Section on a specific subject from:

DATABOOK OF HAPPINESS

A complementary reference work to
Conditions of Happiness

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S 2 SELF - IMAGE

see also 'Personality' (P 1)

S 2.1 Formal aspects of self-image
2.1.1 – Congruency between real and ideal self-image
2.1.2 – Stability of self-image
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S 2.2 Content of self-image
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S 2.3 Various factors concerning self-image

S 2.1 – FORMAL ASPECTS OF SELF-IMAGE

S 2.1.1 – CONGRUENCY BETWEEN REAL AND IDEAL SELF-IMAGE

SELF-ESTEEM (real-ideal congruency)	Correlation between self and ideal descriptions, as assessed by a 45-item Q sort, filled out both in very elated and in very depressed moods, for both self-concept ('the most accurate picture of yourself as you really believe you are now') and ideal-concept ('the picture of yourself as the kind of person you have hoped to become or have fancied yourself to be').	For congruency in elation : $r_s = -.36$ (ns) For congruency in depression: $r_s = -.50$ (05) Both the happier and unhappier girls experience discrepancies between real-self and ideal-self in depression. In elation the unhappier girls feel no consistent divergence from their ideals (primarily concerning intellectual ambitions), while the happier girls continue to feel areas of discontent (primarily concerning social and emotional qualities). (see also 'Content of self-image'; Part III, S 2.2)	AFF 3.1	r_s	–		s	Female college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 14, date: October – December, 1957	WESSM 60 p. 122-123
REAL – IDEAL SELF CONGRUENCY	Correlation between self and ideal descriptions, as assessed by a 60-item Q sort, describing characteristics indicative of successful and unsuccessful resolutions of the first six developmental crises of the Erikson's stages of psychosocial development (see Erikson, 1959). The Q sort was filled out in both very elated and in very depressed moods for both self-concept ('an accurate picture of yourself as you honestly feel and believe you are') and ideal-concept ('the picture of the sort of person you have hoped to become or fancied yourself to be').	For congruency in elation : $r = +.79$ For congruency in depression: $r = +.76$ Both the happier and unhappier men experience more discrepancies between real-self and ideal-self in depression than in elation. For the happier men the differences between the real-selves and ideal-selves concerned social and emotional qualities as well as work, while for the unhappier men the most extreme and consistent differences all dealt with unrealized ambition and inability to work (see also 'Content of self-image'; Part III, S 2.2). For the unhappy men most discrepancies concerned the fourth developmental crisis: 'Industry vs Inferiority', while for the happy men most discrepancies concerned the sixth developmental crisis: 'Intimacy vs Isolation' (see 'Personality development'; Part III, P 1.4).	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. 107-113

CONSISTENCY OF SELF-CONCEPT	Correlation between self descriptions provided in elation and in depression, as assessed by a Q sort of 45 items, filled out both in extremely high and extremely low moods for self-concept ('the most accurate picture of yourself as you really believe you are now')		AFF 3.1	r_s	+.09		ns	Female college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 14, date: October – December, 1957	WESSM 60 p. 122
STABILITY OF SELF-IMAGE	5-item index (Guttman scale) of agree / disagree statements on continuing or changing opinions and ideas about oneself		HAPP 1.1	G	+.25	Chi^2	01	Juniors and seniors attending public high schools in New York State, U.S.A. Probability cluster sample of 10 public high schools N: sample A: 1682, sample B: 1664, date: 1960	BRENN 70 p. 94/286
				V	.13				
			AFF 1.1	G	+.22	Chi^2	01		
				V	.11				

S 2.1.3 - SELF-ESTEEM

RESPECT FOR ONESELF	Direct question rated on an 11-point self-anchoring scale on respect for oneself as a person; feelings of being a worthwhile and worthy person, as contrasted to a feeling that one is a failure and doesn't amount to much		HAPP 3.1	r_{pm}	+.21			National adult population, U.S.A Probability sample N: 1549, date: 1960	CANTR 65/2 p. 268/415
			HAPP 2.1	r_{pm}	+.39				
			CON 1.1	r_{pm}	+.41				
SELF-RESPECT	Closed question rated on an 11-point self-anchoring scale (see above)		HAPP 2.1	r	+.36			National adult population, U.S.A. Cantril (1965) modified probability sample N: 1406, date: 1959	BORTN 70 p. 44
			HAPP 3.1	r	+.21				
			CON 1.1	r	+.41				
SELF-ESTEEM	10-item index (Guttman scale) of agree / disagree statements on feeling to be a person of worth, having a number of good qualities, feeling to be a failure, being able to do things as well as most other people, not having much to be proud of, positive attitude towards oneself, satisfaction with oneself, lack of self-respect, feeling useless at times, being no good at all (Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; see Rosenberg, 1965).	When standardized on: – participation in extracurricular activities : G_s = +.41 – social class : G_s = +.42 Stronger in lower class : G = +.48 When standardized on participation in extracurricular activities : G_s = +.42 Lower in middle and upper class : G_s = +.42 When standardized on participation in extracurricular activities : G_s = +.40	HAPP 1.1	G	+.42	Chi^2	01	Juniors and seniors attending public high schools in New York State, U.S.A. Probability cluster sample of 10 public high schools N: sample A: 1682, sample B: 1664, sample C: 1678 date: 1960	BRENN 70 p. 94/141/154/274
				V	.20				
			AFF 1.1	G	+.36	Chi^2	01		
				V	.19				
SELF-ESTEEM	10-item index of closed questions on being worthwhile as a person, having good qualities, being as able as others, not proud of oneself, positive attitude towards oneself, feeling not good at all, a useful guy, can't do anything right, do a job well, not very useful life (item from Self-Esteem Indices from Rosenberg, 1965; and Cobb et al., 1966)		COMP 1.2	r_{pm}	+.54		001	Public high school boys, U.S.A. Probability multi-stage sample N: 2213 in 1966; 1886 in 1968; and 1799 in 1969 date: fall, 1966; spring, 1968; and spring, 1969	BACHM 67/70 p. 122

Concept	Measurement	Remarks	Code	Stat	Value		Sig	Sample	Reference
SELF-ESTEEM	Index of agree / disagree statements, indicative of a successful life, self-confidence, success in achieving goals, etc.	Self-esteem was measured two years before hedonic level was assessed.	AFF 3.1	r_{pm}	+.50	t	05	Male college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 17, date: ± 1960	WESSM 66/2 p. 117
SELF-ESTEEM	Adjective checklist scored for 'how do you feel at the moment?' (Modified Leventhal Self Esteem Scale; see Dabbs & Leventhal, 1966)	The subjects filled in this questionnaire in an experimental situation, right after their self-esteem was experimentally altered. The relationship appeared to be unaffected by manipulated self-esteem. For happy Ss self-esteem is unaffected by bolstered self-esteem and decreased by reduced self-esteem. For unhappy Ss self-esteem is higher by bolstered self-esteem than by reduced self-esteem.	AFF 6	r_{pm}	+.35		01	Female undergraduates, U.S.A. Random sample N: 72, date: —	LUDWI 71/75 p. 64
SELF-ESTEEM	Each subject was asked to place herself and 5 other persons (such as a friend, a selfish person, a grandmother, a sad person, a doctor, a strong person, etc.) in a line of 6 circles. This was done 6 times with different combinations of persons. Each placement of the self in the circle farthest to the left was most indicative of high self-esteem (score 6), and placement in the circle farthest to the right of low self-esteem (score 1). (Ziller Self-Esteem Scale; see Ziller et al., 1964).	See above	AFF 6	r_{pm}	+.08		ns	See above	LUDWI 71/75 p. 64
ESTEEM OF HIMSELF AS A WHOLE	Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation		AFF 5.2	r_{pm}	+.12			Male students, England Non-probability chunk sample N: 194, date: 1912 - 1913	WEBB 15 p. 26
SELF-ESTEEM	11-item index of 9-point Likert scales containing being honest, confident, etc.	Index of Positive Affects: G = +.09 Index of Negative Affects: G = -.11	AFF 2.3	G	+			Employed males, England Non-probability purposive quota sample N: 192, date: —	PAYNE 74 p. 17
POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT	Content analysis of interview records by 2 independent judges (component of Life Satisfaction Rating) 5-point scale: 5. Feels at his best. Thinks of self as wise, mellow; physically able or attractive; feels important to others 4. Feels more fortunate than the average. Is sure he can meet the exigencies of life. Compensates well for any difficulty of health. Feels in control of self in relation to the situation. 3. Sees self as competent in at least one area, e.g., work; but has doubts about self in other areas. Acknowledges loss of youthful vigor, but accepts it. Reports health better than average. 2. Feels that other people look down on him. Is defensive about what the years are doing to him. 1. Feels old. Feels in the way, or worthless. Makes self-disparaging remarks.	See remarks in excerpt (Part II).	CON 1.4 / COMP 1.4	r / r	+.73 / +.82			White adult population of age 50+, Kansas City, U.S.A. Stratified probability sample and non-probability quota sample N: 177, date: —	NEUGA 61 p. 139

POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT	21 bipolar adjective 7-point scales (semantic differential scales; see Monge, 1971). The scales were scored for 'Myself - as I really am most of the time'.	Four principal self-concept components were extracted: Achievement / Leadership, Congeniality / Sociability, Psychological adjustment and Physical adjustment. Only Psychological adjustment appeared to be related to the Affect Balance Score (see also 'Content of real self image'; Part III, S 2.2.1).	AFF 2.3	DM	+	D	01	Catholic sisters, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 183, date: —	LEWIS 72 p. 67-69

S 2.1.4 - SELF-CONFIDENCE   see also 'Types of Affect: Self Confidence' (A 2.2.16)

CONFIDENCE IN ONESELF	Direct question rated on an 11-point self-anchoring scale on confidence in oneself in general; how sure one feels of oneself		HAPP 3.1	r_{pm}	+.28			National adult population, U.S.A. Probability sample N: 1549, date: 1960	CANTR 65/2 p. 268/415
			HAPP 2.1	r_{pm}	+.31				
			CON 1.1	r_{pm}	+.41				
SELF-CONFIDENCE	Closed question rated on an 11-point self-anchoring scale (see above)		HAPP 2.1	r	+.34			National adult population, U.S.A. Cantril (1965) modified probability sample N: 1406, date: 1959	BORTN 70 p. 44
			HAPP 3.1	r	+.26				
			CON 1.1	r	+.41				
FEELING AS ABLE AS OTHERS TO DO THINGS	Closed question: strongly disagree / disagree / agree / strongly agree (item from Self-Esteem Scale; see 'Self-Esteem'; Part III, S 2.1.3).		HAPP 1.1	G V	+.19 .10	Chi^2	01	Juniors and seniors attending public high schools in New York State, U.S.A. Probability cluster sample of 10 public high schools N: sample A: 1682, sample B: 1664, sample C: 1678 date: 1960	BRENN 70 p. 94/282
			AFF 1.1	G V	+.22 .11	Chi^2	01		
BELIEF IN HIS OWN POWERS	Trained peer rating on a 7-point scale on the basis of observation		AFF 5.2	r_{pm}	+.11			Male students, England Non-probability chunk sample N: 194, date: 1912 - 1913	WEBB 15 p. 26
PROJECTIVE HELPLESSNESS	Score from told stories to the standard Thematic Appreciation Test cards (see Murray, 1943), indicative of feeling or being helpless, feeling weak or ineffectual, being dominated, dependent		AFF 3.1	r_{pm}	-.56	t	05	Male college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 17, date: ± 1960	WESSM 66/2 p. 120
SOCIAL UNCERTAINTY (lack of self-confidence)	2-item index indicating fear for other's opinion (criticism), and lack of self-confidence		HAPP 1.1	G'	-.35	Gt'	01	Adults, Utrecht, The Netherlands Probability sample, stratified by age N: 300, date: autumn, 1967	MOSER 69 p. 44
FEELING UNCERTAIN AND UNDECISIVE	Closed question: no vs yes		HAPP 2.1	G	-.74	Chi^2	000	Male employees of age 40+, The Netherlands Non-probability chunk sample N: 13000, date: —	SONDE 75

S 2.1.5 - SATISFACTION WITH ONESELF

SATISFACTION WITH PERSONAL EFFICACY	3-item index containing satisfaction with way of handling problems, way of accomplishment, and oneself (to be continued on next page)	Unaffected by sex	HAPP 3.1 (1st instr.)	h^2	.55			National adult population, U.S.A. Probability area sample (first sample) N: 1297, date: May, 1972	ANDRE 74 p. 17

	Closed questions: 'How do you feel about...' terrible / unhappy / mostly dissatisfied / mixed/ mostly satisfied / pleased / delighted								
SATISFACTION WITH ONESELF	Single closed question: 'How do you feel about yourself – what you are accomplishing and how do you handle problems?' terrible / unhappy / mostly dissatisfied / mixed/ mostly satisfied / pleased / delighted		HAPP 3.1 (1st instr.)	h^2	.54			National adult population, U.S.A. Probability area sample (third sample) N: 1072, date: November, 1972	ANDRE 74 p. 19
SATISFACTION WITH ONESELF AS A PERSON	Closed question: 'How do you feel about yourself as a person?' not so good / could be better / just O.K / pretty good	Index of Positive Affects: r = +.03 (ns) Index of Negative Affects: r = -.22 (01)	AFF 2.3	r_{pm}	+.18	Chi^2	01	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. 65
			COMP 1.1	r_{pm}	+.24	Chi^2	01		
SATISFACTION WITH ONESELF	Closed question: strongly disagree / disagree / agree / strongly agree (item from Self-Esteem Scale; see 'Self Esteem'; Part III, S 2.1.6).		HAPP 1.1	G V	+.43 .25	Chi^2	01	Juniors and seniors attending public high schools, New York State, U.S.A. Probability cluster sample of 10 public high schools N: sample A: 1682, sample B: 1664 sample C: 1678 date: 1960	BRENN 70 p. 94/278
			AFF 1.1	G V	+.35 .19	Chi^2	01		

S 2.1.6 – VARIOUS INDICATORS OF A POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE

see also 'Types of Affect: Social Respect' (A 2.2.18)

SELF-ACCEPTANCE	Degree to which S gives a positive evaluation of the self in describing differences from others, as assessed by an open-ended question on differences from most other people negative / ambivalent / neutral / positive / very positive	Unaffected by sex: males : t_k = -.01 (ns) females: t_k = +.02 (ns)	HAPP 1.1	t_k			ns	Adult married population with children, U.S.A. Probability area sample N: 797, date: spring, 1957	VEROF 62 p. 196
PERCEIVED STRONG POINTS IN THE SELF	Open-ended direct question S sees no strong points vs mentions strong points	Unaffected by sex	HAPP 1.1	t_k	+.04		ns	See above	VEROF 62 p. 196
SHORTCOMINGS IN THE SELF	Open-ended question on how one would like his children to be different from oneself doesn't want children to be different vs wants children to be different	males only: t_k = -.10 (05)	HAPP 1.1	t_k	–			See above	VEROF 62 p. 196
SENSITIVITY TO FAILURE	3-item index of closed questions on feeling disturbed when done something badly, bothered by finding that someone has a poor opinion of you, disturbed when becoming aware of some fault or inadequacy in oneself		HAPP 1.1	G V	-.06 .07	Chi^2	01	Juniors and seniors attending public high schools in New York State, U.S.A. Probability cluster sample of 10 public high schools N: sample A: 1682, sample B: 1664,	BRENN 70 p. 94/306
			AFF 1.1	G V	-.06 .05	Chi^2	05		

S 2.2 – CONTENT OF SELF-IMAGE

REAL SELF DESCRIPTIONS:

Content analysis of a 45-item Q sort, filled out both in extremely high and in extremely low moods for self-concept ('the most accurate picture of yourself as you really believe you are now')

The group of Ss was divided in two according to their mean 'daily average mood' (see instrument in excerpt, Part II).
The Q sort descriptions provided by the seven relatively happy girls were compared with those of the seven relatively unhappy girls.
Only significant discrepancies between the descriptions of both groups were presented.

Female college students, U.S.A.
Non-probability chunk sample
N: 14, date: October - November, 1957

WESSM 60
p. 123

Label	Finding	AFF	Sign	t	%
⊢ FRIENDLY, SOCIABLE, AND OPEN TOWARDS OTHERS	In both high and low moods the happy girls describe themselves as more friendly, sociable, more willing to give of themselves to others, and more interested in what others have to offer. The unhappy girls describe themselves as more independent, self-sufficient and introspective.	AFF 3.1	+		05
⊣ SOPHISTICATED, CRITICAL, INTERESTED IN ACADEMIC WORK	In both high and low moods the unhappy girls describe themselves as more critical, sophisticated, interested in academic work and introspective. The happy girls describe themselves as more unorganized, tolerant and nervous. They are able to enjoy work without being preoccupied with it, and do not consider themselves sophisticated or poised.	AFF 3.1	−		05

REAL-SELF DESCRIPTIONS:

Content analysis of a 60-item Q sort, describing characteristics indicative of successful and unsuccessful resolutions of the first six developmental crises of the Erikson's stages of psychosocial development (see Erikson, 1959).

The Q sort was filled out both in very elated and in very depressed moods for self-concept ('an accurate picture of yourself as you honestly feel and believe you are').

See also under 'Personality development'(Part III, P 1.4)

The group of Ss was divided in two according to their mean 'daily average mood'(see instrument in excerpt, Part II).
The Q sort descriptions provided by the nine relatively happy men were compared with those of the eight relatively unhappy men.
Only significant discrepancies between the descriptions of both groups were presented.

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

WESSM 66/2
p. 110-111

Label	Finding	AFF	Sign	t	%
− WARM, FRIENDLY AND COMFORTABLE IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS	In general the happy men describe themselves as more social, while the unhappy men are more isolated and preoccupied with themselves. In depression also the happy men experience a decrease in social interests, but are still concerned with others, while the unhappy men, in depression, were unable to share with others.	AFF 3.1	+	t	05
− ABLE TO EXCEL IN WORK, CONSCIENTIOUS, PRODUCTIVE	Especially in elation the happy men describe themselves as productive, while the unhappy men, even in elation, are more given to wasting time and failing to apply themselves.	AFF 3.1	+	t	05
− UNABLE TO FULFILL AMBITIONS	The unhappy men are more ambitious, but are less able to fulfill their ambitions. Especially in depression they feel ineffective, unable to get what they want, pessimistic and unable to absorb frustation.	AFF 3.1	−	t	05
− OPTIMISM IN BAD SPIRITS	The happy men perceive depression as temporary states which would be resolved when the problems which occasioned them had been resolved. (to be continued on next page)	AFF 3.1	+	t	05

Aspect	Description	Comments	Correlate	Stat	Value	D/t	Sign.	Population	Source
		The unhappy men are more pessimistic, feel depression as permanent states of frustration and impotent desire.							
− TENDENCY TO DISREGARD THE WORLD		Especially in depression the unhappy men felt a tendency to disregard the world, but also felt they were in the wrong and apologetic.	AFF 3.1		−	t	05		
SELF–IMAGE:	Factors derived from self–ratings on a semantic differential of 28 bipolar adjective 7–point scales							Married female graduates of liberal arts college, U.S.A. Probability cluster sample N: 229, date: 1971	GORDO 74 p. 243
− POTENCY: EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH			HAPP 1.1	r	+.25		01		
− SUPPORTIVENESS: NURTURANT, AGREEABLE BEHAVIOR IN INTERPERSONAL SETTINGS			HAPP 1.1	r	+.20		01		
− SPONTANEITY: WILLINGNESS TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION			HAPP 1.1	r			ns		
− EMOTIONALITY: LEVEL OF EMOTION			HAPP 1.1	r	+.25		01		
SELF–CONCEPT COMPONENTS:	Principal components, extracted from 21 bipolar adjective 7–point scales (semantic differential scales; see Monge, 1971). The adjective scales were scored for 'Myself − as I really am most of the time'.							Catholic sisters, U.S.A. Non–probability chunk sample N: 183, date: —	LEWIS 72 p. 67–69
− ACHIEVEMENT / LEADERSHIP	7 items: inferior − superior, dull − sharp, follower − leader, dumb − smart, failure − success, weak − strong, worthless − valuable		AFF 2.3	DM	+	D	ns		
− CONGENIALITY / SOCIABILITY	4 items: cruel − kind, awful − nice, unfriendly − friendly, bad − good		AFF 2.3	DM	−	D	ns		
− PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT	6 items: dissatisfied − satisfied, unstable − stable, shaky − steady, sad − happy, unsure − confident, soft − hard		AFF 2.3	DM	+	D	01		
− PHYSICAL ADJUSTMENT	4 items: delicate − rugged, sick − healthy, nervous − relaxed, tired − refreshed		AFF 2.3	DM	−	D	ns		

S 2.2.2 − CONTENT OF IDEAL SELF-IMAGE   see also 'Value Dimensions' (V 1.1)

Aspect	Description	Comments	Correlate	Stat	Value	D/t	Sign.	Population	Source
IDEAL–SELF DESCRIPTIONS:	Content analysis of a 45–item Q sort, filled out both in extremely high and in extremely low moods for ideal–concept ('the picture of yourself as the kind of person you have hoped to become and have fancied yourself to be')	See also under 'Content of real self–image' (Part III, S 2.2.1). The group of Ss was divided in two according to their mean 'daily average mood' (see instrument in excerpt, Part II). The Q sort descriptions provided by the seven relatively more happy girls were compared with those of the seven relatively less happy girls. Only significant discrepancies between the descriptions of both groups were presented.						Female college students, U.S.A. Non–probability chunk sample N: 14, date: October − November, 1957	WESSM 60 p. 123

– PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH WORK		In elation the unhappy girls place a high value on work, while the happy girls tend to place a higher value on friendliness and consideration for others. In depression both the happy and unhappy girls value work more than in elation, but this is more extreme for the unhappy girls. For these girls concern with work in depression took the form of more exclusive concern with intellectual creativity and achievement, while the happy girls in depression place a higher value on the inherent satisfactions in learning, and are more concerned with discovering what they want out of life.	AFF 3.1		–		05		
IDEAL-SELF DESCRIPTIONS:	Content analysis of a 60-item Q sort, filled out both in very elated and in very depressed moods for ideal-concept ('the picture of the sort of person you have hoped to become or fancied yourself to be').	See also under 'Content of real self-image' (Part III, S 2.2.1). The group of Ss was divided in two according to their mean 'daily average mood' (see instrument in excerpt, Part II). The Q sort descriptions provided by the nine relatively happy men were compared with those of the eight relatively unhappy men. Only significant discrepancies between the descriptions of both groups were presented.						Male college students, U.S.A. Non-probability chunk sample N: 17, date: ± 1960	WESSM 66/2 p. 111-112
– PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH EFFICIENT WORK AND AMBITION		In general the unhappy men value nothing but efficient work and ambition, especially in their depressed moods. The happier men value warmth and friendliness as much as their academic goals, and reject pretense, selfishness and pessimism more than they reject ineffectiveness, wasting of time and failure to fulfill ambitions.	AFF 3.1		–	t	05		

S 2.3 – VARIOUS FACTORS CONCERNING SELF-IMAGE

PERCEIVED UNIQUENESS OF SELF	Open-ended question on differences from most other people S sees no difference with others vs mentions differences	unaffected by sex: males : t_k = +.07 (ns) females: t_k = +.02 (ns)	HAPP 1.1	t_k	+		ns	Adult married population with children, U.S.A. Probability area sample N: 797, date: spring, 1957	VEROF 62 p. 196
DESIRED PERSONAL CHANGES: CHARACTER CHANGES (worry less)	Open-ended question on desired personal changes other changes vs change mentioned	Computed for those who desire to change only (N = 1591).	HAPP 1.1	G'	+.12	Gt'	05	National adult population, U.S.A. Non-probability quota sample N: 2377, date: February, 1946	WESSM 56 p. 211
MOST IMPORTANT WORRY: PERSONALITY TRAITS	Open-ended question on most important worry other worries vs worry mentioned	Computed for those who have worries only (N = 2040).	HAPP 1.1	G'	-.05	Gt'	ns	See above	WESSM 56 p. 213
REPORT OF HOPES CONCERNING VALUES AND CHARACTER	Open-ended question on personal wishes and hopes for the future Responses rated as concerning emotional stability and maturity; being a normal, decent person; self-development or improvement; acceptance by others; achieve sense of own personal worth; resolution of own religious, spiritual, or ethical problems; lead a disciplined life; etc.		HAPP 3.1	G'	+.21	Gt'	01	Adult population of 5 Westernized nations, 3 underdeveloped giants, 2 countries in the Middle East, 3 Caribbean nations and the Philippines Representative samples N: 18653, date: ± 1960	CANTR 65/1 p. 263

REPORT OF FEARS CONCERNING VALUES AND CHARACTER	Open-ended question on personal worries and fears for the future		HAPP 3.1	G'	+.17	Gt'	01	Adult population of 14 countries (see last page)	CANTR 65/1 p. 263
	Responses rated as concerning emotional instability and immaturity; become anti-social; no self-development or improvement; not be accepted by others; no sense of personal worth; be a person without character; etc.								