



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 1- Theory and Validity of Life Satisfaction Scales

By:

[Diener, E](#) (Diener, Ed) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Inglehart, R](#) (Inglehart, Ronald) [\[3\]](#), [\[4\]](#); [Tay, L](#) (Tay, Louis)

View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID

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#### [SOCIAL INDICATORS RESEARCH](#)

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#### Document Type

Article

#### Abstract

National accounts of subjective well-being are being considered and adopted by nations. In order to be useful for policy deliberations, the measures of life satisfaction must be psychometrically sound. The reliability, validity, and sensitivity to change of life satisfaction measures are reviewed. The scales are stable under unchanging conditions, but are sensitive to changes in circumstances in people's lives. Several types of data indicate that the scales validly reflect the quality of respondents' lives: (1) Differences between nations in life satisfaction associated with differences in objective conditions, (2) Differences between groups who live in different circumstances, (3) Correlations with nonself-report measures of life satisfaction, (4) Genetic and physiological associations with life satisfaction, (5) Systematic patterns of change in the scales before, during, and after significant life events, and (6) Prediction by life satisfaction scores of future behaviors such as suicide. The life satisfaction scales can be influenced by factors such as question order, current mood, and mode of presentation, but in most cases these can be controlled. Our model of life satisfaction judgments points to the importance of attention, values, standards, and top-down effects. Although the scales are useful in research on individual well-being, there are policy questions that need more analysis and research, such as which types of subjective well-being measures are most relevant to which types of policies, how standards influence scores, and how best to associate the scores with current policy deliberations.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[Life satisfaction](#)[Reliability](#)[Validity](#)[Global evaluations](#)[Quality of life](#)[Measurement](#)[National policy](#)

### Keywords Plus

[QUALITY-OF-LIFE](#)[WELL-BEING EVIDENCE](#)[SET-](#)

[POINT](#)[JUDGMENTS](#)[HAPPINESS](#)[STABILITY](#)[MODEL](#)[MOOD](#)[INFORMATION](#)[EMOTIONS](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 2- Life satisfaction and support for tourism development

By:

[Woo, E](#) (Woo, Eunju) [1]; [Kim, H](#) (Kim, Hyelin) [1]; [Uysal, M](#) (Uysal, Muzaffer) [1]

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[ANNALS OF TOURISM RESEARCH](#)

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2015-01-01

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Article

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to better understand local residents' support for tourism development by exploring residents' perceived value of tourism development, life domain satisfaction (material/non-material), and overall quality of life in their community. The study provides the theoretical and empirical evidence of the relationships among those constructs. Using a sample of residents from five different tourism destinations, the results of a structural equation modeling approach indicated that residents' perceived value of tourism development positively affects non-material and material life domain satisfaction; thereby, it contributes to overall quality of life. Finally, overall quality of life is an effective predictor of support for further tourism development. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Perceived value of tourism development](#)[Non-material/material life domain satisfaction](#)[Overall quality of life](#)[Support for further tourism development](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[QUALITY-OF-LIFE](#)[PERCEIVED VALUE](#)[BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS](#)[RESIDENTS](#)[PERCEPTIONS](#)[ATTITUDES](#)[MODEL](#)[DIMENSIONS](#)[LOYALTY](#)[IMPACT](#)[CYCLE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 3- Outcomes of work-life balance on job satisfaction, life satisfaction and mental health: A study across seven cultures

**By:**

[Haar, JM](#) (Haar, Jarrod M.) [\[1\]](#); [Russo, M](#) (Russo, Marcello) [\[2\]](#); [Sune, A](#) (Sune, Albert) [\[3\]](#); [Ollier-Malaterre, A](#) (Ollier-Malaterre, Ariane) [\[4\]](#)

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361-373

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10.1016/j.jvb.2014.08.010

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DEC 2014

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2014-12-01

**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

This study investigates the effects of work-life balance (WLB) on several individual outcomes across cultures. Using a sample of 1416 employees from seven distinct populations - Malaysian, Chinese, New Zealand Maori, New Zealand European, Spanish, French, and Italian - SEM analysis showed that WLB was positively related to job and life satisfaction and negatively related to anxiety and depression across the seven cultures. Individualism/collectivism and gender egalitarianism moderated these relationships. High levels of WLB were more positively associated with job and life satisfaction for individuals in individualistic cultures, compared with individuals in collectivistic cultures. High levels of WLB were more positively associated with job and life satisfaction and more negatively associated with anxiety for individuals in gender egalitarian cultures. Overall, we find strong support for WLB being beneficial for employees from various cultures and for culture as a moderator of these relationships. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Work-life balance](#)[Collectivism](#)[Gender egalitarianism](#)[Cross-cultural](#)[Job satisfaction](#)[Well-being](#)

**Keywords Plus:** [FAMILY](#)

[CONFLICTSUPPORTORIENTATIONS](#)[PERSPECTIVESCOLLECTIVISMINTENTIONSSTRESSORSCONTEXTIMPACT](#)[CAREER](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 4- Social media's enduring effect on adolescent life satisfaction

By: [Orben, A](#) (Orben, Amy) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Dienlin, T](#) (Dienlin, Tobias) [\[3\]](#); [Przybylski, AK](#) (Przybylski, Andrew K.) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#)

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10226-10228

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Article

**Abstract**

In this study, we used large-scale representative panel data to disentangle the between-person and within-person relations linking adolescent social media use and well-being. We found that social media use is not, in and of itself, a strong predictor of life satisfaction across the adolescent population. Instead, social media effects are nuanced, small at best, reciprocal over time, gender specific, and contingent on analytic methods.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[social media](#)[adolescents](#)[life satisfaction](#)[longitudinal](#)[random-intercept](#) [cross-lagged panel models](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

**5- How does online social networking enhance life satisfaction? The relationships among online supportive interaction, affect, perceived social support, sense of community, and life satisfaction**

**By:**

[Oh, HJ](#) (Oh, Hyun Jung) [1]; [Ozkaya, E](#) (Ozkaya, Elif) [1]; [LaRose, R](#) (LaRose, Robert) [1]

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69-78

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10.1016/j.chb.2013.07.053

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**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to examine whether supportive interactions on social networking sites mediate the influence of SNS use and the number of SNS friends on perceived social support, affect, sense of community, and life satisfaction. Employing momentary sampling, the current study also looked at the relationship between supportive interaction and immediate affect after the interaction over a period of 5 days. An analysis of 339 adult participants revealed a positive relationship between supportive interaction and positive affect after the interaction. A path model revealed positive associations among the number of SNS friends, supportive interactions, affect, perceived social support, sense of community, and life satisfaction. Implications for the research of online social networking and social support are discussed. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Social networking sites](#)[Social support](#)[Affect](#)[Sense of community](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Momentary sampling](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[COMMUNICATION](#)[ADOLESCENTS](#)[DEPRESSION](#)[FRIENDS](#)[HEALTH](#)[SCHOOLS](#)[SITES](#)[MEDIA](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 6- Analysing the effect of trip satisfaction on satisfaction with the leisure activity at the destination of the trip, in relationship with life satisfaction

By:

[De Vos, J](#) (De Vos, Jonas) [\[1\]](#)

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623-645

**DOI**

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2019-06-14

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Article

**Abstract**

Previous studies have indicated that positive (or negative) experiences of activity episodes are likely to correlate with positive (or negative) evaluations of a persons' life. An accumulation of short-term experiences can positively or negatively affect life satisfaction, while it is also plausible that this long-term satisfaction affects emotions experienced during an activity. In this study we analyse how (1) satisfaction with a trip towards the most recent leisure activity, (2) satisfaction with that activity and (3) life satisfaction are correlated with each other, by executing a structural equation modelling approach. Results of this study using data from a cross-sectional survey of 1213 respondents residing in the city of Ghent (Belgium) suggest that life satisfaction has an important effect on both travel satisfaction and activity satisfaction. On the other hand, there seems to be a stronger effect from activity satisfaction on life satisfaction than from travel satisfaction on life satisfaction, suggesting that travel satisfaction mainly has an indirect effect on life satisfaction, through participation in and satisfaction with leisure activities.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Travel satisfaction](#)[Activity satisfaction](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Leisure activities](#)[Travel behaviour](#)[Subjective well-being](#)

**Keywords Plus:** [SELF-REPORT MEASURE](#)[TRAVEL BEHAVIOR](#)[TOP-DOWN](#)[HAPPINESS](#)[PARTICIPATION](#)[DURATION](#)[BENEFITS](#)[CONTEXT](#)[MOOD](#)[LEAD](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 7- Relationships among smartphone addiction, stress, academic performance, and satisfaction with life

By:

[Samaha, M](#) (Samaha, Maya) [1]; [Hawi, NS](#) (Hawi, Nazir S.) [1]

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APR 2016

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2016-04-01

**Document Type**

Article

#### Abstract

Results of several studies have suggested that smartphone addiction has negative effects on mental health and well-being. To contribute to knowledge on this topic, our study had two aims. One was to investigate the relationship between risk of smartphone addiction and satisfaction with life mediated by stress and academic performance. The other aim was to explore whether satisfaction with life mediated by stress and academic performance facilitates smartphone addiction. To identify test subjects, systematic random sampling was implemented. A total of 300 university students completed an online survey questionnaire that was posted to the student information system. The survey questionnaire collected demographic information and responses to scales including the Smartphone Addiction Scale Short Version, the Perceived Stress Scale, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. Data analyses included Pearson correlations between the main variables and multivariate analysis of variances. The results showed that smartphone addiction risk was positively related to perceived stress, but the latter was negatively related to satisfaction with life. Additionally, a smartphone addiction risk was negatively related to academic performance, but the latter was positively related to satisfaction with life. (C) 2015 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

#### Keywords

##### Author Keywords

[Smartphone addiction](#)[Stress](#)[Satisfaction with life](#)[Academic performance](#)[University students](#)

##### Keywords Plus

[MOBILE PHONE USE](#)[PERCEIVED STRESS](#)[INTERNET ADDICTION](#)[COLLEGE-STUDENT](#)[SCALE](#)[RELIABILITY](#)[TURKISH VERSION](#)[DEPRESSION](#)[VALIDITY](#)[MULTITASKING](#)[VALIDATION](#)





## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 8- Whistle While You Work: A Review of the Life Satisfaction Literature

By: [Erdogan, B](#) (Erdogan, Berrin) [1]; [Bauer, TN](#) (Bauer, Talya N.); [Truxillo, DM](#) (Truxillo, Donald M.) ; [Mansfield, LR](#) (Mansfield, Layla R.)

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#### DOI

10.1177/0149206311429379

#### Published

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#### Document Type

Review

#### Abstract

Life satisfaction is a key indicator of subjective well-being. This article is a review of the multidisciplinary literature on the relationship between life satisfaction and the work domain. A discussion of top-down and bottom-up theories of life satisfaction is included, and the literatures on work-related antecedents of life satisfaction, the proximal mediators (quality of work life, quality of nonwork life, and feelings of self-worth), and consequences of life satisfaction were reviewed. A meta-analysis of life satisfaction with respect to career satisfaction, job performance, turnover intentions, and organizational commitment was performed. Each major section of the article concludes with a future opportunities subsection where gaps in the research are discussed.

#### Keywords

#### Author Keywords

[life satisfaction](#)[happiness](#)[subjective well-being](#)[work-family conflict](#)

#### Keywords Plus

[SUPPORTIVE ORGANIZATION PERCEPTIONS](#)[MARRIED PROFESSIONAL WOMEN](#)[QUALITY-OF-LIFE](#)[JOB-SATISFACTION](#)[FAMILY CONFLICTS](#)[SOCIAL SUPPORT](#)[MULTIPLE ROLES](#)[PROACTIVE PERSONALITY](#)[MODERATING INFLUENCE](#)[OCCUPATIONAL STRESS](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 9- The effects of social isolation on well-being and life satisfaction during pandemic

By:

[Clair, R](#) (Clair, Ruta) [1]; [Gordon, M](#) (Gordon, Maya) [1]; [Kroon, M](#) (Kroon, Matthew) [1]; [Reilly, C](#) (Reilly, Carolyn) [1]

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Article

**Abstract**

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic placed many locations under 'stay at home' orders and adults simultaneously underwent a form of social isolation that is unprecedented in the modern world. Perceived social isolation can have a significant effect on health and well-being. Further, one can live with others and still experience perceived social isolation. However, there is limited research on psychological well-being during a pandemic. In addition, much of the research is limited to older adult samples. This study examined the effects of perceived social isolation in adults across the age span. Specifically, this study documented the prevalence of social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the various factors that contribute to individuals of all ages feeling more or less isolated while they are required to maintain physical distancing for an extended period of time. Survey data was collected from 309 adults who ranged in age from 18 to 84. The measure consisted of a 42 item survey from the Revised UCLA Loneliness Scale, Measures of Social Isolation (Zavaleta et al., 2017), and items specifically about the pandemic and demographics. Items included both Likert scale items and open-ended questions. A "snowball" data collection process was used to build the sample. While the entire sample reported at least some perceived social isolation, young adults reported the highest levels of isolation,  $\chi^2(2)=27.36, p<0.001$ . Perceived social isolation was associated with poor life satisfaction across all domains, as well as work-related stress, and lower trust of institutions. Higher levels of substance use as a coping strategy was also related to higher perceived social isolation. Respondents reporting higher levels of subjective personal risk for COVID-19 also reported higher perceived social isolation. The experience of perceived social isolation has significant negative consequences related to psychological well-being.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

**Keywords**

**Keywords Plus**

[LONELINESSEXCLUSIONHEALTH](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 10- Investigation of COVID-19 Fear, Well-Being and Life Satisfaction in Turkish Society

By:

[Ozmen, S](#) (Ozmen, Sumeyye) [1]; [Ozkan, O](#) (Ozkan, Okan) [2]; [Ozer, O](#) (Ozer, Ozlem) [2]; [Yanardag, MZ](#) (Yanardag, Melek Zubaroglu) [3]

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**Early Access**

JAN 2021

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2021-02-03

**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

This study aims to examine the relationship between the fear of COVID-19, well-being, and life satisfaction perceptions of people aged 18 and over living in Turkey. Another aim of the study is to reveal whether the participants' COVID-19 fear, well-being, and life satisfaction perceptions change according to various socio-demographic characteristics. In the study, data was collected from 3111 people through a questionnaire created via Google Form on the internet. The data collection process was carried out on April 11-16, 2020. The results obtained from the study showed that COVID-19 fear status and life satisfaction levels of the participants were moderate while the well-being levels were low. According to the result of the regression analysis, it was determined that the fear of COVID-19 explained 11.3% of the total variance on well-being and 1.3% of the total variance on life satisfaction; and well-being explained 19.4% of the total variance on life satisfaction. Furthermore, it was determined that the scores of the participants regarding the fear of COVID-19 showed statistically significant differences according to age, gender, education level, working status, having any chronic diseases, regular drug use, and income level.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[The fear of COVID-19well-beinglife satisfaction](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 11- Assessing the validity of single-item life satisfaction measures: results from three large samples

By:

[Cheung, F](#) (Cheung, Felix) [1]; [Lucas, RE](#) (Lucas, Richard E.) [1]

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2809-2818

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DEC 2014

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2014-12-01

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Article

**Abstract**

The present paper assessed the validity of single-item life satisfaction measures by comparing single-item measures to the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)-a more psychometrically established measure.

Two large samples from Washington (N = 13,064) and Oregon (N = 2,277) recruited by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and a representative German sample (N = 1,312) recruited by the Germany Socio-Economic Panel were included in the present analyses. Single-item life satisfaction measures and the SWLS were correlated with theoretically relevant variables, such as demographics, subjective health, domain satisfaction, and affect. The correlations between the two life satisfaction measures and these variables were examined to assess the construct validity of single-item life satisfaction measures.

Consistent across three samples, single-item life satisfaction measures demonstrated substantial degree of criterion validity with the SWLS (zero-order  $r = 0.62-0.64$ ; disattenuated  $r = 0.78-0.80$ ). Patterns of statistical significance for correlations with theoretically relevant variables were the same across single-item measures and the SWLS. Single-item measures did not produce systematically different correlations compared to the SWLS (average difference = 0.001-0.005). The average absolute difference in the magnitudes of the correlations produced by single-item measures and the SWLS was very small (average absolute difference = 0.015-0.042).

Single-item life satisfaction measures performed very similarly compared to the multiple-item SWLS. Social scientists would get virtually identical answer to substantive questions regardless of which measure they use.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[Life satisfaction](#) [Single-item measure](#) [Satisfaction with Life Scale](#) [Validity](#) [Measurement](#)

### Keywords Plus

[HEALTH](#) [HAPPY](#) [SCALES](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 12- The Relations Among Social Media Addiction, Self-Esteem, and Life Satisfaction in University Students

By:

[Hawi, NS](#) (Hawi, Nazir S.) [1]; [Samaha, M](#) (Samaha, Maya) [1]

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2018-01-23

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Article

#### **Abstract**

The use of social media has grown exponentially to the extent of engaging close to one third of the world's population as of January 2016. Actually, social media statistics have been reporting an average annual increase of 10% in total number of users. These extremely impressive statistics have been triggering researchers' interest in investigating this phenomenon and its impact on every aspect of users' lives. Our study is an attempt to contribute to the knowledge that is building up in relation to this phenomenon by examining the relationships between the addictive use of social media, self-esteem, and satisfaction with life. To achieve this purpose, a generic questionnaire, the Social Media Addiction Questionnaire (SMAQ), was used stemming from the Facebook Intrusion Questionnaire. Respondents completed an online survey questionnaire which collected demographic information and responses to SMAQ, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. In addition to assessing SMAQ's psychometric properties, data analyses included Pearson correlations between the variables, regression analysis, and structural equation modeling. Results showed that a one-factor model of SMAQ had good psychometric properties and had high internal consistency. As for relations, addictive use of social media had a negative association with self-esteem, and the latter had a positive association with satisfaction with life. Furthermore, path analysis showed that self-esteem mediated the effect of social media addiction on satisfaction with life.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**



### Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

[social media addictioninternet addictionself-esteemlife satisfactionuniversity studentsSocial Media Addiction Questionnaire \(SMAQ\)](#)

#### Keywords Plus

[INTERNET ADDICTIONACADEMIC-PERFORMANCESMARTPHONE](#)

[ADDICTIONFACEBOOKADOLESCENTSNARCISSISMNWORKINGPREDICTORSOTHERSGENDER](#)





## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 13- Reaction to the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Influence of Meaning in Life, Life Satisfaction, and Assumptions on World Orderliness and Positivity

**By:**

[Trzebinski, J](#) (Trzebinski, Jerzy) [1]; [Cabanski, M](#) (Cabanski, Maciej) [1]; [Czarnecka, JZ](#) (Czarnecka, Jolanta Zuzanna) [1]

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2020-06-19

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Article

**Abstract**

The goal of the research was to measure the impact of the meaning in life, life satisfaction, and the beliefs in orderliness and positivity of the social world on emotional and cognitive reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 317 participants were recruited over four days (April 1st-4th) during the start of the dynamic increase of the pandemic in Poland. The study was performed via open-access forums on the internet. The analyses indicated that stronger basic hope and higher levels of meaning in life and life satisfaction correlate with lower state anxiety and lower COVID-19 stress. Mediation analyses suggested the following interpretation of the interdependencies: basic hope supports meaning in life and life satisfaction and the increase in the latter two factors results in lower anxiety and COVID-19 stress. The results suggest that these three global assumptions and feelings may serve as buffers against anxiety as well as nonproductive thinking and decision making in the face of an unpredictable threat.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

[COVID-19 stress meaning in life satisfaction beliefs in orderliness and positivity of the world anxiety](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[HISTORY UNPREDICTABILITY UNEMPLOYMENT ORIGIN TRUST](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 14- COVID-19 Home Confinement Negatively Impacts Social Participation and Life Satisfaction: A Worldwide Multicenter Study

**By:**

[Ammar, A](#) (Ammar, Achraf) [1], [2]; [Chtourou, H](#) (Chtourou, Hamdi) [3], [4]; [Boukhris, O](#) (Boukhris, Omar) [3], [4]; [Trabelsi, K](#) (Trabelsi, Khaled) [4], [5]; [Masmoudi, L](#) (Masmoudi, Liwa) [4]; [Brach, M](#) (Brach, Michael) [6]; [Bouaziz, B](#) (Bouaziz, Bassem) [7]; [Bentlage, E](#) (Bentlage, Ellen) [6]; [How, D](#) (How, Daniella) [6]; [Ahmed, M](#) (Ahmed, Mona) [6];

**Group Author:**

[ECLB-COVID19 Consortium](#) (ECLB-COVID19 Consortium)

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Article

**Abstract**

Public health recommendations and governmental measures during the new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have enforced numerous restrictions on daily living including social distancing, isolation, and home confinement. While these measures are imperative to mitigate spreading of COVID-19, the impact of these restrictions on psychosocial health is undefined. Therefore, an international online survey was launched in April 2020 to elucidate the behavioral and lifestyle consequences of COVID-19 restrictions. This report presents the preliminary results from more than one thousand responders on social participation and life satisfaction. Methods: Thirty-five research organizations from Europe, North-Africa, Western Asia, and the Americas promoted the survey through their networks to the general society, in 7 languages (English, German, French, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, and Slovenian). Questions were presented in a differential format with questions related to responses "before" and "during" confinement conditions. Results: 1047 participations (54% women) from Asia (36%), Africa (40%), Europe (21%), and others (3%) were included in the analysis. Findings revealed psychosocial strain during the enforced COVID-19 home confinement. Large decreases ( $p < 0.001$ ) in the amount of social activity through family (-58%), friends/neighbors (-44.9%), or entertainment (-46.7%) were triggered by the



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

enforced confinement. These negative effects on social participation were also associated with lower life satisfaction (-30.5%) during the confinement period. Conversely, the social contact score through digital technologies significantly increased ( $p < 0.001$ ) during the confinement period with more individuals (+24.8%) being socially connected through digital technology. Conclusion: These preliminary findings elucidate the risk of psychosocial strain during the early COVID-19 home confinement period in 2020. Therefore, in order to mitigate the negative psychosocial effects of home confinement, implementation of national strategies focused on promoting social inclusion through a technology-based solution is strongly suggested.

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[pandemic](#)[public health](#)[social participation](#)[life satisfaction](#)[COVID-19](#)

### Keywords Plus

[MENTAL-HEALTH](#)[QUESTIONNAIRE](#)[COMMUNITY](#)[DISENGAGEMENT](#)[QUARANTINE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 15- Estimating the Reliability of Single-Item Life Satisfaction Measures: Results from Four National Panel Studies

By:

[Lucas, RE](#) (Lucas, Richard E.) [\[1\]](#); [Donnellan, MB](#) (Donnellan, M. Brent) [\[1\]](#)

(provided by Clarivate)

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Article

**Abstract**

Life satisfaction is often assessed using single-item measures. However, estimating the reliability of these measures can be difficult because internal consistency coefficients cannot be calculated. Existing approaches use longitudinal data to isolate occasion-specific variance from variance that is either completely stable or variance that changes systematically over time. In these approaches, reliable occasion-specific variance is typically treated as measurement error, which would negatively bias reliability estimates. In the current studies, panel data and multivariate latent state-trait models are used to isolate reliable occasion-specific variance from random error and to estimate reliability for scores from single-item life satisfaction measures. Across four nationally representative panel studies with a combined sample size of over 68,000, reliability estimates increased by an average of 16% when the multivariate model was used instead of the more standard univariate longitudinal model.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Reliability](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[STARTS model](#)[Measurement](#)[Longitudinal analyses](#)[Panel studies](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 16- Resident-tourist value co-creation: The role of residents' perceived tourism impacts and life satisfaction

By:

[Lin, ZB](#) (Lin, Zhibin) [1]; [Chen, Y](#) (Chen, Ye) [2]; [Filieri, R](#) (Filieri, Raffaele) [3]

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Article

**Abstract**

This study aims to expand tourism value co-creation to include resident-tourist social interactions. Specifically, we aim to empirically verify the effects of residents' life satisfaction and their perceived benefits and costs of tourism development on their value co-creation with tourists. An online questionnaire survey was conducted with a sample of 380 urban residents in China. Partial Least Square structural equation modelling was adopted to analyze the data. The results show that residents' perceived economic and social-cultural benefits of tourism development have positive effects on both value co-creation and life satisfaction, while perceived costs have negative effects. Life satisfaction influences value co-creation. This study contributes to the literature by conceptualizing tourism value co-creation between tourists and residents and empirically investigating residents' participation in value co-creation in the tourism context. Moreover, we introduced broaden-and-build theory to analyze a tourism phenomenon for the first time. This study also provides important managerial implications. (C) 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Value co-creation](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Resident](#)[Tourist](#)[Tourism impact](#)[China](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[QUALITY-OF-LIFE](#)[SERVICE QUALITY](#)[SUPPORT PERCEPTIONS](#)[ATTITUDES](#)[INTENTIONS](#)[LOGIC](#)[CHINA](#)[PRICE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 17- Loneliness and Self-Esteem as Mediators Between Social Support and Life Satisfaction in Late Adolescence

By:

[Kong, F](#) (Kong, Feng) [1]; [You, XQ](#) (You, Xuqun) [1]

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110

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**Page**

271-279

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Article

**Abstract**

This study examined both the mediation effects of loneliness and self-esteem for the relationship between social support and life satisfaction. Three hundred and eighty nine Chinese college students, ranging in age from 17 to 25 ( $M = 20.39$ ), completed the emotional and social loneliness scale, the self-esteem scale, the satisfaction with life scale and measure of social support. Structural equation modeling showed full mediation effects of loneliness and self-esteem between social support and life satisfaction. The final model also revealed a significant path from social support through loneliness and self-esteem to life satisfaction. Furthermore, a multi-group analysis found that the paths did not differ across sexes. The findings provided the external validity for the full mediation effects of loneliness and self-esteem and valuable evidence for more complicated relations among the variables.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Late adolescence](#)[Loneliness](#)[Self-esteem](#)[Social support](#)[Life satisfaction](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[MODERATORCHILDRENSTRESSAGE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 18- Burnout and Satisfaction With Work-Life Balance Among US Physicians Relative to the General US Population

#### By:

[Shanafelt, TD](#) (Shanafelt, Tait D.) [1]; [Boone, S](#) (Boone, Sonja) [2]; [Tan, L](#) (Tan, Litjen) [2]; [Dyrbye, LN](#) (Dyrbye, Lotte N.) [1]; [Sotile, W](#) (Sotile, Wayne) [3]; [Satele, D](#) (Satele, Daniel) [1]; [West, CP](#) (West, Colin P.) [1]; [Sloan, J](#) (Sloan, Jeff) [1]; [Oreskovich, MR](#) (Oreskovich, Michael R.) [4]

(provided by Clarivate)

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#### Published

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#### Document Type

Article

#### Abstract

**Background:** Despite extensive data about physician burnout, to our knowledge, no national study has evaluated rates of burnout among US physicians, explored differences by specialty, or compared physicians with US workers in other fields.

**Methods:** We conducted a national study of burnout in a large sample of US physicians from all specialty disciplines using the American Medical Association Physician Masterfile and surveyed a probability-based sample of the general US population for comparison. Burnout was measured using validated instruments. Satisfaction with work-life balance was explored.

**Results:** Of 27 276 physicians who received an invitation to participate, 7288 (26.7%) completed surveys. When assessed using the Maslach Burnout Inventory, 45.8% of physicians reported at least 1 symptom of burnout. Substantial differences in burnout were observed by specialty, with the highest rates among physicians at the front line of care access (family medicine, general internal medicine, and emergency medicine). Compared with a probability-based sample of 3442 working US adults, physicians were more likely to have symptoms of burnout (37.9% vs 27.8%) and to be dissatisfied with work-life balance (40.2% vs 23.2%) ( $P < .001$  for both). Highest level of education completed also related to burnout in a pooled multivariate analysis adjusted for age, sex, relationship status, and hours worked per week. Compared with high school graduates, individuals with an MD or DO degree were at increased risk for burnout (odds ratio [OR], 1.36;  $P < .001$ ), whereas individuals with a bachelor's degree (OR, 0.80;  $P = .048$ ), master's





## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

degree (OR, 0.71;  $P = .01$ ), or professional or doctoral degree other than an MD or DO degree (OR, 0.64;  $P = .04$ ) were at lower risk for burnout.

Conclusions: Burnout is more common among physicians than among other US workers. Physicians in specialties at the front line of care access seem to be at greatest risk.

### Keywords

### Keywords Plus

[QUALITY-OF-LIFEAMERICAN-SURGEONSCAREER SATISFACTIONPATIENT SATISFACTIONSUICIDAL-IDEATIONJOB-SATISFACTIONMEDICAL ERRORSMENTAL-HEALTHSTRESSPREVALENCE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 19- Peer Victimization and Dating Violence Victimization: The Mediating Role of Loneliness, Depressed Mood, and Life Satisfaction

By: [Cava, MJ](#) (Cava, Maria-Jesus) [1]; [Buelga, S](#) (Buelga, Sofia) [1]; [Tomas, I](#) (Tomas, Ines) [2]  
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Article

**Abstract**

Peer victimization and dating violence victimization have serious negative effects on adolescents' health, and they seem to be related. However, the mediating processes in this relationship have not been sufficiently analyzed. The purpose of this study was to analyze the direct and indirect relationships between peer victimization and dating violence victimization, considering the possible mediator role of loneliness, depressed mood, and life satisfaction. These relationships are analyzed in boys and girls, and in early and middle adolescence. From an initial sample of 1,038 Spanish adolescents, those who had or had had in the past 12 months a dating relationship (647 adolescents; 49.1% boys,  $M = 14.38$ ,  $SD = 1.43$ ) were included in this study. Multigroup structural equation modeling was used to test a double mediation model simultaneously for boys and girls, testing the invariance of the relationships among variables across genders. The same technique was used to test the model simultaneously for early and middle adolescence, testing the invariance of the relationships among variables across age groups. Results revealed a positive direct relationship between peer victimization and dating violence victimization, as well as the partial mediating role of loneliness and life satisfaction in this relationship. The mediator role of depressed mood was not supported. The same mediational model was confirmed in boys and girls, and in early and middle adolescence. These results highlight the important role of loneliness and life satisfaction to explain the link between peer victimization and dating violence victimization in adolescence. These findings may be useful for developing intervention programs aimed at preventing situations of multiple victimization during adolescence.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[peer victimization](#)[dating violence](#)[victimization](#)[adolescence](#)[loneliness](#)[life satisfaction](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 20- The relationship between cell phone use, academic performance, anxiety, and Satisfaction with Life in college students

By:

[Lepp, A](#) (Lepp, Andrew) [1]; [Barkley, JE](#) (Barkley, Jacob E.) [1]; [Karpinski, AC](#) (Karpinski, Aryn C.) [1]  
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**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

While functional differences between today's cell phones and traditional computers are becoming less clear, one difference remains plain - cell phones are almost always on-hand and allow users to connect with an array of services and networks at almost any time and any place. The Pew Center's Internet and American Life Project suggests that college students are the most rapid adopters of cell phone technology and research is emerging which suggests high frequency cell phone use may be influencing their health and behavior. Thus, we investigated the relationships between total cell phone use (N = 496) and texting (N = 490) on Satisfaction with Life (SWL) in a large sample of college students. It was hypothesized that the relationship would be mediated by Academic Performance (GPA) and anxiety. Two separate path models indicated that the cell phone use and texting models had good overall fit. Cell phone use/texting was negatively related to CPA and positively related to anxiety; in turn. GPA was positively related to SWL while anxiety was negatively related to SWL. These findings add to the debate about student cell phone use, and how increased use may negatively impact academic performance, mental health, and subjective well-being or happiness. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Mobile phones](#)[GPA](#)[Anxiety](#)[Satisfaction with Life](#)[Technology](#)[Post-secondary education](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[PROBLEMATIC INTERNET](#)[CLINICAL](#)

[SYMPTOM](#)[MULTITASKING](#)[FACEBOOK](#)[PERSONALITY](#)[TECHNOLOGY](#)[ADJUSTMENT](#)[INVENTORY](#)[FEMALE](#)[MOO](#)

[D](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 21- Unprecedented disruption of lives and work: Health, distress and life satisfaction of working adults in China one month into the COVID-19 outbreak

By:

[Zhang, SX](#) (Zhang, Stephen X.) [1]; [Wang, YF](#) (Wang, Yifei) [2]; [Rauch, A](#) (Rauch, Andreas) [3]; [Wei, F](#) (Wei, Feng) [2]

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Article

**Abstract**

We assess the health and wellbeing of normal adults living and working after one month of confinement to contain the COVID-19 outbreak in China. On Feb 20-21, 2020, we surveyed 369 adults in 64 cities in China that varied in their rates of confirmed coronavirus cases on their health conditions, distress and life satisfaction. 27% of the participants worked at the office, 38% resorted to working from home, and 25% stopped working due to the outbreak. Those who stopped working reported worse mental and physical health conditions as well as distress. The severity of COVID-19 in an individual's home city predicts their life satisfaction, and this relationship is contingent upon individuals' existing chronic health issues and their hours of exercise. Our evidence supports the need to pay attention to the health of people who were not infected by the virus, especially for people who stopped working during the outbreak. Our results highlight that physically active people might be more susceptible to wellbeing issues during the lockdown. Policymakers who are considering introducing restrictive measures to contain COVID-19 may benefit from understanding such health and wellbeing implications.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Mental health](#)[Physical health](#)[Coronavirus2019-nCoV](#)[Life disruptions](#)[Exercising hours](#)[Early evidence](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK](#)[SCALESCARE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 22- Yes, But Are They Happy? Effects of Trait Self-Control on Affective Well-Being and Life Satisfaction

By:

[Hofmann, W](#) (Hofmann, Wilhelm) [1]; [Luhmann, M](#) (Luhmann, Maïke) [2]; [Fisher, RR](#) (Fisher, Rachel R.) [1]; [Vohs, KD](#) (Vohs, Kathleen D.) [3]; [Baumeister, RF](#) (Baumeister, Roy F.) [4]

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4

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AUG 2014

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Article

**Abstract**

Does trait self-control (TSC) predict affective well-being and life satisfaction—positively, negatively, or not? We conducted three studies (Study 1: N = 414, 64% female, M-age = 35.0 years; Study 2: N = 208, 66% female, M-age = 25.24 years; Study 3: N = 234, 61% female, M-age = 34.53 years). The key predictor was TSC, with affective well-being and life satisfaction ratings as key outcomes. Potential explanatory constructs including goal conflict, goal balancing, and emotional distress also were investigated. TSC is positively related to affective well-being and life satisfaction, and managing goal conflict is a key as to why. All studies, moreover, showed that the effect of TSC on life satisfaction is at least partially mediated by affect. Study 1's correlational study established the effect. Study 2's experience sampling approach demonstrated that compared to those low in TSC, those high in TSC experience higher levels of momentary affect even as they experience desire, an effect partially mediated through experiencing lower conflict and emotional distress. Study 3 found evidence for the proposed mechanism—that TSC may boost well-being by helping people avoid frequent conflict and balance vice-virtue conflicts by favoring virtues. Self-control positively contributes to happiness through avoiding and dealing with motivational conflict.

**Keywords**

**Keywords Plus**

[POSITIVE AFFECT](#)[RESOURCES](#)[DEPLETION](#)[HEALTH](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 23- Adaptation of the Fear of COVID-19 Scale: Its Association with Psychological Distress and Life Satisfaction in Turkey

By:

[Satici, B](#) (Satici, Begum) [1]; [Gocet-Tekin, E](#) (Gocet-Tekin, Emine) [2]; [Deniz, ME](#) (Deniz, M. Engin) [3]; [Satici, SA](#) (Satici, Seydi Ahmet) [1]

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Article

**Abstract**

The world is currently experiencing a pandemic of an infectious disease called COVID-19 which has drawn global intensive attention. While global attention is largely focusing on the effects of the coronavirus on physical health, the impacts of the coronavirus on psychological health cannot be overlooked. Therefore, this study aims to adapt the Fear of COVID-19 Scale into Turkish and investigate the relationships between fear of COVID-19, psychological distress, and life satisfaction. Data were collected by convenience sampling method, which allowed us to reach total 1304 participants, aged between 18 and 64 years, from 75 cities in Turkey. In the adaptation process of the Fear of COVID-19 Scale, confirmatory factor analysis, Item Response Theory, convergent validity, and reliability (Cronbach's alpha, McDonald's omega, Guttman's lambda 6, and composite reliability) analyses were performed. Additionally, the mediating role of psychological distress on the relationship between fear of COVID-19 and life satisfaction was tested. The uni-dimensionality of the 7-item scale was confirmed on a Turkish sample. Item Response Theory revealed that all items were coherent and fit with the model. The results indicated that the Turkish version of the scale had satisfactory reliability coefficients. The fear of COVID-19 was found to be associated with psychological distress and life satisfaction. Results indicated that the Turkish version of the Fear of COVID-19 Scale had strong psychometric properties. This scale will allow mental health professionals to do research on the psychological impacts of COVID-19 in Turkey.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[COVID-19](#)[Fear](#)[Psychological distress](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Scale](#)

### Keywords Plus

[DEPRESSION](#)





## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### **24- Do burnout and work engagement predict depressive symptoms and life satisfaction? A three-wave seven-year prospective study**

**By:**

[Hakanen, JJ](#) (Hakanen, Jari J.) [1]; [Schaufeli, WB](#) (Schaufeli, Wilmar B.) [2]

(provided by Clarivate)

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415-424

**DOI**

10.1016/j.jad.2012.02.043

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2012-12-10

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Article

**Abstract**

**Background:** Burnout and work engagement have been viewed as opposite, yet distinct states of employee well-being. We investigated whether work-related indicators of well-being (i.e. burnout and work engagement) spill-over and generalize to context-free well-being (i.e. depressive symptoms and life satisfaction). More specifically, we examined the causal direction: does burnout/work engagement lead to depressive symptoms/life satisfaction, or the other way around?

**Methods:** Three surveys were conducted. In 2003, 71% of all Finnish dentists were surveyed (n = 3255), and the response rate of the 3-year follow-up was 84% (n = 2555). The second follow-up was conducted four years later with a response rate of 86% (n = 1964). Structural equation modeling was used to investigate the cross-lagged associations between the study variables across time.

**Results:** Burnout predicted depressive symptoms and life dissatisfaction from T1 to T2 and from T2 to T3. Conversely, work engagement had a negative effect on depressive symptoms and a positive effect on life satisfaction, both from T1 to T2 and from T2 to T3, even after adjusting for the impact of burnout at every occasion.

**Limitations:** The study was conducted among one occupational group, which limits its generalizability.

**Conclusions:** Work-related well-being predicts general wellbeing in the long-term. For example, burnout predicts depressive symptoms and not vice versa. In addition, burnout and work engagement are not direct opposites. Instead, both have unique, incremental impacts on life satisfaction and depressive symptoms. (C) 2012 Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[Burnout](#)[Depression](#)[Work engagement](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Dentists](#)[Prospective study](#)

### Keywords Plus

[DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY](#)[MASLACH BURNOUTJOB](#)

[RESOURCES](#)[HEALTHINVENTORY](#)[EFFICACY](#)[SYMPTOMATOLOGY](#)[DEMANDS](#)[SPIRALS](#)[ANXIETY](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### **25- Living well with dementia: a systematic review and correlational meta-analysis of factors associated with quality of life, well-being and life satisfaction in people with dementia**

**By:**

[Martyr, A](#) (Martyr, Anthony) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Nelis, SM](#) (Nelis, Sharon M.) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Quinn, C](#) (Quinn, Catherine) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Wu, YT](#) (Wu, Yu-Tzu) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Lamont, RA](#) (Lamont, Ruth A.) [\[1\]](#), [\[2\]](#); [Henderson, C](#) (Henderson, Catherine) [\[3\]](#); [Clarke, R](#) (Clarke, Rachel) [\[4\]](#), [\[5\]](#); [Hindle, JV](#) (Hindle, John V.) [\[6\]](#), [\[7\]](#); [Thom, JM](#) (Thom, Jeanette M.) [\[8\]](#); [Jones, IR](#) (Jones, Ian Rees) [\[9\]](#);

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Review

**Abstract**

Current policy emphasises the importance of living well' with dementia, but there has been no comprehensive synthesis of the factors related to quality of life (QoL), subjective well-being or life satisfaction in people with dementia. We examined the available evidence in a systematic review and meta-analysis. We searched electronic databases until 7 January 2016 for observational studies investigating factors associated with QoL, well-being and life satisfaction in people with dementia. Articles had to provide quantitative data and include 75% people with dementia of any type or severity. We included 198 QoL studies taken from 272 articles in the meta-analysis. The analysis focused on 43 factors with sufficient data, relating to 37639 people with dementia. Generally, these factors were significantly associated with QoL, but effect sizes were often small (0.1-0.29) or negligible (<0.09). Factors reflecting relationships, social engagement and functional ability were associated with better QoL. Factors indicative of poorer physical and mental health (including depression and other neuropsychiatric symptoms) and poorer carer well-being were associated with poorer QoL. Longitudinal evidence about predictors of QoL was limited. There was a considerable between-study heterogeneity. The pattern of numerous predominantly small associations with QoL suggests a need to reconsider approaches to understanding and assessing living well with dementia.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[Alzheimer's disease](#)[dementia](#)[depression](#)[neuropsychiatric symptoms](#)[quality of life](#)

### Keywords Plus

[LONG-TERM-CARE](#)[ALZHEIMERS-DISEASE](#)[HOME](#)

[RESIDENTS](#)[HEALTH](#)[PERSPECTIVES](#)[INSTRUMENTS](#)[ANOSOGNOSIA](#)[CHECKLIST](#)[TOOLS](#)[STAFF](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 26- Testing the Mediating Role of Phubbing in the Relationship Between the Big Five Personality Traits and Satisfaction with Life

By:

[Cikrikci, O](#) (Cikrikci, Ozkan) [1]; [Griffiths, MD](#) (Griffiths, Mark D.) [2]; [Erzen, E](#) (Erzen, Evren) [3]  
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Article

#### Abstract

Phubbing refers to an individual giving more attention to their mobile phone when in face-to-face communication with another individual. Research in the area of phubbing is relatively new and is often related to habitual mobile phone use. The aim of the present study was to explore the relationships between phubbing, the Big Five personality traits, and life satisfaction. The mediating role of phubbing in the relationship between personality traits and life satisfaction was also investigated. The sample comprised 292 university students (192 females [65.8%] and 100 males [34.2%]). The age of the university students in the study group ranged from 17 to 28 years and the mean age was 20.05 years ( $SD = 2.33$ ). Correlation analysis demonstrated that there were significant relationships between life satisfaction, phubbing, communication disturbances, and neuroticism. Phubbing was shown to have a non-significant relationship with life satisfaction. The study also examined the mediating role of communication disturbances in the relationship between neuroticism and life satisfaction. Neuroticism was shown to have a significant effect on communication disturbances, and communication disturbances had a significant effect on life satisfaction. Consequently, communication disturbances had a mediating role in the relationship between neuroticism and life satisfaction.

#### Keywords

#### Author Keywords

[Phubbing](#)[Communication disturbances](#)[Smartphone obsession](#)[Habitual smartphone use](#)[Big Five personality traits](#)[Life satisfaction](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### Keywords Plus

[SMARTPHONE ADDICTION](#)[INTERNET ADDICTION](#)[SELF-ESTEEM](#)[PHONE NEUROTICISM](#)[PREDICTORS](#)[STRATEGIES](#)[NARCISSISM](#)[FACEBOOK](#)[JUDGMENT](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### **27- The impact of fear and anxiety of Covid-19 on life satisfaction: Psychological distress and sleep disturbance as mediators**

**By:**

[Duong, CD](#) (Duong, Cong Doanh) [1]

(provided by Clarivate)

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Article

**Abstract**

Little is known about the impacts of covid-19 pandemic on mental health problems among youth population whereas this information is extremely necessary to develop appropriate actions to support these young people overcoming psychological crisis and increasing satisfaction with life during the disease outbreak. This study not only explores the influences of fear and anxiety of covid-19 on life satisfaction, but it also examines the mediating roles of psychological distress and sleep disturbance in this linkage. 1521 students from universities in Vietnam was assessed utilizing the online-based cross-sectional survey. The study revealed that fear and anxiety of covid19 was strongly related to psychological distress and sleep disturbance and life satisfaction among Vietnamese university students. Also, life satisfaction was found to have a strong and negative association with psychological distress, but without sleep disturbance. Moreover, the findings of the study revealed that fear and anxiety of covid-19 reduced life satisfaction and increased sleep disturbance via psychological distress. This study was expected to contribute to the extant literature by enriching our understanding the serious impacts of covid-19 pandemic on youths? mental health as well as provide some useful references for policy makers to prevent the occurrence of psychological crisis among university students.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Fear and anxiety of Covid-19](#)[Psychological distress](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Sleep disturbance](#)

**Keywords Plus:** [QUALITYSTRESSADULTSBEHAVIORSVARIABLESDURATIONSAMPLE](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 28- My life has become a major distraction from my cell phone: Partner phubbing and relationship satisfaction among romantic partners

By:

[Roberts, JA](#) (Roberts, James A.) [\[1\]](#); [David, ME](#) (David, Meredith E.) [\[1\]](#)

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134-141

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**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

Partner phubbing (Pphubbing) can be best understood as the extent to which an individual uses or is distracted by his/her cell phone while in the company of his/her relationship partner. The present study is the first to investigate the oft-occurring behavior of Pphubbing and its impact on relationship satisfaction and personal well-being. In Study 1, a nine-item scale was developed to measure Pphubbing. The scale was found to be highly reliable and valid. Study 2 assessed the study's proposed relationships among a sample of 145 adults. Results suggest that Pphubbing's impact on relationship satisfaction is mediated by conflict over cell phone use. One's attachment style was found to moderate the Pphubbing cell phone conflict relationship. Those with anxious attachment styles reported higher levels of cell phone conflict than those with less anxious attachment styles. Importantly, Pphubbing was found to indirectly impact depression through relationship satisfaction and ultimately life satisfaction. Given the ever-increasing use of cell phones to communicate between romantic partners, the present research offers insight into the process by which such use may impact relationship satisfaction and personal wellbeing. Directions for future research are discussed. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[Cell phones](#)[Conflict](#)[Relationship satisfaction](#)[Phubbing](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Depression](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[MARITAL-SATISFACTION](#)[ATTACHMENT STYLE](#)[MEDIA USE](#)[ADULT ATTACHMENT](#)[COLLEGE-STUDENT](#)[TECHNOLOGY USE](#)[YOUNG-ADULTS](#)[ADDICTION](#)[CONFLICT](#)[INTERNET](#)





## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### **29- The relationships between resilience of the adults affected by the covid pandemic in Turkey and Covid-19 fear, meaning in life, life satisfaction, intolerance of uncertainty and hope**

**By:**

[Karatas, Z](#) (Karatas, Zeynep) [1]; [Tagay, O](#) (Tagay, Ozlem) [1]

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Article

**Abstract**

The current study was conducted to investigate the association between the resilience of the adults affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and Covid-19 fear, meaning in life, life satisfaction, intolerance of uncertainty, hope gender, psychological trauma history and the presence of the individuals diagnosed with Covid-19 around. A total of 929 adults with the mean age of 41.58 participated in the current study. Findings from the study indicated that hope, meaning in life, life satisfaction, not having the experience of psychological trauma positively and significantly predict resilience while intolerance of uncertainty and Covid-19 fear negatively and significantly predict resilience. The presence of people diagnosed with Covid-19 and gender on the other hand were found to not significantly predict resilience.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[ResilienceCovid-19 FearMeaning in LifeHopeIntolerance of UncertaintyLife Satisfaction](#)

**Keywords Plus**

[QUALITY-OF-LIFE](#)[STRESS](#)[CONSTRUCT](#)[WILL](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 30- Examining Anxiety, Life Satisfaction, General Health, Stress and Coping Styles During COVID-19 Pandemic in Polish Sample of University Students

By:

[Rogowska, AM](#) (Rogowska, Aleksandra M.) [\[1\]](#); [Kusnierz, C](#) (Kusnierz, Cezary) [\[2\]](#); [Bokszczanin, A](#) (Bokszczanin, Anna) [\[1\]](#)

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Article

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to examine the association of anxiety with self-rated general health, satisfaction with life, stress and coping strategies of university students during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in Poland.

**Participants and Methods:** A total of 914 university students, ranged in age between 18 and 40 years old ( $M = 23.04$ ,  $SD = 2.60$ ), participated in an online survey. The study was performed between 30 March and 30 April 2020, during the general coronavirus quarantine. Participants completed a standard psychological questionnaire, including General Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7), General Self-Rated Health (GSRH), Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS).

**Results:** The majority of students (65%) showed mild to severe GAD and a high level of perceived stress (56%). Those students who had the worst evaluated current GSRH, in comparison to the situation before the COVID-19 outbreak, also demonstrated higher levels of anxiety, perceived stress, and emotion-oriented coping styles. The study indicates that the variance of anxiety during the COVID-19 outbreak may be explained for about 60% by such variables, like high stress, low general self-rated health, female gender, and frequent use of both emotion-oriented and task-oriented coping styles.

**Conclusion:** University students experience extremely high stress and anxiety during quarantine period and they need professional help to cope with COVID-19 pandemic. The results of this study may help prepare appropriate future intervention and effective prevention programs at universities.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

[anxiety COVID-19 coronavirus disease perceived stress physical health satisfaction with lifestyles of coping with stress university students](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 31- Changes in Burnout and Satisfaction With Work-Life Integration in Physicians and the General US Working Population Between 2011 and 2017

By:

[Shanafelt, TD](#) (Shanafelt, Tait D.) [1]; [West, CP](#) (West, Colin P.) [3]; [Sinsky, C](#) (Sinsky, Christine) [5]; [Trockel, M](#) (Trockel, Mickey) [2]; [Tutty, M](#) (Tutty, Michael) [5]; [Satele, DV](#) (Satele, Daniel, V) [4]; [Carlasare, LE](#) (Carlasare, Lindsey E.) [6]; [Dyrbye, LN](#) (Dyrbye, Lotte N.) [3]

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Article

**Abstract**

**Objective:** To evaluate the prevalence of burnout and satisfaction with work-life integration among physicians and other US workers in 2017 compared with 2011 and 2014.

**Participants and Methods:** Between October 12, 2017, and March 15, 2018, we surveyed US physicians and a probability-based sample of the US working population using methods similar to our 2011 and 2014 studies. A secondary survey with intensive follow-up was conducted in a sample of nonresponders to evaluate response bias. Burnout and work-life integration were measured using standard tools.

**Results:** Of 30,456 physicians who received an invitation to participate, 5197 (17.1%) completed surveys. Among the 476 physicians in the secondary survey of nonresponders, 248 (52.1%) responded. A comparison of responders in the 2 surveys revealed no significant differences in burnout scores ( $P=.66$ ), suggesting that participants were representative of US physicians. When assessed using the Maslach Burnout Inventory, 43.9% (2147 of 4893) of the physicians who completed the MBI reported at least one symptom of burnout in 2017 compared with 54.4% (3680 of 6767) in 2014 ( $P<.001$ ) and 45.5% (3310 of 7227) in 2011 ( $P=.04$ ). Satisfaction with work-life integration was more favorable in 2017 (42.7% [2056 of 4809]) than in 2014 (40.9% [2718 of 6651];  $P<.001$ ) but less favorable than in 2011 (48.5% [3512 of 7244];  $P<.001$ ). On multivariate analysis adjusting for age, sex, relationship status, and hours worked per week, physicians were at increased risk for burnout (odds ratio, 1.39; 95% CI, 1.26-1.54;  $P<.001$ ) and were less likely to be satisfied with work-life integration (odds ratio, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.70-0.85;  $P<.001$ ) than other working US adults.



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

Conclusion: Burnout and satisfaction with work-life integration among US physicians improved between 2014 and 2017, with burnout currently near 2011 levels. Physicians remain at increased risk for burnout relative to workers in other fields. (C) 2018 Mayo Foundation For Medical Education and Research. Published by Elsevier Inc.

### Keywords

### Keywords Plus

[PRIMARY-CARECLINICIAN-BURNOUTMEDICAL ERRORSRESPONSE RATESHEALTH-CAREINTERVENTIONSVALIDITYIMPACTASSOCIATIONENGAGEMENT](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 32- How does stress affect life satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic? Moderated mediation analysis of sense coherence and fear of coronavirus

By:

[Dymecka, J](#) (Dymecka, Joanna) [1]; [Gerymski, R](#) (Gerymski, Rafal) [1]; [Machnik-Czerwik, A](#) (Machnik-Czerwik, Anna) [1]

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The aim of the present study was to determine the relationship between fear of COVID-19, stress, sense of coherence, and life satisfaction during the coronavirus pandemic. Participants were 907 Polish people (522 women and 385 men). We used the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10), Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FOC-6), Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC-29) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. The relationship between stress and life satisfaction was mediated by the sense of coherence, and the relationship between stress and sense of coherence was moderated by fear of COVID-19. The fear of COVID-19 acted as a buffer in the relationship between stress and sense of coherence weakening the impact of stress on the sense of coherence. This study is the first to verify the proposed model of moderated mediation during the COVID-19 pandemic and was undertaken in a very large sample. This manuscript highlights the important role of the fear of COVID-19 and sense of coherence in our well-being. An individual's sense of coherence can affect their subjective well-being and help them to effectively manage stress and reduce anxiety.

**Keywords**

**Author Keywords**

[COVID-19fear of coronavirusstresssense of coherencelife satisfaction](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 33- Changes in Burnout and Satisfaction With Work-Life Balance in Physicians and the General US Working Population Between 2011 and 2014

**By:**

[Shanafelt, TD](#) (Shanafelt, Tait D.) [1]; [Hasan, O](#) (Hasan, Omar) [5]; [Dyrbye, LN](#) (Dyrbye, Lotte N.) [2]; [Sinsky, C](#) (Sinsky, Christine) [5]; [Satele, D](#) (Satele, Daniel) [3]; [Sloan, J](#) (Sloan, Jeff) [3]; [West, CP](#) (West, Colin P.) [4]

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**Abstract**

**Objective:** To evaluate the prevalence of burnout and satisfaction with work-life balance in physicians and US workers in 2014 relative to 2011.

**Patients and Methods:** From August 28, 2014, to October 6, 2014, we surveyed both US physicians and a probability-based sample of the general US population using the methods and measures used in our 2011 study. Burnout was measured using validated metrics, and satisfaction with work-life balance was assessed using standard tools.

**Results:** Of the 35,922 physicians who received an invitation to participate, 6880 (19.2%) completed surveys. When assessed using the Maslach Burnout Inventory, 54.4% (n = 3680) of the physicians reported at least 1 symptom of burnout in 2014 compared with 45.5% (n = 3310) in 2011 (P<.001). Satisfaction with work-life balance also declined in physicians between 2011 and 2014 (48.5% vs 40.9%; P<.001). Substantial differences in rates of burnout and satisfaction with work-life balance were observed by specialty. In contrast to the trends in physicians, minimal changes in burnout or satisfaction with work-life balance were observed between 2011 and 2014 in probability-based samples of working US adults, resulting in an increasing disparity in burnout and satisfaction with work-life balance in physicians relative to the general US working population. After pooled multivariate analysis adjusting for age, sex, relationship status, and hours worked per week, physicians remained at an increased risk of burnout (odds



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

ratio, 1.97; 95% CI, 1.80-2.16;  $P < .001$ ) and were less likely to be satisfied with work-life balance (odds ratio, 0.68; 95% CI, 0.62-0.75;  $P < .001$ ).

Conclusion: Burnout and satisfaction with work-life balance in US physicians worsened from 2011 to 2014. More than half of US physicians are now experiencing professional burnout. (C) 2015 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research

### Keywords

### Keywords Plus

[QUALITY-OF-LIFE](#) [BRIEF SCREENING TOOL](#) [PRIMARY-CARE](#) [JOB-SATISFACTION](#) [MEDICAL-STUDENT](#) [SUICIDAL-IDEATION](#) [INTERVENTION](#) [ASSOCIATION](#) [DISTRESS](#) [VALIDITY](#)





## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 34- Palliative Care Professionals' Inner Life: Exploring the Mediating Role of Self-Compassion in the Prediction of Compassion Satisfaction, Compassion Fatigue, Burnout and Wellbeing

By:

[Galiana, L](#) (Galiana, Laura) ; [Sanso, N](#) (Sanso, Noemi) ; [Munoz-Martinez, I](#) (Munoz-Martinez, Inmaculada) ; [Vidal-Blanco, G](#) (Vidal-Blanco, Gabriel) ; [Oliver, A](#) (Oliver, Amparo) ; [Larkin, PJ](#) (Larkin, Philip J.)

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**Abstract**

**Context.** Palliative care professionals are exposed to suffering on a daily basis. Working in such an environment frequently raises existential issues, psychological challenges, and emotional distress, that can detract from compassionate care. Identifying factors that help professionals cope with frequent exposure to issues related to mortality, such as compassion, could enhance palliative care providers' and patients' quality of life and wellbeing.

**Objectives.** To improve our understanding of the factors associated with professionals' inner life studying the role of self-compassion as a mediating variable between self-care and awareness and professionals' quality of life, and quantifying the impact of compassionate care.

**Methods.** A cross-sectional online survey of palliative care professionals was conducted through the Spanish Society of Palliative Care. 296 professionals answered the survey.

**Results.** The model tested showed an adequate fit ( $\chi^2(212) = 476.688$  ( $P < .001$ ),  $CFI = .907$ ,  $RMSEA = .066$  [.058,.073], and  $SRMR = .068$ ), and the hypotheses were supported. Self-care and awareness predicted coping with death and self-compassion, which in turn predicted professional quality of life. Self-compassion had the greatest predictive power. Professional quality of life showed a statistically significant and positive effect on personal wellbeing, explaining more than 50% of its variance ( $R^2 = .574$ ;  $P < .001$ ).



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

Conclusion. For palliative care professionals, the cultivation of self-compassion is equally needed as compassion for others. Professional quality of life and compassionate care are related to professionals' wellbeing: when professionals take care of themselves, this will lead in a more compassionate care, but also in healthier, happier professionals. (C) 2021 American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[Palliative care professionalsself-compassionself-careawarenessprofessional quality of lifewellbeing](#)

### Keywords Plus

[HEALTH-CAREOF-](#)

[LIFEMINDFULNESSRUMINATIONENDAWARENESSSTRESSINTERVENTIONSMEDITATIONDEPRESSION](#)



## Life Satisfaction Highly Cited Articles

### 35- A serial mediation model of gratitude on life satisfaction in people with multiple sclerosis: The intermediary role of perceived stress and mental health symptoms

By:

[Lee, B](#) (Lee, Beatrice) [1]

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#### Abstract

**Background:** : Although prior research has explored the role of gratitude in individuals with disabilities, there is relatively limited research examining the positive influence of gratitude in decreasing psychological distress, promoting mental health, and ultimately improving well-being in the multiple sclerosis (MS) population. The study aimed to examine the cumulative mediating effect of perceived stress and mental health between gratitude and life satisfaction among people with MS.

**Methods:** : This study was cross-sectional. Participants were 373 individuals with MS. Descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, and a serial mediation analysis were performed in this study.

**Results:** : Gratitude was negatively associated with perceived stress and mental health symptoms, and was positively associated with life satisfaction. Perceived stress was positively associated with mental health symptoms and negatively associated with life satisfaction. Mental health symptoms were negatively associated with life satisfaction. The findings demonstrated that the relationship between gratitude and life satisfaction was partially mediated by perceived stress and mental health symptoms in individuals with MS.

**Conclusions:** : Findings provided implications on integrating gratitude interventions when working with people with MS. By increasing gratitude levels in people with MS, this may in turn lead to reduced perceived stress and mental health symptoms, which in turn may enhance their life satisfaction.

#### Keywords

#### Author Keywords

[Gratitude](#)[Life satisfaction](#)[Perceived stress](#)[Mental health](#)

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