sustainable	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2284	5	Eco-energy in region	green economy, sustainable	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2142	4	Government in region	government consumption	Add to subject	View tree with descendants

Record: 14 of 19

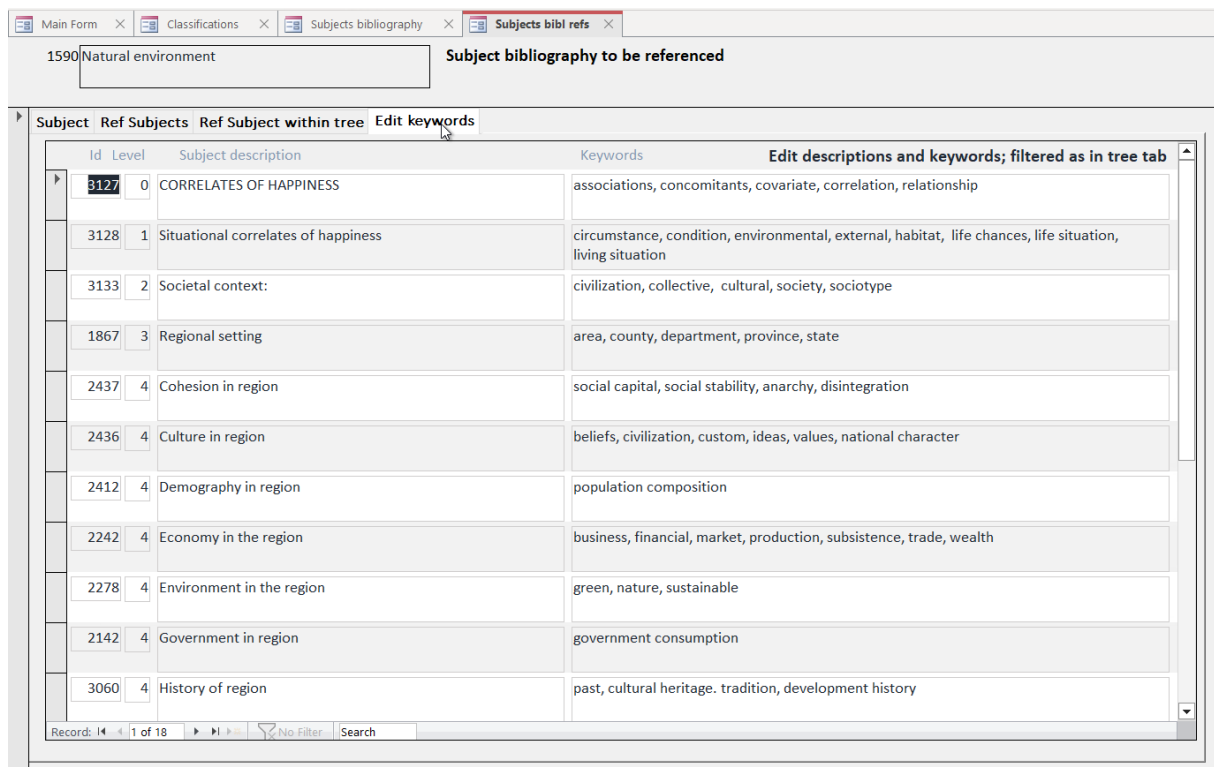
1590 Natural environment **Subject bibliography to be referenced**

Subject Ref Subjects Ref Subject within tree Edit keywords

Id	Level	Subject label	Keywords	With descendants	No
3127	0	CORRELATES OF HAPPINESS	associations, concomitants, covariate, correlation, relationship	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
3128	1	Situational correlates of happiness	circumstance, condition, environmental, external, habitat, life chances, life situation, living situation	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
3133	2	Societal context:	civilization, collective, cultural, society, sociotype	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
1867	3	Regional setting	area, county, department, province, state	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2437	4	Cohesion in region	social capital, social stability, anarchy, disintegration	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2436	4	Culture in region	beliefs, civilization, custom, ideas, values, national character	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2412	4	Demography in region	population composition	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2242	4	Economy in the region	business, financial, market, production, subsistence, trade, wealth	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2278	4	Environment in the region	green, nature, sustainable	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
2142	4	Government in region	government consumption	Add to subject	View tree with descendants
3060	4	History of region	past, cultural heritage, tradition, development history	Add to subject	View tree with descendants

Record: 14 of 9 Filtered

The button behind the text 'With descendants' has the function of a switch: yes/no showing the descendants of the only subject with descendants in the selection.



The possibility of also being able to adjust the texts of the subject descriptions and the keywords here and in this selection may help to keep these texts valuable and up to date.

Azure SQL Database Stored Procedures

VBA is also used for form management in Access. VBA also uses so-called stored procedures that are executed in Azure.

Stored procedures in use when managing the hierarchical whole:

usp_SubjectsBibl_move_sibl

Two adjacent siblings switch places by swapping their sequence number and unique sort code. The sort codes of all descendants of both siblings must be determined again.

usp_SubjectsBibl_moves

If a node needs to be removed, it is first moved to the last place of the set of siblings via a call to the procedure. If a node needs to go up or down one level, the procedure places the node last in the set of current siblings. With a subsequent call to the procedure, the node is placed as the last node under the new parent. The appropriate parameters are passed on both calls to the procedure.

usp_SubjectsBibl_Tree

Place the ancestors, siblings and descendants of a particular anchor subject in an auxiliary table for the temporary use of this selection.

usp_SubjectsBibl_updSubjB_code

Update the sort code of the descendants of a given parent. If a root node is the designated parent, the sort codes of all subjects are redefined.

Columns of the table

SubjB_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

SubjB_code

Only for sorting purposes; the code is unique and automatically updated with every position change of an item within the table.

SubjB_descr

The manually entered description of the bibliographical subject.

NrofPubs

The number of publications with this subject. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

NrEligible

The number of publications with this subject containing happiness data suitable for inclusion in the Findings archive. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

NrEntered

The number of publications with this subject and happiness data contain suitable for inclusion in the Findings archive and that have actually been included in one or more studies. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Keywords

Alternative terms to the 'description' such as synonyms and related words, to make it easier to get results when searching; all entered manually.

Level

The hierarchical level of the item. The highest level is assigned a value of 0, the lower levels are assigned a value of 1, 2, and so on. The value is automatically updated when using the management / administering form.

Seqnr

No longer in use for its original purpose. The value in the column is now used to signal a 'roll-back' operation performed in Azure within 'Access', automatically assigned.

Top_Id

The ID of the item at the highest level (root node), automatically assigned.

Parent_Id

The ID of the parent item, automatically assigned.

Seqnr_level

the sequence number of the item within the set of siblings, automatically assigned.

Survey

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Survey] (  
    [Survey_Id]      INT          IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [SP_Id]         INT          NULL,  
    [Survey_Name]   NVARCHAR (80) NULL,  
    [Survey_Data_Archive] NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Survey_Descr]  NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Survey_Org]    NVARCHAR (255) NULL,  
    [Survey_Studies] SMALLINT   DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Survey$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Survey_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Survey$Survey_ProgramSurvey] FOREIGN KEY ([SP_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Surveyprg] ([SP_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Survey$Survey_Org$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Survey_Org])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Survey$Survey_Descr$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Survey_Descr])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Survey$Survey_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Survey_Name])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Survey$Survey_Data_Archive$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Survey_Data_Archive])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Survey$SP_Id]  
    ON [dbo].[Survey]([SP_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Survey$Survey_Name]  
    ON [dbo].[Survey]([Survey_Name] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Survey$Survey_ProgramSurvey]  
    ON [dbo].[Survey]([SP_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

When recording happiness data, the used methods are classified according to 'Survey', 'Sampling' and 'Assessment'. The table 'Survey' contains the collection of survey methods.

Id Study name: 20047 Desousa et al. (2008): study GB Wales 2004
 Since: 12-4-2022
 Publication: 15406 Desousa et al. (2008)
 School Policies and Binge Drinking Behaviours of School-Aged Children in Wales - a Multilevel
 Health Education Research, 2008, Vol. 23, 259 - 271
 Excerptist: Rodgers (Chloe)
 Review: Veenhoven (Ruut)
 Show all the studies of this publication | Show the findings of this study

Public | **Methods** | **Measures** | **Correlates** | **Special Publics**

Survey
 INT-HBSC 2005/2006
 Remarks survey: Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children interim surveys conducted in Wales every 2 years. One mixed ability class from each age group (11, 12, 13,14, 15 year olds) chosen from 80 randomly selected secondary schools.

Sampling
 Semi-probability sample
 Remarks sampling: Stratified by unitary authority and provision of free meals.
 N: 3882
 Non Response:
 Remarks N: 46 schools
 Remarks Non Response:

Weighting

Assessment
 Questionnaire: Paper & Pencil Interview (PAPI)
 Remarks assessment: Pupils completed questionnaire during school lesson with guidance of trained field worker
 Language: multiple languages
 Remarks language: Surveys made available in English and Welsh

Surveys | Filter on Survey program: INT HBSC Health Behaviour School Childre | Unfilter

Survey Id	Survey name	Survey program	Number of Studies
1244	INT-BSC	INT HBSC Health Behaviour School Childre	2 Copy data Survey program into Survey Studies
1213	INT-HBSC 2001/2002	INT HBSC Health Behaviour School Childre	35 Copy data Survey program into Survey Studies
1251	INT-HBSC 2005/2006	INT HBSC Health Behaviour School Childre	42 Copy data Survey program into Survey Studies
1252	INT-HBSC 2009/2010	INT HBSC Health Behaviour School Childre	52 Copy data Survey program into Survey Studies
(New)			Copy data Survey program into Survey Studies

For Selected Record:

	Survey Data	Survey Program Data
Data archive	http://www.hbsc.org/	http://www.hbsc.org/
Description		
Organization	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC)	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC)

Record: 14 | 3 of 4 | Filtered | Search

Management form of the survey methods

Columns of the table

Survey_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

SP_Id

The ID of an entry from the 'Surveyprg' table, automatically determined based on the choice of the survey program.

Survey_Name

The manually entered description of the survey

Survey_Data_Archive

Manually entered or copied from the survey program via the button 'Copy data Survey program into Survey'.

Survey_Descr

Manually entered

Survey_Org

Manually entered or copied from the survey program via the button 'Copy data Survey program into Survey'.

Survey_Studies

The number of studies with this item. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Surveyprg

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Surveyprg] (  
    [SP_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [SP_Name] NVARCHAR (100) NULL,  
    [SP_Assesm_Id] INT NULL,  
    [SP_Kind_public] INT NULL,  
    [SP_Pop_Id] INT NULL,  
    [SP_Agerange_Id] INT NULL,  
    [SP_Samp_Id] INT NULL,  
    [SP_Weighting] NVARCHAR (1) NULL,  
    [SP_Data_Archive] NVARCHAR (MAX) NULL,  
    [SP_Org] NVARCHAR (100) NULL,  
    [SP_Surveys] SMALLINT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Surveyprg$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([SP_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Surveyprg$PopulationSurvey_Program] FOREIGN KEY ([SP_Pop_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Population] ([Pop_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Surveyprg$AssesmentSurvey_Program] FOREIGN KEY ([SP_Assesm_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Assesment] ([Assesm_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [Surveyprg$SamplingSurvey_Program] FOREIGN KEY ([SP_Samp_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Sampling] ([Samp_Id]),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Surveyprg$SP_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SP_Name])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Surveyprg$SP_Weighting$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([SP_Weighting])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Surveyprg$SP_Data_Archive$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([SP_Data_Archive])>(0)),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Surveyprg$SP_Org$disallow_zero_length] CHECK (len([SP_Org])>(0))  
);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$AssesmentSurvey_Program]  
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Assesm_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$PopulationSurvey_Program]  
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Pop_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$SamplingSurvey_Program]  
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Samp_Id] ASC);  
  
GO  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$SP_Agerange_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Agerange_Id] ASC);  
  
GO
```

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$SP_Assesm_Id]
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Assesm_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$SP_Pop-Id]
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Pop_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Surveyprg$SP_Samp_Id]
ON [dbo].[Surveyprg]([SP_Samp_Id] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The survey is also recorded with the data of a study. Surveys can be held within the framework of a program. Successive surveys are organized according to a more or less fixed pattern. The table 'Surveyprg' contains the collection of survey programs included in the WDH, together with a number of features of the program. At the moment of starting the entering of a new study, it is possible to choose to include the characteristics included in the program in the study in advance.

Id	Name	Assesment	General public	Special public	Sampling	Weighting	Number of Surveys
215	AL Albanian Living Standard Survey	Interview: face-to-face	Adults, age range not reported		Probability multistage stratified area sample		1 Surveys
29	AT Austrian Ifes-Survey	Interview: face-to-face	Adults, age range not reported		Probability sample (unspecified)	N	3 Surveys
90	AT Austrian Social Survey	Interview: face-to-face	Adults, age range not reported		Probability multi-stage random		3 Surveys
230	AT TRANSLAB survey	Interview: face-to-face			Non-probability purposive sample		1 Surveys
72	AU Austral Unity Wellbeing Index Survey	Interview: Com Assisted Teleph Interview (CATI)				N	21 Surveys
245	AU Australian General Social Survey	Multiple assesment methods					3 Surveys
86	AU Australian Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA)	Interview: face-to-face	13+ aged		Probability multi-stage random	Y	10 Surveys
15	AU Australian National Social Sciences	Interview: face-to-face	Adults, age range not reported		Probability multi-stage random		2 Surveys
94	AU Australian Survey of Social	Questionnaire: Paper	16+ aged		Probability multistage	Y	2 Surveys

Microsoft Access
Keep in mind that all data choices made within a survey program affects future use only. When starting a new study there is an option 'Copy survey program data'.
OK

Data-Archive (for selected SP) <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1970>

Organization

Record: 1 of 234 No Filter Search

Columns of the table

SP_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

SP_Name

The manually entered description of the survey program.

SP_Assesm_Id

The ID of the related assessment method with the collection in the table 'Assessment'; automatically included when choosing the assessment method from a drop-down list.

SP_Kind_public

A numerical data type

0 = general public

1 = special public

The value is automatically set/updated when choosing an audience.

SP_Pop_Id

The ID of the related special public with the collection in the table 'Population'; automatically included when choosing the special public from a drop-down list.

SP_Agerange_Id

The ID of the related general public with the collection in the table 'Ageranges'; automatically included when choosing the general public from a drop-down list.

SP_Samp_Id

The ID of the related sampling method with the collection in the table 'Sampling'; automatically included when choosing the sampling method from a drop-down list.

SP_Weighting

Manually entered 'Y' if weighting is the case.

SP_Data_Archive

Manually entered description of the data archive

SP_Org

Manually entered description of the organization behind the program.

SP_Surveys

The number of surveys with this program. The value is automatically updated when opening the management form.

Worker

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Worker] (  
    [Wrk_Id] INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    [Wrk_Name] NVARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,  
    [Active] BIT DEFAULT ((-1)) NULL,  
    [Reviewer] BIT DEFAULT ((0)) NULL,  
    [SSMA_TimeStamp] ROWVERSION NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Worker$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Wrk_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [SSMA_CC$Worker$Wrk_Name$disallow_zero_length] CHECK  
(len([Wrk_Name])>(0))  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Worker$Wrk_Name]  
ON [dbo].[Worker]([Wrk_Name] ASC);
```

Why does this table exist (date: summer 2022)

The entering of a study starts with the name of the person who will do it. The name of the person who assesses and approves the entered study is also noted. The table contains the collection of names of people who are working on studies or have done so in the past.

Columns of the table

Wrk_Id

The ID automatically assigned upon entry

Wrk_Name

The manually entered last name followed by the first name in parentheses.

Active

A Yes/No data type; manually set.

Reviewer

A Yes/No data type; manually set.

Tables for only 1 : n relations

The WDH contains a large number of tables for the management of 1:n relations only. For example, more than one 'special public' can be noted in a 'study'. The IDs of those studies are listed along with the IDs of all the 'special publics' listed in a separate table with only two columns, one containing the IDs of the studies and the other containing the IDs of the special publics.

Definition of the table in SQL language

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Study_Public] (  
    [Study_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    [Pop_Id] INT DEFAULT ((0)) NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Public$PrimaryKey] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Study_Id] ASC, [Pop_Id] ASC),  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Public$PopulationStudy_Public] FOREIGN KEY ([Pop_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Population] ([Pop_Id]) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
    CONSTRAINT [Study_Public$StudyStudy_Public] FOREIGN KEY ([Study_Id]) REFERENCES  
[dbo].[Study] ([Study_Id]) ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Public$PopulationStudy_Public]  
ON [dbo].[Study_Public]([Pop_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Public$Study_Id]  
ON [dbo].[Study_Public]([Study_Id] ASC);
```

GO

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [Study_Public$StudyStudy_Public]  
ON [dbo].[Study_Public]([Study_Id] ASC);
```

All the following similar tables have similar definitions.

Bsubj_Bsubj

The collection of references from a bibliography subject to other bibliography subjects.

Bsubj_Csubj

The collection of references from a bibliography subject to correlational subjects.

Popu_Popu

The collection of references from a special public to other special publics.

Pub_Author

The collection of publications with their co-authors.

Pub_SubjectsBibl

The collection of publications with their bibliographical subjects.

Public_Csubj

The collection of references from a special public to correlational subjects.

Specvars_Corr_findings

The collection of correlational findings with their specification variables.

Specvars_Csubj

The collection of references from a specification variable to correlational subjects.

Specvars_Publics

The collection of references from a specification variable to special publics.

Study_Public

The collection of studies with their special publics.

Sub_Sub

The collection of references from a correlational subject to other correlational subjects.

Subject_SS

The collection of correlational findings with their correlational subjects.

Two examples of the use of this kind of tables

Specification variables				
Id	Description	Keywords	Remarks	Number of correlate findings
10	ethnicity	race, migrant, subculture		129 Findings
93	Expectations	forecast, outlook		1 Findings
38	family of origin	childhood situation, parents		1 Findings
67	fear for crime	anxious, unsafe		1 Findings
2	gender	sex, male, female, men, women		1697 Findings
27	handicapped	disabled, cripple		12 Findings
48	happiness	most/least, shape of relationship, nonlinear, curvi, convex, L shaped		156 Findings
9	health	patient, handicapped, ill, disease		6 Findings
54	health behavior	hygiene, healthy		1 Findings
20	health: mental	disturbed, eudaimonic		32 Findings
19	health: physical	illness, handicapped		13 Findings
52	home owner	renter		2 Findings
83	housing type	apartment, bungalow, villa		2 Findings
82	in love	romance		1 Findings

Level	See also correlational subjects	Manage	Refresh
▶ 0	HANDICAP		
0	HEALTH: PHYSICAL		
Record: 1 of 2 No Filter Search			
Level	See also special publics	Manage	Refresh
▶	Handicapped children		
	Medical Patients		
	Handicapped		
Record: 1 of 3 No Filter Search			

level 0 **MODES OF EMPIRICAL HAPPINESS RESEARCH** **Bibliography subjects**

level 1 **People investigated: some much studied populations** **Main subjects**

Level	Category	Number of related publications	
3	High IQ	2	Publications
3	Inventors	1	Publications
3	Top sporter	6	Publications
2	Homemaker	1	Publications
2	Happiness in minorities	5	Publications
3	Happiness in ethnic minorities	130	Publications
▶ 3	Happiness in migrants	217	Publications
3	Happiness in sexual minorities	52	Publications
4	Asexuals	1	Publications
4	Bi-Bisexuals	8	Publications
4	Homo-Homosexuals	36	Publications
3	Trans-genders	30	Publications
2	Happiness in non-modern people	51	Publications
2	Happiness of parents	4	Publications
3	Parent of handicapped child	1	Publications
2	Happiness in patients	43	Publications
3	Handicapped	13	Publications
3	Medical patients	239	Publications
3	Mental patients	108	Publications
4	Addicts	8	Publications

Happiness in migrants **Category**

Keywords
emigrants, immigrants.

- Edit
- Add new
- Move
- Delete

Ok Do

Level	See also category	Manage	Refresh	# relations
▶ 3	E/immigration in/out nation			6
5	Migrants			167
7	Displacement			1

Record: 1 of 8 No Filter Search

Level	References to Correlational subjects	Manage	Refresh
▶ 0	MIGRATION: TO OTHER COUNTRY		
0	MIGRATION: MOVING WITHIN REGION		
0	MIGRATION: MIGRANT WORK		

Record: 1 of 3 No Filter Search

Record: 26 of 61 Filtered Search