

Dive Into SWB:
history and philosophy
major theories
measurement
some illustrative findings

Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

today

- we'll properly motivate “why happiness?”
- review some of the common and ancient wisdom
- have a snapshot of history and philosophy
- “prove” it is science
- and start with five theories, which we will dig deep into next week
- if we have time, we'll do the bonus sections

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

why?

- "a prince who will not undergo the difficulty of understanding must undergo the danger of trusting"
- so if you want to be happy, better understand what makes people happy
-
- a number of fascinating research questions to answer
eg: can money buy happiness?

can money buy happiness ?

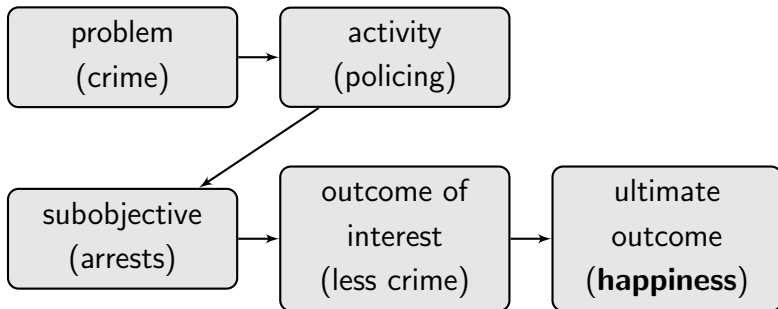


**“ Researchers say I’m not happier for being richer,
but do you know how much researchers make?”**

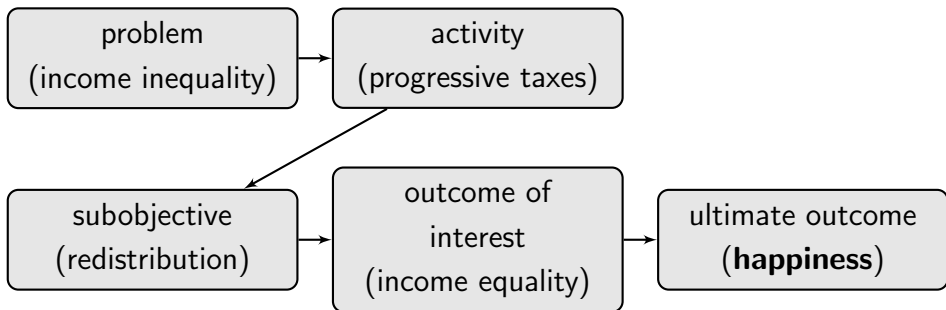
why?

- end in itself
- a measure of utility/well-being/quality of life/standard of living
- a better, more comprehensive and precise measure than individual or national income/consumption
- the ultimate outcome in public policy/adm process>

the outcome line (easy)



the outcome line (not easy!)



outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

carpe diem

- “Happiness, not in another place but this place...not for another hour, but this hour.” Walt Whitman

money

- Life is a progress from want to want, not from enjoyment to enjoyment. Samuel Johnson, 1776
- People who claim that money can't buy happiness just don't know where to shop. Anonymous
- A wealthy man is one who earns \$ 100 a year more than his wife's sister's husband. H.L. Mencken
- If thou wilt make a man happy, add not unto his riches but take away from his desires. Epicurus

civilization

- “Happiness,” said Freud, “is no cultural value.”
- (civilization is based on suppressed or delayed gratification/happiness)
- Freud defined happiness as the “subsequent fulfillment of a prehistoric wish. That is why wealth brings so little happiness: money was not a wish in childhood”

work

- "Success is not the key to happiness. Happiness is the key to success. If you love what you are doing, you will be successful" Herman Cain
- "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied." ?

welfare/redistribution

- No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable. It is but equity, besides, that they who feed, clothe, and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed, and lodged.

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*, Bk. 1, Ch. 8.

bad capitalism (more on capital later)

- “Greed, envy, sloth, pride and gluttony: these are not vices anymore. No, these are marketing tools. Lust is our way of life. Envy is just a nudge towards another sale. Even in our relationships we consume each other, each of us looking for what we can get out of the other. Our appetites are often satisfied at the expense of those around us. In a dog-eat-dog world we lose part of our humanity.” Jon Foreman
- “If you’re not a leftist or socialist before you’re 25, you have no heart; if you are one after 25 you have no head”
(Apocryphal)

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

history

- SWB in history: McMahon D "Happiness: A history"
- From beginnings we were interested in happiness:
- essentially two ideas, "good life" v "happy life/pleasure"
- kind of like Apollo v Dionysus:
- Apollo: rational thinking and order, and appeals to logic, prudence and purity.
- Dionysus, the god of wine and dance: irrationality and chaos, and appeals to emotions and instincts.
- but more precisely:
- Aristotelian Eudaimonia (good life, living well)
- Benthamite Greatest Happiness for the Greatest Number

Aristotelian Eudaimonia

- Eudaimonia=good life: virtue, good spirit Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics:
Eudaimonia (happiness) = active, complete life inclusive of all that has intrinsic value
- perfection in respect of virtue; resources sufficient for a living creature
- <https://positivepsychologyprogram.com/eudaimonia/>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudaimonia>

Benthamite Greatest SWB for the Greatest Num

- more pleasure than pain for as many as possible
- hedonic calculus: seek pleasure, avoid pain:
 - $\text{happiness} = \text{pleasure} - \text{pain}$
- have political and legal reforms to produce
 - Greatest Happiness for the Greatest Number
- this is what we're witnessing today!
 - early political advocates: (Stiglitz et al., 2009), now even Sachs!
 - UK, New Zealand, UAE/Dubai, OECD, Bhutan, etc

Epicurus

- all pleasure is good! (Annas, 1987)
- but not unnecessary desires (consumerism!), rather simple and frugal life; desire only the very basics, otherwise setting up yourself for hedonic treadmill (Weijers, 2011)
- overindulgence often leads to pain
- achieve inner tranquility
- <http://www.pursuit-of-happiness.org/history-of-happiness/epicurus/>

Dionysus aka Bacchus

- god of the grape-harvest, wine making and wine, of fertility, ritual madness, religious ecstasy and theater
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dionysus>
- and on hedonism, pleasure
- eg see doctoral thesis by Dan Weijers: <http://researcharchive.vuw.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10063/2370/thesis.pdf?sequence=2>

and the winner is...

- which one do you like? Bentham or Aristotle?
(a fascinating philosophical debate ([Nussbaum, 2005](#)))

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

but it is in the clouds

- the first question or criticism i always get
 - when i say i study happiness
 - is that we cannot really measure it
- specifically:
 - happiness is something different for everyone
 - one moment i am happy, another moment i am unhappy
 - happiness doesn't really matter; it's just a silly emotion

in the clouds?

- seems like intangible concept
- everybody seems to be happy with something else
- not really ! (few exceptions, eg diff cultures)
- a new field – economics of happiness recently developed
 - (earlier psychology, soc ind res: 50s, 60s; took off in 90s)
- now, we can define, measure and study life satisfaction
- let's define it first

definition

- self-reported
- subjective
- sometimes surprising
- life satisfaction \approx utility
- $\max(\text{life satisfaction}) \approx \text{utilitarianism}$
- life satisfaction \neq happiness
affect \neq cognition
- here, use interchangeably but remember distinction
- SWB (subjective wellbeing) is another popular term

measurement

- wvs question: “all things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?” (1 to 10)
- gss question: “taken all together, how would you say things are these days - would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?” (1-3)
- these measures were cross-validated using other measures: suicide, PET scans , other people ratings (Layard, 2005, Di Tella and MacCulloch, 2006)

validity (Diener et al., 2013)

- even though self reported and subjective, valid (people know whether they are happy) (Myers, 2000) and some reliability (precision varies)
- closely correlated with similar objective measures such as brain waves (Layard, 2005)
- unhappiness strongly correlates with suicide incidence and mental health problems (Bray and Gunnell, 2006)
- not only correlates highly with other non-self reported measures, but also does not correlate with measures that are not theoretically related to it: happiness has discriminant validity (Sandvik et al., 1993)

how?

- quantitative data analysis; eg correlation, regression.
- we have quantitative (numerical) data on happiness, so we have data on income, marital status, age, and so forth.
- then we investigate who the happy people are:
 - the rich? educated? females?
 - guess who? ideas?

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

five major theories

- genes/set point (eg Schnittker, 2008)
- adaptation/adjustment; hedonic treadmill (Brickman et al., 1978)
- needs/livability (Veenhoven and Ehrhardt, 1995)
- comparison/discrepancies (Michalos, 1985)
- happiness just a motivator (Carver and Scheier, 1990)

genes/set point theory

- genes explain about half of everything (eg [Schnittker, 2008](#))
- incl happiness!
- but have bad rep in soc sci bc of Eugenics, Nazi, etc
- some people are just happy no matter what and some miserable!
- this is also called a set point theory: you win lottery, lose a limb, doesn't matter, your swb comes back to its set point
- but the pendulum seem to have swung too far in the other direction ([Pinker, 2003](#), [Haidt, 2012](#)) we downplay the genes, and some would outright deny they exist!
- one reviewer told me that race is purely socially constructed, no genetic component to it!

adaptation theory (Brickman et al., 1978)

- [related to genes/set point]
- adjustment to external circumstances
- 'hedonic treadmill'
- *the more one has the more one wants, since satisfactions received only stimulate instead of filling needs* (Durkheim, [1895] 1950)
- human adaptation is astonishing:
 - winning millions in a lottery, losing limbs, etc
 - about 1b people live in poverty and they somehow manage and don't commit suicide; people can adapt to just about anything

needs/livability theory (Veenhoven and Ehrhardt, 1995)

- humans, like other animals have certain needs
- physiological needs like water, food, sleep; and other needs:
 - eg contact with other living organisms (biophilia, social capital, nature, etc)
 - and higher (human) needs eg belonging, selfactualization
- kind of like Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- if needs are satisfied, then happiness follows
- then there are attr of places, environment, or ecology
- if it is "livable" then happiness follows
- this is optimistic for public policy—we can change needs and livability provision

comparisons/discrepancies

- multiple discrepancy theory (Michalos, 1985)
- social comparison, eg co-workers, high school friends, relatives
- comparison to various standards, eg clothes, car expected in a given profession
- over-time: your swb now is determined by how you were doing in the past and what you expect in the future
- eg losing may be more felt than gaining (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979)
- “it is better to be a big frog in a small pond than a small frog in a big pond” (Davis, 1966)

happiness just a motivator (Carver and Scheier, 1990)

- SWB merely signals that task at hand has been accomplished
 - then it dissipates and pain settles in so that the signal is that I can move to another task!
- Earth is not for comfort (or happiness)
- it's for struggle, and pain has its motivating place
- happiness-seeking/pain avoidance is complacency
- no pain, no gain!

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

a note

- this is somewhat subjective
- “the classics/pioneers” could be approached in many ways
- here, i just subjectively list those that i consider the most important ones
- most of these writings, especially by Fromm, Marcuse, and Freud are available online for free

Veenhoven

- aka the Godfather of Happiness

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruut_Veenhoven

- i am lucky to know Ruut well
- he is a sociologist and main person in social indicators literature
- and he is a creator of the World Database of Happiness:
 - <https://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/>
 - if that's something that interests you, please have a good look
 - and if you'd like to contribute to the database i can introduce you

other key people by the field

- Diener (and Seligman) are main in psychology
- Easterlin (and Oswald) are main in economics
- Radcliff is main in political science
- Cantril came up with the famous ladder
- it is important because it is self-anchoring:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK189562>

Campbell

- he is probably the leading pioneer, and hence we use his book as the textbook
- not just an early scholar, a pioneer
- but also comprehensive and indepth
- indeed, his book is not only relevant
- but many of the findings remain cutting-edge!
- also, his research is on the US

Maslow

- a humanist, and into spirituality
- (like Fromm, Marcuse, and me)
- really great books:
- Toward a Psychology of Being

https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=jcKbDAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT15&dq=maslow&ots=eTsqrXdeD&sig=UlvB9X_8k3NCfVa-Nc08Zvw0zeo#v=onepage&q=maslow&f=false

- https:

[//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religions,_Values,_and_Peak_Experiences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religions,_Values,_and_Peak_Experiences)

Freud

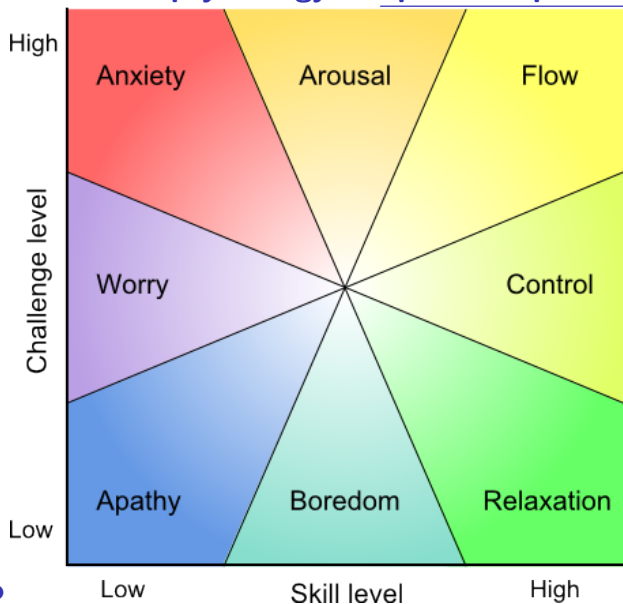
- eg see his “Civilization and its discontents”
- https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=AW3z38T3u7YC&oi=fnd&pg=PP13&dq=freud+civilization+and+its+discontents&ots=6emidLE-nd&sig=6sA07tnq7Rk8_i1R2G4hLg4sq9o#v=onepage&q=freud%20civilization%20and%20its%20discontents&f=false
- note, i am doing some psychoanalysis, too!
- <https://rucore.libraries.rutgers.edu/rutgers-lib/52123/PDF/1/play/>

Fromm and Marcuse

- they have political economy and psychoanalytic/Freudian and Marxist leanings
 - (like me)
 - and they have created some of the greatest writings in the field
 - in general and short: joy, fun, spontaneity, no harm, positive attitude, kindness, equality, freedom, etc
- just see google scholar for their writings, eg:
 - “Escape from freedom”

https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=d2g8L1sLykwC&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq=info:WPqc-LXi3BUJ:scholar.google.com&ots=JnDgRDoiL&sig=dX7ipJn_fK8R6sxnrytdUYkIkMg#v=onepage&q&f=false

Flow: the psychology of optimal experience (Csikszentmihalyi, 1991)



happiness equation

- happiness =
achievement or experience — expectations or aspirations
-
- that's one reason why educ doesn't help with happiness

more key studies (in addition to the above)

- describe in few sentences
- Civilization and its discontents (Freud et al., 1930)
- (the need to belong) (Baumeister and Leary, 1995, Maslow, [1954] 1987)
-
- evolution/genes:
- Birds of a feather: Homophily in social networks (McPherson et al., 2001)
- The social cage: Human nature and the evolution of society (Maryanski and Turner, 1992)
- The Compass of Pleasure: How Our Brains Make Fatty Foods, Orgasm, Exercise, Marijuana, Generosity, Vodka, Learning, and Gambling Feel So Good (Linden, 2011)

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

what predicts happiness

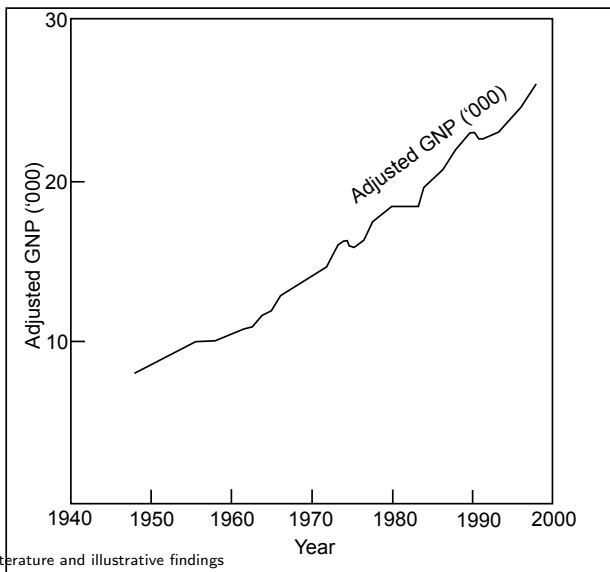
- biological needs (Diener and Biswas-Diener, 2002)
- personal income (and personal income change) (Diener et al., 1999)
- goals vs. needs (Diener and Seligman, 2004)
- leisure (Diener et al., 1999)
- personal characteristics (Diener et al., 1999)
 - personality
 - education
- social capital ('the need to belong') (Myers, 2000, Diener and Seligman, 2004)
 - religion
 - marriage

what predicts happiness cont'd

- pcgdp, ppp (Alesina and Ferrara, 2000)
- unemployment and inflation rates (Di Tella et al., 2001)
- life expectancy at birth (Di Tella and MacCulloch, 2005)
- income inequality (?)
- political freedom (Veenhoven, 2000)
- political stability and security (Helliwell, 2006)
- gender equality (ratio of average male and female earnings)
(?)
- family life (divorce rate) (Di Tella and MacCulloch, 2005)

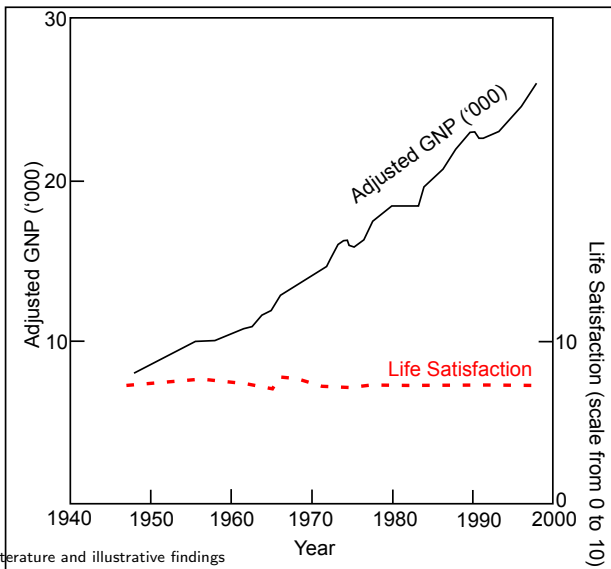
easterlin's paradox

income in the us, 1947-98 (Diener and Seligman, 2004)

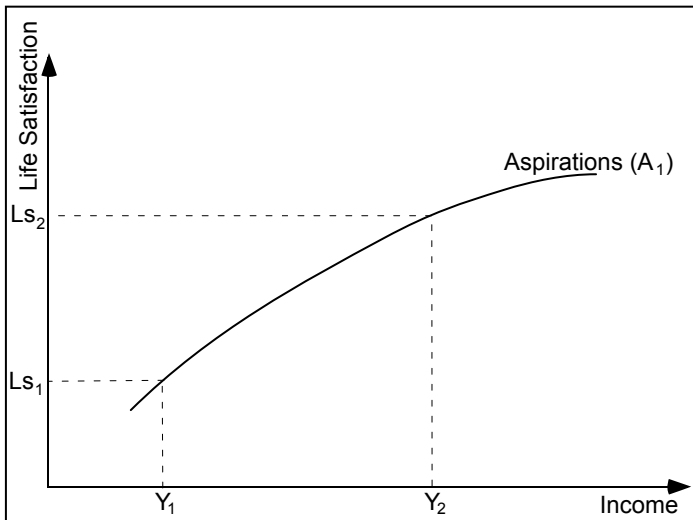


easterlin's paradox

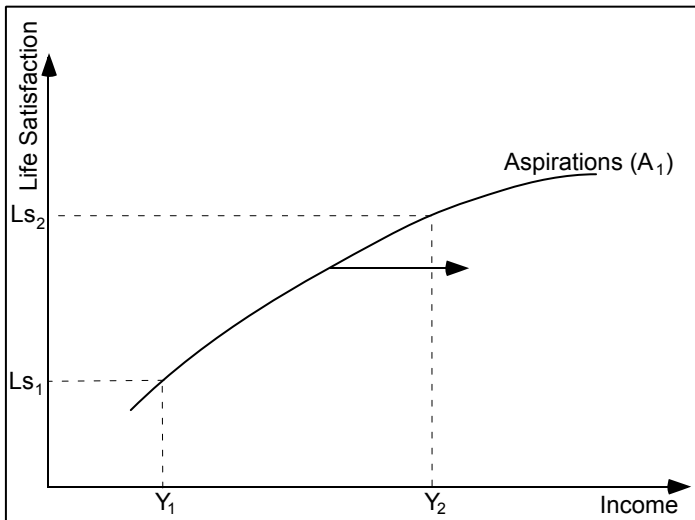
happiness in the us, 1947-98 (Diener and Seligman, 2004)



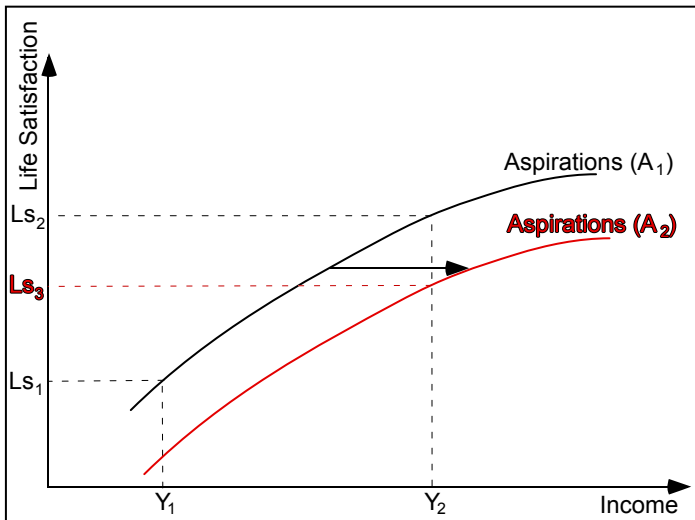
income increases happiness, but...



income increases happiness, but...



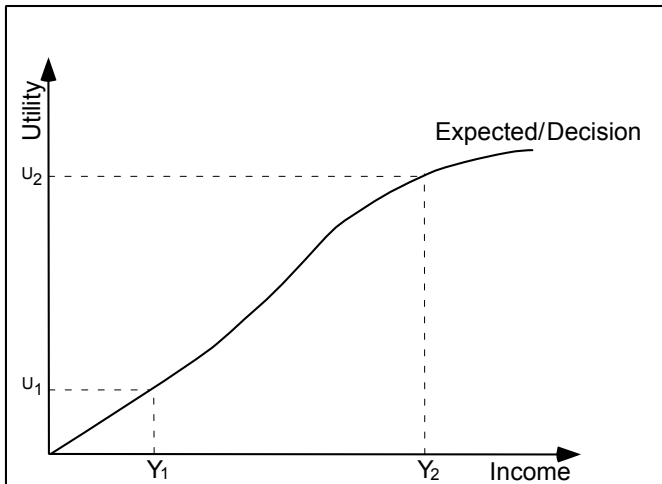
income increases aspirations, too



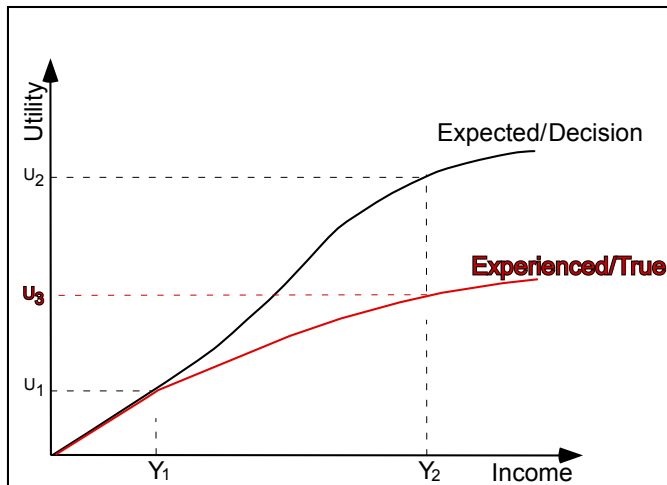
utility (Kahneman et al., 1997)

- decision utility \approx expected happiness
“weight of an outcome in a decision”
- experienced utility \approx happiness
“hedonic quality”
- decision utility \neq experienced utility

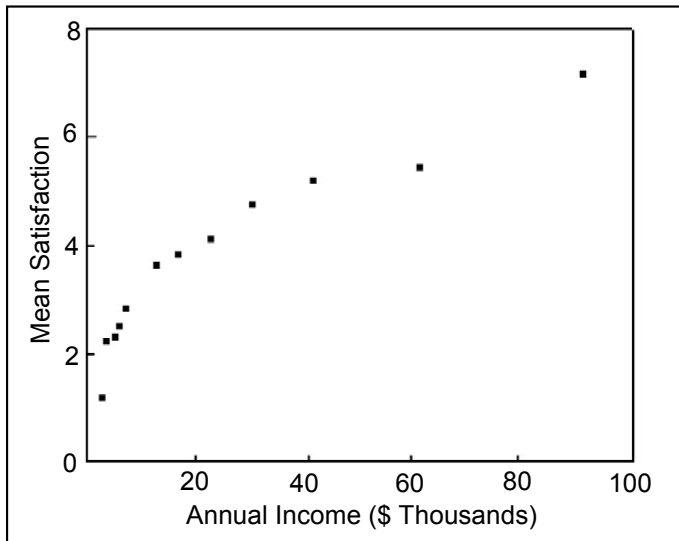
expected vs. experienced utility



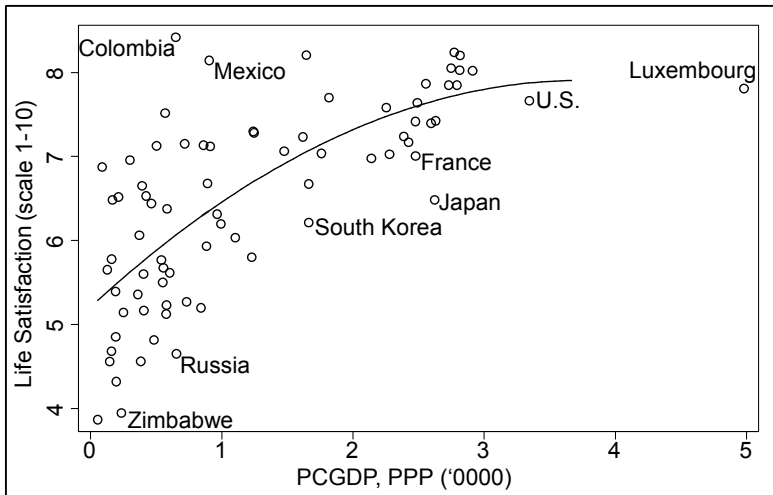
expected vs. experienced utility



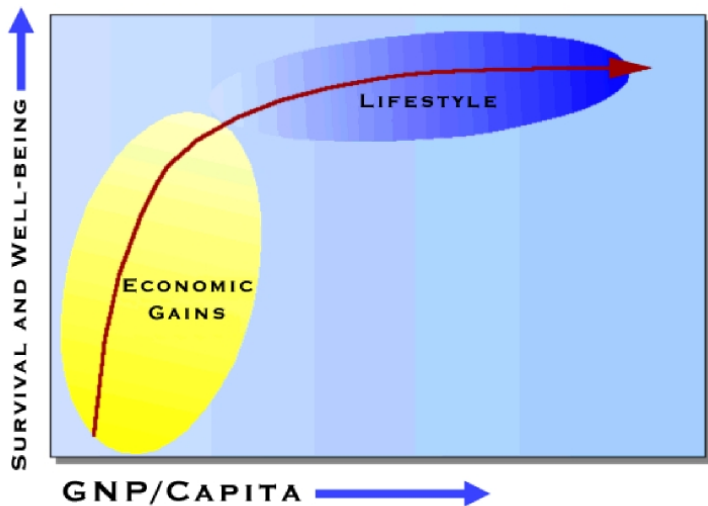
income v happiness in the us, 1981-4 (Diener et al., 1993)



income v happiness in the world, (wvs) 1996-2004



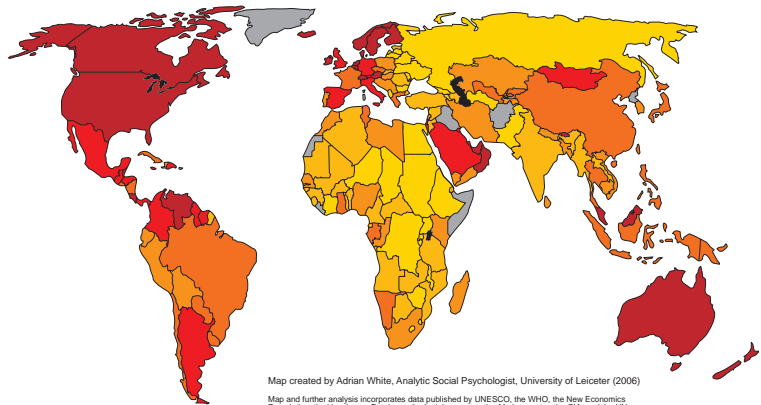
income v happiness across countries



Source: R. Inglehart, 1997

world happiness

A Global Projection of Subjective Well-being:
The First Published Map of World Happiness



Cartographic Unit • University of Leicester

outline

why study happiness ?

common and ancient wisdom (related to the five theories)

history and philosophy

can we study it scientifically?

five major theories [just quick, properly next week!]

the classics, the pioneers: Cantril, Campbell, Maslow, Fromm, and Marcuse

bonus: the scientific literature and illustrative findings

bonus: use of happiness to evaluate policy

unemployment and welfare (Di Tella and MacCulloch, 2006)

- H_0 : decrease unemployment benefits to decrease unemployment rate

[in Europe] the relatively generous level of unemployment benefits has made workers unwilling to accept the kinds of low-wage jobs that help keep unemployment comparatively low in the united states.

Paul Krugman cited in Di Tella and MacCulloch (2006)

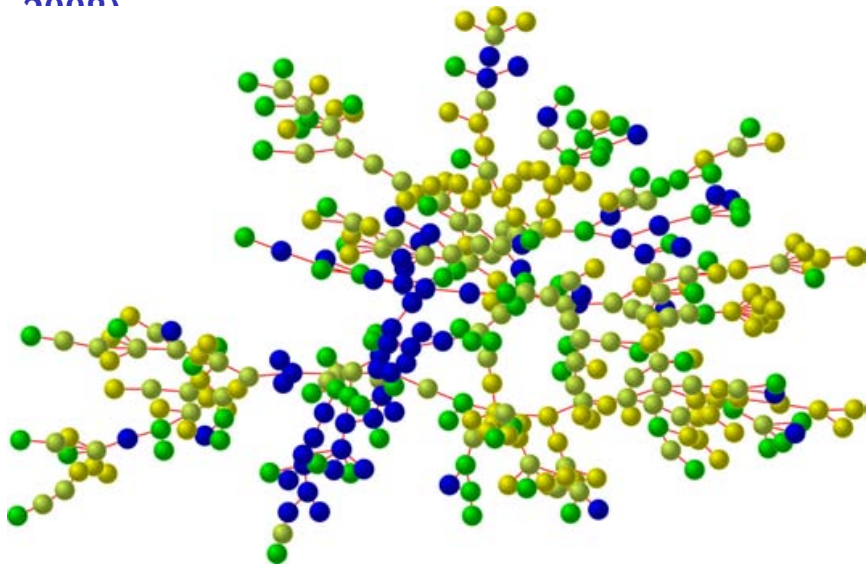
- happiness gap between employed and unemployed, however, did not narrow with increases in benefits in Europe from 1975 to 1992.

direct democracy (Frey and Stutzer, 2000)

- happiness and direct democracy (referenda) are positively related, but...
- direct democracy makes citizens happier than non-citizens
- it is not the policy outcome that matters (foreigners cannot be excluded) but
the process of participating in decision-making itself

happiness is contagious (Fowler and Christakis,

2008)



- ALESINA, A. AND E. L. FERRARA (2000): "Participation in Heterogeneous Communities," National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper.
- ANNAS, J. (1987): "Epicurus on pleasure and happiness," Philosophical Topics, 15, 5–21.
- BAUMEISTER, R. AND M. LEARY (1995): "The need to belong: Desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation," Psychological bulletin, 117, 497–529.
- BRAY, I. AND D. GUNNELL (2006): "Suicide rates, life satisfaction and happiness as markers for population mental health," Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 41, 333–337.
- BRICKMAN, P., D. COATES, AND R. JANOFF-BUMAN (1978): "Lottery winners and accident victims: Is happiness relative?" Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 36, 917–927.
- CARVER, C. S. AND M. F. SCHEIER (1990): "Origins and functions of positive and negative affect: a control-process view." Psychological review, 97, 19.
- CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, M. (1991): Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience, Harper Perennial.
- DAVIS, J. A. (1966): "The Campus as a Frog Pond: An Application of the Theory of Relative Deprivation to Career Decisions of College Men," American Journal of Sociology, 72, 17–31.
- DI TELLA, R. AND R. MACCULLOCH (2005): "Partisan Social Happiness," Review of Economic Studies, 72, 367–393.
- DI TELLA, R. AND R. MACCULLOCH (2006): "Some Uses of Happiness Data in Economics," The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 20, 25–46.
- DI TELLA, R., R. J. MACCULLOCH, AND A. J. OSWALD (2001): "Preferences over inflation and unemployment: Evidence from surveys of happiness," American Economic Review, 91, 335–341.
- DIENER, E. AND R. BISWAS-DIENER (2002): "Will money increase subjective well-being? A literature review and guide to needed research," Social Indicators Research, 57, 119–169.
- DIENER, E., R. INGLEHART, AND L. TAY (2013): "Theory and validity of life satisfaction scales," Social Indicators Research, 112, 497–527.

- DIENER, E., E. SANDVIK, L. SEIDLITZ, AND M. DIENER (1993): "The relationship between income and subjective well-being: relative or absolute?" Social Indicators Research, 28, 195–223.
- DIENER, E. AND M. E. P. SELIGMAN (2004): "Beyond Money: Toward an Economy of Well-being," Psychological Science, 5, 1–31.
- DIENER, E., E. M. SUH, AND R. E. LUCAS (1999): "Subjective Well-being: Three Decades of Progress," Psychological Bulletin, 125, 276–302.
- DURKHEIM, E. ([1895] 1950): The Rules of Sociological Method, The Free Press, New York NY.
- FOWLER, J. H. AND N. A. CHRISTAKIS (2008): "Dynamic Spread of Happiness in a Large Social Network: Longitudinal Analysis Over 20 Years in the Framingham Heart Study," British Medical Journal, Vol. 3, January 09.
- FREUD, S., J. RIVIERE, AND J. STRACHEY (1930): Civilization and its discontents, Hogarth Press London.
- FREY, B. S. AND A. STUTZER (2000): "Happiness, economy and institutions," Economic Journal, 110, 918–938.
- HAIDT, J. (2012): The righteous mind: Why good people are divided by politics and religion, Vintage.
- HELLIWELL, J. F. (2006): "Well-being, social capital and public policy: what's new?" The Economic Journal, 116, C34–C45.
- KAHNEMAN, D. AND A. TVERSKY (1979): "Prospect theory: An analysis of decision under risk," Econometrica, 47, 263–291.
- KAHNEMAN, D., P. P. WAKKER, AND R. SARIN (1997): "Back to Bentham? Explorations of Experienced Utility," The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 112, 375–405.
- LAYARD, R. (2005): Happiness. Lessons from a new science., The Penguin Press, New York NY.

- LINDEN, D. (2011): The Compass of Pleasure: How Our Brains Make Fatty Foods, Orgasm, Exercise, Marijuana, Generosity, Vodka, Learning, and Gambling Feel So Good, Viking Press.
- MARYANSKI, A. AND J. H. TURNER (1992): The social cage: Human nature and the evolution of society, Stanford University Press.
- MASLOW, A. ([1954] 1987): Motivation and personality, Longman, 3 ed.
- MCPHERSON, M., L. SMITH-LOVIN, AND J. M. COOK (2001): "Birds of a feather: Homophily in social networks," Annual Review of Sociology, 415–444.
- MICHALOS, A. (1985): "Multiple discrepancies theory (MDT)," Social Indicators Research, 16, 347–413.
- MYERS, D. G. (2000): "The Funds, Friends, and Faith of Happy People," American Psychologist, 55, 56–67.
- NUSSBAUM, M. C. (2005): "Mill between Aristotle and Bentham," in Economics and Happiness, ed. by L. Bruni and P. L. Porta, Oxford University Press, New York NY, 170–184.
- PINKER, S. (2003): The blank slate: The modern denial of human nature, Penguin, New York NY.
- SANDVIK, E., E. DIENER, AND L. SEIDLITZ (1993): "Subjective Well-Being: The Convergence and Stability of Self-Report and Non-Self-Report Measures." Journal of Personality, 61, 317–342.
- SCHNITTKER, J. (2008): "Happiness and Success: Genes, Families, and the Psychological Effects of Socioeconomic Position and Social Support," American Journal of Sociology, 114, S233–S259.
- STIGLITZ, J., A. SEN, AND J. FITOUSSI (2009): "Report by the Commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress," Available at www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr.
- VEENHOVEN, R. (2000): "Freedom and Happiness. A comparative study in 46 nations in the early 90's," in Culture and subjective wellbeing, ed. by E. Diener and E. Suh, MIT press, Cambridge MA, 257–288.
- VEENHOVEN, R. AND J. EHRHARDT (1995): "The Cross-National Pattern of Happiness: Test of Predictions Implied in Three Theories of Happiness," Social Indicators Research, 34, 33–68.
- WEIJERS, D. (2011): "Hedonism," Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy.