

Section on a specific subject from:

DATABOOK OF HAPPINESS

A complementary reference work to
Conditions of Happiness

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A3 AGE

AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	+ .05	Gt'	01	Adult population of 5 Westernized nations, 3 under-developed giants, 2 countries in the Middle East, 3 Caribbean nations and the Philippines N: 18.653, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 259
AGE	20-29 / 30-39 / 40-49 / 50-59 / 60-69 / 70	See remarks in excerpt (Part II) in 1946: negroes: G' = -.00 (ns) whites: G' = -.10 (01) in 1956: negroes: G' = +.14 (05) whites: G' = -.11 (01) in 1966: negroes: G' = +.05 (ns) whites: G' = -.08 (01)	HAPP 1.1	G'		Gt'		National adult population, U.S.A. Non-probability quota samples and probability area samples N: 25.617, date: 1946 - 1948, 1956, 1966	MANNI 72 p. 59
AGE	20-39 / 40-59 / 60+	Unaffected by sex U-shaped curves: males of age 30-39 and females of age 20-29 being most happy	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.13	Gt'	01	National adult population, U.S.A. Non-probability quota sample N: 2377, date: February, 1946	WESSM 56 p. 176
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65		HAPP 2.1	G'	+ .01	Gt'	ns	National adult population, U.S.A. Probability sample proportionally stratified by sex, age, occupation, S.E.S., and education N: 1015, date: 1948 - 1949	BUCHA 53 p. 213
AGE	21-34 / 35-44 / 45-54 / 55+		HAPP 1.1	G'	-.20	Gt'	01	Non-institutionalized adults, U.S.A. Probability multi-stage area sample N: 2460, date: spring, 1957	GURIN 60 p. 43
AGE	20-29 / 30-39 / 40-49 / 50-59 / 60-69 / 70+		HAPP 2.1 HAPP 3.1 CON 1.1	r r r	+ .09 + .05 + .11			National adult population, U.S.A. Cantril (1965) modified probability sample N: 1406, date: 1959	BORTN 70 p. 44
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	+ .04		ns	National adult population, U.S.A. Probability sample N: 1549, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50+	See remarks in excerpt (Part II) age 21-29: Mean = 6.3 (6.4) age 30-49: Mean = 6.6 (6.8) age 50+ : Mean = 6.7 (7.0)	HAPP 3.1	DM	+			Non-institutionalized national adult population, U.S.A. Multi-stage probability sample, stratified by size of locality N: 1588, date: January, 1971 (and 1964)	CANTR 71 p. 66

AGE	-35 / 35-44 / 45+	See remarks in excerpt (Part II). Slightly negative among whites: $G' = -.03$ (ns) Positive among blacks : $G' = +.36$ (01)	HAPP 1.1	G'	.00	Gt'	ns	Non-institutionalized adults, U.S.A. Type of sample construction unclear N: 1602, date: March, 1972	ALSTO 74 p. 100
AGE			AFF 2.3	h^2	.09			National adult population, U.S.A. Probability area sample (first sample) N: 1297, date: May, 1972	ANDRE 74 p. 20
AGE	18-24 / 25-34 / 35-44 / 45-54 / 55-64 / 65-70 / 71+	Positive among males : $G = +.11$ (01) males of age 65-70 are most happy Negative among females: $G = -.07$ (01) females of age 65-70 are most unhappy. Unaffected by S.E.S.	HAPP 1.1	r_{pm}	-.06		05	Non-institutionalized adults, U.S.A. Probability samples N: 1547, date: 1972, 1973	SPREI 74 p. 456
AGE	18-39 / 40-59 / 60+	Males: total group : $G' = +.19$ (01) married : $G' = +.14$ (01) divorced / separated : $G' = +.39$ (05) never married: $G' = +.23$ (ns) Females: total group : $G' = +.01$ (ns) married : $G' = +.00$ (ns) divorced / separated : $G' = +.17$ (ns) never married: $G' = +.45$ (01)	HAPP 1.1	G'	+.09	Gt'	01	National adult population, U.S.A. Combined data from 3 U.S. general surveys N: 3853, date: 1972, 1973, 1974	GLENN 75B p. 596
AGE	18-24 / 25-34 / 35-44 / 45-54 / 55-64 / 65-70 / 71+	Slightly positive among males Slightly negative among females For both males and females U-shaped curve: males of age 65-70 being most happy and females of age 65-70 being most unhappy.	HAPP 1.1	$D\%$	+ 0			Non-institutionalized adults, U.S.A. National probability sample N: 1500, date: spring, 1973	SPREI 75 p. 239
AGE	-30 / 30-39 / 40-49 / 50-59 / 60-69 / 70+	U-shaped curve: Ss of age 50-59 being most happy. After age 60 stronger positive relation between age and the Index of Negative Affects.	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.18	Gt'	01	Inhabitants of 4 small communities, Illinois, U.S.A. Probability multi-stage samples	BRADB 65/1 p. 9/23
AGE	21-29 / 30-39 / 40-49 / 50-59	For people with income of less than \$ 5000.- only Reversed among low educated people: $\overline{DR} = +.04$ Index of Positive Affects: $\overline{DR} = -.15$ (05) Index of Negative Affects: $\overline{DR} = -.08$ (05)	AFF 2.3	\overline{DR}	-.04	BCI	05	Adults, urban areas, U.S.A. Probability area samples N: 2787, date: January, 1963 - January, 1964	BRADB 69 p. 45/91
AGE	21-49 vs 50+	Index of Positive Affects: $D\% = -$ Index of Negative Affects: $D\% = + 0$	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.10		ns		
AGE	45-49 / 50-54 / 55-59 / 60-64 / 65-69		AFF 2.3	$D\%$	-			Adults, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Probability sample N: 600, date: -	PHILL 67A p. 485
AGE			HAPP 1.1	$D\%$	-				
AGE			HAPP 3.1	r	-.04		ns	People of 46 and older, Duke, U.S.A. Probability systematic random sample, stratified by age and sex N: 502, date: 1968	PALMO 72 p. 70

AGE	20-39 / 40-64 / 65+	Lower scores on both the Index of Positive Affects (01) and the Index of Negative Affects (05) in old age When controlled for sex and occupational level significant (05) for Anglo high skill group only (F-test).	AFF 2.3	-	Chi ²	ns	Adults, Houston, Texas, U.S.A. Non-probability purposive quota sample, stratified by age, sex, occupational skill level and ethnicity N: 1441, date: autumn, 1969	GAITZ 72 p. 62/64
AGE			COMP 1.1	-	Chi ²	ns		
AGE			HAPP 1.1	G	+0.04		Adults, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. Systematic random sample N: 510, date: 1973	SNYDE 74 p. 32
AGE			HAPP 2.1	G	+0.02			
AGE			AFF 2.1			ns	Female college seniors, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 162, date: May - June, 1966	PORTE 67 p. 96
AGE	18-19 / 20-21 / 22-23 / 24+		HAPP 1.1	r _{pm}		t	Male college undergraduates, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 103, date: ± 1967	HEERE 69 p. 28
AGE		Stronger among females: r = -.20 (ns) Lower among males : r = -.05 (ns)	COMP 1.1	r _{pm}	-	ns	Undergraduate students, Ohio, U.S.A. Non-probability accidental sample N: 132, date: 1966/1967	WILLE 68 p. 1082
AGE			COMP 1.1	r _{pm}	-0.02	ns	Undergraduate college students, Hawaii Non-probability accidental sample N: 101, date: —	WILSO 65 p. 375
AGE	24-34 / 35-49 / 50+	At age 50+ significantly lower scores on both the Index of Positive Affects and the Index of Negative Affects	AFF 2.3	DM	± 0	NK	Catholic Sisters, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 183, date: —	LEWIS 72 p. 62
AGE			COMP 1.1	r _{pm}	-0.09	ns	White males who had experienced a first heart attack, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A. Non-probability quota sample N: 56, date 1970	GARRI 73 p. 201
AGE		Stronger among handicapped: r = -.21 (05) Lower among normals : r = -.07 (ns)	HAPP 2.1	r	-		Physically defective and normal persons, Detroit, U.S.A. Non-probability purposive samples N: 295, date: —	CAMER 73/1 p. 209
AGE	60-74 vs 75+		HAPP 2.1	G'	-.20	Gt'	Aged chronically ill patients, U.S.A. Probability sample N: 167, date: 1959	HENLE 67 p. 69
AGE	65-70 vs 75+	Negative relation disappears when controlled for health status	AFF 1.1		± 0	Chi ²	Aged persons, Metropolitan Boston, U.S.A. Probability area sample N: 1335, date: 1965	FOWLE 69 p. 733
AGE	66-76 / 77-81 / 82-92		AFF 2.3	tau	.00	ns	Aged female public housing residents, U.S.A. Probability systematic random sample N: 44, date: 1967-1971	GRANE 73A p. 6
AGE			AFF 2.3	r	-0.16	ns	Aged retired persons, Los Angeles County, U.S.A. Non-probability purposive quota sample, proportionally stratified by marital status N: 71, date: 1971	MORIW 73 p. 229
AGE	Data obtained from hospital records	Open ward : r = -.14 (ns) Closed ward: r = -.19 (ns)	AFF 5.1	r _{pm}	-	ns	Institutionalized mentally retarded males, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 149, date: —	PANDE 71 p. 329

AGE	18-35 / 36-64 / 65+	Non-significant for both the Index of Positive Affects and the Index of Negative Effects	AFF 2.3	r_{pm}			ns	Residents of Stirling County, Maritime, Canada Probability sample stratified by sex, age, socio-environmental circumstances and mental health N: 112, date: 1963 - 1968	BEISE 74 p. 325
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	+.02	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Dominican Republic Probability samples N: 814, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65		HAPP 2.1	G'	-.05	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Mexico Probability sample proportionally stratified by sex, age occupation, S.E.S., and education N: 1752, date: 1948 - 1949	BUCHA 53 p. 188
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	+.05	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Panama Probability sample proportionally poststratified by dwelling and mortality N: 642, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	-.07	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Cuba Probability area sample N: 992, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	20-29 / 30-39 / 40-49 / 50-59 / 60+	Reversed among those with incomes of more than \$ 3000 Unaffected by education Reversed among those with fair or poor health	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.06	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Puerto Rico Probability simple random sample N: 1417, date: November, 1963 - January, 1964 and August - October, 1964	MATLI 66 p. 18
			AFF 2.3	G'	-.01	Gt'	ns		
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	0	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Brazil Probability samples N: 2168, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	21-39 vs 40+	Lower among those who have children: DM = + (ns) Stronger among those who have no children: DM = + (01)	HAPP 3.1	DM	+	DMRT	05	Adults in the Dominican Republic, Panama and Yugoslavia (Married people only) Pooling of the three Contril (1965) samples N: 4113, date: —	BOHN 72 p. 31
AGE	15-24 / 24-54 / 55+	Positive among males : G' = +.05 (05) Negative among females : G' = -.07 (01)	HAPP 2.1	G'	-.01	Gt'	ns	National populations of nine European countries Type of sample construction not reported N: 9605 (or 9543, see Remarks in excerpt, Part II) date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 139/153
		Stronger among females: G' = -.19 (01) No relation among males: G' = -.00 (ns)	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.10	Gt'	01		
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Positive among males : G' = +.13 (05) Negative among females : G' = -.18 (01)	HAPP 2.1	G'	-.04	Gt'		National population, Belgium N: 1555 (1507), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Stronger among females : G' = -.20 (01) Lower among males : G' = -.09 (ns)	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.14	Gt'			
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Stronger among females : G' = -.17 (05) Lower among males : G' = -.10 (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	-.13	Gt'		National population, Denmark N: 1039 (1073), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Unaffected by sex males : G' = -.17 (05) females: G' = -.19 (ns)	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.18	Gt'			
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65		HAPP 2.1	G'	-.04	Gt'	ns	National adult population, France Probability sample, proportionally stratified by sex, age, occupation, S.E.S. and education N: 1000, date: 1948 - 1949	BUCHA 53 p. 147

AGE	51-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Positive among males : $G' = +.27$ (01) No relation among females: $G' = +.02$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	$+.11$	Gt'	National population, France N: 1196 (1156), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Negative among females : $G' = -.23$ (05) No relation among males : $G' = +.01$ (ns)	HAPP 1.1	G'	$-.12$	Gt'		
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65		HAPP 2.1	G'	$-.11$	Gt'	01 National adult population, W. Germany Probability sample, proportionally stratified by sex, age occupation, S.E.S. and education N: 3371, date: 1948 - 1949	BUCHA 53 p. 156
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	$+.06$	Gt'	ns National population, W.Germany Probability area sample N: 480, date: + 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	15-25 / 25-54 / 55+	Positive among males : $G' = +.31$ (01) Negative among females: $G' = -.47$ (01)	HAPP 2.1	G'	$-.02$	Gt'	National population, W.Germany N: 1039 (1039), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Positive among males : $G' = +.27$ (05) Negative among females: $G' = -.31$ (01)	HAPP 1.1	G'	$-.03$	Gt'		
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65		HAPP 2.1	G'	$-.01$	Gt'	ns National adult population, Italy Probability sample, proportionally stratified by sex, age, occupation, S.E.S. and education N: 1078, date: 1948 - 1949	BUCHA 53 p. 176
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Positive among males : $G' = +.25$ (05) Negative among females: $G' = -.12$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	$+.14$	Gt'	National population, Italy N: 1043 (1043), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Negative among females : $G' = -.26$ (ns) No relation among males: $G' = +.04$ (ns)	HAPP 1.1	G'	$-.11$	Gt'	ns	
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Negative among males : $G' = -.06$ (ns) Positive among females: $G' = +.15$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	$+.06$	Gt'	ns National population, Luxembourg N: 324 (311), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Stronger among females: $G' = +.23$ (ns) Lower among males : $G' = +.06$ (ns)	HAPP 1.1'	G'	$+.13$	Gt'	ns	
AGE			HAPP 1.1		± 0		ns National adult population, The Netherlands N: at least 1000, date: 1948	NIPO 49 p. 4
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65	U-shaped curve: Ss of age 50-65 being most unhappy	HAPP 2.1	G'	$-.09$	Gt'	ns National adult population, The Netherlands Probability sample, proportionally stratified by age, sex, occupation, S.E.S. and education N: 942, date: 1948 - 1949	BUCHA 53 p. 197
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Positive among males : $G' = +.13$ (ns) Negative among females: $G' = -.12$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	$+.00$	Gt'	ns National population, The Netherlands N: 1093 (1093), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
		Negative among females : $G' = -.23$ (01) No relation among males: $G' = +.03$ (ns)	HAPP 1.1	G'	$-.08$	Gt'		
AGE	5-point scale		HAPP 2.1	G	$+.10$	Chi^2	000 Male employees of age 40+, The Netherlands Non-probability chunk sample N: 13.000, date: --	SONDE 75
AGE	-35 / 35-49 / 50+		HAPP 1.1	r_{pm}	$-.18$		Housewives, The Netherlands Probability area sample N: 450, date: autumn, 1964	PHILI 66 p. 66

AGE	30-34 / 35-39 / 40-44 / 45-49 / 50-54	Unmarried males : $r = +.00$ (ns) Married males : $r = -.06$ (ns) Unmarried females: $r = -.03$ (ns) Married females : $r = +.24$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	r_{pm}	χ^2	ns	Adults, Amsterdam, The Netherlands Probability systematic random sample, stratified by sex and marital status N: 600, date: September - December, 1965	JONG 69 p. 190	
AGE	21-35 / 35-50 / 50-65	Males: $G' = -.16$ (ns) Stronger among those of lower educational level, in jobs that often ask hard physical labour(.10) Females: $G' = -.04$ (ns) U-shaped curve: females of age 35-49 being least happy	HAPP 1.1	G'	-	Gt'	ns	Adults, Utrecht, The Netherlands Probability sample, stratified by age N: 300, date: autumn, 1967	MOSER 69 p. 13
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65	U-shaped curve: Ss of age 50-65 being most happy	HAPP 2.1	G'	+13	Gt'	05	National adult population, Norway Probability sample, proportionally stratified by sex, age, occupation, S.E.S. and education N: 1030, date: 1948-1949	BUCHA 53 p. 205
AGE			HAPP 2.1	T^2		χ^2	ns	National adult population, Poland Non-probability purposive quota sample, stratified by sex, age, type of local community, employment and S.E.S. N: 2387, date: June/July, 1960	MAKAR 62 p. 106
AGE	18-29 / 30-39 / 40-49 / 50+	age 18-29: Mean = 4.5 age 30-39: Mean = 4.3 age 40-49: Mean = 4.3 age 50+ : Mean = 4.6	HAPP 3.1	DM	+			National adult population, Poland Probability samples N: 1464, date: \pm 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 374
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Unaffected by sex females: $G' = +.03$ (ns) males : $G' = +.00$ (ns) Negative among males : $G' = -.11$ (ns) No relation among females: $G' = -.00$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	+04	Gt'	ns	National population, United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) N: 1317 (1325), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
AGE	21-29 / 30-49 / 50-65 / over 65	U-shaped curve: Ss of age 30-65 being most happy	HAPP 2.1	G'	+01	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Britain Probability sample, proportionally stratified by sex, age, occupation, S.E.S. and education N: 1195, date: 1948 -1949	BUCHA 53 p. 137
AGE	15-34 / 35-54 / 55+	age 15-34: Mean = 5.5 age 35-54: Mean = 5.8 age 55+ : Mean = 5.3	HAPP 2.1	DM	-			National population, Britain Non-probability quota sample N: 213, date: March, 1971	ABRAM 73 p. 4
AGE	15-24 / 25-54 / 55+	Positive among males : $G' = +.15$ (ns) Negative among females: $G' = -.10$ (ns) Stronger among females: $G' = -.21$ (05) Lower among males : $G' = -.09$ (ns)	HAPP 2.1	G'	+02	Gt'	ns	National population, Ireland N: 999 (996), date: May, 1975	COMMI 75 p. 143/155
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	-.05	Gt'	ns	National adult population, Yugoslavia Probability sample N: 1523, date: \pm 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+	Gamma based on estimated number of respondents in each category	HAPP 3.1	G'	-.03	Gt'	ns	National population, Egypt Non-probability accidental sample, proportionally poststratified by dwelling N: 499, date: \pm 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378
AGE	-29 / 30-49 / 50+		HAPP 3.1	G'	-.05	Gt'	ns	National population, Israel Probability sample N: 1170, date: \pm 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 378

SOCIAL RESPECT vs social contempt

Wessman & Ricks Social Respect vs Social Contempt Scale, scored once for the current academic year (see last page under WESSM 66/1)

Analysis on the basis of data from freshmen and juniors who returned the second questionnaire. N= 353: 188 freshmen (99 males, 89 females) and 165 juniors (90 males and 75 females)
Stronger among males: $r = +.42$ (05)
Lower among females: $r = +.25$ (05)

AFF 2.1

r_{pm}

+

05

Undergraduate full time college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 952, date: March, 1965

CONST 65 p. 59

A 2.2.19: - THOUGHT PROCESSES

THOUGHT PROCESSES

Repeated closed question on 'how readily your ideas came and how valuable they seemed', rated on a 10-point scale:
10. I am a surging torrent of spectacular insights.
9. Brilliant penetrating ideas emerging spontaneously and with great rapidity.
8. Ideas coming quickly and effortlessly.
7. Clever and keen.
6. Quite alert. Thoughts fairly quick and clear.
5. Not particularly alert. My ideas trivial and commonplace.
4. My mind feels ponderous and dull. My thoughts are slow and monotonous.
3. My thoughts all seem weary, stale, flat and unprofitable.
2. My mind is stagnant. Almost nothing freshens it.
1. My mind is cold, dead. Nothing moves.
(Wessman & Ricks Thought Processes Scale)

The scale was scored each night for lowest, average and highest mood experienced that day over a period of 6 weeks. The means of the lowest, average and highest daily scores were correlated with the mean average score on the Elation-Depression Scale (see instrument in excerpt, Part II).
daily highest: $r = +.57$ (05)
daily average: $r = +.82$ (05)
daily lowest: $r = +.74$ (05)

AFF 3.1

r_{pm}

+

t

05

Female college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 21, date: + 1960

WESSM 66/1 p. 64/276

THOUGHT PROCESSES

See above

See above
daily highest: $r = +.72$ (05)
daily average: $r = +.74$ (05)
daily lowest: $r = +.36$ (ns)

AFF 3.1

r_{pm}

+

t

05

Male college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 17, date: + 1960

WESSM 66/2 p. 66/282

THOUGHT PROCESSES

Wessman & Ricks Thought Processes Scale, scored once for the current academic year (see above under WESSM 66/1)

Analysis on the basis of data from freshmen and juniors who returned the second questionnaire. N= 353: 188 freshmen (99 males, 89 females) and 165 juniors (90 males and 75 females)
Unaffected by sex
males: $r = +.22$ (05)
females: $r = +.19$ (05)

AFF 2.1

r_{pm}

+

05

Undergraduate full time college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 952, date: March, 1965

CONST 65 p. 59

THOUGHT PROCESSES

Wessman & Ricks Thought Processes Scale, scored each night for lowest, average and highest mood experienced that day during one month (see above under WESSM 66/1)

The means of the lowest, average and highest daily scores were correlated with the mean average score on the Elation-Depression Scale (see first instrument in excerpt, Part II).
daily highest: $r = +.65$ (01)
daily average: $r = +.79$ (01)
daily lowest: $r = +.71$ (01)

AFF 3.1

r_{pm}

+

01

Undergraduate students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 67, date: summer, 1970

GORMA 71 p. 216/221

HAPP 3.1

r_{pm}

+

ns

Analysis on the basis of the mean lowest, average and highest daily scores: