

# Lifestyle and wellbeing: Exploring behavioral and demographic covariates in a large US sample

Johannes C. Eichstaedt · David B. Yaden · Fernando Ribeiro  
Alejandro Adler · Margaret L. Kern

**Table S1. Comparison of dichotomized and continuous Life Satisfaction and Eudaimonic variables as dependent variables in multilinear regression analysis of well-being covariates**

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	High Life Satisfaction (0/1)	Life Satisfaction (0 to 10)	High Eudaimonia (0/1)	Eudaimonia (2 to 10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
isFemale	0.07*** (0.004)	0.07*** (0.003)	0.02*** (0.004)	0.02*** (0.005)
isOld	0.14*** (0.005)	0.10*** (0.003)	0.09*** (0.004)	0.10*** (0.005)
isMarried	0.07*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.003)	0.02*** (0.005)	0.02*** (0.01)
isDivorced	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.005)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
isHighIncome	0.09*** (0.01)	0.08*** (0.003)	0.03*** (0.005)	0.04*** (0.01)
isLowIncome	-0.01** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.004)	-0.01** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)
isInsured	0.03*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.005)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.005 (0.01)
isGraduate	0.03*** (0.005)	0.03*** (0.003)	-0.002 (0.004)	0.003 (0.005)
isExcellentHealth	0.10*** (0.01)	0.10*** (0.004)	0.10*** (0.01)	0.08*** (0.01)
isPoorHealth	-0.12*** (0.01)	-0.18*** (0.004)	-0.09*** (0.01)	-0.15*** (0.01)
isObese	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.003)	0.01 (0.005)	0.01* (0.01)
isDepressed	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.004)	-0.09*** (0.01)	-0.15*** (0.01)
isExercise	0.05*** (0.005)	0.05*** (0.003)	0.07*** (0.004)	0.09*** (0.005)
isVeggies	0.04*** (0.005)	0.03*** (0.003)	0.07*** (0.004)	0.07*** (0.005)
isAlone	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)
isSmoker	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.004)	-0.004 (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.01)
isWeekendForLadder	0.01** (0.005)			0.003 (0.005)
isWeekendForAffect		(0.003)	(0.004)	
Constant	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Observations	46,179	46,179	46,179	46,179
R <sup>2</sup>	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.07
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.07
Residual Std. Error (df = 46161)	0.47	0.29	0.43	0.48
F Statistic (df = 17; 46161)	412.09***	312.97***	330.10***	214.02***

Note:

\*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

**Table S2. Main analysis across a sub-sample of N = 18,208 who were not currently employed**

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	High Life Satisfaction	Happiness	Low Worry	Eudaimonia
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
isFemale	0.07*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.005)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
isOld	0.09*** (0.01)	0.02*** (0.01)	0.12*** (0.01)	0.08*** (0.01)
isMarried	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)
isDivorced	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)
isHighIncome	0.06*** (0.01)	-0.001 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)
isLowIncome	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
isLookingForWork	-0.09*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)
isInsured	0.02 (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	-0.002 (0.01)
isGraduate	0.03*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
isExcellentHealth	0.09*** (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.09*** (0.01)
isPoorHealth	-0.18*** (0.01)	-0.14*** (0.01)	-0.16*** (0.01)	-0.13*** (0.01)
isObese	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
isDepressed	-0.09*** (0.01)	-0.16*** (0.01)	-0.23*** (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.01)
isExercise	0.05*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.005)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.09*** (0.01)
isVeggies	0.05*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.005)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.09*** (0.01)
isAlone	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.18*** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)
isSmoker	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
isWeekendForLadder	0.02** (0.01)			0.003 (0.01)
isWeekendForAffect		0.01* (0.01)	0.02*** (0.01)	
Constant	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Observations	18,208	18,208	18,208	18,208
R <sup>2</sup>	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.12
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.12
Residual Std. Error (df = 18189)	0.46	0.31	0.41	0.47
F Statistic (df = 18; 18189)	206.59***	182.06***	233.09***	136.91***

Note: \* p<0.1; \*\* p<0.05; \*\*\* p<0.01

Note. The additional binary covariate “looking for work” is included to estimate the effect of unemployment or underemployment on the well-being dimensions.

Figure S1. Frequency histogram of the age of the sample

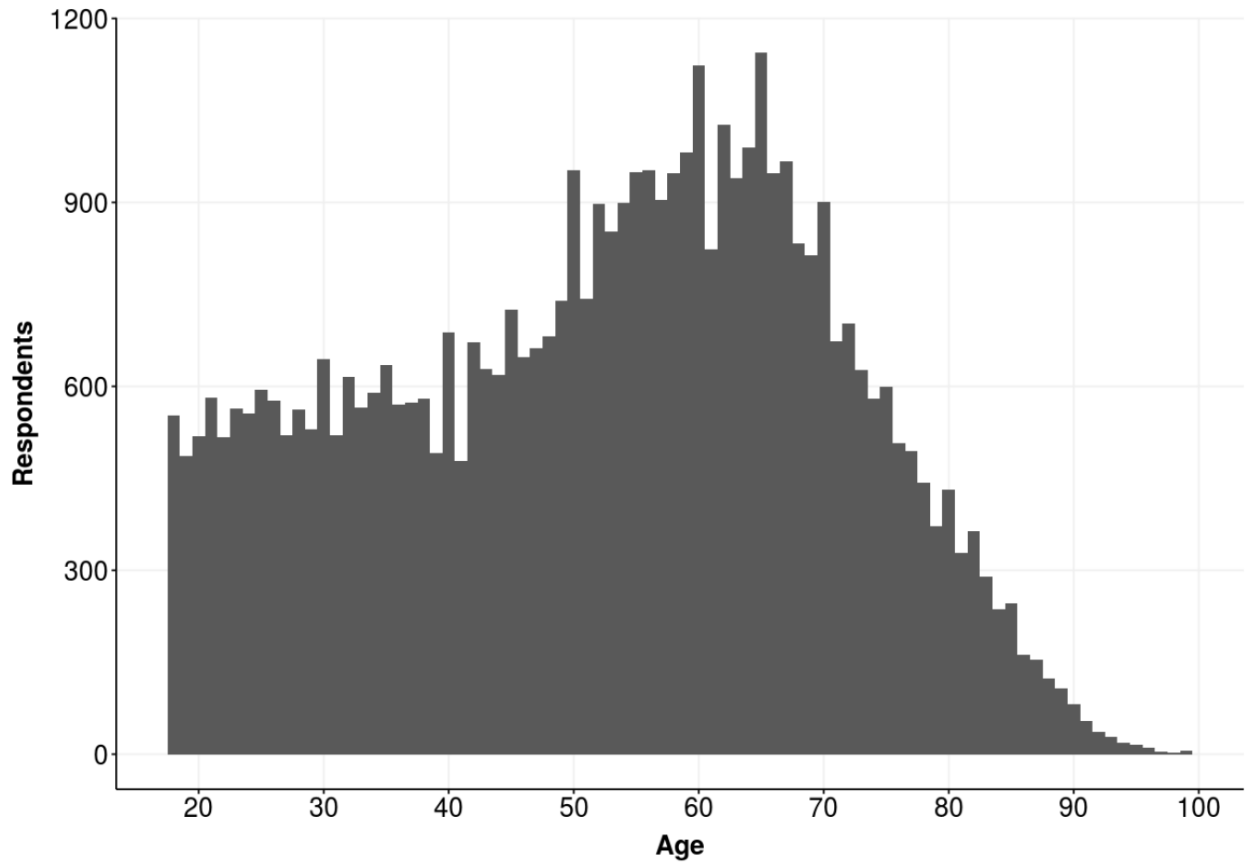
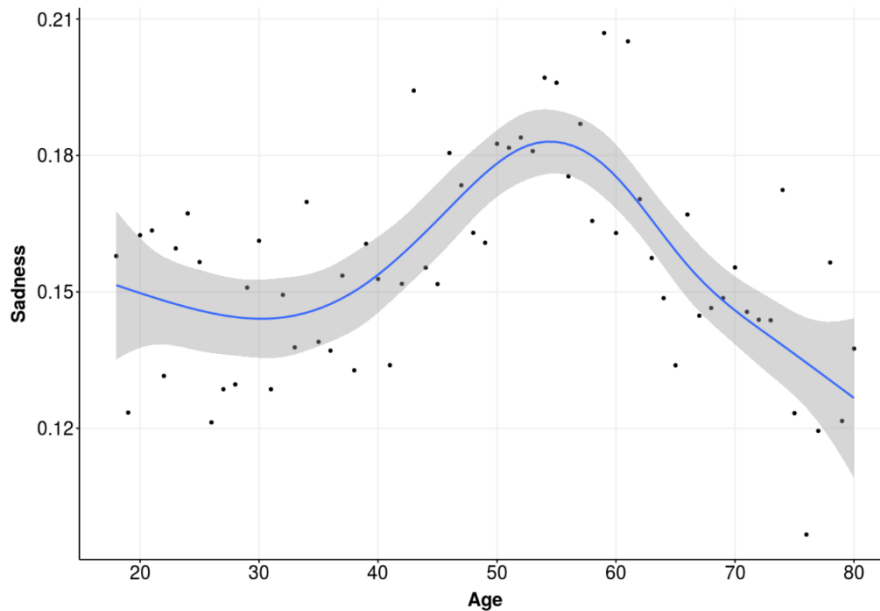


Figure S2. Sadness as a function of age



Note. Grey band reflects 95% confidence intervals.

**Table S3. Mean values of health, lifestyle and well-being variables for different health conditions**

<u>Health Condition</u>	N	<u>Health</u>			<u>Lifestyle variables</u>				
		<u>BMI</u>	<u>isSmoker</u>	<u>isAlone</u>	<u>isMarried</u>	<u>isDivorced</u>	<u>Days with Exercise</u>	<u>Days with Veggies</u>	<u>Hours socially</u>
Excellent	9470	25.4	10%	3%	59%	9%	3.63	4.60	6.98
Very Good	14958	26.9	13%	3%	57%	9%	3.03	4.20	6.72
Good	13612	28.6	19%	4%	52%	12%	2.59	4.02	6.43
Fair	6059	29.8	25%	9%	45%	15%	2.27	3.87	6.00
Poor	2080	29.9	29%	16%	38%	21%	1.79	4.01	5.31

<u>Health Condition</u>	<u>Well-Being Variables</u>			
	<u>Life Satisfaction</u>	<u>Happy</u>	<u>Low Worry</u>	<u>Eudaimonia</u>
Excellent	7.82	95%	81%	8.66
Very Good	7.43	94%	77%	8.29
Good	6.90	89%	71%	7.91
Fair	6.16	80%	58%	7.29
Poor	5.02	63%	40%	6.08

### Authors

Johannes C. Eichstaedt  
Stanford University  
johannes.stanford@gmail.com

David B. Yaden  
Johns Hopkins Medicine

Fernando M. Ribeiro  
University of Pennsylvania

Alejandro Adler  
Columbia University

Margaret L. Kern  
University of Melbourne