A PRAGMATIC PANEL ANALYSIS ON SUBJECTIVITY OF HAPPINESS

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ABSTRACT
Everyone pursues happiness, which is influenced by economics, psychology, and sociology The individual's behaviours are always aligned on pursuit of happiness and these behaviours transmit their perceptions from their life events. Happiness is defined by the effects that are positive in nature and the absence of negative effects that lessen happiness. In the present study we have reviewed empirics of constructed happiness indices by using principal component analysis (PCA) by the inclusion of numerous variables that contribute one's overall level of happiness. The findings of this study based on real data set that are self-constructed[2] and cover all the dimensions of one's level of happiness[3], therefore, it will help the researchers and policy makers. Moreover, all the results of these constructed happiness indices are separated by various income groups and are compared graphically that were not explained in earlier studies. High income groups show different trends in neighbourhood, political, social evil, and family happiness indices while other income groups show contradictory trends.
Key words: Happiness, Variables, PCA, Graphical, Individuals, Pursuit.

1. INTRODUCTION
Everyone is in pursuit of happiness that evolves in the realms of economics, psychology, and sociology. Initially, the economists dilated happiness considering it their domain. It is just a half century back when the measurements of well-being, happiness or subjective well-being were introduced through self-reported surveys (2500 references by Veenhoven, 1993). There are plenty of notions for SWB that have been used by many studies. These notions are, the feeling of joy, absence of unpleasant emotions and dissatisfaction etc., generally these relate to well-being, individuals' happiness, overall life satisfaction or welfare and sometimes utility, which are interchangeable concepts. But there is an emerging concern in different studies regarding the subjectivity of happiness. This subjectivity depends upon the quality of life and standard of living (Elster and Romer, 1991, 1996, Blundell *et al.*, 1994).

The American Colonies' Declaration of Independence takes it as a self-evident truth that the "pursuit of happiness" is an "inalienable right" comparable to life and liberty. The "Gross National Happiness" is considered as the principle driving force in Bhutan by its fourth king, Jigme Singye Wangchuck in the late 1980s (Ura and Galay 2004). This discussion concludes that all influences on life (and even afterlife) are inclusive in the notion of happiness therefore, all that we do is pursuing for happiness. The secret motive for the most of individuals always is based on three key focal points: how to gain happiness, how to retain it, and how to recover if lost (James, 1902). About the conceptual meaning, happiness is a presumed part of good life. It can mean all positive emotions, a meaningful life, pleasure, or a feeling of contentment, life satisfaction etc. In the broader concept, happiness is the state of being satisfied with one's life (Graham, 2004, Diener and Seligman 2004, Frey and Stutzer, 1999b). According to Rode (2008), simply happiness is considered in terms of two different magnitudes

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[2] Happiness Indices Constructed by the Author
[3] aspects of family, neighbourhood, environmental, gender, patriotism, political, religious, life satisfaction and freedom of choice etc.

that are eudemonic and hedonistic notions. Happiness is defined by the effects that are positive in nature as well as the absence of negative effects that lessen happiness. According to hedonistic notion, happiness is defined as those effects which are positive and the absence of negative one. But the eudemonic belief based on degree at which one is satisfied with his/ her life. Hedonic well-being deals with the experience of pleasure versus displeasure. It includes all judgments on the good and bad aspects of life. Well-being is not only reduced to physical hedonism, but also refers to the pleasure reaped from attainment of goals or valued outcomes in various other areas. In psychology, the researchers consider subjective well-being in three primary areas: the occurrence of an affirmative mood, the lack of bad mood and, most important, life satisfaction.

The idea of subjective well-being (SWB) provides basis for a better insight into human well-being. Sound bases facilitate testing proposition and fundamental assumption of economic theory pertaining to human behaviour. The principle of utility is the foundation of the present work, but it is important to explain happiness explicitly and know its meanings precisely at the outset. The principle of utility means the principle that either endorses or censures every action and reaction. This principle inclines to enhance or fade the happiness of the individuals whose interest is in question. In other words, the principle of utility focuses on the things that either augment happiness or decrease it among human beings. It not only refers just to the private actions or behaviours of individuals, but it also captures the actions of every measure of government. Basically, utility is the property that leans to generate benefits, happiness, advantages, gains, goods or pleasure for the stakeholders. Conversely, it saves individuals from pain, discomfort, evil, dissatisfaction or unhappiness. If we are concerned with the happiness of society, then it translates into the happiness of the entire community, otherwise it would be considered as the happiness for an individual.

Although happiness is considered as a universal human aspiration but to define and explain happiness is much tricky. Happiness has become impossible to pursue with gaining material possessions only. The Gross Domestic Product is often used as a proxy for measuring the well-being of individuals in a common paradigm. It has been mentioned by many that Gross Domestic Product takes no notice of the environmental factors that are prevailing in numerous countries of the world. It also closes eyes from those variations of wealth that are creating difference among poor and rich and all other elements which are influencing the individuals' happiness *e.g.,* personal safety, public relations, and psychological health (Fleurbaey, 2009, Layard, 2005, Dusgupta, 2001, Anheier *et al.*, 2004). The myopic concept of happiness focuses only on economic growth that leads to an unsustainable way of life, whereas in reality, the individuals' happiness may get affected by their relations, environment, and all other social and economic factors.

For the last few decades, there has been a growing concern about the definition of happiness. It has been suggested that utility should be defined in terms of happiness in economics. It has also been claimed that utility could be and should be measured. The whole advancement has been stimulated by a growing plethora of evidence based on real life observations and experimental inferences collected from laboratories. According to psychological analysis, consumers might not behave rationally for their consumption decisions for the lack of information on the available choices. In revealed preferences theory, however, people are assumed to be well informed and roughly discount their future as well. Moreover, the subjectivity of utility theory provides the solid grounds to economists for having a better insight and studying individuals' well-being. Simply put the *Subjective Well-being (SWB)* is an extensive concept as compared to the decision about utility. The experienced utility and procedural utility are included in *SWB*. The procedural utility is derived from the ordinary acts of engaging others in activities they prefer, while the individuals' experiences related to consumption or the events that occurred in the past are treated as experienced utility. That is why, almost everyone considers happiness as a goal of life. The fact of the matter is that we do not want anything else besides just giving us the possibility of making us happier (Powdthavee, 2007).

The evolving significance of happiness has encouraged social scientists to analyse human behaviour through various aspects of happiness. In the neoclassical economics, utility theory explains the level of utility (happiness) which one can directly obtain through the consumption of goods and services. Individual's contentment, health, well-being, and socio-economic status are linked when we estimate happiness. Researchers focusing on the happiness have found that economic well-being results into better health and overall well-being and developed countries have much better well-being as compared to poor or developing countries (He, et.al. 2018). Availability of time is a critical concern

among the people in the developed world as they have long working hours in the search of a dream economic status at the cost of personal relationships. An image of a happy life has been portrayed in the form of a better economic status by the media and the cost to earn this status is not realized rather the urge to attain more wealth is increasing with each passing day that ultimately results in lesser happiness as compared to past generations. (Acharya, et. al., 2020, Senasu, and Sakworawich, 2019).

Individualism is the phenomenon that is prevailing at a prominent level in the developed nations like USA and Europe. Personal freedom, personal success and attainment of personal happiness are the phenomena people pursue generally. So, a strong correlation exists between personal achievements and happiness. The WVS of 2006 depicts a prominent level of happiness in Columbia as it is ranked at the first position and Korea at second while Japan stands at 25th position. Even being much advance and developed Japan stands exceptionally low in life satisfaction ranking. (Ye, et.al, 2015) Apparently, the Americans should be happier as compared to the past times, the crime rate should decrease. They have better job opportunities, and their income level has also improved so is the case with per capita income that has increased during last few decades. Level of happiness should improve with an improvement in the standard of life, but their level of happiness has deteriorated as well as the social capital and social networking. (Sachs, 2018 and Acharya et.al, 2020). Level of happiness has decreased among adolescent Americans and that has resulted from a serious shift in their daily routine life as they spend their free time differently, moreover this tendency may also appear among the adults. (Helliwell, at.al., 2019)

According to economic theory, well-being is derived from the satisfaction of individuals' wants based on their preferences to become happy. The economics of happiness is an approach to assess welfare comprehensively. Self-reported surveys on well-being have long been used by psychologists to study happiness but economists ventured this arena recently. Early economists, Aristotle to Bentham and psychologists, Mill and Smith integrated the pursuits of happiness. More parsimonious definition of welfare evolved when economics grew rigorously. The basic assumption in standard microeconomic theory is the rationality of individuals and their well-defined preferences. They work harder and harder to relax their budget constraints for the higher level of life satisfaction which leads to ultimate aim of happiness. It is important to ensure that this field of research depends mainly on empirical analysis rather than basic economic theories only. So, the results of this research could be used in policies for the welfare of communities and nations. It is not only important for social policies but also for economic policies and has an incredibly positive role while making public policies through the governmental institutions. The ideal world of happiness in one's life is surrounded by political scenarios, health facilities, quality of environment, economic and social securities, migration decisions, community policies, and family economics.

These relationships are explained in Figure-1

2. PRELIMINARIES

Usually, economists do not like straightforward way of asking as to 'what is happiness? To most of them, if not all of them, concept of happiness is not much different from life satisfaction, pleasure or concept of welfare. According to Ng (1997), happiness means '*welfare*' while Oswald (1997) considers happiness as *'satisfaction or pleasure'*. More comprehensively, Easterlin (2001) explains the term happiness as subjective well-being, satisfaction, utility, general well-being, and welfare, which are interchangeable concepts. One of the renowned sociologists, Veenhoven (2005) works on happiness or life satisfaction in a comprehensive way. Commonly the definition of happiness is not the concern of economists as they are still focus on its empirical measures based on questionnaires and ask people "how happy they are"? The questionnaire of *World Value Survey (WVS)* asked people about both happiness (how happy are you?) and life satisfaction (how satisfied are you with your life?).

The above discussions provide a solid ground for the selection of variables from *WVS* that can relate with happiness of individuals directly. We have selected the questions according to the close meaning of happiness. These questions cover the entire aspects of one's life satisfaction as poles apart authors explained shortly (Ng; 1997, Oswald; 1997, Easterlin; 2001, Veenhoven; 2005). These questions cover personal relations, choice of work, moral values, financial problems, religion and morals, the economy, politics and society, the environment, national identity, and societal issues. A brief description about the components of happiness indices is given in Tables 1.1 to 1.10 of Appendix A. The principal component analysis *(PCA)* is the methodology used for the construction of happiness indices. We elaborated the happiness indices in the context of income groups (low, middle, and high incomes) and the results of these income groups are compared in this paper along the country analysis.

2.1 Gap:

Most of the work done by researchers on happiness is still focused on either economic factors or personal characteristics of individuals. The human actions, especially societal actions and reactions that figure out the economic stability and good governance are usually not included in such research. Therefore, the results of constructed a social index that captures the maximal problems related to human conducts are guide for society. The environment and human activities are correlated since the birth of individual, but this interaction stays out of sight of the researchers, so the empirics of environmental happiness may guide us to improve our action with surrounding for happy and sustainable life. To the best of our knowledge these four environmental factors are considered first time that may affect one's level of happiness. These factors may be valued for the contribution that this study makes in the existing literature on happiness.

We may claim that this study contributes to literature by explaining all important variables that may affect one's level of happiness e. g economic index consists of possible economic factors that can reveal any increase in income connotes different meanings at nation's level and/or at the individual level. Though our primary focus is on the results of economics of happiness as an economist, but it is not an isolated phenomenon that can be separated from the effects of other non-economic factors. Moreover, the index that pertains to demography and these four variables depict the health behaviours (life expectancy, fertility rate) and developmental process (urbanizations) as it correlates to happiness. The strong relationship was observed between SWB and physical plus psychological health and also the indirect relationship of education on SWB through health has been observed by many studies on different datasets of the developed world (Bukenya, Gebremedhin, and Schaeffer, 2003 and Gerdtham and Johannesson, 2001).

3. EMPIRICAL RESULTS of HAPPINESS INDICES
3.1 Data and Graphical Explanations

The empirical results of computed indices are extracted from the recent three waves of World Value Survey (*WVS)* for the periods, 1999–2004, 2005–09, and 2010-2014. For each wave, the separate results of happiness indices are expressed for each of categories of countries, which is low income, middle income, and high-income countries based on *World Bank* classification. All the computed values of theses happiness indices are presented in table 2 of appendix A. The empirical results of these computed happiness indices for high-, middle- and low-income countries are presented graphically in next sections one by one.

3.2 Family Happiness

The family happiness index (See table; 1.1) is based on responses in *WVS* regarding family importance and other aspects. The mean values of family happiness index for three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS* are shown in Figure 1.1. The Figure shows that the level of happiness based on family relations is substantially higher in low- and middle-income countries as compared to the rich countries. It is also clear from the Figure that in the low- and middle-income countries, happiness has slightly increased over the three waves of *WVS*, while a sharp declining trend is observed in the rich countries, especially between the two recent waves.

Figure 1.1: Family Happiness Index
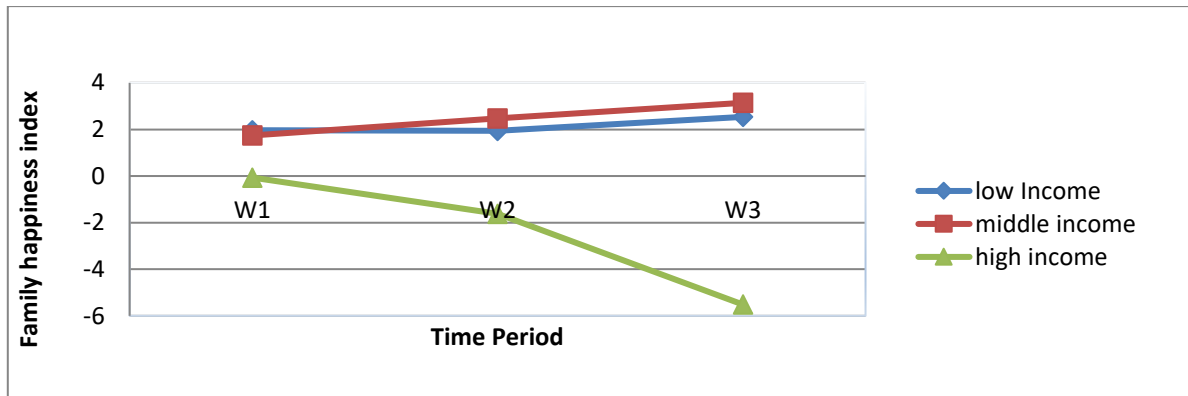
The characteristics of parents and children are important in the determination of family happiness. Parents' economic, social, mental and educational statuses contribute to child grooming, moreover, child qualities enhance the parents' happiness. Failure to meet a child's basic physical, emotional, medical, or educational needs or to provide adequate nutrition, hygiene, shelter, or child's safety ultimately leads to maltreatment of children by their parents or other caregivers, which causes a major public-health and social-welfare problem.

3.3 Neighbours Happiness Index

The index of neighbour happiness based on responses in *WVS* regarding neighbours of different races and neighbours as immigrants or foreign workers (see Table 1.2). In Figure 1.2 we have presented the results of neighbour's happiness index for the three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS*. The figure shows that the level of happiness based on concern about the ethnicity of neighbours is substantially smooth but increasing in high- and middle-income countries as compared to the low-income countries. It is obvious from the figure that in the high- and middle-income countries, happiness has slightly increased over the three waves of *WVS*, while a sharp jump is seen in the low-income countries in the second wave. This shows that people in low-income countries were paying less attention to neighbours in first wave as compared to second and third wave in they have shown more concern.

Figure 1.2: Neighbour Trends
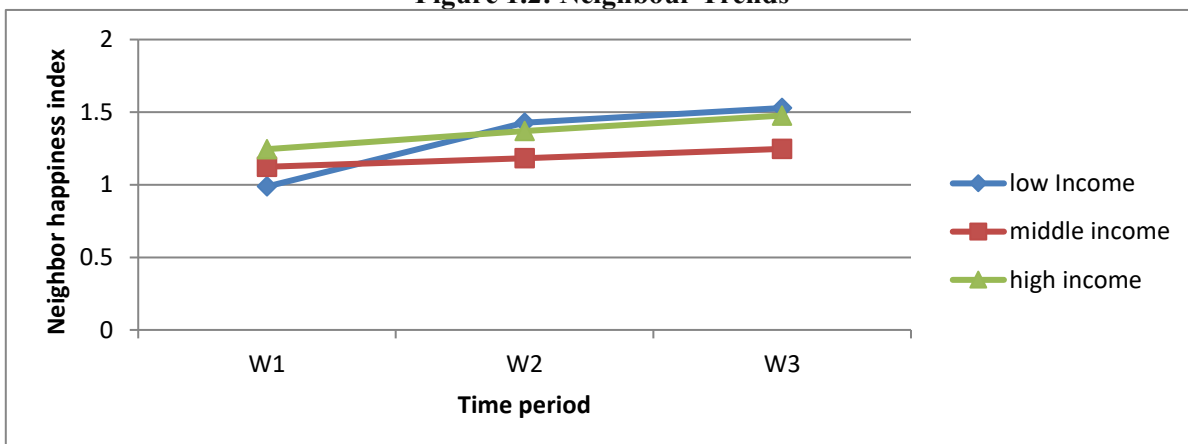
3.4 Environmental Apprehensions

According to Table 1.3 of appendix A, the index of environmental happiness that depends on responses in *WVS* regarding trade-off between protecting environment versus economic growth and environmental taxes. The graphical representations of environmental happiness index for three groups of countries and for the three waves of WVS are shown in Figure 1.3. The figure shows that the level of happiness based on environmental apprehensions is symmetrically increasing in high- and middle-income countries as compared to low-income counties.

**Figure 1.3: Environmental Happiness Index**
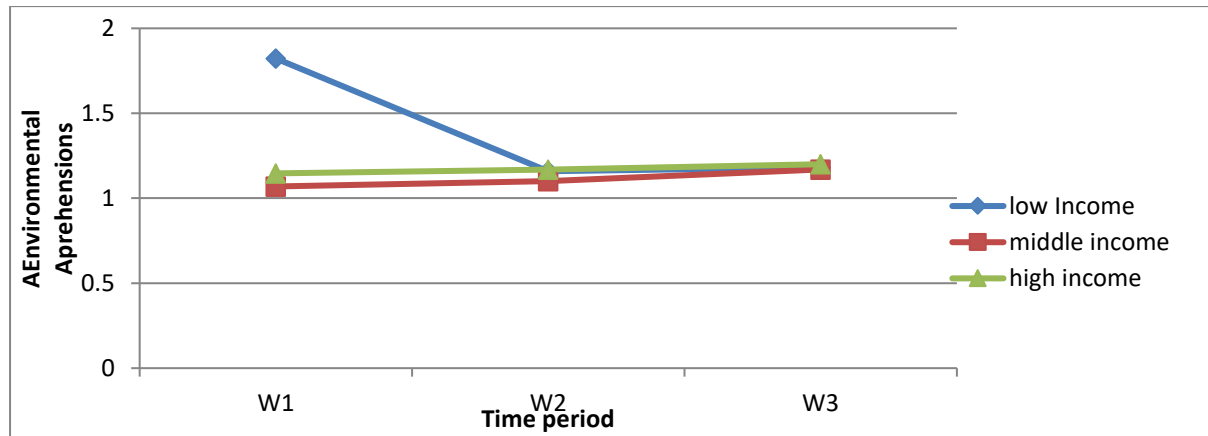
It is also clear from the figure that in the high- and middle-income countries happiness has slightly increased over the three waves of *WVS*, while a sharp decline is observed in the low-income countries in the first wave. But environmental happiness has increased between the two recent waves in low-income countries as well. The reason for first results for the low-income shows that the people of low-income countries were not much concerned about the environmental quality in first wave but in the last two waves they show more apprehension about their environment. This shows that low-income countries changed their attitudes towards quality of environment slowly and gradually with the increase in awareness and sensitization.

3.5 Gender Differences

The responses about gender differences are discussed in Table 1.4 of Appendix. The gender difference index is based on responses in WVS about job rights, woman as single parent status, being a stay-at-home spouse[4] is just fulfilling, men are good leaders and higher education is more important for men. The results of gender difference happiness index for the three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS* are shown in Figure 1.4. This figure shows that the level of happiness based on gender differences has been increasing in all three categories (low, middle income and rich income countries) over the three waves of *WVS* where countries experience more gender inequality. It is also clear from the figure that the happiness based on gender difference is highest in the low-income countries following by middle income countries but initially for high income countries the happiness relating to gender differences is slightly below these two income groups. Increasing trend is seen in the high-income countries, especially between the two recent waves for this happiness.

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[4] Housewife

**Figure 1.4: Gender differences happiness index**
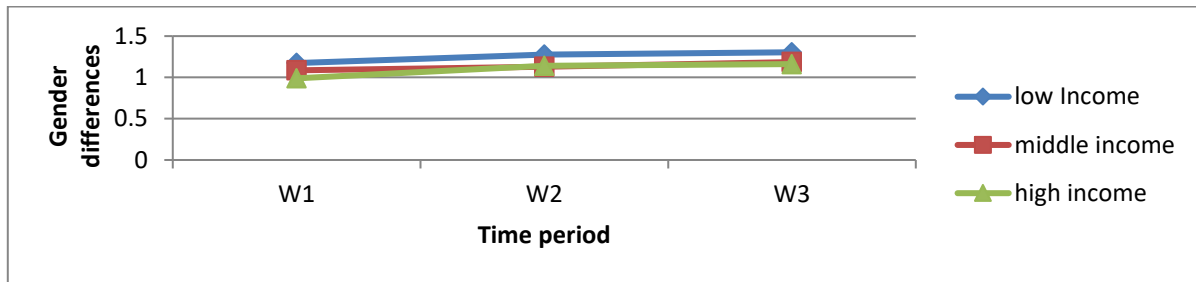
So, the gender difference always remains a key focus in economics in all types of analyses because these differences create the economic (job right), social (no status of housewife and woman as a single parent), demographic (right of higher education) and political (male considers as good political managers) differences among individuals. This increasing gap in gender shows that the countries are still practicing the preferences gap in choices between men and women irrespective of their income group.

3.6 Patriotism/ Nationalism

In Table1.5, we have explained the responses of *WVS* regarding importance of politics, willingness to fight for the country and having pride being a national. The large positive weights of variable importance of politics and proud of own nationality show that these variables are positively related to happiness about patriotism but the weight of second explanatory variable owns negative sign showing that willingness to fight for the country deteriorate this happiness index.

Figure 1.5: Patriotism Happiness Index
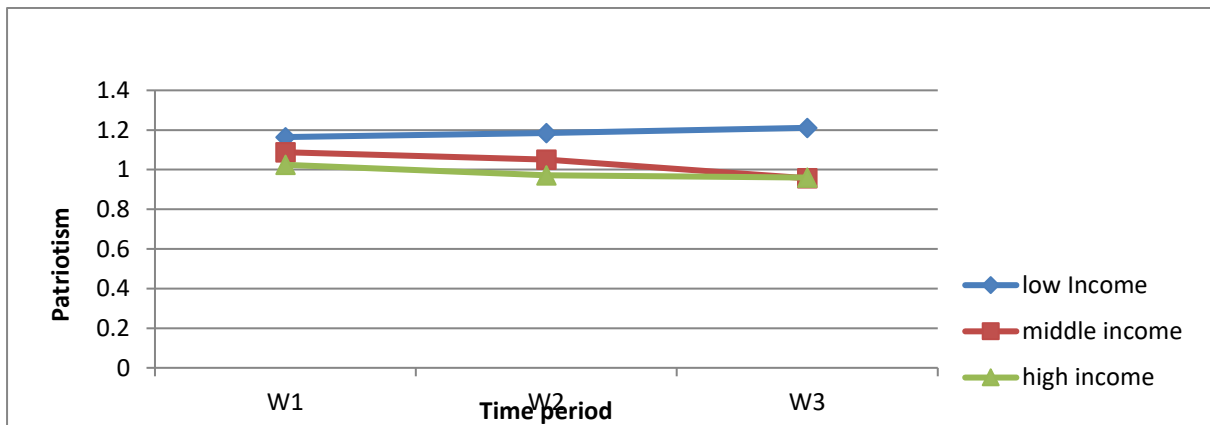
The mean values of patriotism happiness index for the three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS* are shown in Figure 1.5. The level of happiness based on patriotism is substantially higher in low-income countries as compared to middle income countries and high-income countries. It is also obvious from the Figure that in low-income countries happiness in relation to their homeland has increased over the three waves of *WVS*, while a gradual decline is seen in middle- and high-income countries.

3.7 Political Interests

The political interests' index is based on responses of *WVS* regarding interests in politics as shown in Table 1.6 of appendix A. The positive coefficients of variable signing petition and active in boycotts, in favour of peaceful demonstrations and position on political scale shows that these variables positively correlate with happiness. However, a small negative coefficient of first explanatory variable interest in politics shows that the happiness is not much correlated with one's being interested in politics. The Figure 1.6 shows the results of this constructed political happiness index for three categories of countries and for the three waves of *WVS*. The level of happiness based on political interests is higher

in high- and low-income countries as compared to the middle countries in this figure. It is also apparent from the figure that in the high- and middle-income countries, happiness has considerable increase over the three waves of *WVS*, whereas a sharp declining trend is observed in the low-income countries, especially between the two recent waves.

Figure 1.6: Political Interest
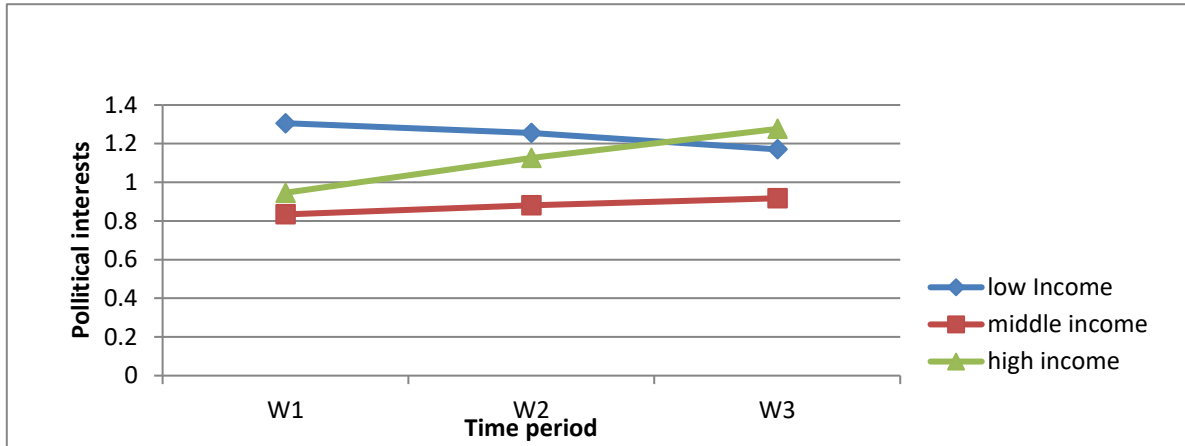
The results of our computed index are in favour of good governance. If there would be bad governance, then people may take political actions like signing petitions, and become active in boycotts against government. They attend political demonstrations peacefully and want to take advantageous position in politics. These results are more consistent for high- and middle-income groups, while for low-income group, these concerns are in downward direction.

3.8 Religious Concerns

The responses of happiness with respect to religion are discussed in Table 1.7 of Appendix, each component of religious happiness explains the %age of variation among all the variables: thinking about the rationale of life, religious denominations, attendance at religious services and the importance of God in one's life. For three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS* the mean values of constructed religious happiness index are graphically presented in Figure 1.7. According to this Figure the level of happiness based on religiosity is substantially higher in low-income countries as compared to the high- and middle-income countries. It is also apparent from the figure that in all the three categories of countries the level of happiness has increased considerably over the three waves of *WVS*, especially between the recent two waves.

Figure 1.7: Religious Happiness Index
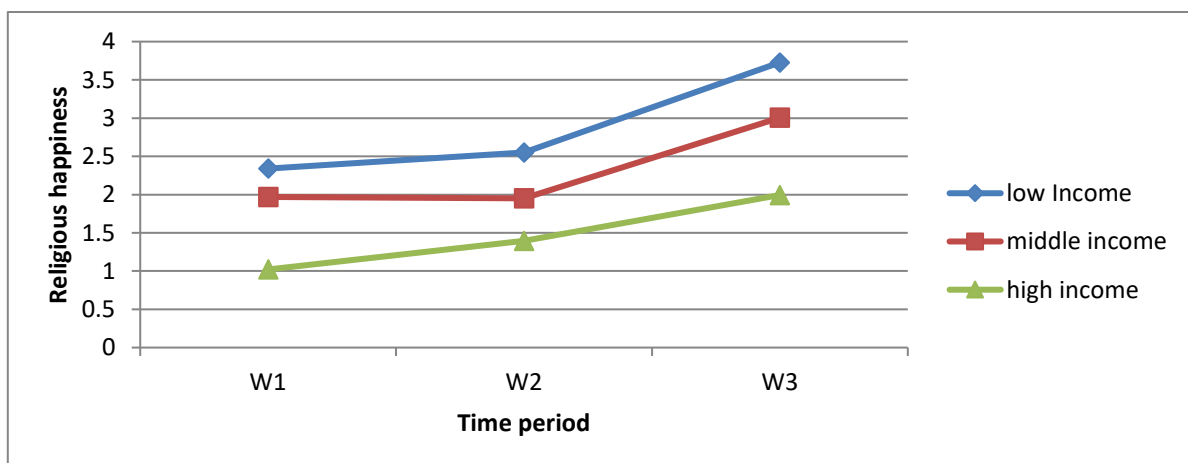
Similarly, the data of European Social Survey has analysed (2003 and 2007) for three measures of religion: attendance at church, religious denomination, and regularity of prayer and have found same results. These three measures of religion confirm positive correlation between well-being and religiosity. The average level of religiosity in a specific region is positively correlated with the well-being of both religious and non-religious people. But presence of considerable number of atheists (having no religious denomination) reduces the level of happiness of the religious and the non-religious people alike. This spill-over effect is strong between religious and the atheist groups, however, a positive relationship is seen between personal religiosity and life satisfaction (Clark and Lelkes, 2009).

3.9 Life Satisfaction

The life satisfaction index, as discussed in Table 1.8, Appendix, is based on responses in *WVS* in regard to feelings of happiness, satisfaction with personal life, satisfaction with current financial situation, feelings of personal freedom, trust on other people, social class, and the scales of income. All the variables have positive coefficients except the coefficient attached with the variables based on satisfaction with personal life and social class. Both affect life satisfaction index negatively.

Figure 1.8 shows the trend lines for the mean values of life satisfaction index for the three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS*.

Figure 1.8: Life Satisfaction Index

The level of happiness based on life satisfaction is higher in high income countries as compared to middle income countries and low-income countries. It is also obvious from the figure that in high- and middle-income countries happiness related to life satisfaction increases over the three waves of *WVS*, while a gradual increase is observed in low-income countrie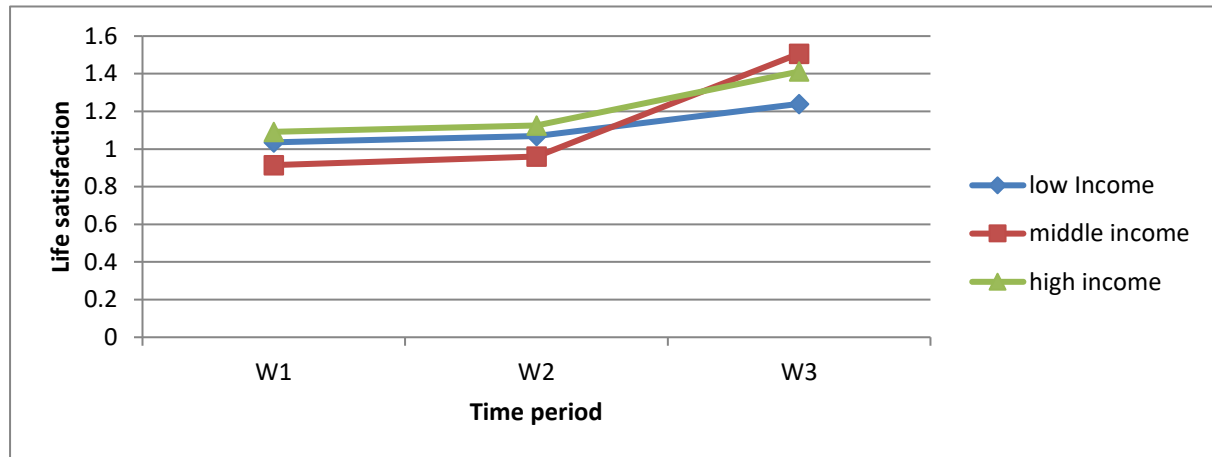s, especially between the two recent waves. Our computed results uncover the increasing trend of life satisfaction among all income categories of countries. The degree of satisfaction is, however, higher among high- and middle-income countries as compared to the low-income countries.

3.10 Social Evils Index

Social evil index is based on responses in *WVS* that are justifying claiming benefits from the government, avoiding fares, cheating taxes and accepting bribes. Similarly, homosexuality, prostitution, abortion, divorce, euthanasia and suicide were also recorded and analysed (see Table 1.9). In Figure 1.9 the mean values of social evil index for three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS* are shown. Trend of happiness based on social evil justifications are substantially higher in high- and middle-income countries as compared to the low-income countries. It is also apparent from the Figure that in the high income and middle-income countries, happiness index has increased based on social evil justification while among low-income countries, the happiness index has sharp decline over the three waves of *WVS*. To claim government benefits and to justify suicide has an increasing trend in richer countries as compared to developing nations.

These trends, over time, are important to account for any changes in measurement that may affect responses to the happiness. The prostitution, abortion and divorce ratios are more justifiable among developed nations as people are more independent in their decisions.

Figure 1.9: Social evil justification
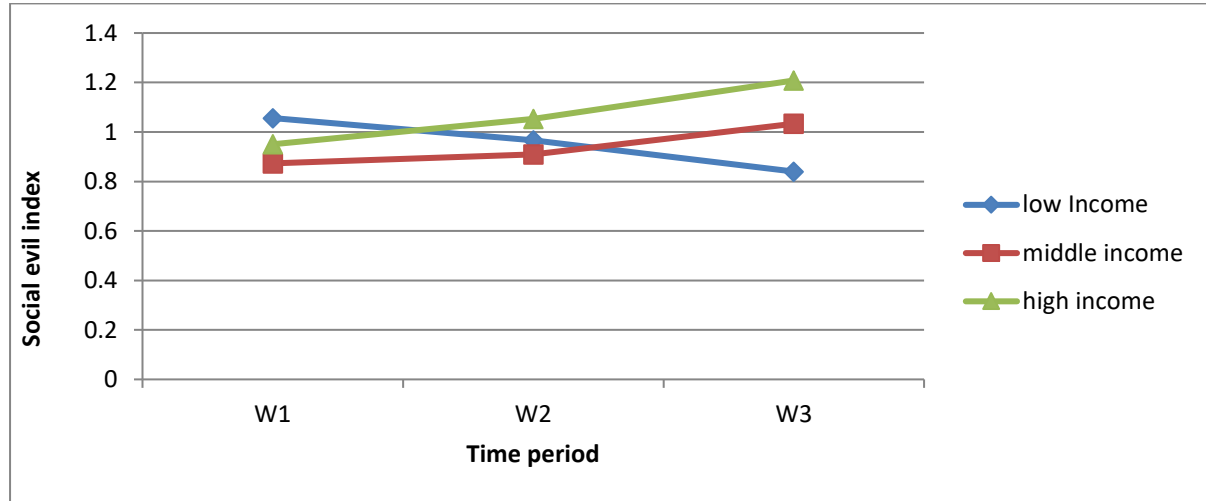
The personal lives of the individuals are more private, and everybody has a right to live freely and make independent decisions. But the low-income countries show downward trend in this index as there are strong family ties and higher religiosity that prevent vulnerable individuals from committing suicide or to have separation.

3.11 Freedom of Choice Index
The choice between leisure and work is an important concern in one's life. According to Aristotle,

"We give up leisure in order that we may have leisure, just as we go to war in order that we may have peace".

Freedom of choice index is based on responses taken from *WVS* as discussed in Table 1.10 of appendix A. These variables are how much leisure is important in one's life, what is the first choice of an unemployed person for a job, and what is the second choice of an unemployed person for a job. The positive signs of coefficients show that freedom of choice index is enhanced by these choice variables. Since the sum of attached weights of three variables is equal to one, the index is homogenous of degree one for all the variables.

The mean values of the freedom of choice index for the three groups of countries and for the three waves of *WVS* are shown in Figure 1.10. The figure shows that the freedom of choice is extensively higher in high income countries as compared to middle- and low-income countries. It is also clear from the figure that the low-income countries have more rapid inclination towards freedom of choices, although the developing nations are below the other two categories of countries in this respect.

Figure 1.10: Freedom of Choice
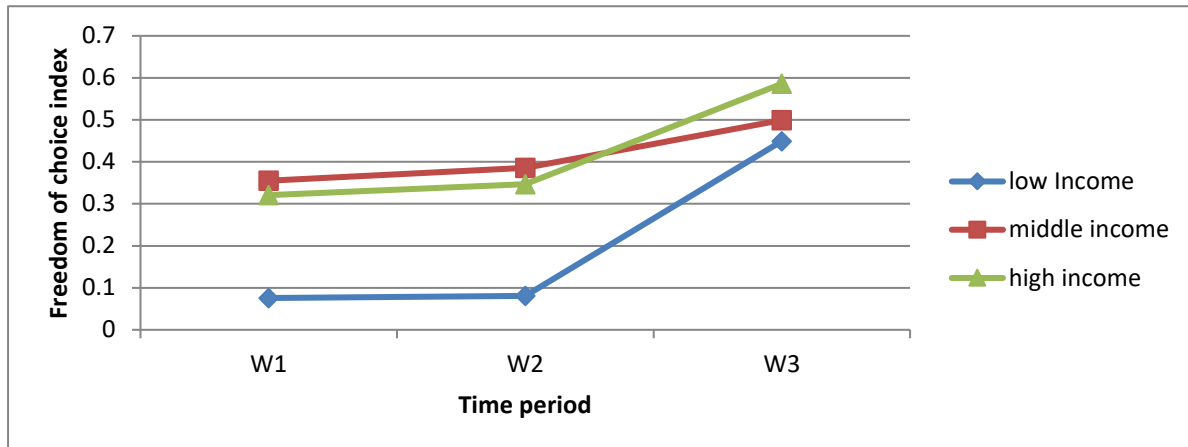
It is obvious that in the high- and middle-income countries, happiness related to freedom of choice has increased over the three waves of *WVS*, while substantial increase is seen in low-income countries in the recent wave.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The constructed results of family happiness index indicate that family happiness for low- and middle-income countries show an increasing trend in three waves of WVS. Family happiness declines for high income countries over the time. However, happiness indices for neighbourhood, environment, gender differences, religion, freedom of choice and life satisfaction are indicating upward trends over the three waves for all income categories. The happiness indices for patriotism and social evil justification found no major change across waves and across the income categories. Only political interest happiness for high income countries are indicating upward trends across the time rest of income categories are showing no major shifts. In this dissertation, we have assessed the meaning of happiness for all income categories. Every income category responded in a different way for all happiness indices. Some gave the importance to certain aspects (Ten Happiness Indices) yet others considered them less important and demonstrated that they were focused more on entirely different aspects, probably because of their own socio-economic status.

On several occasions, the feelings of being happy changed with moods and environmental indicators. The results of our happiness indices revealed in the same manners that for some indices of happiness the high-income countries responded more while other countries responded less. The happiness that one can derive form one's relations can be explained through the bondage between parents and children (Family Happiness) that leaves a positive impact towards happiness among middle- and low-income countries while this relation is not exhibited as increased in high income countries. The reason might be the characteristic of parents, such as their economic condition, low educational and mental health that affects children wellbeing adversely. Divorced mothers, poverty-stricken people, children suffering from an ailment and in the need of health care, and most importantly people faced with undesirable or odd circumstances leave a negative impact of the society they belong to. For parents with minimal financial means and less social support having children turns out to be a daunting challenge.

4.1 Country Level Analysis

The economists are interested in socio-economic, socio-culture and socio- demographic characteristics for individual level or aggregate analysis to explain self-reported happiness. Our main analysis is focused on aggregate data of happiness with respect to income groups, but same income group countries may have distinctive characteristics. Therefore, we now briefly describe the 10 happiness indices with respect to each country for a deeper insight of happiness. The disaggregated data analysis at the individual level is elaborated here based on statistics presented in table 2 of Appendix-A. These disaggregated data at the individual level show relative position of country each with respect to the

importance of various aspects of happiness within an income group. Similarly, the behaviour of different income groups' countries may be the same as locational factors have direct relation with happiness. The practices that prevail among certain ethnic groups may influence the life satisfaction of member of countries inhabited by these ethnic groups even though they may exhibit different living and cultural standards.

Our constructed data reveals that the individuals' countries within an income group are almost the same as at aggregate level of income groups with small variations in magnitude. The estimated happiness indices for 10 categories, namely: family happiness, concern about neighbours, environment apprehension, gender differences, patriotism, political interests, religious concerns, life satisfaction, social evil justification, and freedom of choice show individual country happiness with 10 different dimensions. For the first 23 countries (High Income Countries) the happiness that relates to family ties is declining over time, however, the magnitude of this family happiness is different for every country. Most of the countries (Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, UK, and USA etc.) have seen sharp decline in family happiness but some countries show small decrease. From country 24 to 42 (Middle Income countries) the results of family happiness are mixed some of them (Colombia, Iraq and Mexico etc.) experience increasing trend while others do not show this trend. From the serial number 43 to 56 (Low Income Countries) the family happiness again reveals mixed trends yet Burkina-Faso and Egypt have quite high values. The concern about neighbours has increasing trend for the first 23 countries as they are much concerned with their neighbour either at individual or collective level. The happiness that relates to concern about neighbours for the next countries ranging from Albania to Venezuela shows somehow slight difference over time except Colombia that has relatively noticeable change in values. From Bangladesh to Vietnam the concern about neighbours of few countries has stable values while others show declining trend over time.

The environmental happiness index reveals upward trend for almost every country of our sample, but this behaviour of environmental apprehension is more consistent for developed and developing countries with few exceptions. In the second period most of the countries have observed environmental factors but for Pakistan and Nigeria the situation is more critical with respect to environmental concerns. The gender difference happiness that gains from those incentives which are enjoyed differentially by male and female members of society has declined over the time sharply or slowly for almost all countries of our sample. The happiness that depends upon patriotism and political persuasions has smooth and gradual moves over time except for developing countries that have more apprehension for their love to their homeland and passion for politics. The rest of happiness indices: religious, social evil, life satisfaction and freedom choice have the causal trend as others have. Freedom of choice index based on happiness of those choices that are available for the selection of jobs. The religious happiness is declined for developed countries except for the UK and Poland where it is increasing and for the USA it is relatively stable.

The most interesting and surprising trends have been observed in happiness that depends upon social evils commitment and overall life satisfaction. All the developed countries get happiness by justifying those evils which are socially prohibited. Those countries which lie in low-income category like Burkina-Faso, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nigeria are less inclined towards such type of happiness. Different cultures have different social barriers of committing societal evils that is why we have different outcomes regarding cultural segregation. The results on life satisfaction index are consistent with the world view that high income countries have experienced more life satisfaction than other countries over time. There is no sharp or drastic change observed in high income and middle-income countries expect Iran, Iraq and Macedonia. For less developed countries almost every country observing decline for in its life satisfaction and some countries, notably Moldova, India Morocco and Ukraine have seen rapid decline.

We have tried to know first what happiness is and want to shed light on its relationships with the other aspects of life. The different dimensions of happiness are explaining the several distinct aspects of happiness in one's life. Everyone responded in a unique way for each question of survey while asked about the overall happiness. Some gave the importance to certain aspects, yet others considered them less important and showed that they were focused more on entirely different aspects, probably because of their own socio-economic status. Most of the times, the feelings of being happy changed with moods and environmental indicators. The results of our happiness indices revealed in the same manners that in some indices of happiness the high-income countries responded more while

countries in other brackets responded less. The results and conclusions of our computed happiness index allow us to capture the effects of family ties, social relations, and environmental apprehensions, quality of government, religion beliefs and available choice about employment on happiness. As we have included various socioeconomic, demographic, religion, gender related and cultural questions about happiness/ life satisfaction to capture the true picture of one's level of happiness in a wider sense. These multidimensional questions make a web in which each thread is meaningful while constructing happiness index. There are always socioeconomic differences among the individuals, and everyone experiences different resources of endowments. So, they always have different opportunities during their life spans. The way they are getting benefits from these resources by availing the opportunities are also different. This inclusive way of explaining happiness may guide for a path of further analysis: correlates of happiness indices that may depends upon economic, social, governance, environment, and demography variables.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A: Component of Happiness Indices

Table 1.1: Family Happiness

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Family importance	1 = very important, 2 = important, 3 = not important at all
2,3….10	Child qualities: 9 aspects of qualities	-1= don't know, 0 = not mentioned, 1= important
11	To make my parents proud of me	-1= no idea, 1= completely agree, 2 = concur , 3 = disagree
12	Parenthood important for every child	-1= don't know, 0 = partially disagree, 1= partially agree
13	Country or region	Country codes

Table 1.2: Neighbour

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Neighbours: people of different races	-1= don't know, 0 = not cited, 1= cited
2	Neighbours: immigrants or foreign workers	

Table 1.3: Environment Apprehensions

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Protecting environment versus economic growth	0 = don't know, 1 = protecting environment, 2 = economy growth and job creation, 3 = other answer
2	In favor of environmental taxes	-1 = don't know,1 = agree strongly, 2 = agree, 3 = disagree, 4 = strongly disagree

Table 1.4: Gender Differences

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	In periods of depression male have more job rights	-1 = don't know , 1= agree, 2 = neither, 3 = disagree
2	Women as a single parent	0 = disapprove, 1= approve, 2 = depends
3	Being a housewife is just fulfilling.	-1= don't know, 1 = agree strongly, 2 = agree, 3 = disagree, 4 = strongly disagree
4	Men are good political managers.	
5	Higher education is more important for men	

Table 1.5: Patriotism and Nationalism

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Importance of politics in one's life	1 = most important, 2 = partially important, 3 = least important, 4 = not important
2	Be willing to fight for country.	-1 = don't know, 0 = no, 1 = yes, 2 = depends
3	How proud of your nationality	

Table 1.6: Political Interest

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Interested in Politics	1 = very interested, 2 = somewhat interested, 3 = not very interested, 4 = not at all interested
2	Political actions: signing a petition	-1 = not known, 1 = have done, 2 = might be, 3 = not interested
3	Political action: active in boycotts.	-1 = not known, 1 = have done, 2 = might be, 3 = not interested
4	Political action: in favor of peaceful demonstrations	-1 = not known, 1 = have done, 2 = might be, 3 = not interested
5	Desirable position on political scale	1= left, 2 = 2,…………..,10 = right

Table 1.7: Religion Importance

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Thinking about essence and rationale of life	1= regularly, 2 = occasionally, 3 = seldom, 4 = never
2	Religion denomination	1= Aglipayan, 17 = Christians, 42 = Jews, 49 = Muslims
3	Attendance at religious services	1= more than once a week, 2 = once in a week, 3 = once in a month, 4 = on holiday only, 5 = a year, 6 = seldom, 7 = never
4	What is the importance of God in one's life	1 = not at all,………,10 = imperative

Table 1.8: Life Satisfaction

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Feeling of happiness	1 = much happy, 2 = quite happy 3 = least happy,4 = unhappy
2	How much satisfied with personal Life	1 = dissatisfied, 2 = very little dissatisfied,………., 10 = satisfied
3	Satisfaction with household's current financial situation	
4	How much freedom you feel	1 = not at all , 2= not much, ……., 10 = a great deal
5	Most people can be trusted	-1 = no idea, 1 = mostly people can be trusted, 2 = need of careful behaviour
6	Social class (subjective)	1 = high class, 2, 3 = upper and lower middle classes, 4 = working class, 5 = poor class
7	Scales of incomes	1 = lower step, 2 = second step, ……………, 5 = upper step

Table 1.9: Social Evils

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	Claiming government benefits are justifiable	1= never permissible, 2= slightly justified,……,10 = always justifiable
2	Avoiding a fare on public transport is justifiable	
3,4	Cheating on taxes and accepting a bribe is justifiable	
5…	Justifiable: homosexuality, prostitution, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide	1= never justifiable, 2 = slightly justified,……,10 = always justifiable
10		

Table 1.10: Freedom of Choice

Sr#	Questions	Responses
1	How much leisure is important in one's life	1 = very important, 2 = rather important, 3 = not very important, 4 = not at all important
2	What is the first choice of unemployed person for a job	1= handsome salary, 2 = job security, 3 = favourable work environment, 4 = doing something special, 5 = welfare of community
3	What is the second choice of unemployed person for a job	

Table:2

		1 Family Happiness			2 Neigbhour Happiness			3 Environmental Happiness			4 Gender Differences Happines			5 Patriotic Happiness		
	High Income Countries	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3
1	Australia	0.87905	-3.0475	-6.974	0.99703	0.89284	0.95723	0.76315	0.83596	0.90878	0.86964	0.82602	0.78239	0.78036	0.8493	0.91825
2	Canada	-2.0637	0.93014	-4.0747	0.96177	0.99756	0.99692	0.83392	0.76601	0.90182	0.83359	0.85611	0.81108	0.63428	0.34835	0.9202
3	Chile	0.88575	0.91451	-3.6714	0.98438	0.98788	0.96966	0.77412	0.76384	0.90349	0.83859	0.82088	0.65372	0.81394	0.31208	0.96345
4	Croatia	0.93364	0.98277	0.91877	0.99205	0.96765	0.97941	0.81245	0.79558	0.87645	0.83209	0.83401	0.84444	0.84797	0.82881	0.87684
5	Cyprus	0.93034	0.90889	-2.3864	0.97852	0.99616	0.96001	0.85575	0.91323	0.91573	0.71166	0.73779	0.78267	0.90709	0.85983	0.93534
6	Czech Republic	0.96635	0.90889	0.93034	0.97244	0.92766	0.97213	0.80949	0.82864	0.88068	0.87693	0.89861	0.92059	0.86393	0.87596	0.93327
7	Finland	0.9041	-4.7208	-10.346	0.98342	0.97825	0.97308	0.80297	0.86246	0.92195	0.87719	0.83966	0.80212	0.81171	0.87388	0.93605
8	France	0.9412	0.91382	-3.3635	0.73965	0.9908	0.95349	0.6623	0.44392	0.46852	0.84444	0.86424	0.88216	0.879	0.82249	0.90659
9	Germany	0.89478	-5.0779	-11.051	0.99936	0.97587	0.95238	0.78496	0.8816	0.97824	0.89656	0.84347	0.79039	0.90425	0.91721	0.93016
10	Japan	0.95454	1.0048	-10.756				0.9662	0.95566	0.85092	0.94317	0.9386	0.3707	0.899	0.8648	0.8438
11	Netherlands	0.93034	-2.5456	-6.0216	0.98926	0.97568	0.98803	0.36053	0.385	0.46505	0.73787	0.7616	0.7974	0.86676	0.87369	0.89192
12	New Zealand	0.8866	-2.585	-6.0566	0.99767	0.99544	0.9932	0.84233	0.8484	0.85447	0.89768	0.80044	0.70319	0.81911	0.84904	0.87897
13	Norway	0.89327	-5.5442	-11.982	0.98964	0.99106	0.99248	0.73803	0.82025	0.90246	0.89001	0.93292	0.97584	0.75461	0.83023	0.90584
14	Poland	0.85155	-0.7127	-2.2769	0.97044	0.97456	0.97868	0.87452	0.90064	0.92675	0.90813	0.75969	0.61124	0.8118	0.8694	0.927
15	Puerto Rico	0.84708	0.92864	0.88786	0.98853	0.99616	0.99235	0.74339	0.73871	0.74105	0.85331	0.84282	0.84806	0.77112	0.26882	0.51997
16	Russian Federation	0.96572	-0.682	-2.3297	0.98776	0.97515	0.96255	0.88068	0.6623	0.44392	0.84557	0.70805	0.57053	0.85983	0.86676	0.87369
17	Slovenia	0.91209	-3.2952	-7.5026	0.97537	0.97568	0.976	0.79558	0.85575	0.91593	0.85461	0.79624	0.73787	0.81865	0.87596	0.93327
18	Spain	0.8911	0.91256	-1.4487	0.99158	0.9855	0.99154	0.80465	0.82478	0.90201	0.87197	0.86626	0.8134	0.8405	0.40764	0.94825
19	Sweden	0.878	0.98214	-12.89	0.99833	1	1	0.77838	0.73332	0.91027	0.92059	0.91654	0.90309	0.78914	0.10847	0.89304
20	Switzerland	0.91306	-5.2492	-11.411	0.98883	0.97852	0.96821	0.85121	0.88088	0.91056	0.21341	0.52892	0.84444	0.86857	0.87379	0.879
21	UK	-0.0093	-1.685	-3.3607	0.49325	0.73965	0.98605		0.22898	0.45795	0.09198	0.40182	0.71166		0.44907	0.89813
22	Uruguay	0.88248	-2.0516	-4.9856	0.99283	0.99298	0.99314	0.81214	0.86417	0.9162	0.84561	0.77159	0.69756	0.82881	0.87684	0.92487
23	USA	0.8884	0.93034	-3.2332	0.99076	0.98926	0.98334	0.81641	0.75194	0.93155	0.88506	0.861	0.7616	0.77586	0.33666	0.92273

		1 Family Happiness			2 Neigbhour Happiness			3 Environmental Happiness			4 Gender Differences Happines			5 Patriotic Happiness		
	Middle Income Countries	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3
24	Albania	0.88905	0.91877	0.90391	0.98963	0.96528	0.99568	0.87163	0.82636	0.84899	0.89861	0.88482	0.89172	0.89741	0.39616	0.64679
25	Argentina	0.89537	0.92295	-2.1672	0.99641	0.99564	0.99858	0.82179	0.82836	0.91846	0.87307	0.86117	0.67945	0.83393	0.41926	0.94305
26	Bosnia	0.90614	0.92179	0.91397	0.96746	0.97265	0.99787	0.82064	0.76814	0.79439	0.81616	0.83478	0.82547	0.81467	0.6195	0.71708
27	Brazil	0.8816	0.77458	0.66757	0.9994	0.99322	0.98704	0.75152	0.84124	0.93096	0.82577	0.79533	0.76489	0.77577	0.84856	0.92135
28	Bulgaria	0.98884	-0.9651	-2.9191	0.97728	0.97411	0.97095	0.96942	0.93248	0.89555	0.8968	0.7864	0.676	0.89071	0.89362	0.89654
29	China	0.97694	0.97484	-4.1045	0.96864	0.97889	0.95987	0.83643	0.84639	0.82904	0.88569	0.85298	0.49329	0.78457	0.53583	0.83763
30	Colombia	0.71007	2.95214	5.1942	0.24876	0.37295	0.49713	0.20001	0.33095	0.46189	0.374	0.48827	0.60254	0.55184	0.28921	0.02657
31	Hungary	0.90791	0.88267	0.93034	0.96826	0.37295	0.98776	0.82856	0.88088	0.91323	0.83725	0.86424	0.88612	0.82304	0.93727	0.92179
32	Iran, Islamic Rep.	-0.1049	0.95247	-1.1622	0.99886	0.97617	0.92303	0.6817	0.44643	0.91697	0.61526	0.84327	0.38725	0.38046	-0.1332	0.89407
33	Iraq	1.79345	0.90209	2.68481	0.97259	0.95402	0.90421	0.65629	0.37414	0.93843	0.64462	0.7635	0.52574	0.39117	-0.1042	0.88651
34	Jordan	0.89844	0.95683	0.9276	0.96273	0.97304	0.96788	0.84147	0.80002	0.82074	0.89337	0.84802	0.8707	0.8695	0.4338	0.65165
35	Macedonia, FYR	0.92455	0.91148	-2.0704	0.96098	0.98136	0.9877	0.82616	0.82128	0.89117	0.85731	0.84727	0.67999	0.83167	0.29502	0.90896
36	Mexico	0.9011	0.8852	2.62643	0.98647	0.98647	0.99294	0.83061	0.79001	0.88469	0.87478	0.8523	0.72744	0.78101	0.27447	0.9048
37	Peru	0.96101	0.79422	0.62742	0.96393	0.958	0.95208	0.94065	0.93593	0.93122	0.88823	0.74843	0.60863	0.87252	0.90207	0.93161
38	Romania	0.9412	0.9481	-3.431	0.97213	0.9908	0.9285	0.81293	0.7889	0.91323	0.83887	0.86252	0.70868	0.85798	0.59284	0.92155
39	serbia	0.88267	0.91361	-0.0616	0.97941	0.96686	0.95931	0.87017	0.841	0.93329	0.87914	0.86002	0.69451	0.79436	0.35687	0.90709
40	South Africa	0.8913	0.90889	-0.5883	0.95001	0.95388	0.95464	0.74817	0.35233	0.89215	0.8204	0.81011	0.66791	0.7375	-0.0464	0.91797
41	Turkey	0.89672	0.90347	0.90009	0.96969	0.97656	0.97313	0.8178	0.36053	0.58916	0.88612	0.84235	0.86424	0.79158	0.22611	0.50884
42	Venezuela, RB	0.89672	0.90347	0.90009	0.96969	0.97656	0.97313	0.8178	0.36053	0.58916	0.88612	0.84235	0.86424	0.79158	0.22611	0.50884

		1 Family Happiness			2 Neigbhour Happiness			3 Environmental Happiness			4 Gender Differences			5 Patriotic Happiness		
	Low Income Countries	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3
43	Bangladesh	0.89538	0.97194	0.93366	0.9655	0.88835	0.85645	0.84541	0.79247	0.81894	0.74293	0.80896	0.77595	0.7787	0.29174	0.53522
44	Burkina Faso	2.86491	0.93595	4.79386	0.97504	0.97515	0.98483	0.79558	0.80465	0.82864	0.52892	0.69451	0.53946	0.89304	0.81911	0.8671
45	Egypt	2.84171	0.93595	4.74746	0.88999	0.92766		0.6693	0.34912	0.98949	0.61129	0.75952	0.46306	0.39224	-0.1664	0.95089
46	Georgia	0.94592	0.45488	-0.0361	0.9877	0.96765	0.9476	0.80307	0.84069	0.8783	0.80051	0.68991	0.57931	0.79407	0.83268	0.8713
47	Guatemala	0.71007	1.45522	2.20037	0.95388	0.958	0.9954	0.88088	0.91593	0.92952	0.70805	0.7616	0.73453	0.94825	0.85798	0.92921
48	India	0.92716	0.92806	-1.7304	0.94689	0.93763	0.93239	0.98304	0.99283	0.8089	0.90924	0.93124	0.39723	0.81996	0.40939	0.89155
49	Indonesia	-0.2609	0.93929	-1.4611	0.90787	0.94183	0.92615	0.66096	0.42018	0.90174	0.72926	0.85041	0.60811	0.42148	-0.0522	0.89513
50	Moldova	0.94111	0.92471	-1.4905	0.98718	0.97904	0.96433	0.79636	0.90449	0.92075	0.82606	0.85065	0.67579	0.83219	0.66119	0.9355
51	Morocco	0.46786	0.91945	0.01627	0.97179	0.98205	0.96152	0.65112	0.36655	0.93569	0.69918	0.82058	0.57778	0.55975	0.20473	0.91476
52	Nigeria	0.86585	0.87437	0.87011	0.97116	0.95564	0.9634	0.79605	0.36195	0.579	0.82562	0.79537	0.8105	0.82249	-0.1041	0.35921
53	Pakistan	0.64952	0.92308	0.7863		0.97473	0.48737	0.36677	0.40322	0.385	0.65224	0.81487	0.73355	0.58134	-0.181	0.20015
54	Philippines	0.90932	0.94092	0.92512	0.96788	0.97391	0.9709	0.76696	0.75056	0.75876	0.80156	0.77326	0.78741	0.76008	0.22316	0.49162
55	Ukraine	0.98277	-0.4969	-1.9765	0.98702	0.97504	0.96306	0.94064	0.90855	0.87645	0.89692	0.73779	0.57866	0.93727	0.92179	0.9063
56	Vietnam	-1.7989	0.91382	-4.5115	0.9463	0.95004	0.94255	1.63902	0.7633	0.87571	0.74873	0.83401	0.66344	0.55985	0.26384	0.85585

		6 Political Happiness			7 Religious Happiness			8 Social Evil Happiness			9 Lifes Satisfaction			10 Freedom of Choice		
	High Income Countries	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3
1	Australia	0.6768	0.74676	0.81673	0.7088	0.99858	-0.4721	0.44645	0.62483	0.80322	0.38239	0.52063	0.90086	-24.644	0.13492	0.72103
2	Canada	0.7402	0.6711	0.8093	0.73659	0.93837	0.47461	0.58514	0.42382	0.74645	0.32918	0.49238	1.02896	3.3139	0.10996	0.61402
3	Chile	0.77082	0.7598	0.90761	0.70974	0.83401	0.61193	0.41266	0.47962	0.75901	0.34372	0.49922	0.73999	26.2293	0.30505	0.2149
4	Croatia	0.71867	0.80127	0.87693	0.69726	0.88216	0.84444	0.51331	0.80021	0.84444	0.88779	0.51246	0.90086	26.2519	0.10858	0.16796
5	Cyprus	0.81691	0.88216	0.87794	-0.8705	0.84235	0.9168	0.61288	0.63559	0.71836	0.91027	0.9025	0.89473		-0.0512	0.17847
6	Czech Republic	0.73659	0.77743	0.73787	0.82225	-0.2167	0.88612	0.65203	0.7759	0.82993				26.2552	0.13857	0.27529
7	Finland	0.71454	0.77953	0.84451	0.7078	-0.3671	-1.1412	0.51571	0.65268	0.78964	0.7084	0.49702	0.91979	-24.629	0.10925	0.11692
8	France	0.87869	0.7974	0.82993	-1.344	-0.7496	-1.4603	0.82993	0.83725	0.85764	0.74038	0.55847	0.92229		0.11863	0.5427
9	Germany	0.64492	0.73502	0.82512	0.7192	0.82616	-2.2185	0.46861	0.62203	0.77544	0.56628	0.55847	0.57409	-24.627	0.13217	0.35635
10	Japan	0.8253	0.80651	0.77899	0.90748	-0.0464	-2.2797	0.57011	0.65478	0.7247	0.51164	0.64319	0.50268	-24.632	0.14802	0.18406
11	Netherlands	0.44306	0.88612	0.80836	-1.3934	-0.7993	-1.6101	0.80836	0.87693	0.81546	0.30893	0.68938	1.06984	-0.3554	0.14731	0.23597
12	New Zealand	0.71514	0.73744	0.75973	0.73559	-0.4612	-2.3342	0.60064	0.67387	0.74709	0.72267	0.47649	0.96886	26.1643	0.13574	0.58476
13	Norway	0.63701	0.72836	0.81971	0.6914	0.74245	-1.6137	0.42731	0.62833	0.82936	0.74268	0.4536	1.03175	-24.646	0.15622	0.43985
14	Poland	0.79425	0.83645	0.87866	0.22773	0.78397	1.25717	0.41509	0.54495	0.67481	0.50797	0.40668	0.60927	0.77878	0.12219	0.20609
15	Puerto Rico	0.75599	0.71859	0.73729	0.69528	-0.0631	0.73962	0.35164	0.3516	0.35162	0.38688	0.55885	0.47287	26.2059	0.09396	0.0023
16	Russian Federatio	0.84466	0.82932	0.81398	0.81761	-0.0757	-0.9437	0.69948	0.71012	0.72075	0.56133	0.48417	0.63848	-24.587	0.2149	0.2932
17	Slovenia	0.77743	0.80833	0.83923	0.71915	1.10053	-0.8705	0.42162	0.61292	0.80421	0.30753	0.50603	0.19294	-24.615	0.14203	0.16291
18	Spain	0.80127	0.76823	0.83798	0.73549	1.20006	-1.344	0.58991	0.50854	0.80021	0.34754	0.59297	0.62575	26.2404	0.0835	0.41926
19	Sweden	0.65029	0.56635	0.80261	0.832	0.38949	-1.3934	0.57721	0.40768	0.87072	0.17797	0.50524	1.05095	-24.662	0.12847	0.16184
20	Switzerland	0.73733	0.77347	0.80961	0.70495	-0.65	0.07403	0.59511	0.70711	0.81911	0.67683	0.62111	1.0268	-24.631	0.15738	0.11596
21	UK	0.13478	0.47932	0.82386	0.13667	0.4146	-1.4366	0.24083	0.50837	0.7759	0.76285	0.35025	1.17544		0.14031	0.38831
22	Uruguay	0.75507	0.82972	0.90437	0.80544	0.84475	0.02377	0.48969	0.64229	0.7949	0.8009	0.53385	0.82265	26.2185	0.13333	0.15673
23	USA	0.68851	0.6384	0.81562	0.7292	0.72413	0.72219	0.48452	0.37863	0.72757	0.32252	0.53232	0.87858	26.2169	0.16232	0.49403

| | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | |
| | | Political Happiness | | | Religious Happiness | | | Social Evil Happiness | | | Lifes Satisfaction | | | Freedom of Choice | | |
	Middle Income Countries	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3
24	Albania	0.7788	0.87039	0.8246	0.67544	0.99628	0.83586	0.54527	0.4182	0.48174	0.30981	0.51981	0.41481	-24.51	-0.2095	0.04422
25	Argentina	0.76756	0.78506	0.85193	0.72279	0.99485	0.48669	0.49159	0.5024	0.72565	0.40261	0.56547	0.91027	-24.598	0.09291	0.26704
26	Bosnia	0.71124	0.73464	0.72294	0.72511	0.96834	0.84673	0.42461	0.33971	0.38216	0.28124	0.46666	0.37395	26.2154	-0.2281	0.08844
27	Brazil	0.71143	0.78523	0.85904	0.71079	1.595	2.47921	0.39598	0.57025	0.74453	0.7137	0.49734	0.93007	26.1936	0.35405	0.3118
28	Bulgaria	0.83348	0.8366	0.83972	0.8018	0.06884	-0.6641	0.74668	0.74151	0.73634	0.28597	0.64808	-0.0761	26.3139	0.09647	0.1247
29	China	0.00102	0.04635	0.53768	0.2646	1.57556	-3.0305	0.52754	0.476	0.59666	0.35845	0.48632	0.4445	-24.537	0.16485	0.07335
30	Colombia	0.6105	0.75996	0.90943	0.45304	1.39023	2.32741	0.25287	0.41774	0.58261	0.79019	0.36732	1.21306	0.7214	0.12335	0.16273
31	Hungary	0.72802	0.84444	0.84444	0.72794	0.86424	0.88216	0.65228	0.72697	0.74685	0.32098	0.43414	0.35211	26.2421	0.13678	0.03523
32	Iran, Islamic R	0.0643	0.11233	0.01626	1.74944	0.91323	2.58565	0.57932	0.50301	0.65564	0.24914	0.41038	0.57161	0.09867	0.13653	0.0904
33	Iraq	0.87137	0.82666	0.91609	1.83709	0.91253	2.76166	0.4546	0.33613	0.57308	0.29424	0.52823	0.85596	0.10848	0.09868	0.0601
34	Jordan	0.80608	0.73954	0.77281	0.77137	0.95738	0.86437	0.56098	0.47212	0.51655	0.30281	0.71696	0.50988	26.2748	0.04333	0.14611
35	Macedonia, FY	0.76744	0.8227	0.87314	0.71275	0.85478	1.84789	0.54708	0.62156	0.77214	0.47675	0.56791	1.4252	26.2563	0.15483	0.11913
36	Mexico	0.79564	0.72585	0.86795	0.69197	0.83807	1.34085	0.57435	0.36128		0.33956	0.55765	0.607	26.2834	0.12835	0.13266
37	Peru	0.82554	0.85707	0.8886	0.74072	1.32775	1.91477	0.62148	0.62854	0.63559	0.35753	0.55169	0.16337	26.2873	0.19756	0.15824
38	Romania	0.78769	0.7001	0.83126	0.73289	1.0051	0.24231	0.54646	0.58518	0.84224	0.29726	0.5211	0.87991	26.2633	-0.1747	0.13295
39	serbia	0.76125	0.73205	0.87957	0.69931	0.7974	1.73746	0.4706	0.40283	0.70177	0.59095	0.45049	0.73141	26.2508	0.08111	0.19962
40	South Africa	0.67644	0.70449	0.91393	0.57654	0.35096	1.73822			0.61288	0.25773	0.42142	0.85654	26.2373	0.20138	0.08834
41	Turkey	0.81655	0.74412	0.78034	0.69256	0.9079	0.80023	0.42574	0.3434	0.38457	0.33291	0.51691	0.42491	26.1945	0.11083	0.07984
42	Venezuela, RB	0.81655	0.74412	0.78034	0.69256	0.9079	0.80023	0.42574	0.3434	0.38457	0.33291	0.51691	0.42491	26.1945	0.11083	0.07984

| | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | |
| | | Political Happiness | | | Religious Happiness | | | Social Evil Happiness | | | Lifes Satisfaction | | | Freedom of Choice | | |
	Low Income Countries	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3	W1	W2	W3
43	Bangladesh	0.82402	0.7989	0.81146	0.62514	0.82221	0.72367	0.25445	0.27629	0.26537	0.4264	0.68421	0.5553	26.2976	0.15401	0.0208
44	Burkina Faso	0.70449	0.88612	0.74685	1.32775	1.91477	2.79895	0.51331	0.73787	0.64689	0.04066		0.08133	0	0.22876	0.17569
45	Egypt	0.8122	0.67098	0.95341	1.42661	0.90335	1.94988	0.37376	0.29384	0.45368	0.24014	0.23824	0.23635	0.08097	0.11473	0.05182
46	Georgia	0.76235	0.80859	0.85484	0.68569	1.53077	2.37585	0.45001	0.52224	0.59448	0.24446	0.46053	0.0284	26.2352	0.13919	0.20635
47	Guatemala	0.83209	0.92059	0.93126	1.73746	1.73822	2.27025	0.5972	0.72075	0.72918	0.89789	0.60247	1.19331		-0.2148	0.07068
48	India	0.95353	0.86268	0.75881	0.70656	0.86857	0.57662	0.53508	0.76559	0.68463	0.43415	0.89056	0.12054	26.3556	0.15582	0.14978
49	Indonesia	0.8246	0.78683	0.86238	1.55763	0.76624	2.34902	0.45132	0.31548	0.58716	0.45635	0.52249	0.58863	0.11417	0.15436	0.03985
50	Moldova	0.76798	0.83676	0.89763	0.69924	0.95649	1.55708	0.55209	0.74531	0.72046	0.38045	0.42229	0.16709	-24.575	-0.2025	0.08585
51	Morocco	0.83451	0.86476	0.80425	2.17255	0.88947	3.45562	0.40455	0.30641	0.5027	0.28794	0.19071	0.09348	0.09479	0.07484	0.05235
52	Nigeria	0.74186	0.72795	0.73491	0.62691	0.70452	0.66571	0.33357	0.29166	0.31262	0.52886	0.5738	0.55133	26.2153	-0.1765	0.06046
53	Pakistan	0	0.8601	0.43005	0.33462	0.75243	0.54352		0.4521	0.22605	0.92562	0.21692	0.82681	26.3633	0.14519	0.0319
54	Philippines	0.71293	0.72721	0.72007	0.6341	0.7947	0.7144	0.37653	0.39943	0.38798	0.31717	0.44269	0.37993	26.2971	0.12802	0.04757
55	Ukraine	0.88366	0.87869	0.87372	0.82978	0.27371	-0.2824	0.929	0.82799	0.72697	0.50859	0.67357	0.22725	-24.554	0.34924	0.19276
56	Vietnam	0.85669	0.75794	0.95544	-0.1859	1.01827	-1.39	0.5082	0.40143	0.61497	0.35574	0.52705	0.64033	-1.5615	0.15422	0.08088