A survey was conducted to determine how happiness was affected by sex and income. Sex was divided into two groups: satisfactory and not satisfactory. Income was separated into three levels: low, medium, and high. Finally, the blocking factor age had four levels: young, middle-aged, old, and very old. The two variables (Sex and Income) constitute the factors of the study and the variable (Age) represents the blocking factor. Happiness was scored on a range of -30 to 30, with 30 being the highest degree of happiness.

Levene's test of equality of error variance was found to be significant, $F(23,24) = 5.074$, $p < .001$. Therefore, to determine whether the distribution was not unlike that of a normal distribution, the skewness and kurtosis were analyzed based on 95% confidence interval (±1.96).

Skewness/ S.E. = 0.654/0.343 = 1.907 which is within the interval bound by ±1.96.

Kurtosis/ S.E. = -0.165/0.674 = -0.245 which is within the interval bound by ±1.96.

Therefore, the normality assumption is met.

A randomized block factorial design using age as the blocking factor was employed to analyze happiness scores based on different combinations of sex and age. Table 1 includes the estimated mean ratings for the three income levels by both levels of sex. The interaction effect of Sex*Income was significant, $F(2,39) = 5.948$, $p < .006$, $\eta^2 = .234$. Upon further analyses using L-matrices, several simple main effects of sex and income were significant.

Table 1. The estimated mean happiness of people for different combinations of sex and income.

Level of Sexual Satisfaction	Income	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Satisfactory	Low	10.875	2.720	5.374	16.376
	Medium	-4.500	2.720	-10.001	1.001
	High	10.875	2.720	5.374	16.376
Not Satisfactory	Low	-4.500	2.720	-10.001	1.001
	Medium	-4.500	2.720	-10.001	1.001
	High	-6.125	2.720	-11.626	-.624

There were significant differences found among happiness ratings for different income levels by satisfactory sex when age was used as a blocking factor, $F(2,39) = 10.652$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .353$. The Bonferroni procedure was used to correct for family wise Type-I error, with α set at

0.0017 (0.005/3). It was found that within those people who had satisfactory sex levels, low or high income levels reported higher happiness scores than those with medium income levels (both $p < .001$) However, there was no difference between low and high income happiness scores for satisfactory sex.

Analysis of simple main effects showed that those with satisfactory levels of sex and low income had higher happiness ratings than people with not satisfactory levels of sex and low income, $F(1,39) = 15.977$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .291$. Similarly, people with satisfactory sex and high income had higher happiness ratings than people with not satisfactory sex and high income, $F(1,39) = 19.53$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .334$.