

Research Proposal on Happiness and Health

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Abstract

We diet, practice yoga, work out, and get adequate hours of sleep, but there might be something we are missing. Happiness is a factor of our well being that many people may be overlooking. Two hundred adult men and women will be given surveys through Survey Monkey asking about their levels of happiness and about their health. We expect to find those who are happier at home, at their jobs, and at church also have less illness, less trips to the doctors, and overall a higher quality of life. Those who are not happy with their significant other or family, with their career, or with their church life are predicted to be more likely to have more trips to the doctor's office and more illnesses throughout the year.

Introduction

Health is one of the top priorities of most people that want to live long and happy lives. People have spent years trying to figure out what is the perfect regiment of food and exercise that can build them their ideal body. Some go to plastic surgeons and spend thousands of dollars to look healthier in the public's eye. There are a number of factors that contribute to one's health status. Exercise and yoga are great ways to keep the physical body in shape. Doctors also preach about the foods people should eat and the hours of sleep they should get. However, there is one aspect of our health that we might be ignoring. An article by Rebecca Adams and Rosemary Blieszner explains the benefits of elderly people having family and friends around them as they age (1995). Building and maintaining these relationships are important to keep the mental status of their loved one positive (Adams & Blieszner, 1995). They also suggest that a positive mental status can lead to overall better physical health as well. The article states, "Family members can contribute to older adults' ability to age well by providing opportunities for them to contribute to the care and nurturing of the relative and by stepping in to give assistance when older adults need it" (Adams & Blieszner, 1995, p. 216). They go on to explain that the child-parent relationship is the only one that is not chosen for us, like a significant other, and it should be cherished.

Friends can also play a large part in having a happy lifestyle. An article titled *Friends Can Be Good Medicine* lays out a study done in California (Taylor, Lam, Roppel & Barter, 1984). They also found that many studies highlighted the benefits of eating healthy foods, exercising and reducing stressful situations from an individual's life. At the same time, past studies had left out how long term personal relationships can seriously affect the health of a person (Taylor et al., 1984). The study distributed information via the media to explain to people how friendships can benefit their health. They found after participants gained information, they scored higher on their phone interviews, meaning that they had gained knowledge on the topic. This was evidence that their data did improve scores in the interviewing process. *Friends Can Be Good Medicine* is a perfect example of how people may not know about the benefits of friendships and personal relationships to their health.

Another factor that can be attributed to an individual's happiness level is their participation in a religion. Some people are very religious while others do not believe in a religion at all. The community of a church can provide a great deal of social support that includes friendships, faith and a general feeling of security. Research from a study by Laura Koenig and George Vaillant, in *Health Psychology*, included questions about the use of alcohol and cigarettes and the mood of the subject (2009). They analyzed how church attendance and the use of substances correlated with the individuals' health later in life. The goal of the previously mentioned research project was to relate church activity to healthier lifestyles. The current study is using church attendance as one of three causes for happiness, however this study would not want to explore the repercussions of substance use or abuse like Koenig and Vaillant's study did.

Overall, the goal of this study is to find the best associations of happiness that lead to personal health benefits. The current study chose to look into three main forms of socialization that can generate happiness in a person's life. Happiness can come from a family and a positive family lifestyle. A person can also gain happiness from their career or place of employment. Finally, someone can acquire happiness from a wholesome church life, like at a church or place of worship. We predict positive family life, career life and church life will lead to an overall healthier lifestyle.

Methods

Participants

The main portion of this study will be done in a survey format to reach the maximum amount of participants. Researchers will ask 200 participants to complete a survey asking questions on the topic. Participants will be notified by researchers that their answers will not be used anywhere other than in the study and their participation is strictly on a voluntary basis. At the end of the survey, each participant will be thanked for their time in the research project.

Apparatus

The survey for this study will be constructed and distributed through SurveyMonkey. The participants for the study will be recruited from Facebook. The researcher will create a post asking for 30-50 year olds. The requirements for each participant include being married, employed and participating in some form of religion. All participants will need to be from Ohio so there is a central location to refer back to in case geographical questions emerge later. All participants will need to speak English, because the survey will not be available in any other language.

Procedure

After a shareable post is uploaded to Facebook, people can contact the researcher if they are interested in taking part in the study. The researcher will send the survey to the participant after they request and then consent to participate. The survey will consist of two lists of questions. Each question will be asked on a 7-point scale. The first half of the questions (List A) will be asking participants about what gives them happiness in day to day life. They will be asked questions about their overall happiness in life while they are at home, while they are at their job and while they are at their place of worship. These variables will be the independent variables predicting for the dependent variable in this study. The second half of the survey (List B) will consist of questions about the participant's mental and physical health. The questions will ask about generic health information, but will not ask participants to disclose personal medical information. In conclusion, List A will be used to predict the outcome of List B.



Discussion

There are a number of factors that can affect emotion, and specifically their happiness. It is important to remember this study only chose to investigate how three components (happiness in home life, work life and church life) might predict the health of an individual. At home, people are surrounded by a significant other and children, and ideally, they are a substantial source of happiness. There can also be a great sense of pride attached to living in a home that you purchased and this can lead to further feelings of happiness. Building a career and working hard for a position in a company can also create happiness in an individual's life. An old proverb states that if you do something you love, you will never work a day in your life. Therefore, to find a career that truly makes you happy can be extremely beneficial. Finally, the third variable is the religious or spiritual experience the individual has. Most people attend church in their adult life because it brings them some kind of peace and joy. This happiness is yet another factor that is important to the adult lifestyle and potential health benefits that accompany happy feelings.

Attitudes are not easy to change, especially in stubborn people or older people that are stuck in their opinions. However, there is a chance that if they knew more happiness would lead to a healthier life, they would choose that route over the alternative. People spend hundreds of dollars on diet plans and gym memberships each year. If there were a way to live healthier by simply changing your state of mind, people are likely to give it a chance. However, this study would demonstrate that happiness is not only a state of mind. Most people only think of physical or emotional tolls that can be experienced when you are unhappy, however this study shows that there could be so much more. All three of these factors, and many more, can have an affect on the happiness level a person experiences in their day to day life, and in turn their health status.

With all of the diseases and health concerns present today, it is nearly impossible to say that any one person can be perfectly healthy. However, it can be stated, with some definite certainty, that there will always be a piece missing when trying to achieve maximum health status. It is important to remember there is more to our health than diet and exercise. Happiness can play an important role in our physical health and mental health every single day.

Predicted Results

The statistical test in this study will be a multiple regression analysis. The multiple regression analysis will allow us to analyze the outcomes between the three different predictor variables and how they predict the dependent variable. List A will result in three different scores that will predict the score from List B. If the participant scores high in the home life section, this means they experience more happiness at home than someone who receives a low score. If a participant scores high from List B, this means they experience little to no health concerns on a regular basis. A significant relationship between the three predictor variables (happiness in home life, work life, and church life) and the health of the individual is expected. In general, the individuals that score higher on the 7-point scale in the first half of the survey, should also score high in the second half of the survey. Researchers will also test how each individual variable will contribute to the health of the participant. Each variable and its corresponding score will be compared to the score from List B. It is important to look at how each variable, separately, contributes to the prediction of health in the participant. It is very possible that someone is happy at home, but not at their place of employment. If researchers were to only look at the three variables as one score, this varying data could sway the results of the analysis.

Some alternative findings may include one or two variables contributing to the individual's health, but not all three of them. For example, it is possible that home life may be a sole predictor for a high score in the health survey and the work life and church life variables are insignificant. Another scenario may show that work life and church life significantly predict the participant's health, but home life was insignificant. The final possibility is that the hypothesis will be denied and none of the variables will predict a higher level of health in the participant. This would mean that the scores from List A did not successfully predict the scores in List B.

References

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