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# **Psychometric Report**

## **Type A Personality Test - Revised**

## Description:

An 87-item test assessing whether one has the characteristic traits of a Type A, Type B, or Type C personality. The higher the score, the closer the match between the test-taker and the characteristic traits of a Type A personality. In addition to a pre-dominant personality type (general score), scores on the following ten sub-scales are measured and interpreted.

## Sub-Scores:

1. Competitiveness: measures inclination to compete even in non-competitive situations.
2. Time Urgency: measures state of being hurried and under pressure, inclination to be impatient.
3. Hostility/Anger: measures conflict, opposition, or resistance in thought, principle or action; outbursts of frustration
4. Negativity: measures pessimism, dissatisfaction, distrust, and discontentment.
5. Perfectionism: measures tendency to be overly critical and/or demanding of self and/or others.
6. Tough-Mindedness: measures tendency to be a cold, unfeeling character, rigid in thought and conduct, and discomfort in expression of emotion.
7. Inability to Relax: measures ability to relax, wind down, take a break, and enjoy the little things.
8. Reward Orientation: measures external/internal locus of control.
9. Drive: measures achievement-orientation.
10. Workaholism: measures balance between social and work life.

## Reference:

Sylvain, V., Jerabek, I., (2002). Type A Personality Test -Revised. Queendom.com,

**Sample Size:** 49435

## Sample Description:

The study includes men and women, aged 10 to 70, who took the test on the Queendom.com website.

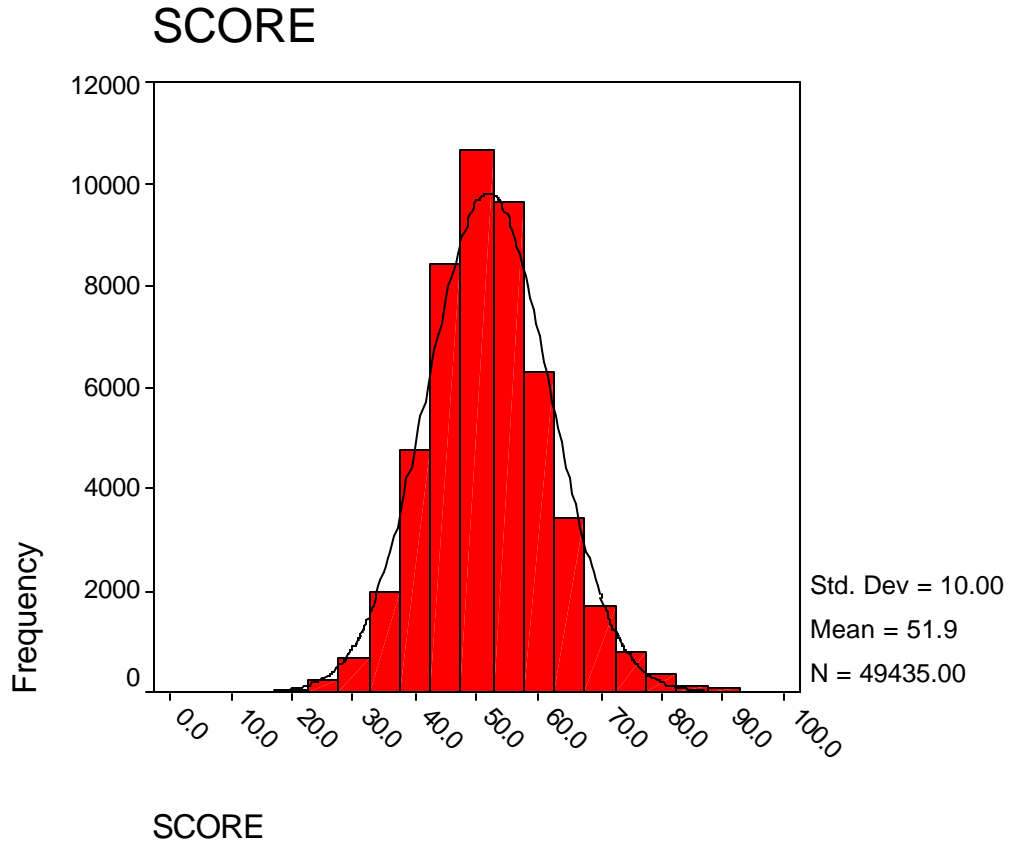
**Number of questions:** 87

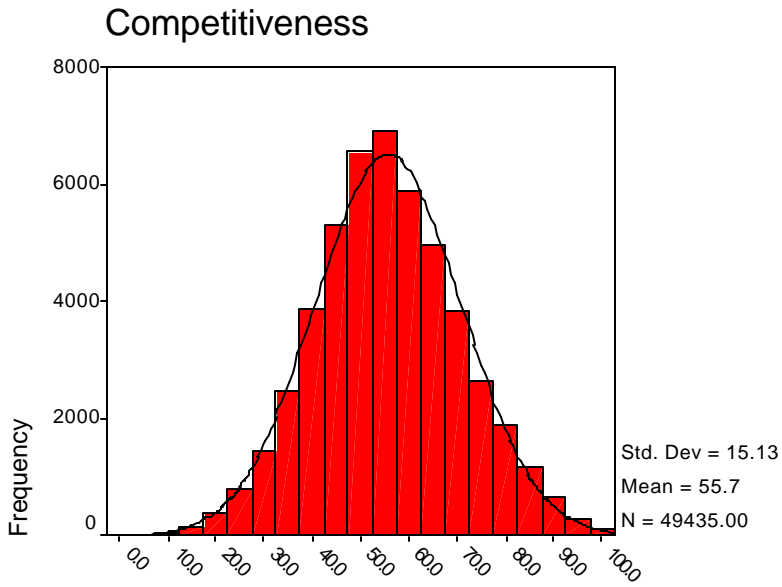
## **Descriptive Statistics**

See Annex 1 for Descriptive statistics

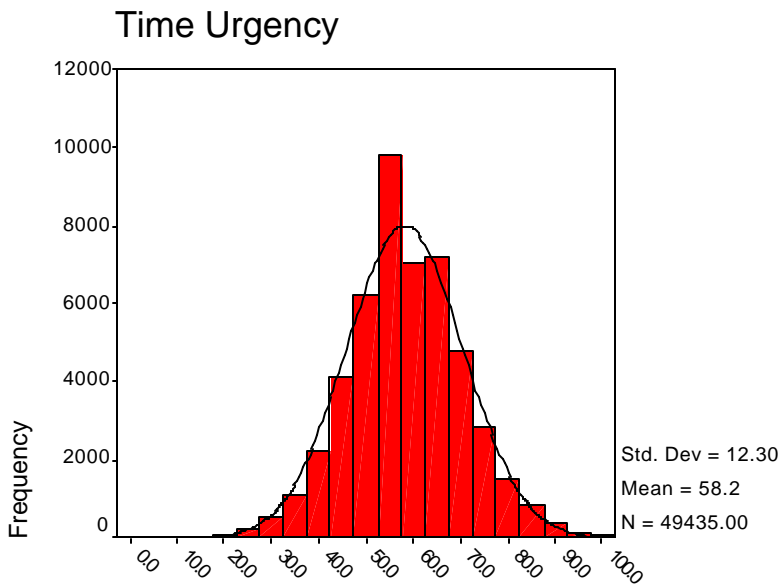
## Distribution for the Type A Personality Test -Revised

The distribution of the scores is shown in red; the normal curve is represented by the black line plotted over it. The scores are displayed on the x-axis. The y-axis corresponds to the number of respondents who fall into the relevant score range.

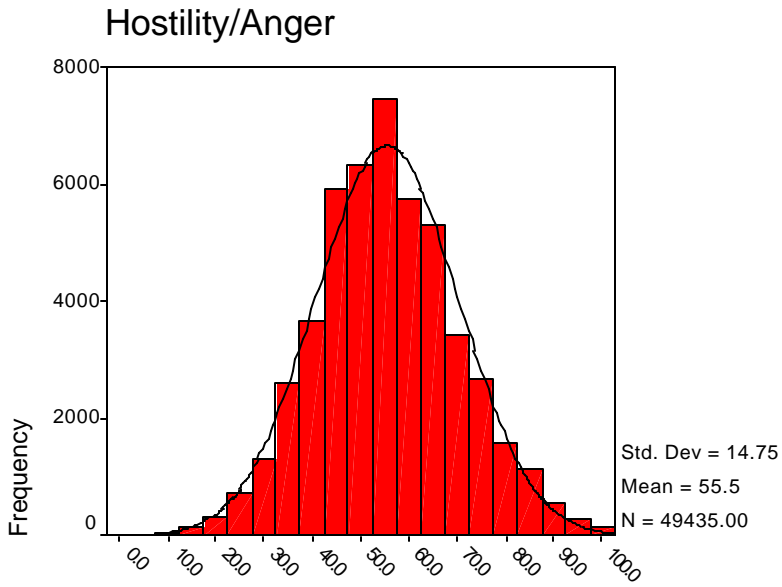




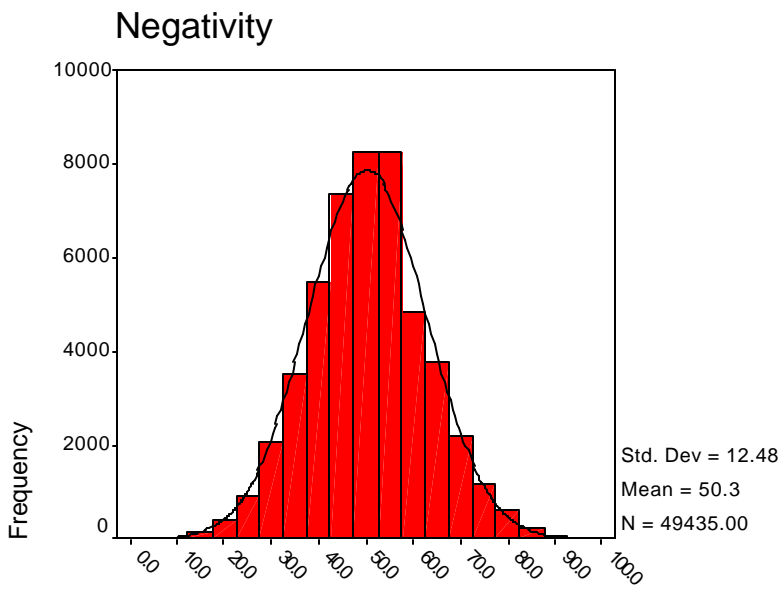
Competitiveness



Time Urgency

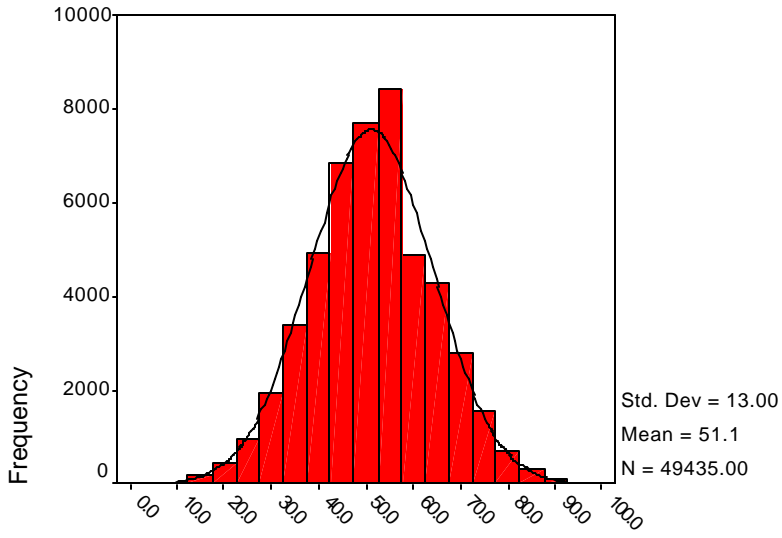


Hostility/Anger



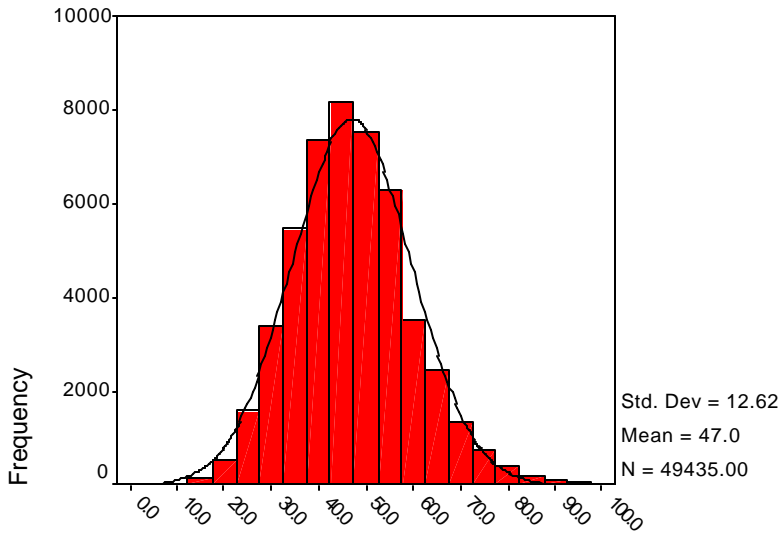
Negativity

### Perfectionism

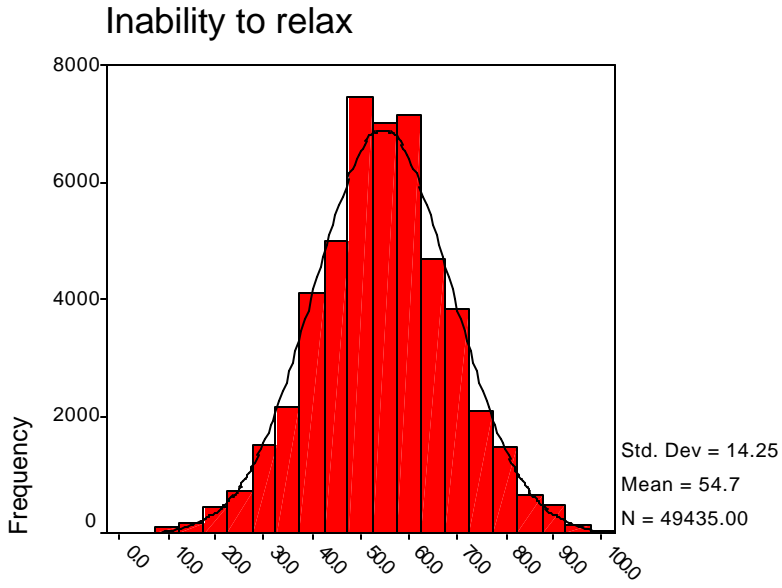


Perfectionism

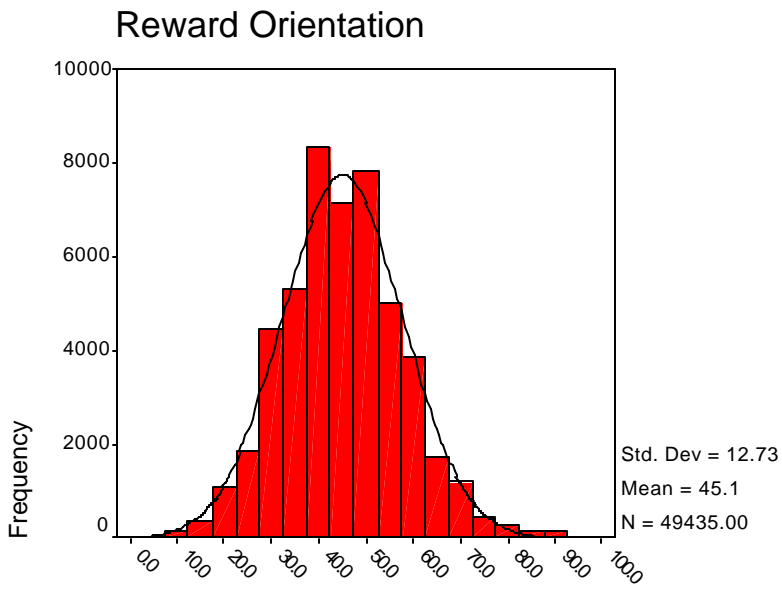
### Tough-Mindedness



Tough-Mindedness



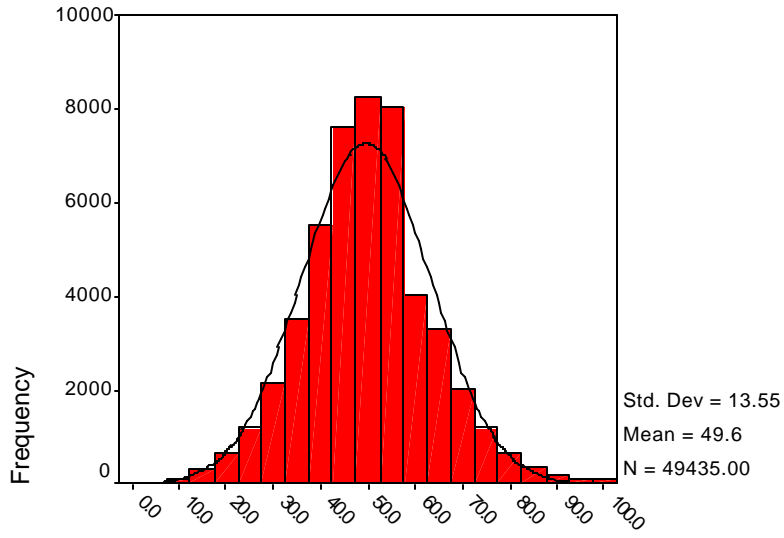
Inability to relax



Reward Orientation

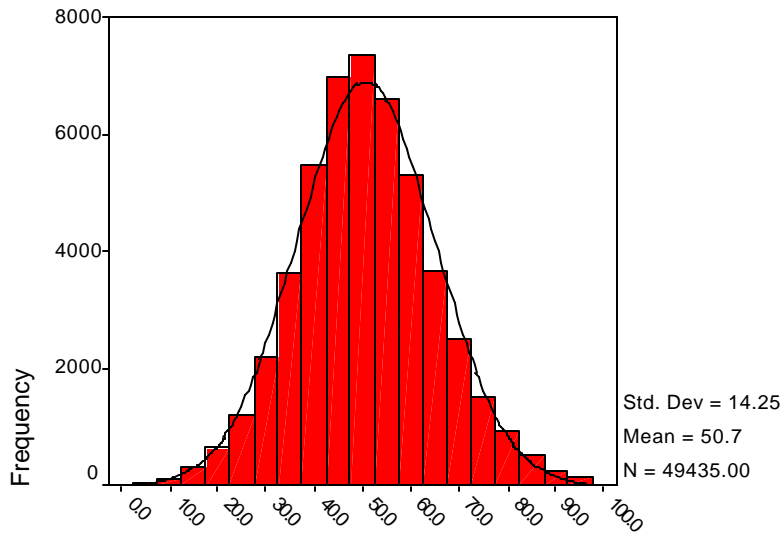


### Drive



DRIVE

### Workaholism



Workaholism

## Reliability and Internal Consistency

### Overall Score

#### Score (87 items)

##### Inter-Item Consistency

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.9218

##### Split-Half Reliability

Correlation between forms: 0.7611

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.8644

Guttman's formula: 0.8618

### Sub-scores

#### Competitiveness (10 items)

##### Inter-Item Consistency

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.7648

##### Split-Half Reliability

Correlation between forms: 0.5629

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7203

Guttman's formula: 0.7190

#### Time Urgency (12 items)

##### Inter-Item Consistency

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.6590

##### Split-Half Reliability

Correlation between forms: 0.4848

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.6530

Guttman's formula: 0.6522

### **Hostility/Anger (15 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.8131

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.5988

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7498

Guttman's formula: 0.7447

### **Negativity (16 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.7295

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.5184

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.6828

Guttman's formula: 0.6816

### **Perfectionism (12 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: .6654

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.5423

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7032

Guttman's formula: 0.6999

### **Tough-Mindedness (20 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.7749

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.5482

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7082

Guttman's formula: 0.7021

### **Inability to relax (13 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.8056

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.6393

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7808

Guttman's formula: 0.7771

### **Reward Orientation (8 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.6520

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.4392

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.6104

Guttman's formula: 0.5959

### **Drive (12 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.7242

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.5943

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7455

Guttman's formula: 0.7440

### **Workaholism (14 items)**

#### **Inter-Item Consistency**

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.8058

#### **Split-Half Reliability**

Correlation between forms: 0.6546

Spearman-Brown formula : 0.7913

Guttman's formula: 0.7891

## Criterion and Construct Validity

### 1. Relationship between happiness self-rating and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #1: Rate yourself on a happiness scale from 1 to 10.  
VALUE="1" > Completely unhappy  
VALUE="2" > Neither unhappy nor happy  
VALUE="3" > Completely happy

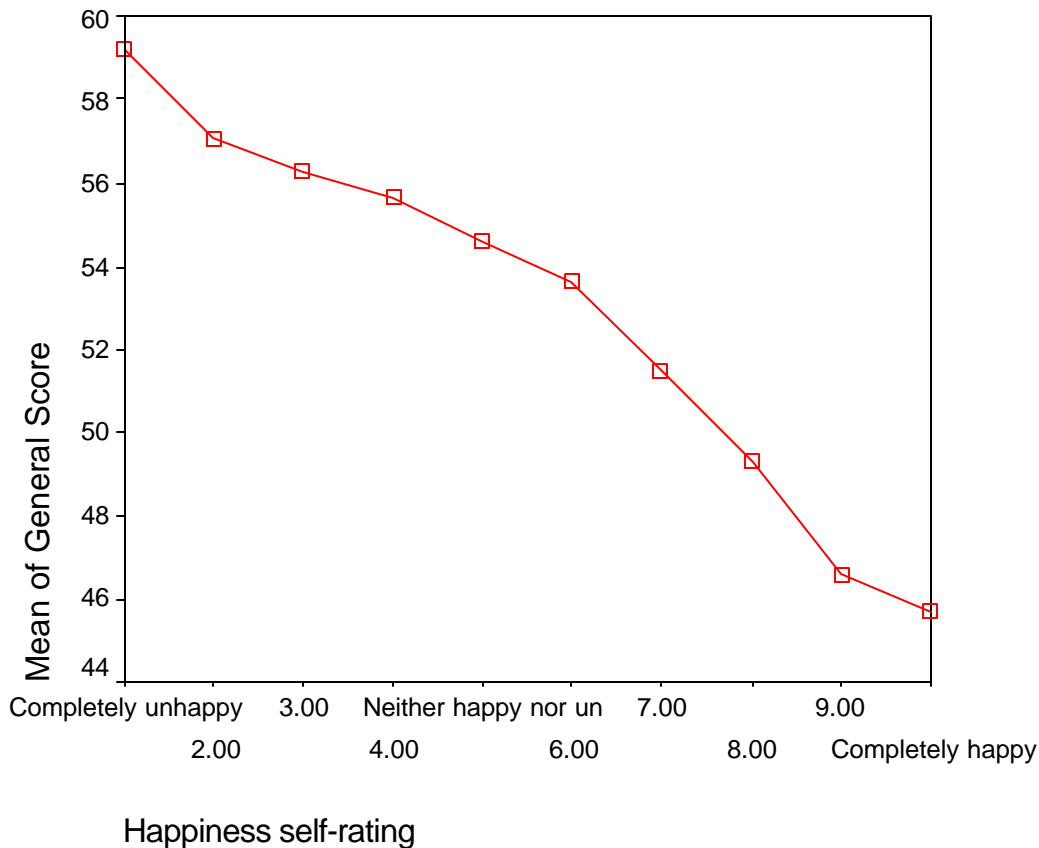
#### a) General Score and happiness self-rating

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest general score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 447.807$

$p < 0.0001$

#### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



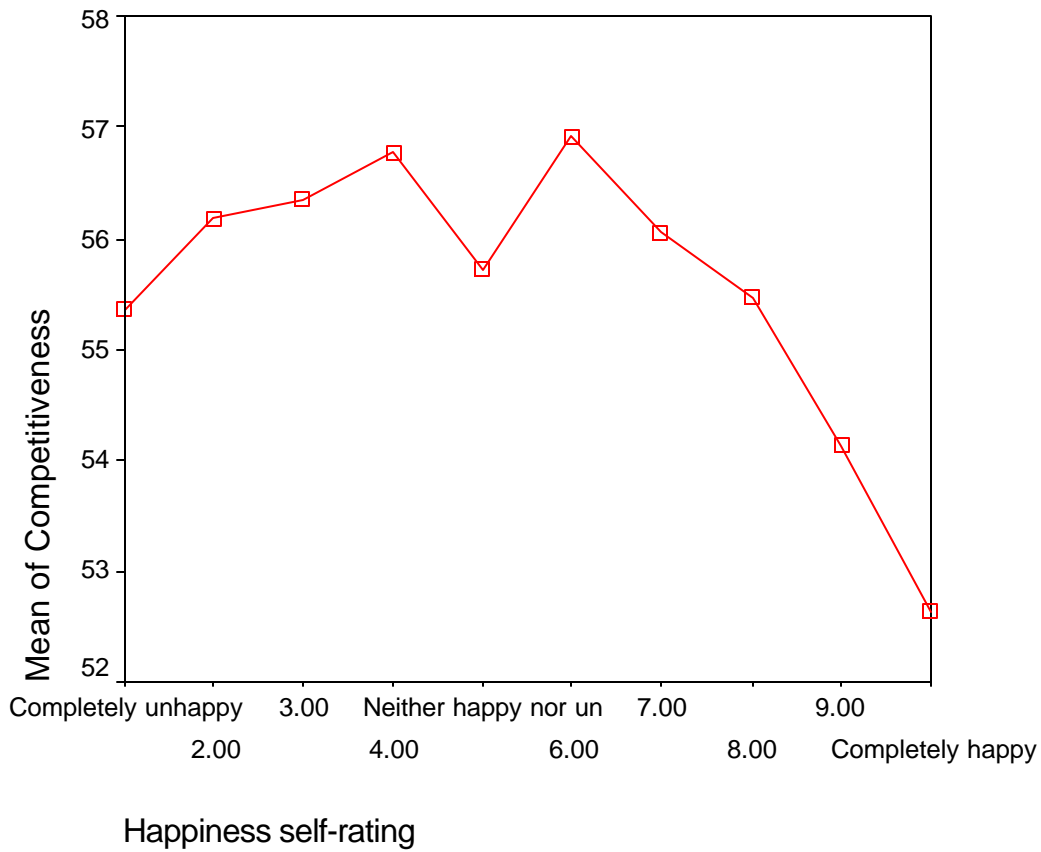
### b) Competitiveness and happiness self-rating

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest competitiveness score. The group with a neither happy nor unhappy self-rating had the highest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 13.574$

$p < 0.0001$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



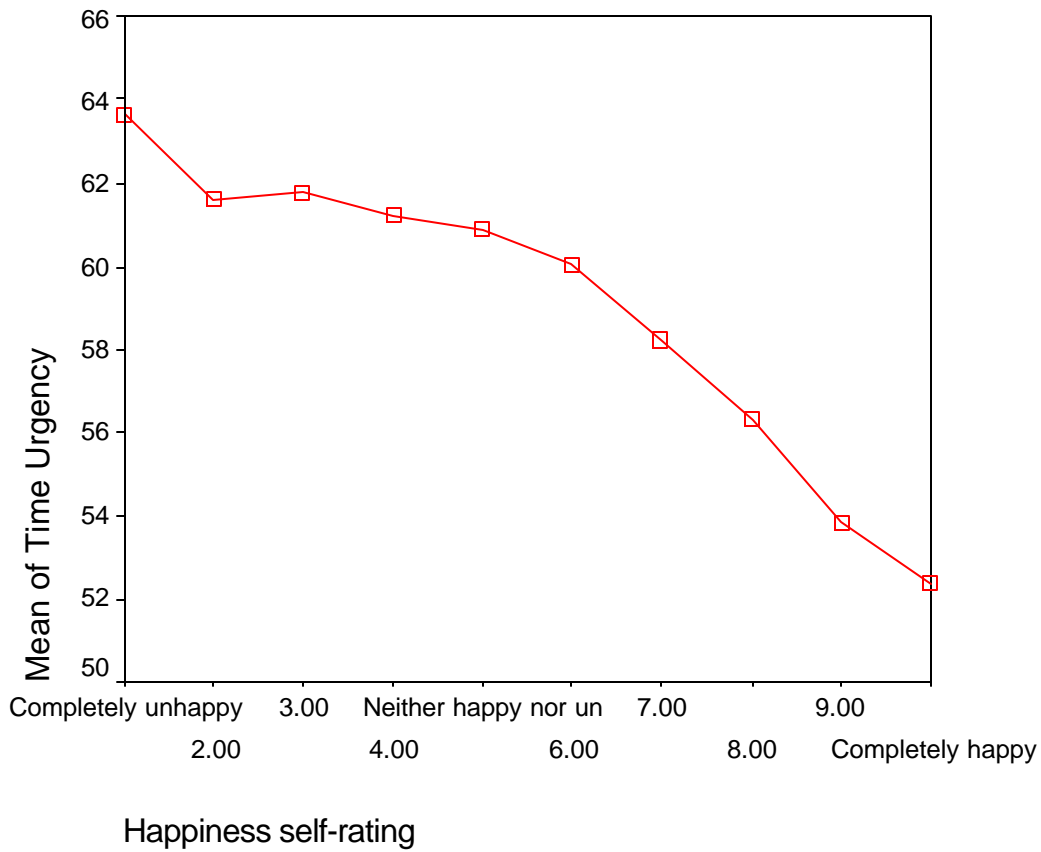
### c) Time urgency and happiness self-rating

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest time urgency score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 186.890$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TIME URGENCY AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



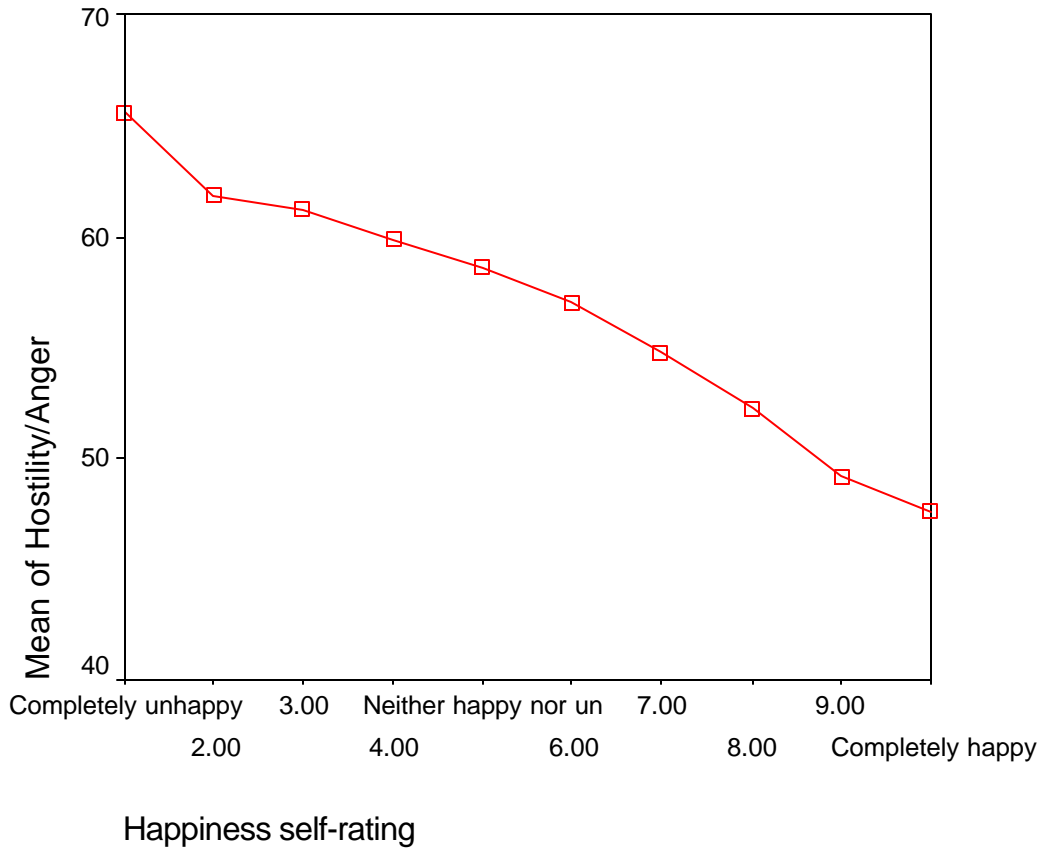
#### d) Hostility/Anger and happiness self-rating

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest hostility/anger score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 295.513$

$p < 0.0001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING





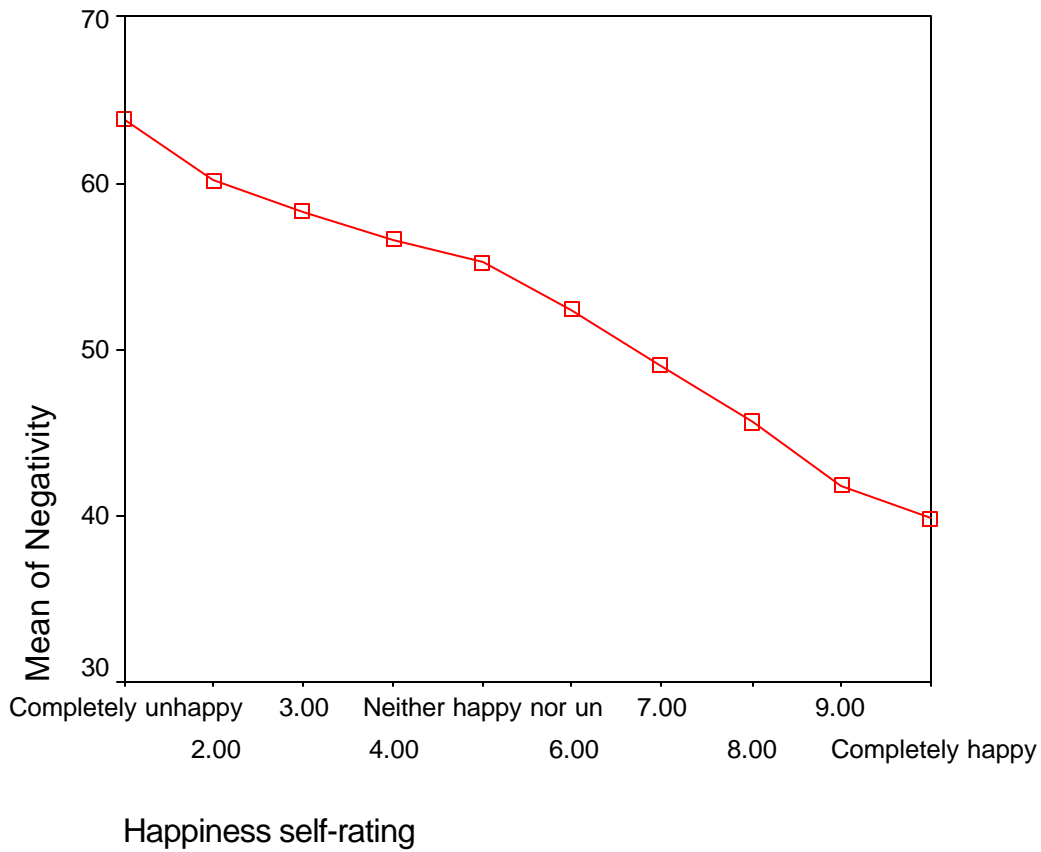
### e) Negativity and happiness self-rating

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest negativity score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest negativity score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 969.257$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



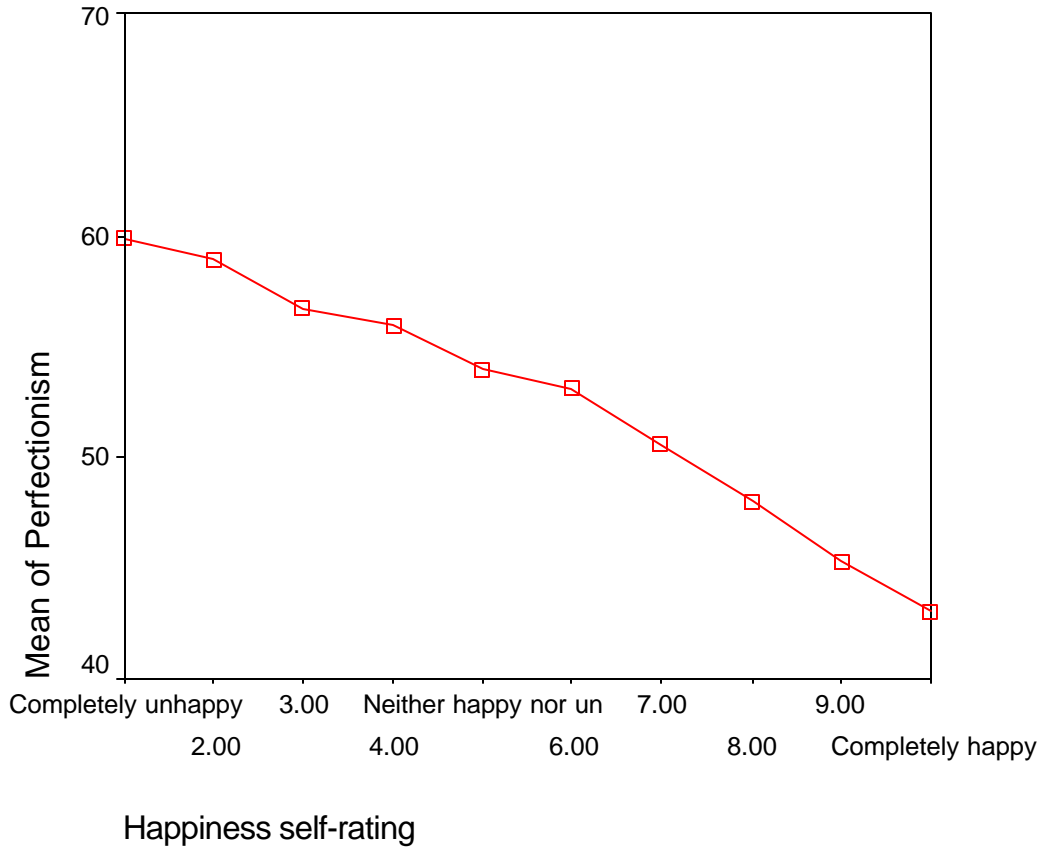
### f) Perfectionism and happiness self-rating

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest perfectionism score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 372.454$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



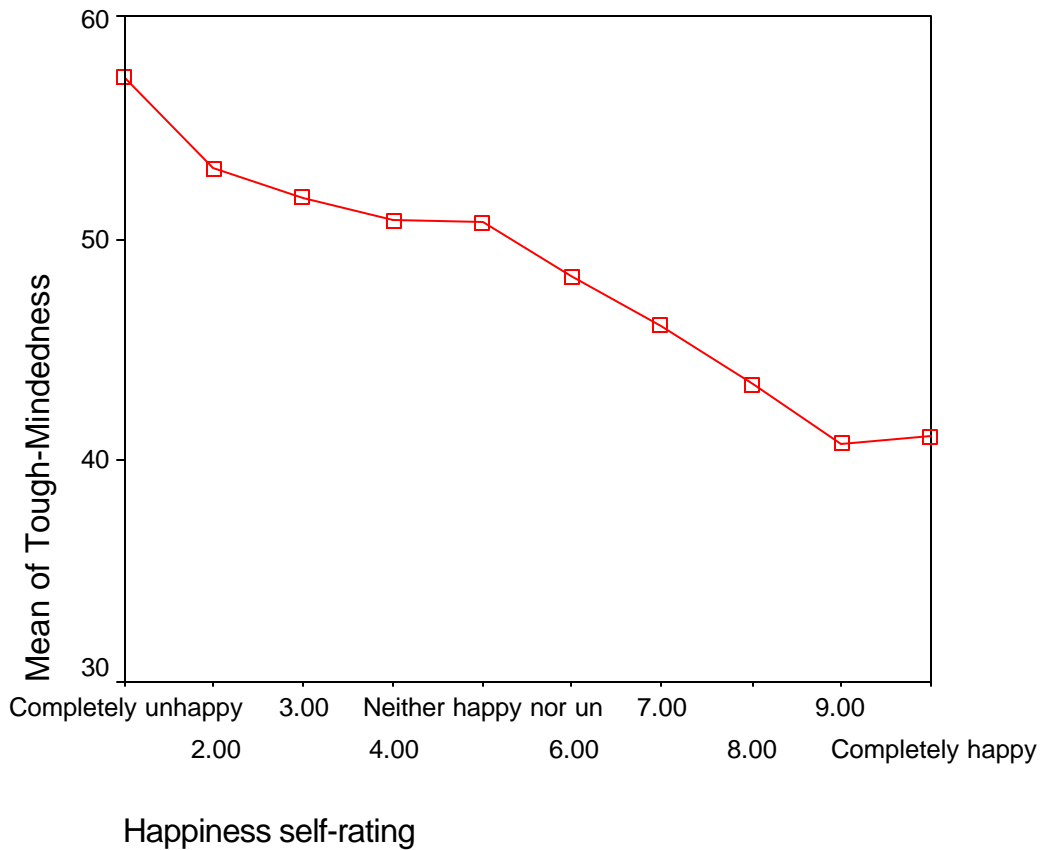
### g) Tough-Mindedness and happiness self-rating

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest tough-mindedness score. The group with a 9/10 happiness self-rating had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 398.868$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



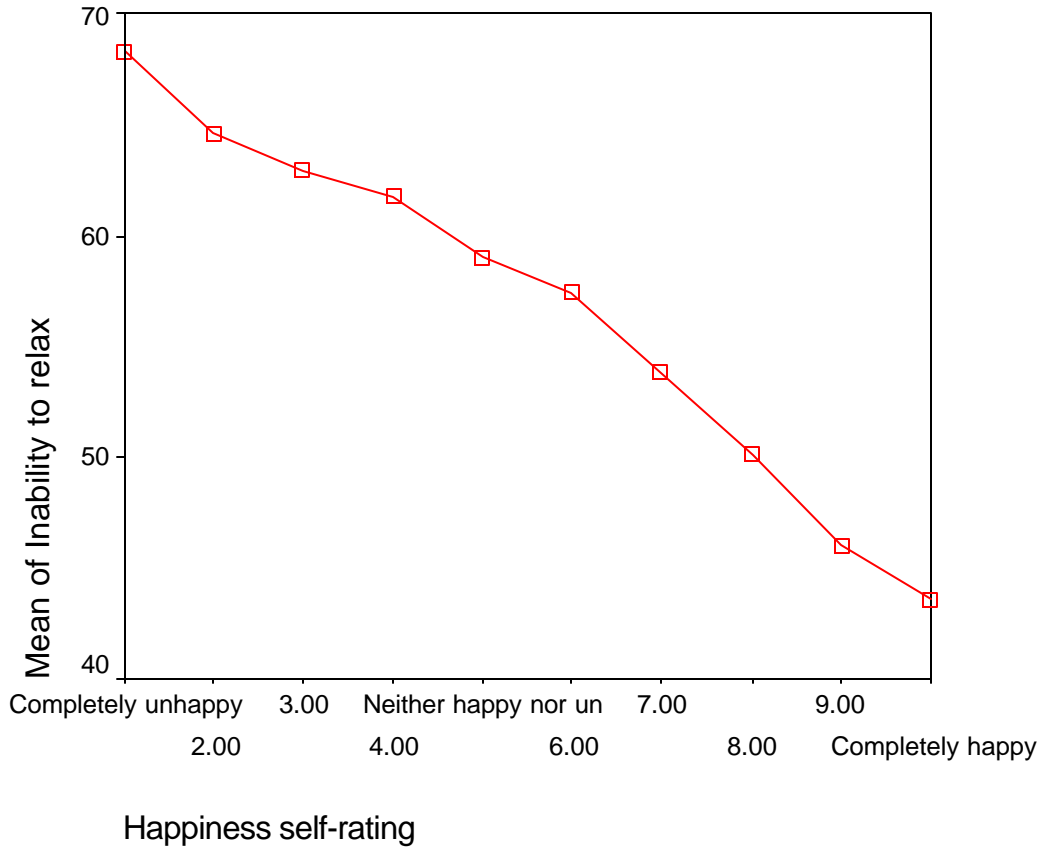
### h) Inability to relax and happiness self-rating

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest inability to relax score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 711.067$

$p < 0.0001$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



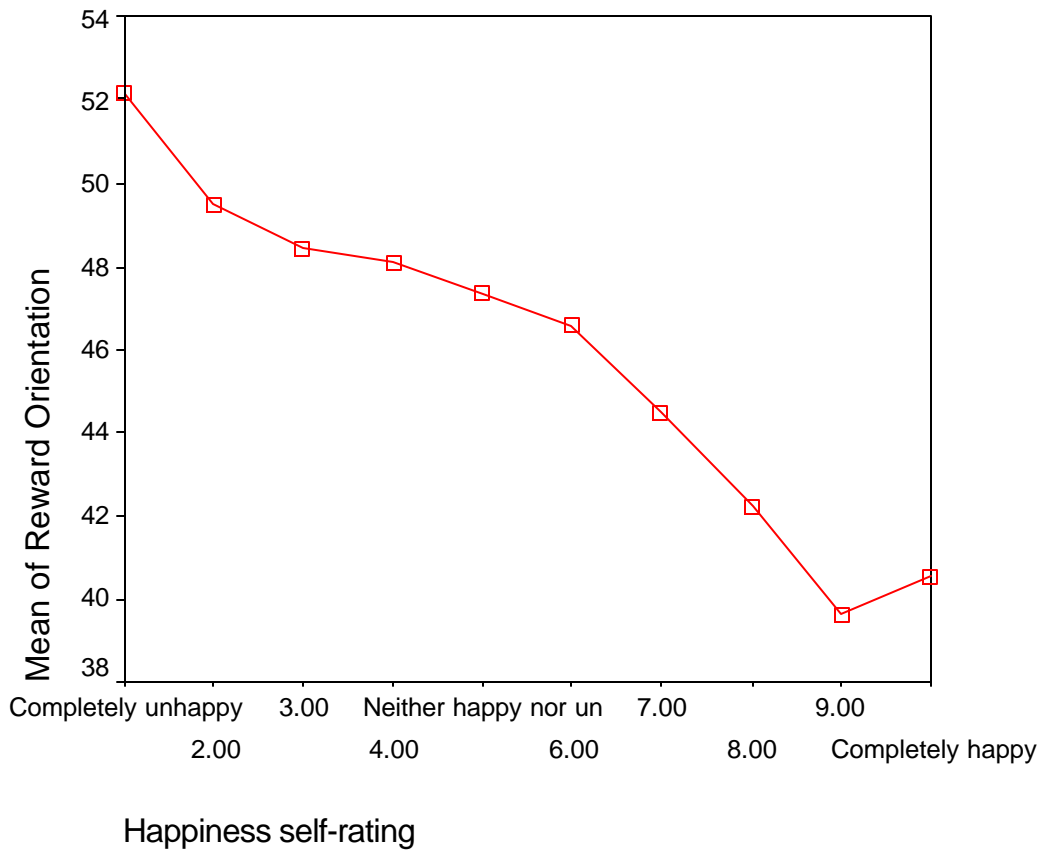
### i) Reward Orientation and happiness self-rating

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest reward orientation score. The group with a 9/10 happiness self-rating had the lowest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 219.471$

$p < 0.0001$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



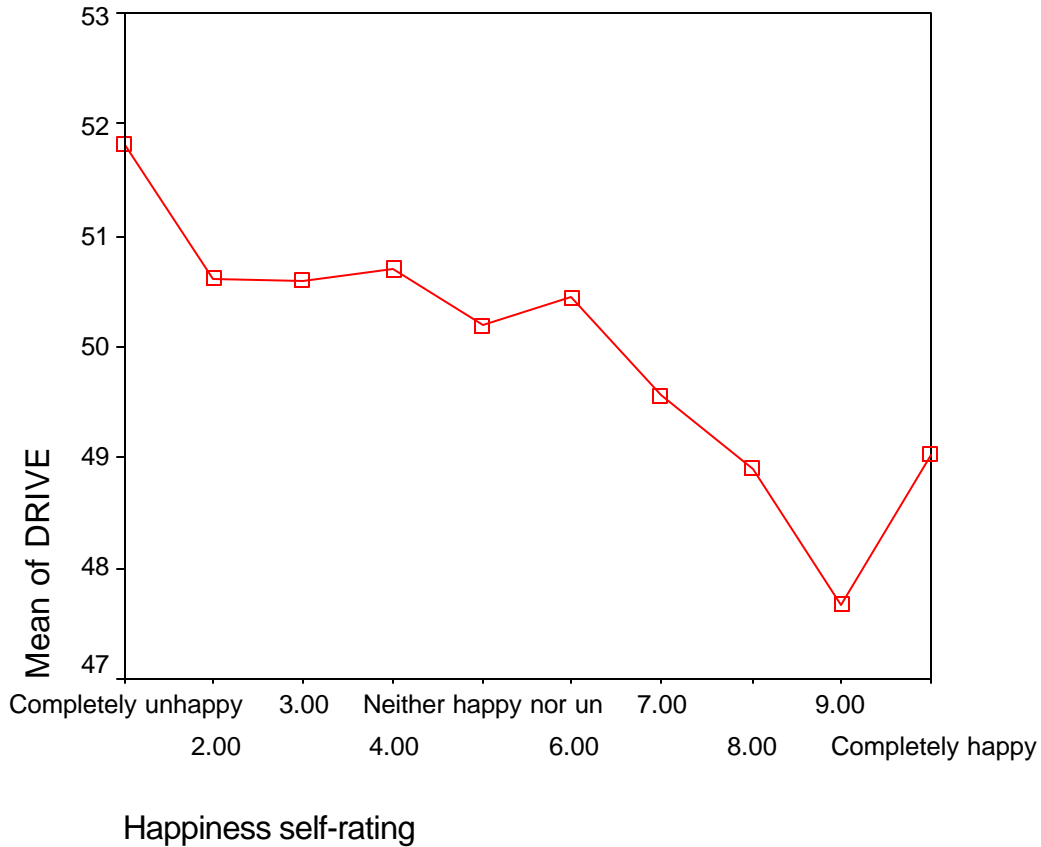
### j) Drive and happiness self-rating

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest drive score. The group with a 9/10 happiness self-rating had the lowest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 17.526$

$p < 0.0001$

#### DRIVE AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



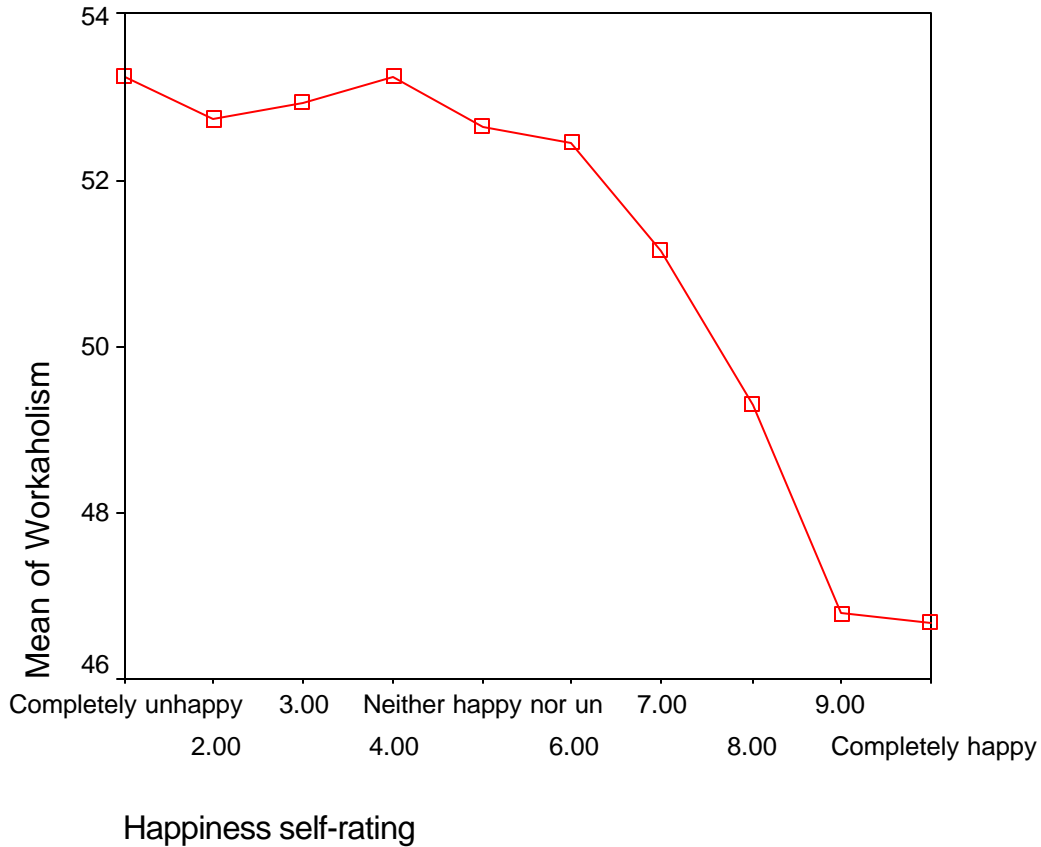
### k) Workaholism and happiness self-rating

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on their happiness self-rating. The group with a completely unhappy self-rating had the highest workaholism score. The group with a completely happy self-rating had the lowest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,32138)} = 78.072$

$p < 0.0001$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND HAPPINESS SELF-RATING



## 2. Relationship between popularity and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #2: How would others around you rate your popularity in your social group?

VALUE="1" > I am not popular at all

VALUE="3" > I am one of the crowd

VALUE="5" > By all measures, I am a star!

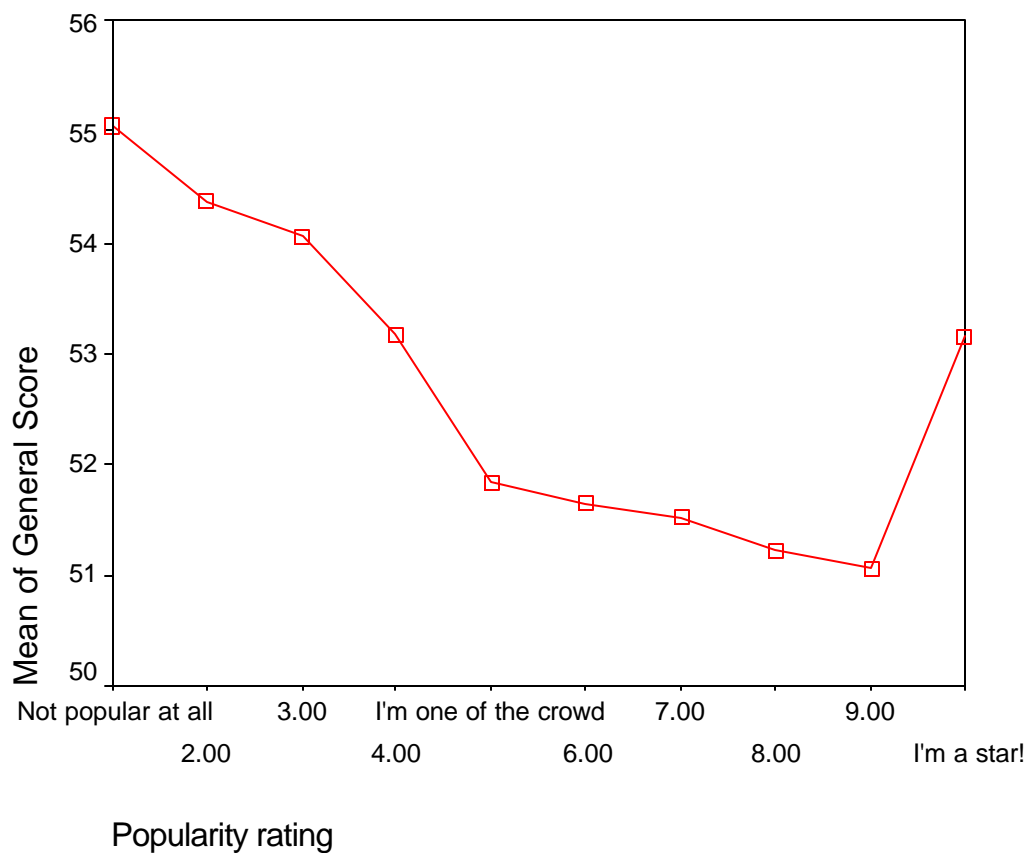
### a) General Score and popularity self-rating

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest general score. The group with a 9/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 34.910$

$p < 0.0001$

### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING





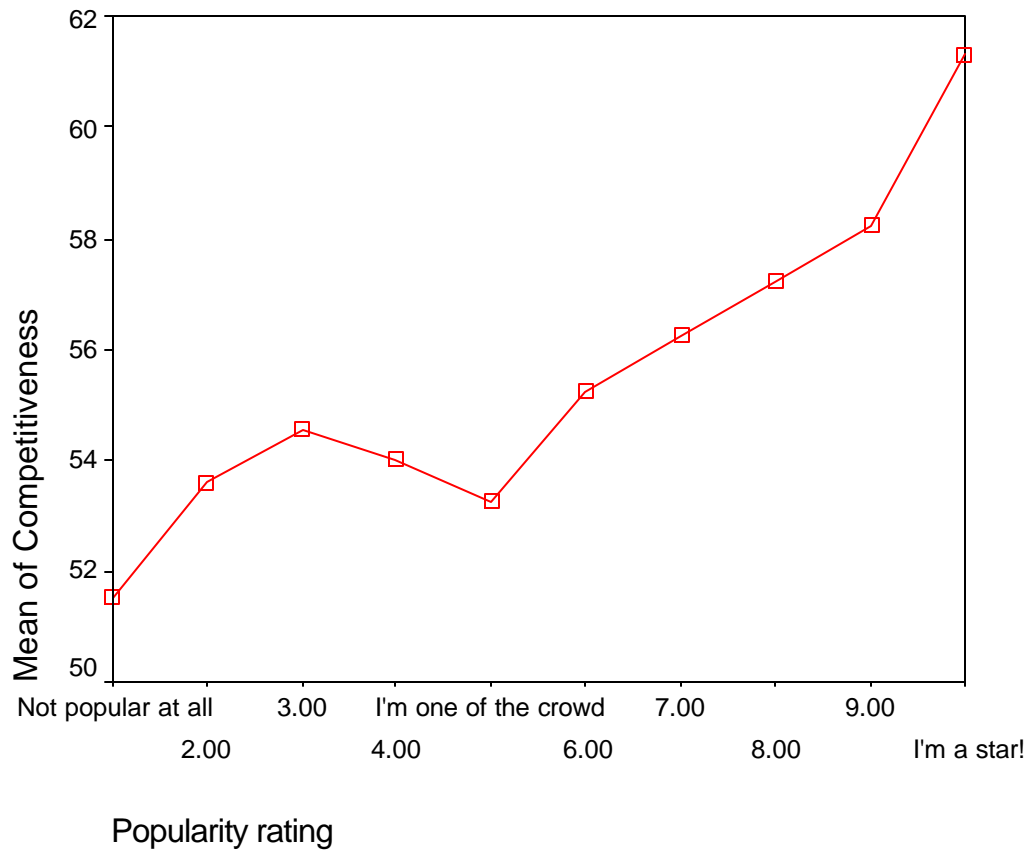
### b) Competitiveness and popularity self-rating

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the lowest competitiveness score. The group with the "By all means, I'm a star!" self-rating had the highest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(9,30905)} = 75.712$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



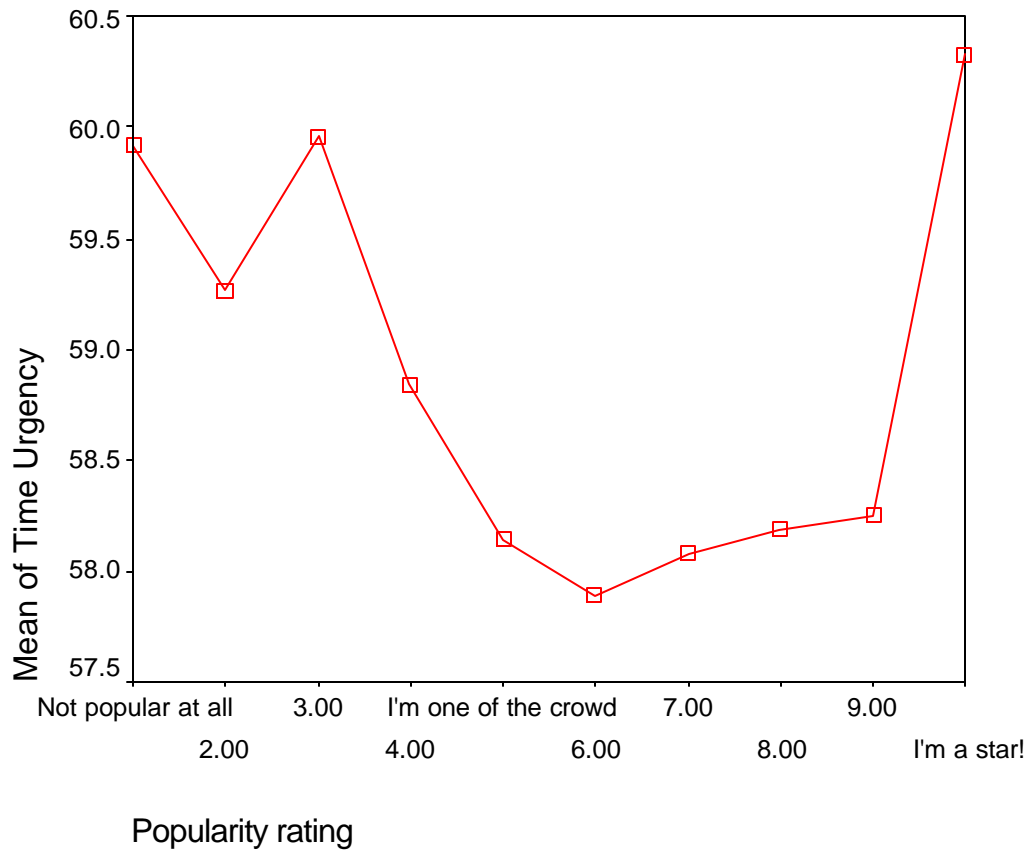
### c) Time urgency and popularity self-rating

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'By all means, I'm a star!' self-rating had the highest time urgency score. The group with the 'I'm one of the crowd' self-rating had the lowest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 10.871$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TIME URGENCY AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



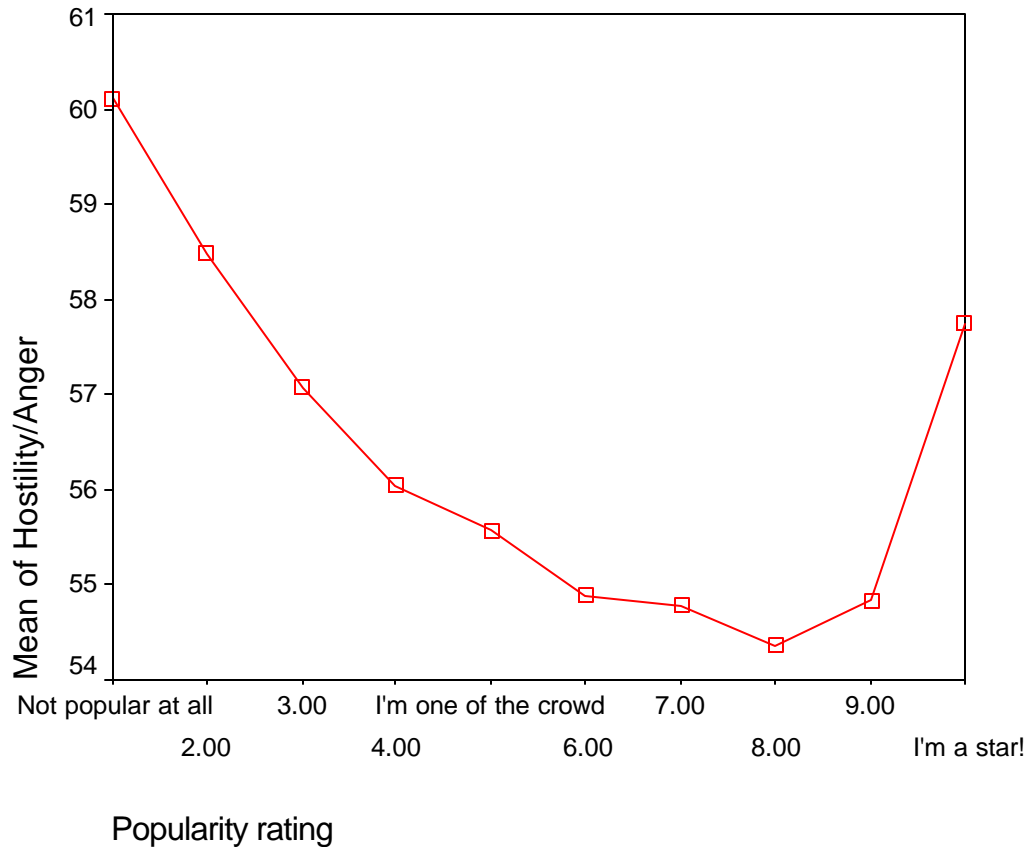
#### d) Hostility/Anger and popularity self-rating

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest hostility/anger score. The group with a 8/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 27.478$

$p < 0.0001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



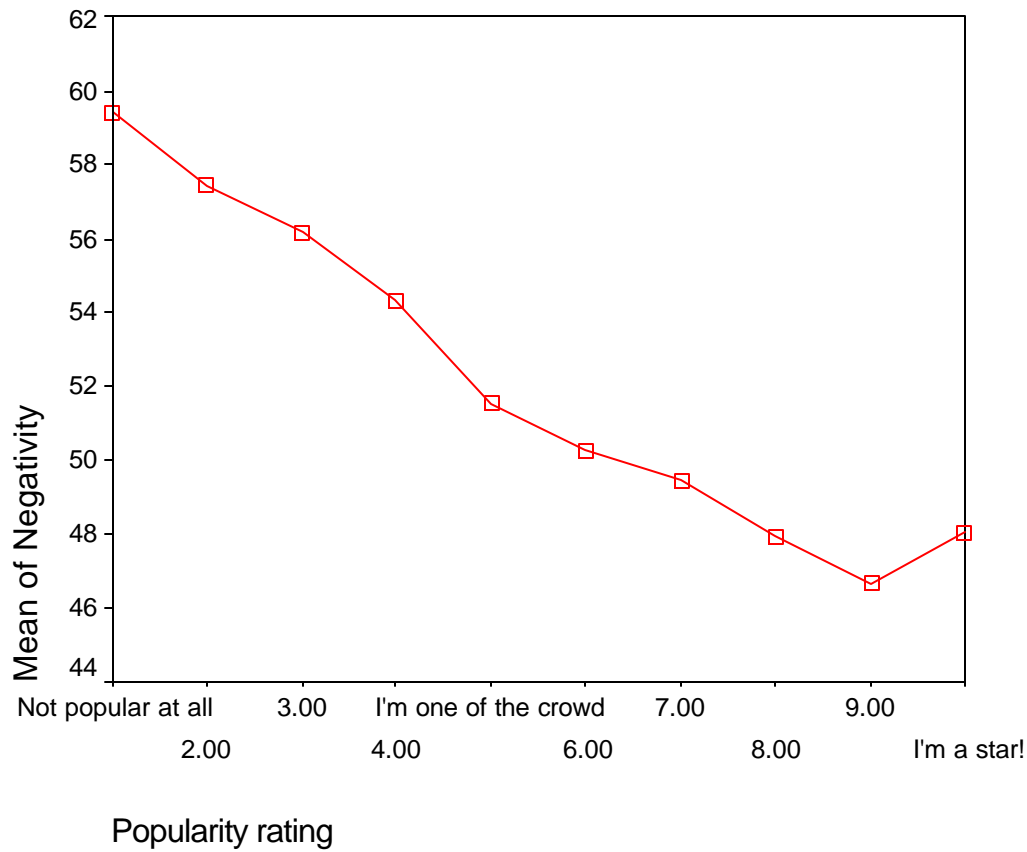
### e) Negativity and popularity self-rating

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest negativity score. The group with a 9/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest negativity score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 214.472$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



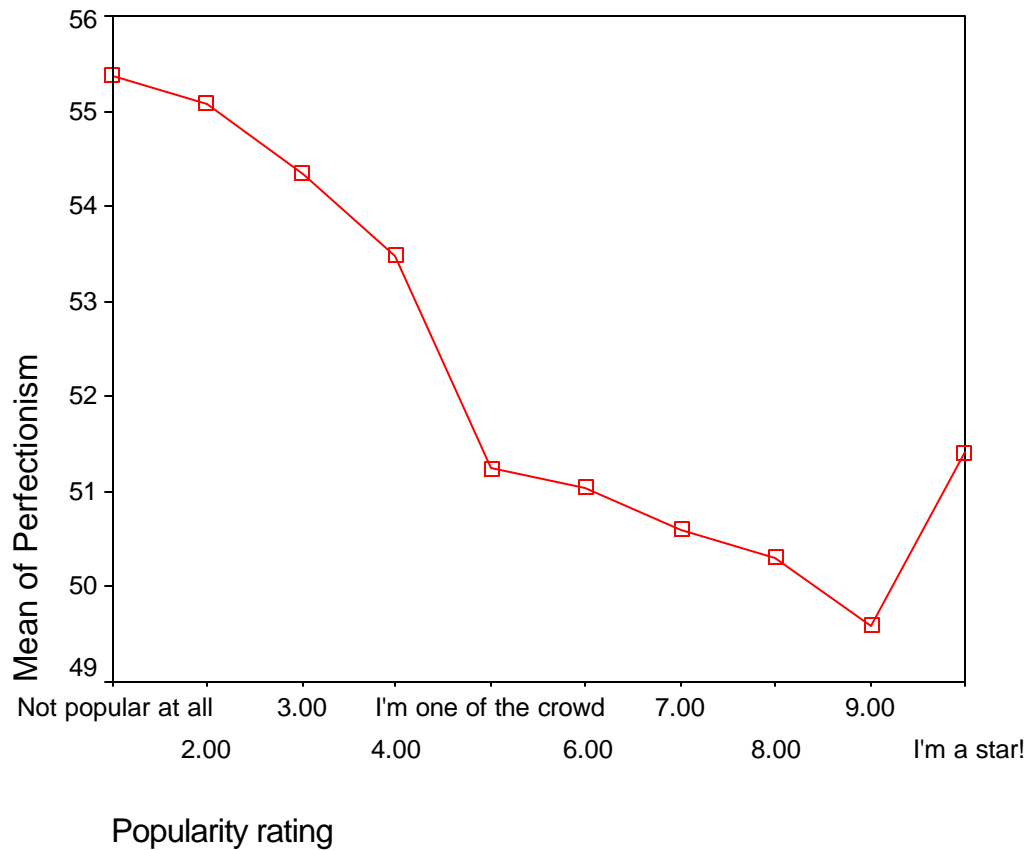
### f) Perfectionism and popularity self-rating

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest perfectionism score. The group with a 9/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 41.087$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



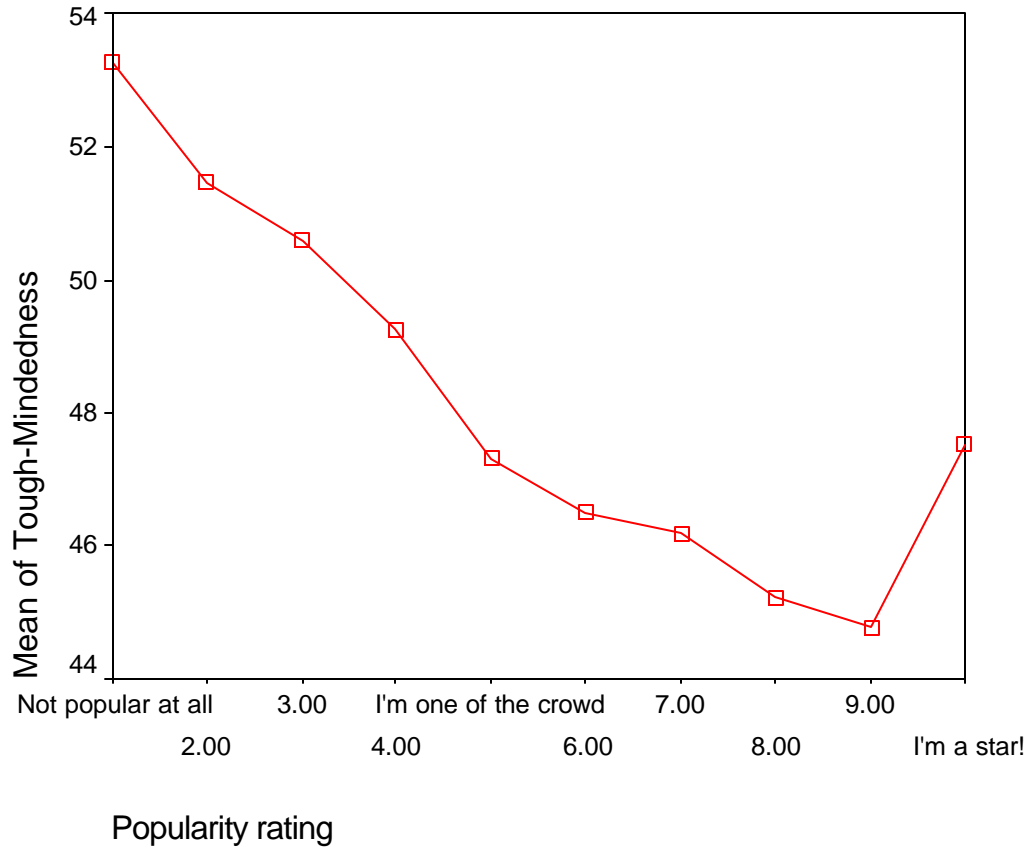
### g) Tough-Mindedness and popularity self-rating

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest tough-mindedness score. The group with a 9/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(9,30905)} = 85.829$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



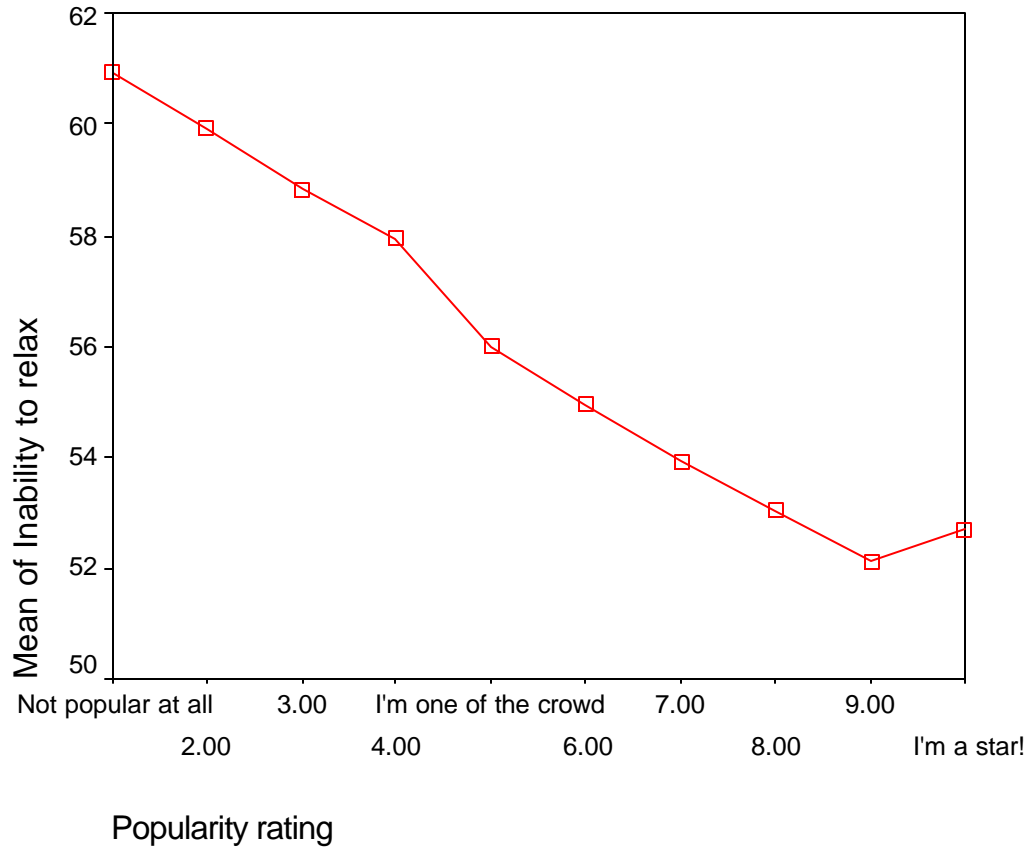
### h) Inability to relax and popularity self-rating

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest inability to relax score. The group with a 9/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(9,30905)} = 83.985$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



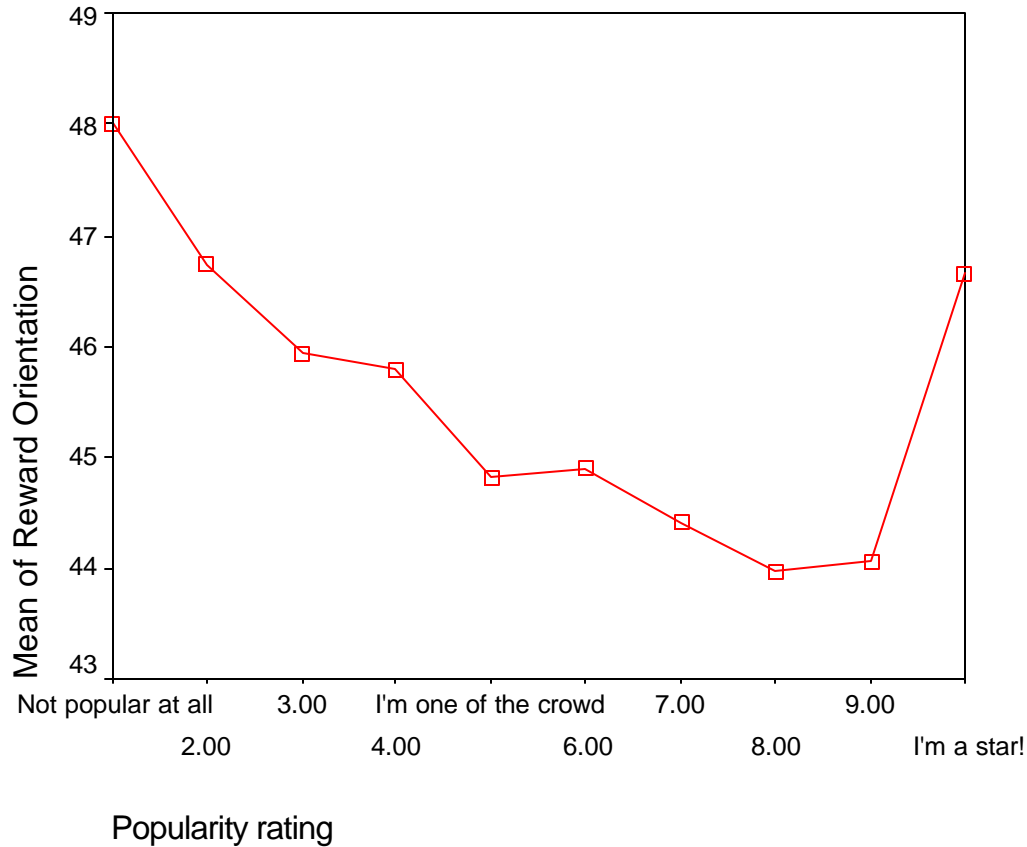
### i) Reward Orientation and popularity self-rating

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I am not popular at all' self-rating had the highest reward orientation score. The group with a 8/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 20.232$

$p < 0.0001$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING





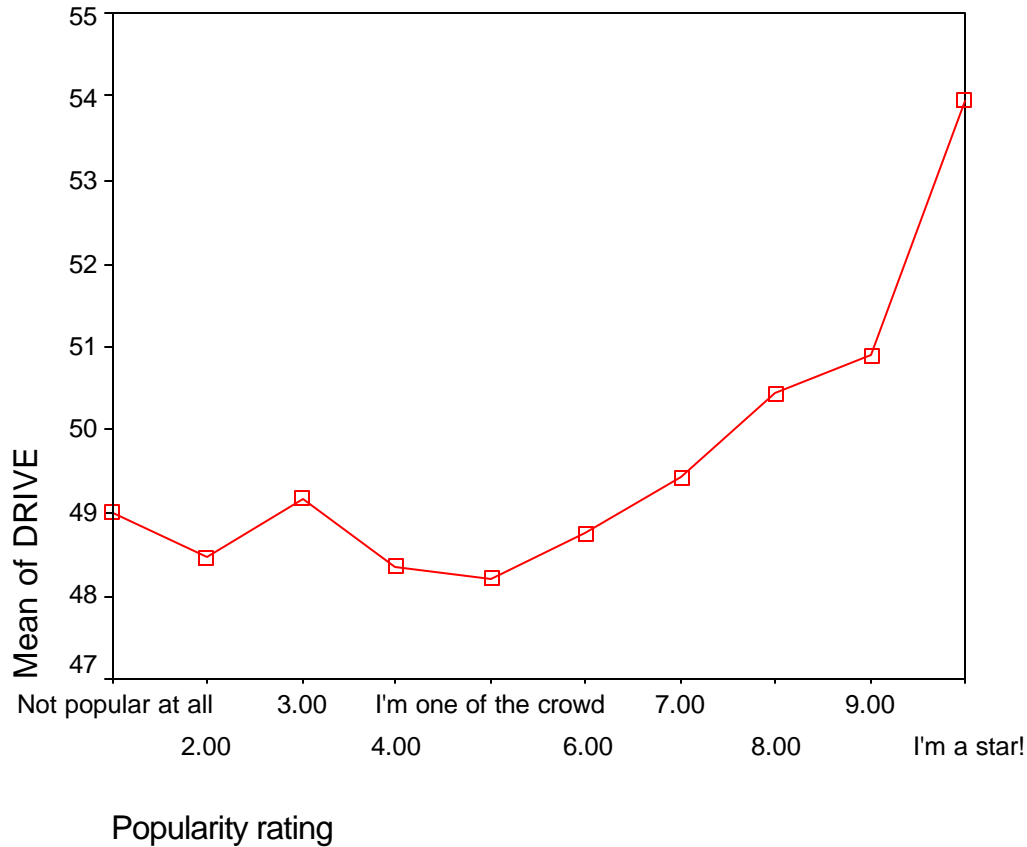
### j) Drive and popularity self-rating

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with the 'I'm one of the crowd' self-rating had the lowest drive score. The group with the 'By all means, I'm a star!' self-rating had the highest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,30905)} = 36.541$

$p < 0.0001$

#### DRIVE AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



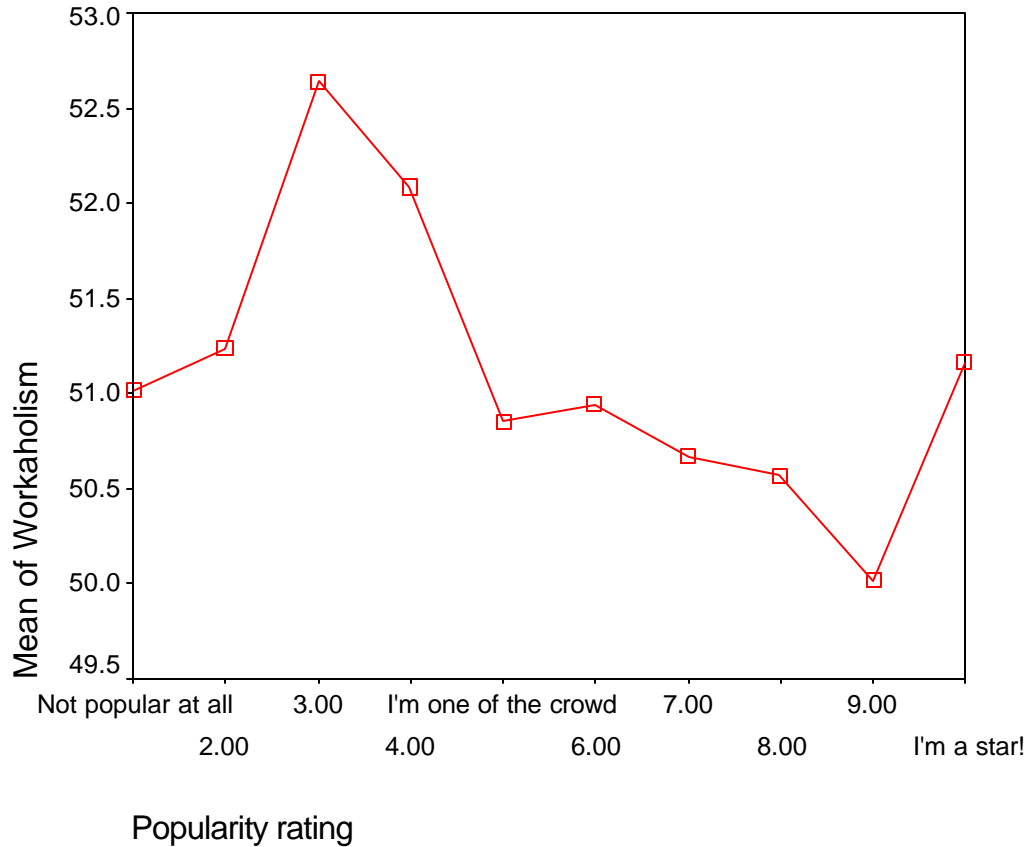
### k) Workaholism and popularity self-rating

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on their popularity self-rating. The group with a 3/10 popularity self-rating had the highest workaholism score. The group with a 9/10 popularity self-rating had the lowest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(9,30905)} = 4.910$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND POPULARITY SELF-RATING



### 3. Relationship between relationship hardships and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #3: Do your relationships suffer as a result of your drive and ambition?

VALUE="1" > No

VALUE="3" > Sometimes

VALUE="5" > Yes

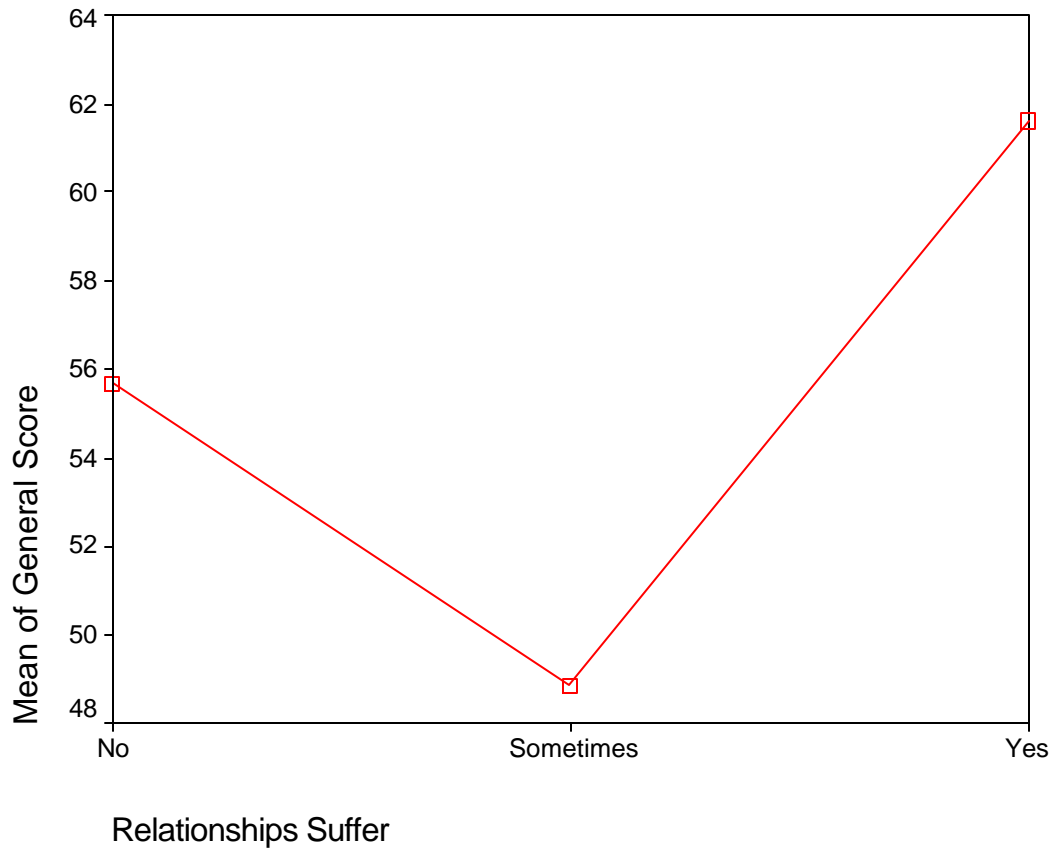
#### a) General Score and relationship hardships

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest general score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 3548.177$

$p < 0.0001$

#### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



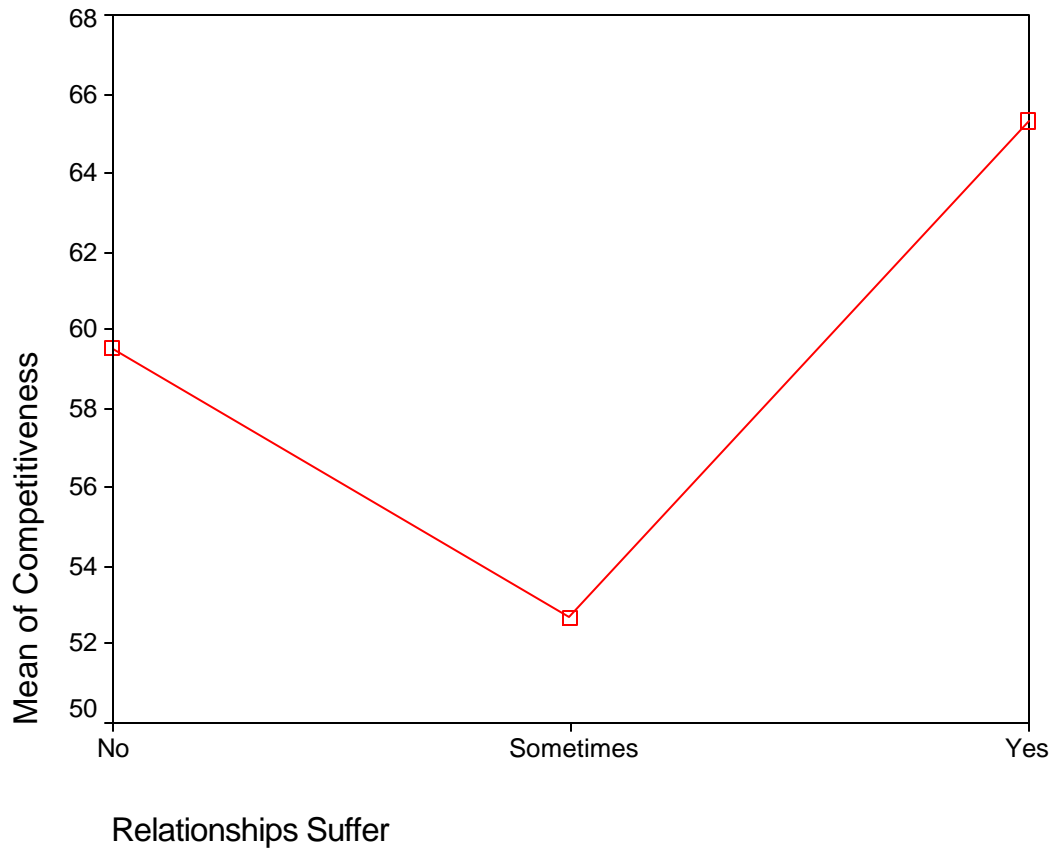
### b) Competitiveness and relationship hardships

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest competitiveness score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 1324.698$

$p < 0.0001$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



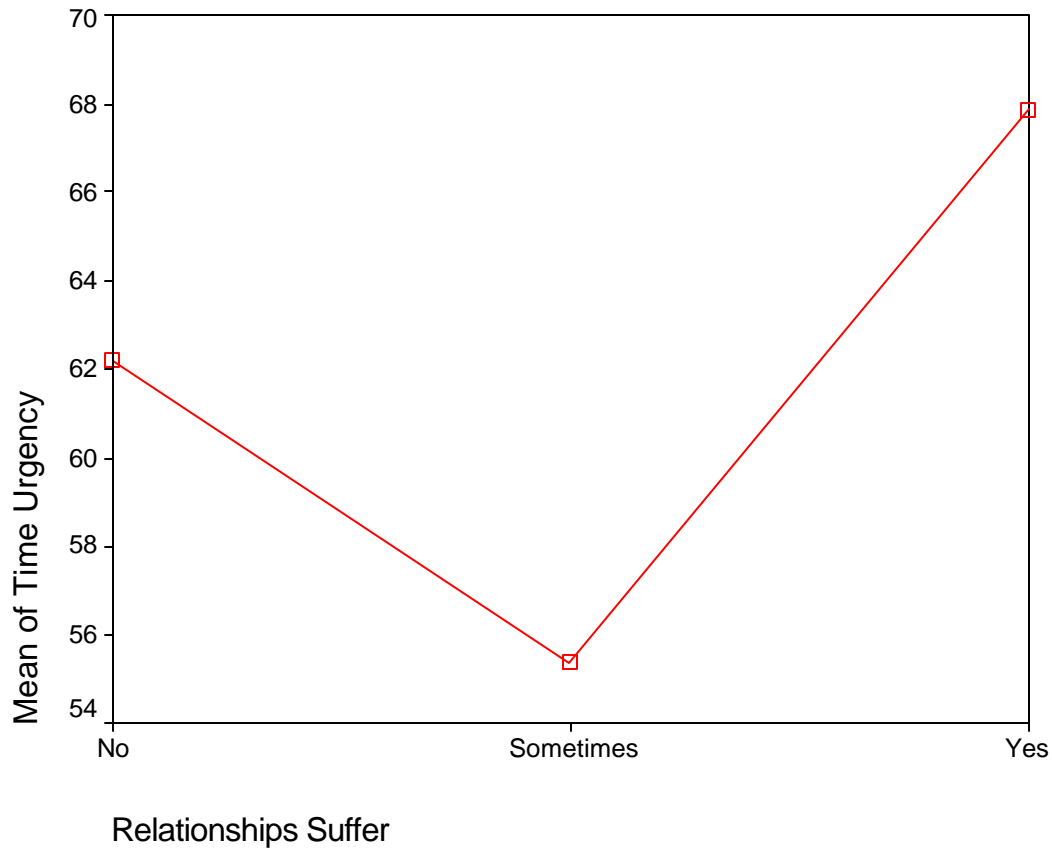
### c) Time urgency and relationship hardships

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest time urgency score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(2,30106)} = 2106.010$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### TIME URGENCY AND RELATIONSHIP HARSHIPS



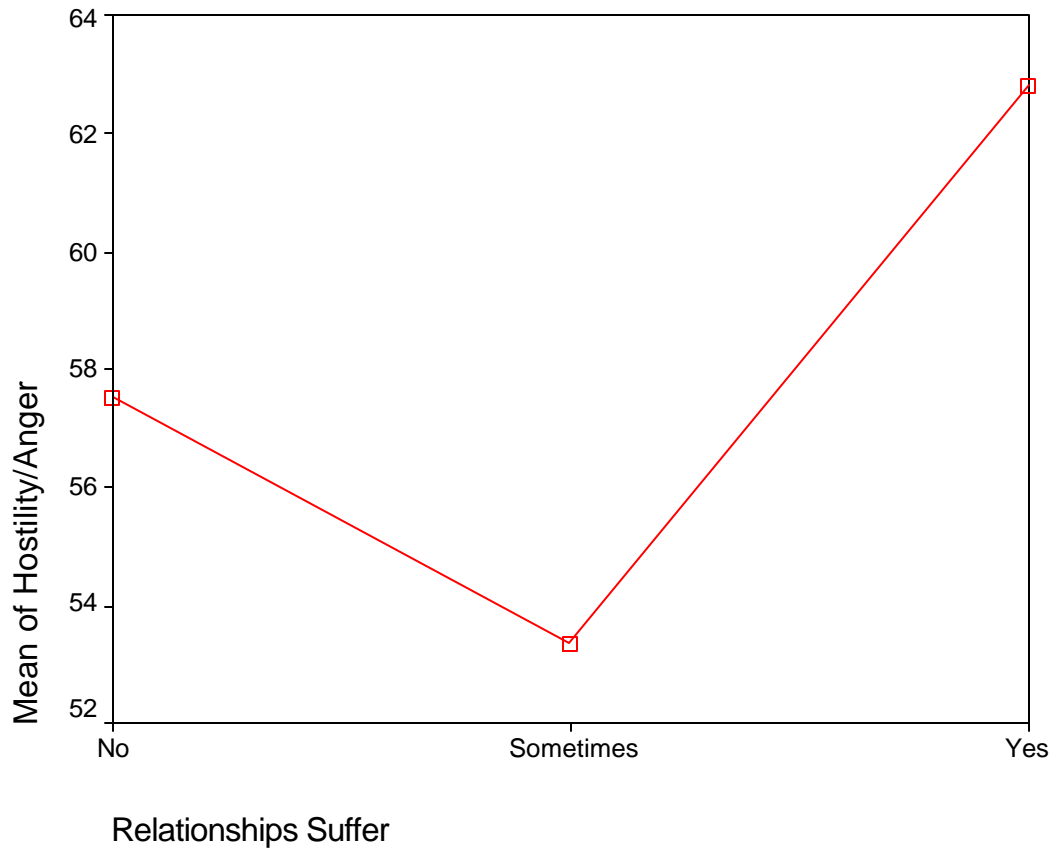
#### d) Hostility/Anger and relationship hardships

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest hostility/anger score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 670.279$

$p < 0.0001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND RELATIONSHIP HARSHIPS



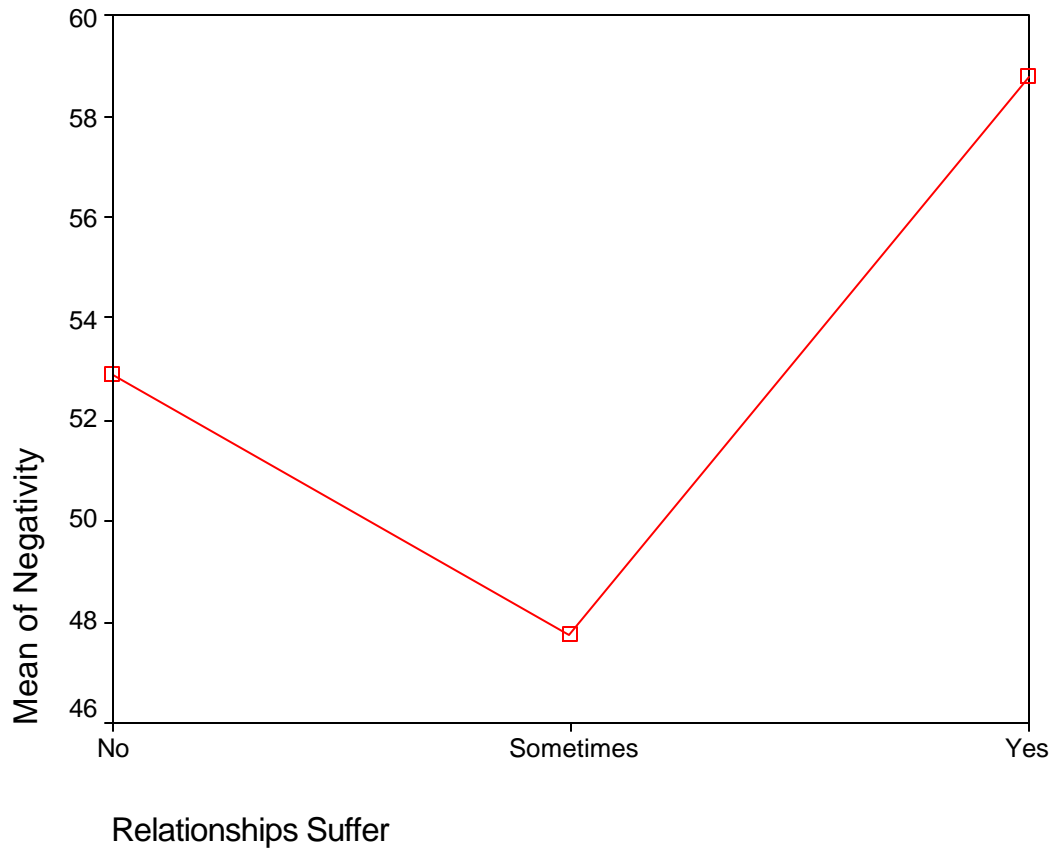
### e) Negativity and relationship hardships

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest negativity score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest negativity score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 1372.708$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



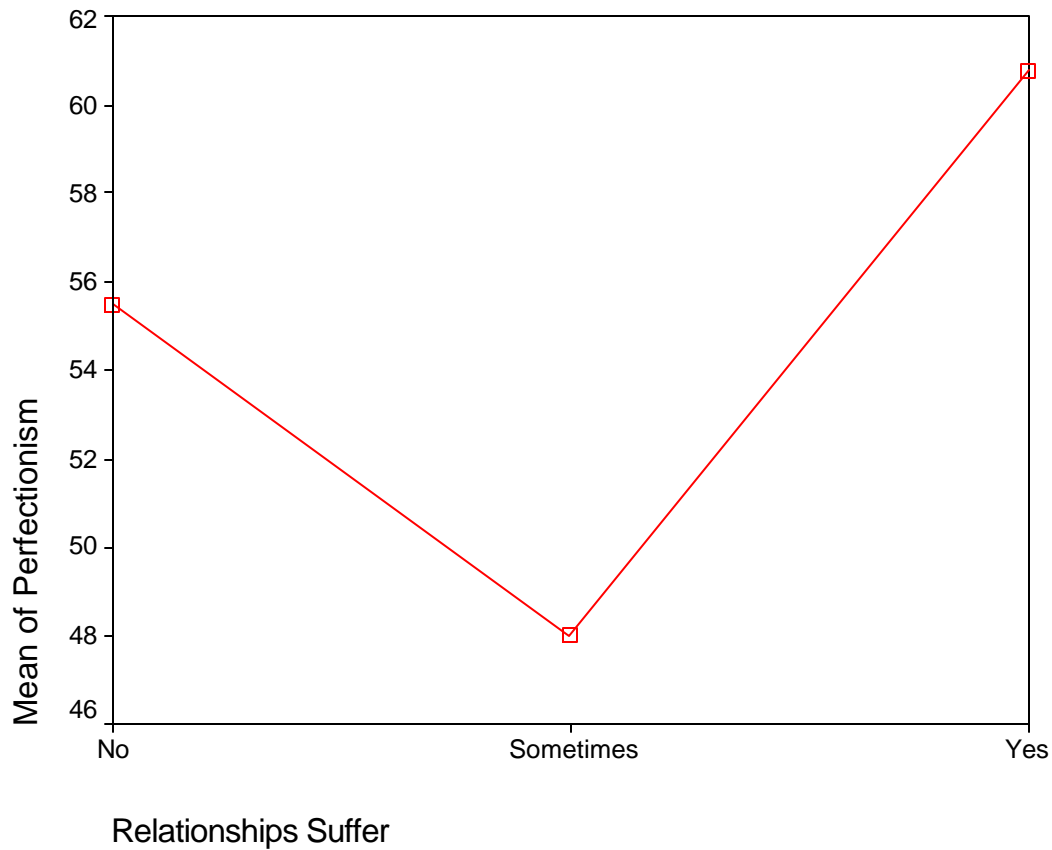
### f) Perfectionism and relationship hardships

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest perfectionism score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(2,30106)} = 2040.552$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS





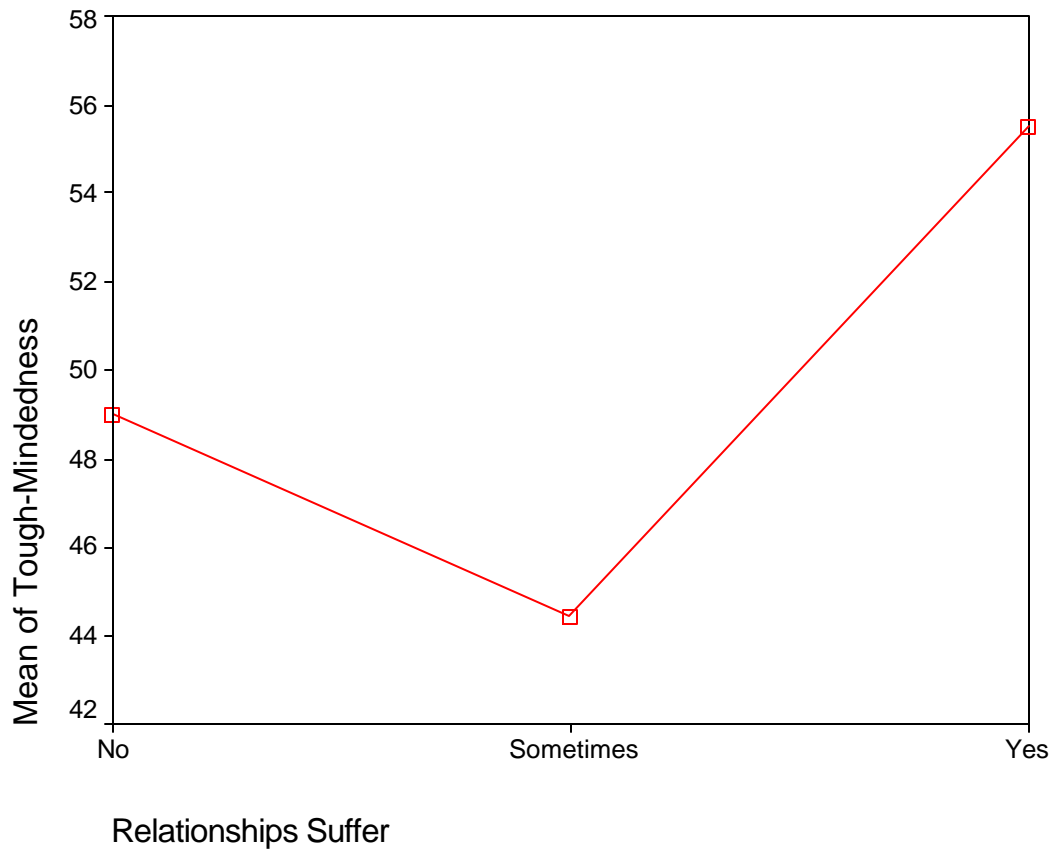
### g) Tough-Mindedness and relationship hardships

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest tough-mindedness score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 1310.292$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



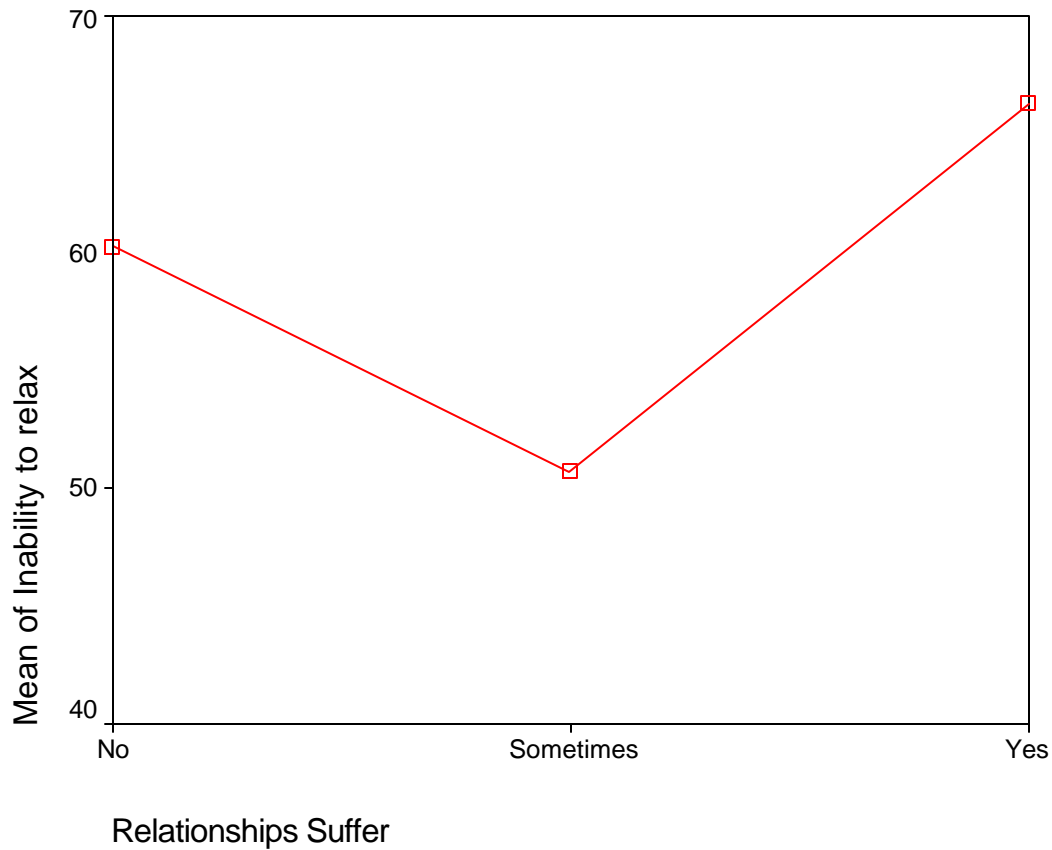
### h) Inability to relax and relationship hardships

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest inability to relax score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 2716.595$

$p < 0.0001$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND RELATIONSHIP HARSHIPS



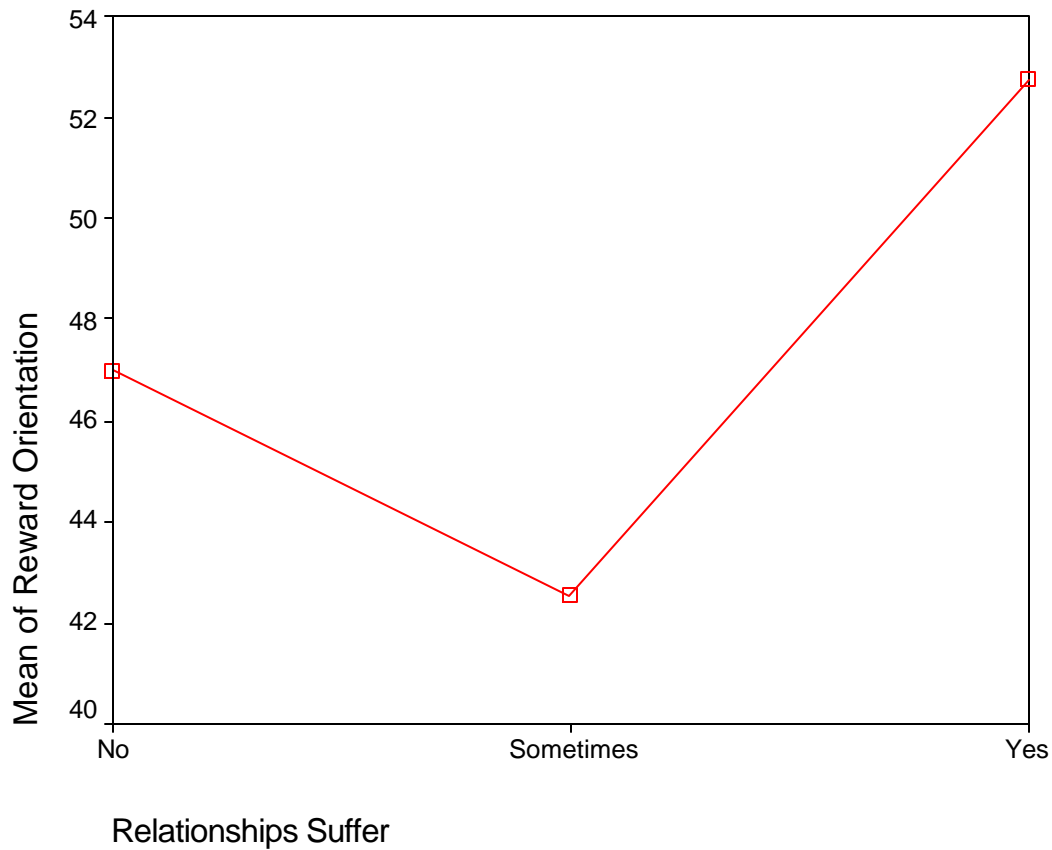
### i) Reward Orientation and relationship hardships

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest reward orientation score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 1090.830$

$p < 0.0001$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



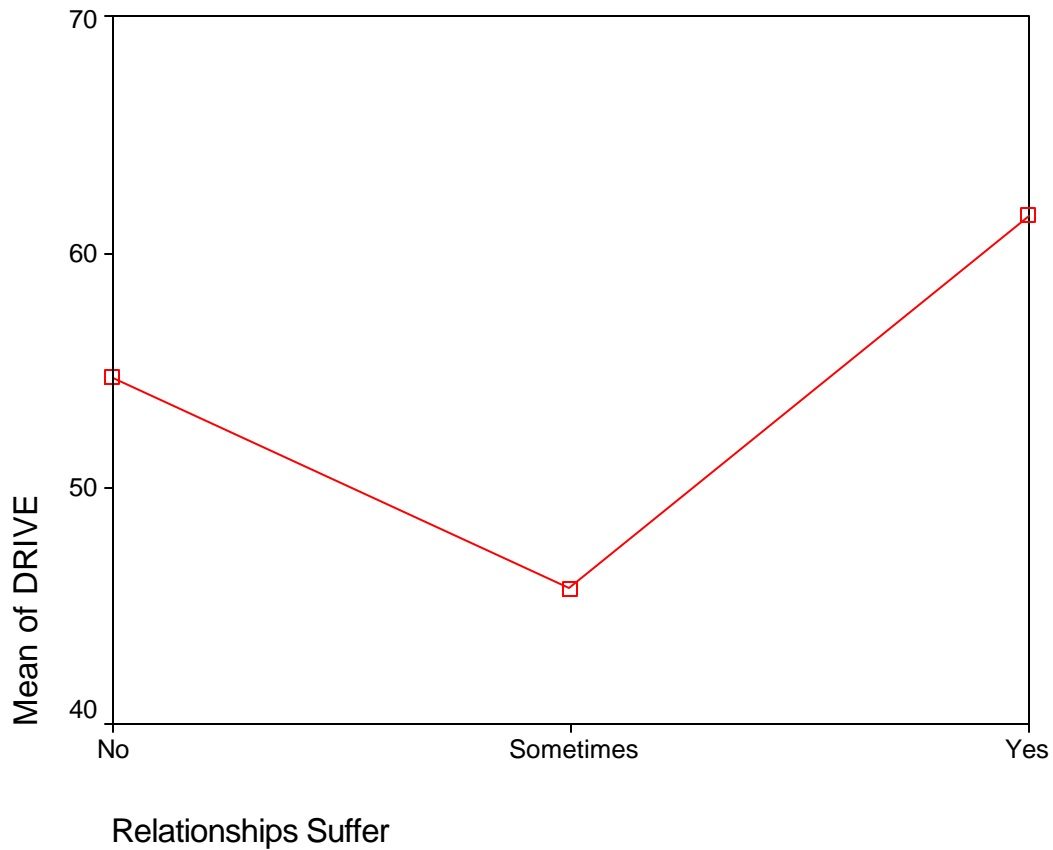
### j) Drive and relationship hardships

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest drive score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 2944.655$

$p < 0.0001$

#### DRIVE AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



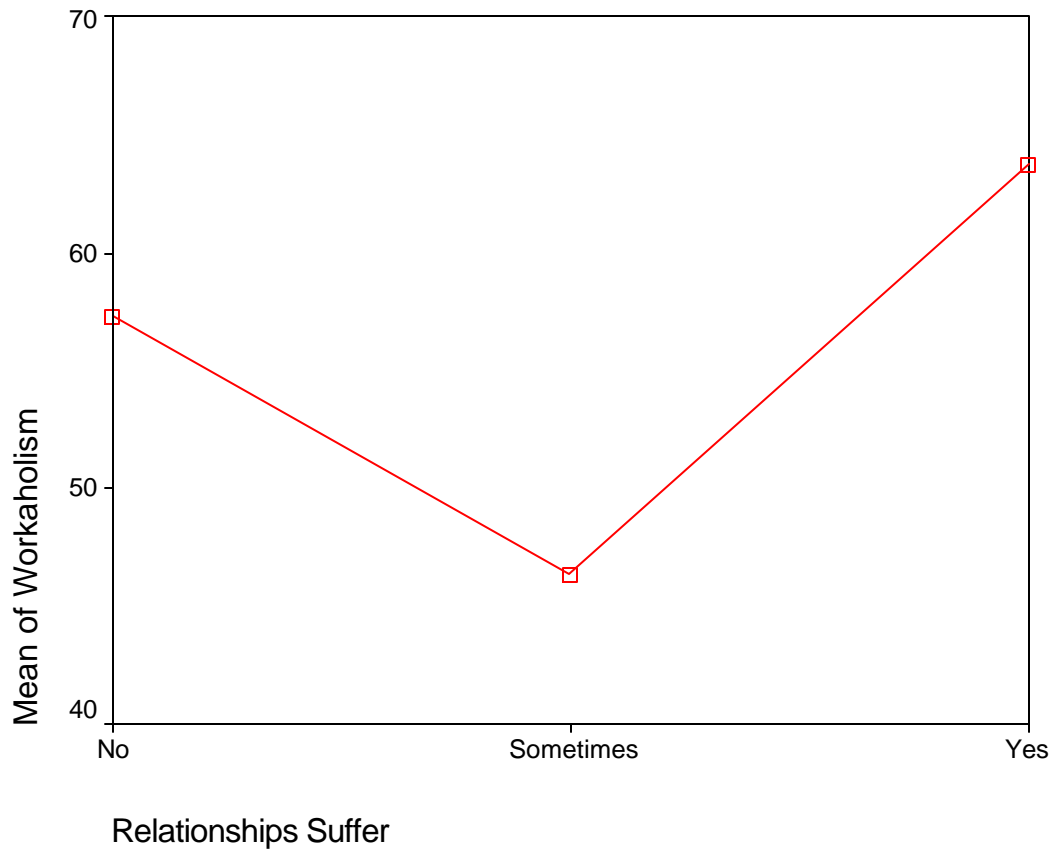
### k) Workaholism and relationship hardships

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on whether or not their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition. The group that said their relationships suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the highest workaholism score. The group that said that their relationships sometimes suffer as a result of their drive and ambition had the lowest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,30106)} = 3643.606$

$p < 0.0001$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND RELATIONSHIP HARDSHIPS



#### 4. Relationship between academic achievement and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #4: How did you do at school in terms of academic achievement?

VALUE="1" > Failed most classes

VALUE="2" > Poorly

VALUE="3" > Below average

VALUE="4" > Average

VALUE="5" > Pretty well but not in the top 5

VALUE="6" > Straight As (Top 5)

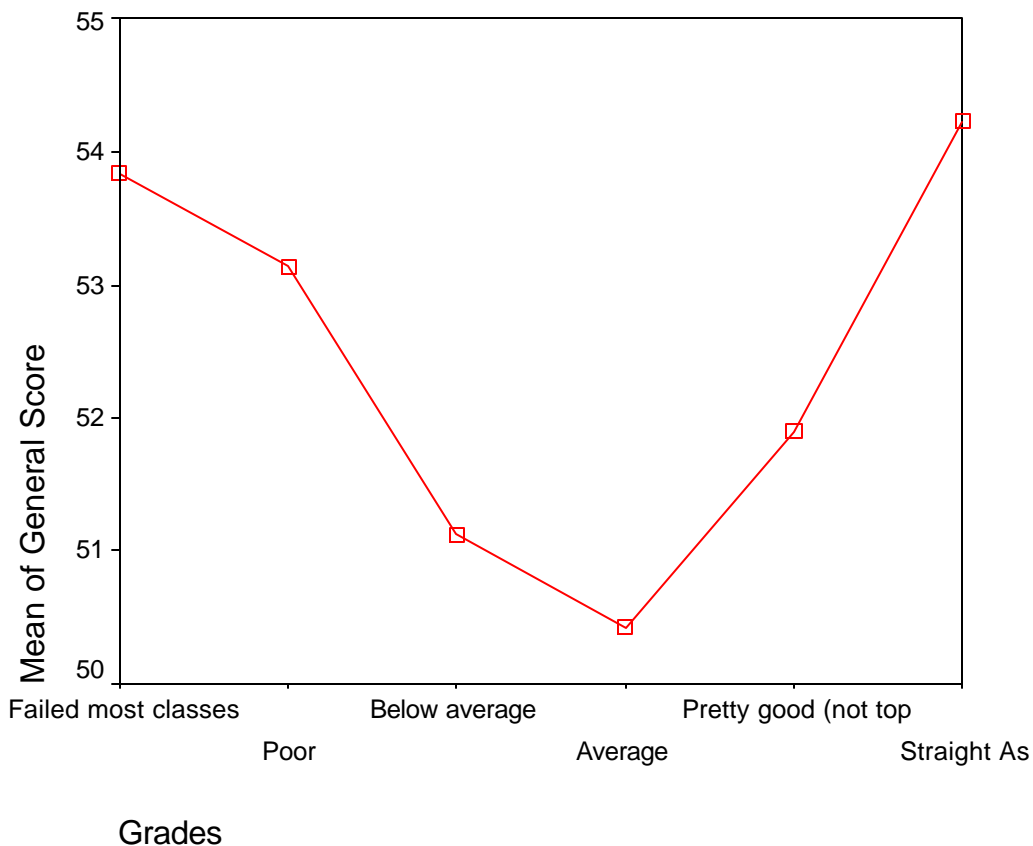
##### a) General Score and academic achievement

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group with average grades had the lowest general score. The group that had straight As had the highest general score with a difference of less than 1 point with the group that failed most classes. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(5,31037)} = 116.207$

$p < 0.0001$

#### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



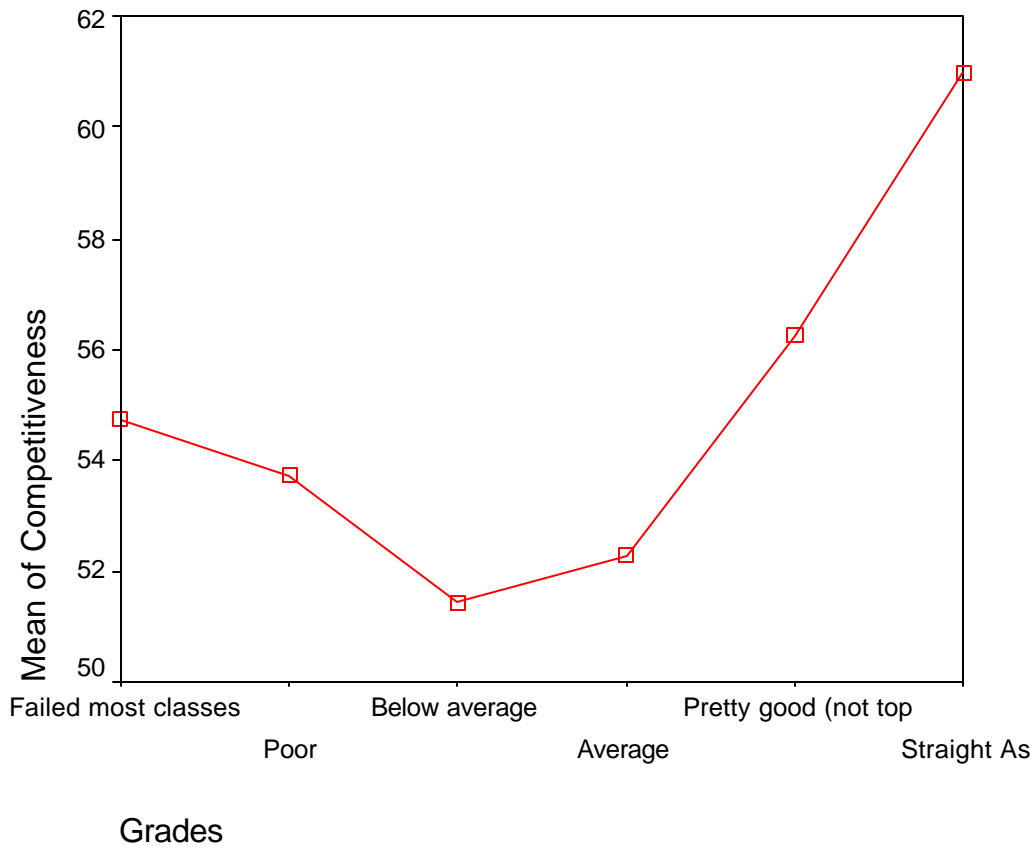
## b) Competitiveness and academic achievement

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group with below average grades had the lowest competitiveness score. The group with straight As had the highest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(5,31037)} = 281.845$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

### COMPETITIVENESS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



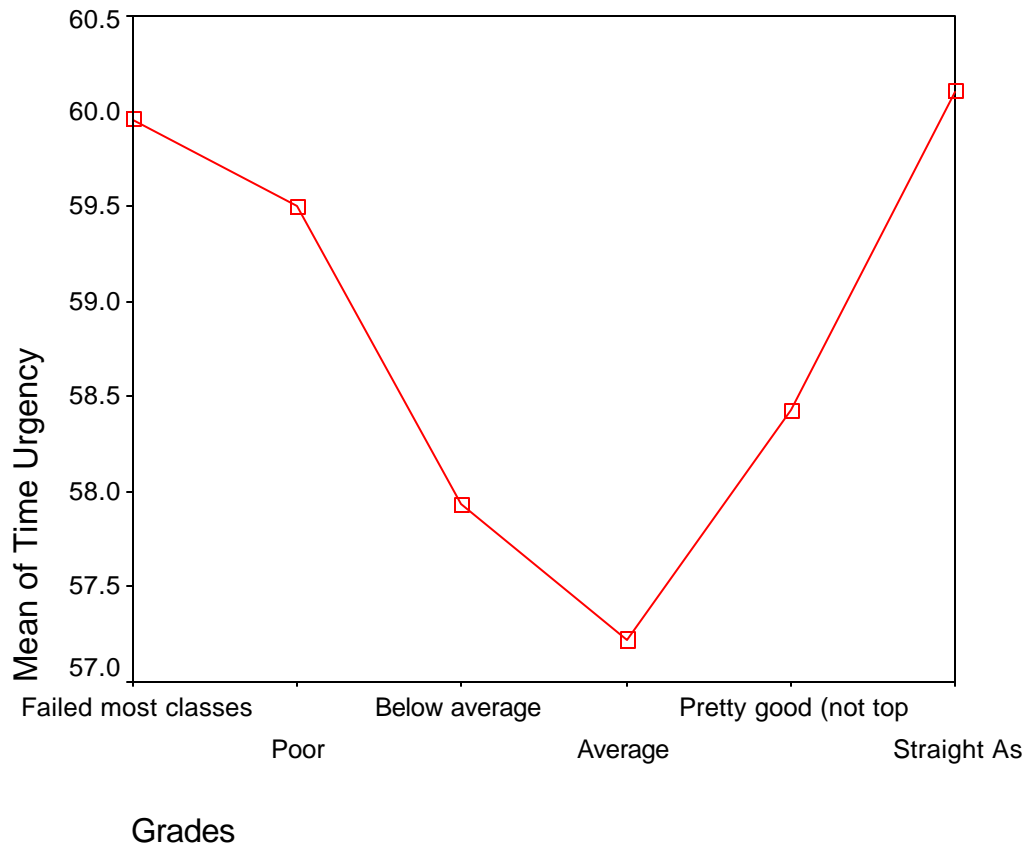
### c) Time urgency and academic achievement

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group with average grades had the lowest time urgency score. The group with straight As had the highest time urgency score with a difference of less than 1 point with the group that failed most classes. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(5,31037)} = 43.805$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TIME URGENCY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT





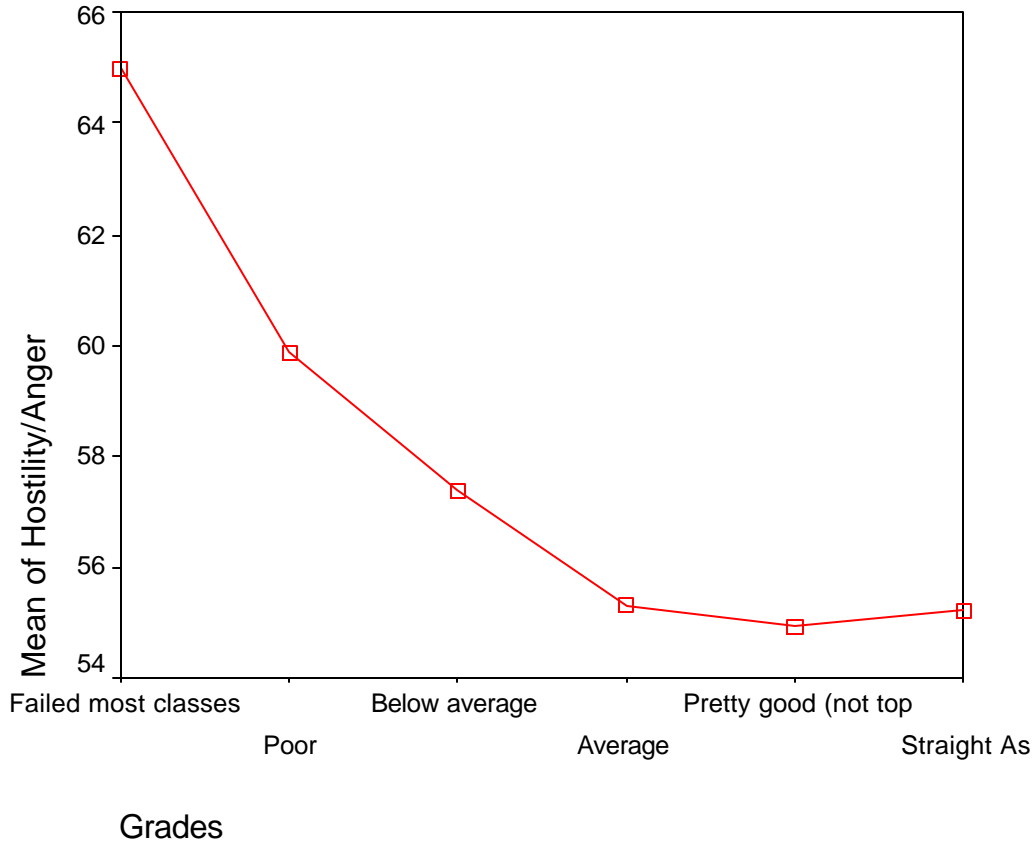
#### d) Hostility/Anger and academic achievement

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that failed most classes had the highest hostility/anger score. The group that did pretty good (not top 5) had the lowest hostility/anger. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(5,31037)} = 37.188$

$p < 0.0001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



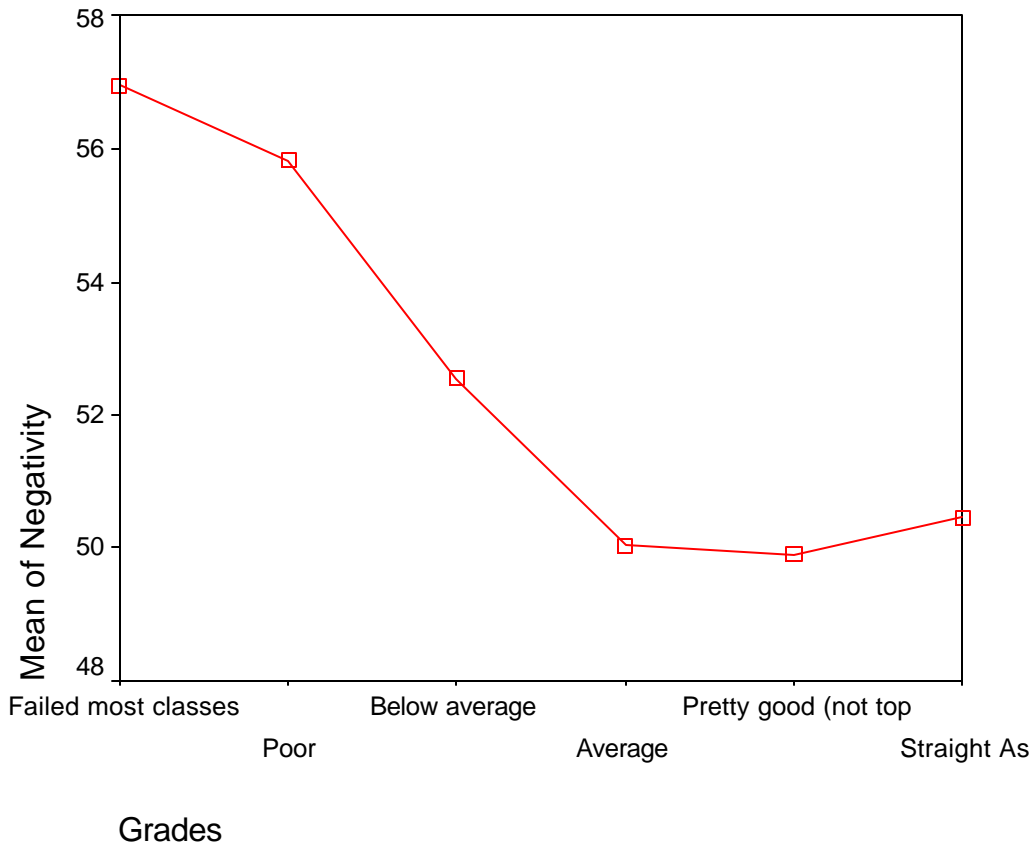
### e) Negativity and academic achievement

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that failed most classes had the highest negativity score. The group that did pretty good (not top 5) had the lowest hostility/anger score with a difference of less than 1 point with the average grades group and the straight As group. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(5,31037)} = 41.909$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



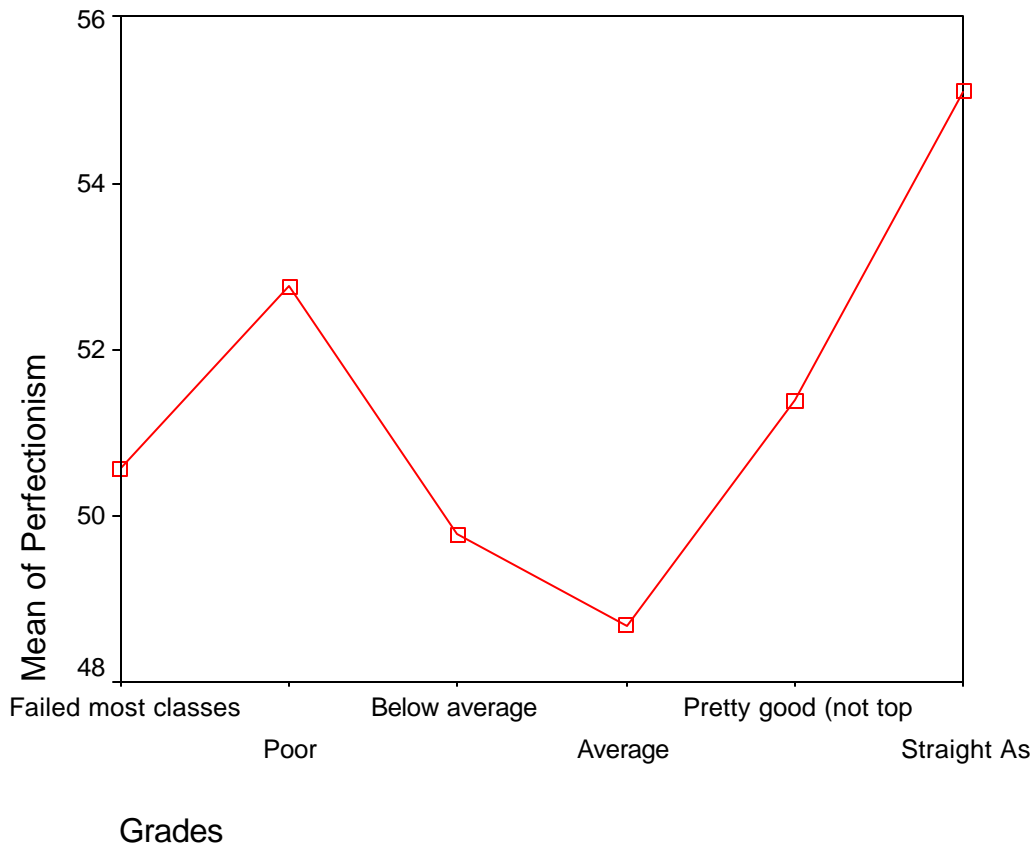
### f) Perfectionism and academic achievement

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that had average grades had the lowest perfectionism score. The group with straight As had the highest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(5,31037)} = 191.790$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



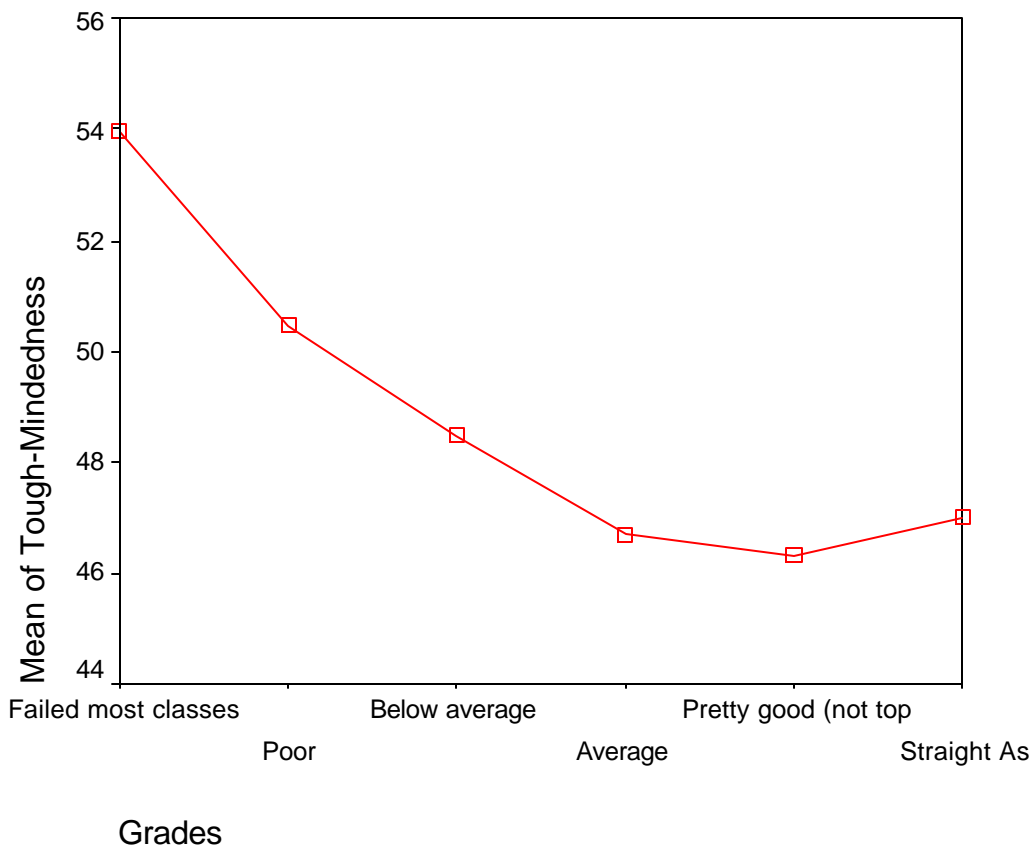
### g) Tough-Mindedness and academic achievement

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that failed most classes had the highest tough-mindedness score. The group that had pretty good grades (not top 5) had the lowest tough-mindedness score with a difference of less than 1 point with the average grades group and the straight As group. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(5,31037)} = 33.559$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



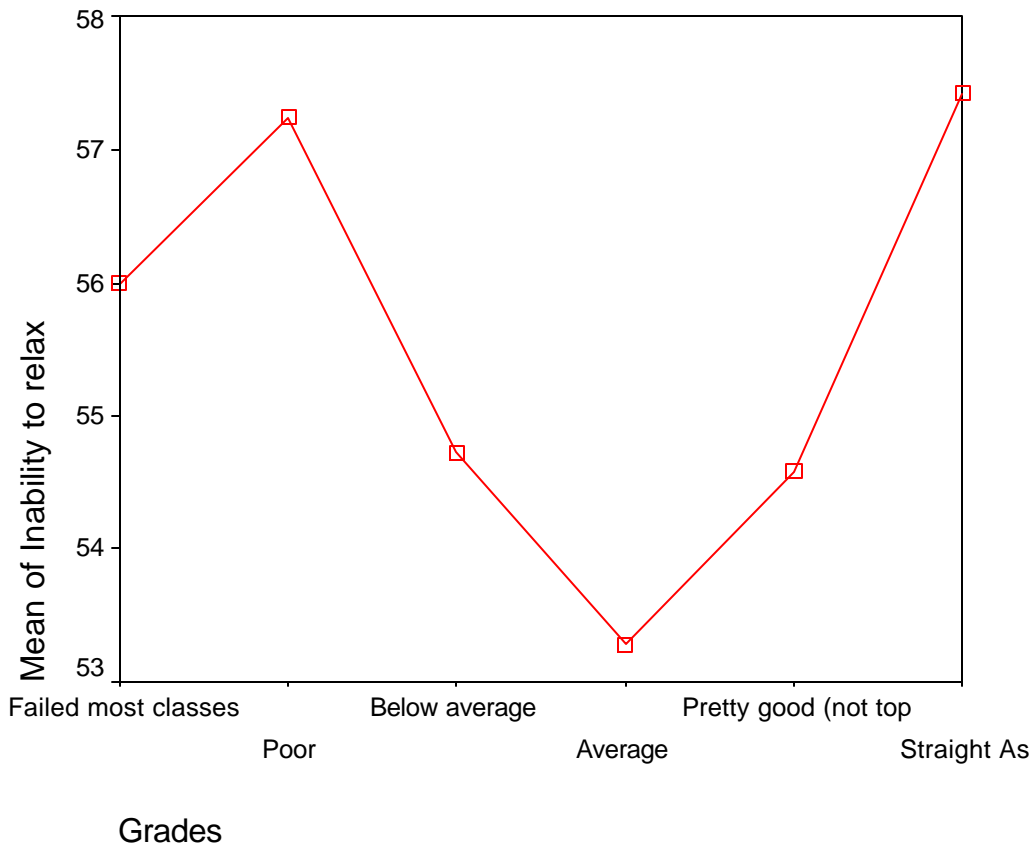
### h) Inability to relax and academic achievement

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that had average grades had the lowest inability to relax score. The group that had straight As had the highest inability to relax score with a difference of less than 1 point with the group that had poor grades. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(5,31037)} = 65.705$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



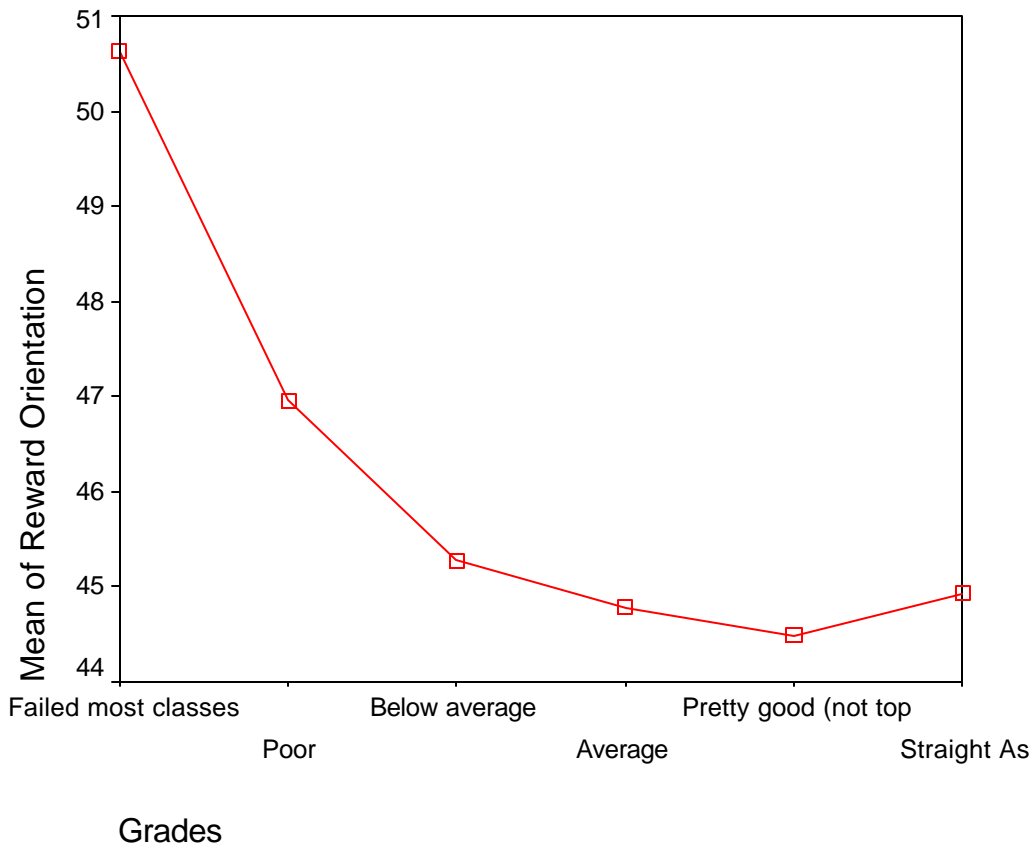
### i) Reward Orientation and academic achievement

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that failed most classes had the highest reward orientation score. The group that had pretty good grade (not top 5) had the lowest reward orientation score with a difference of less than 1 point with the group that had straight As and the group that had below average grades. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets

$$F_{(5,31037)} = 16.019$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



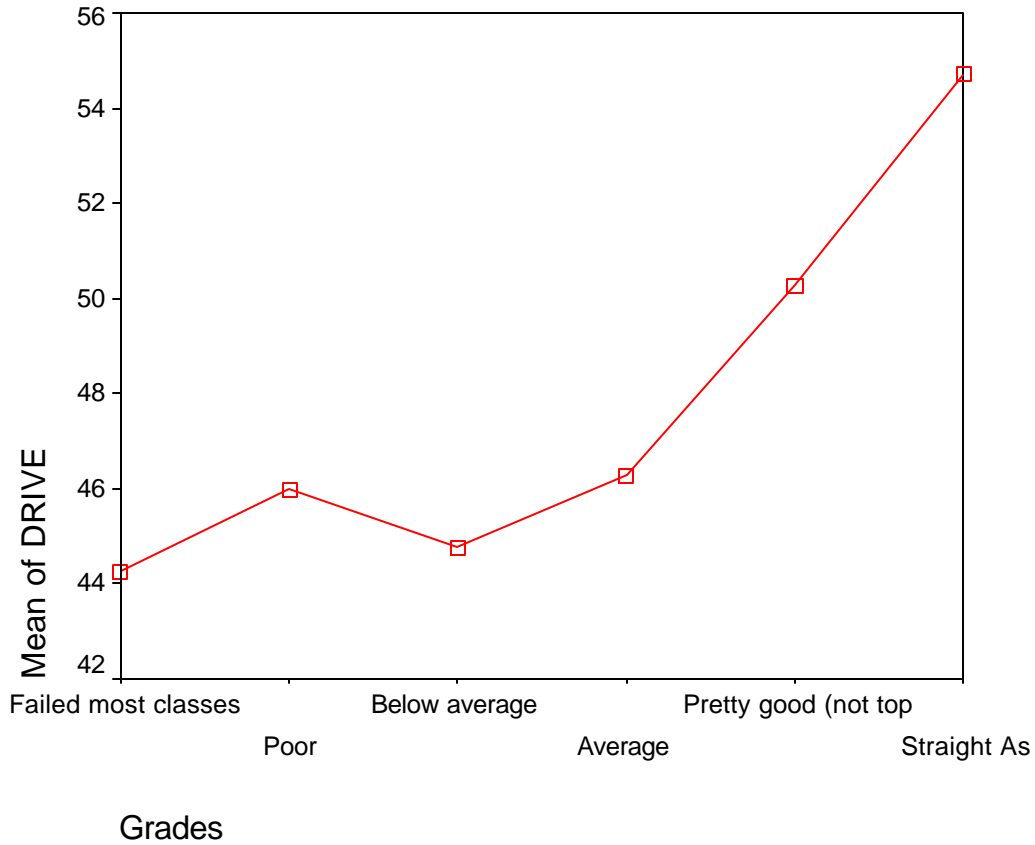
### j) Drive and academic achievement

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that failed most classes had the lowest drive score. The group that had straight As had the highest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(5,31037)} = 362.087$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### DRIVE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT



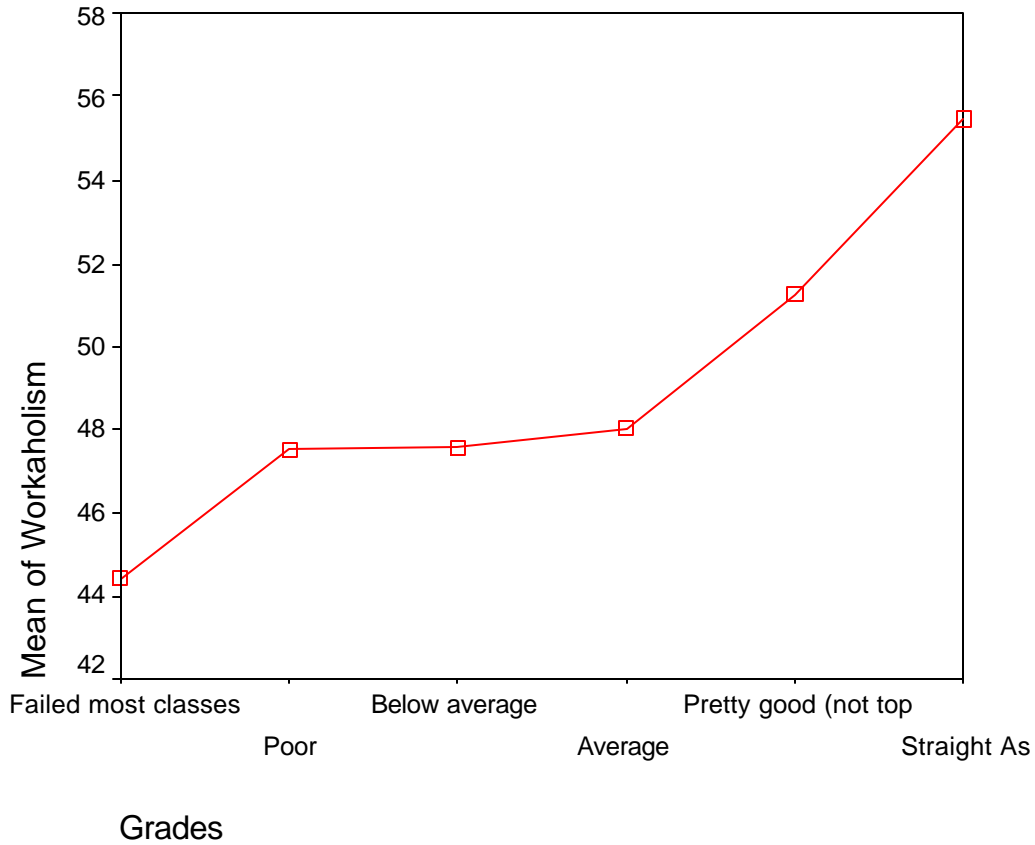
### k) Workaholism and academic achievement

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on academic achievement (grades). The group that failed most classes had the lowest workaholism score. The group that had straight As had the highest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets

$$F_{(5,31037)} = 241.157$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT





## 5. Relationship between being called an over-achiever and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #5: Have other people ever called you an

over-achiever?

VALUE="1" > 10-15

VALUE="2" > 16-18

VALUE="3" > 19-24

VALUE="4" > 25-29

VALUE="5" > 30-34

VALUE="6" > 35-39

VALUE="7" > 40-49

VALUE="8" > 50-59

VALUE="9" > 60+

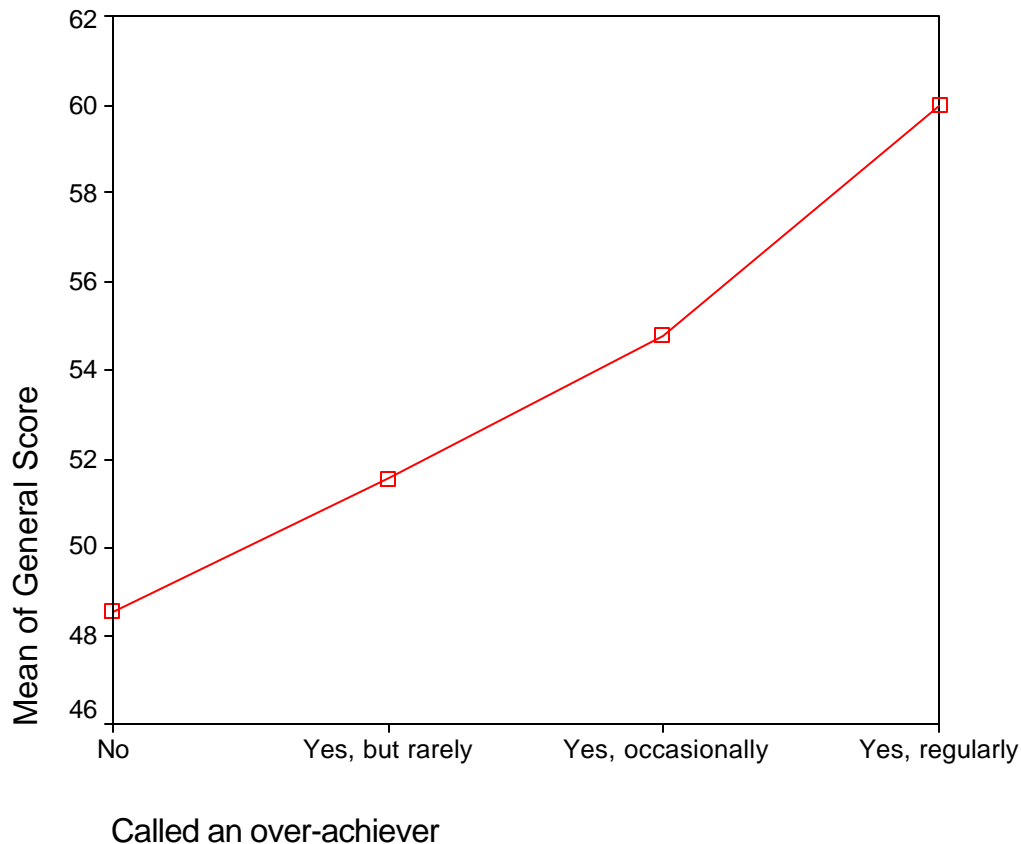
### a) General Score and being called an over-achiever

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest general score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(3,31048)} = 1612.944$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



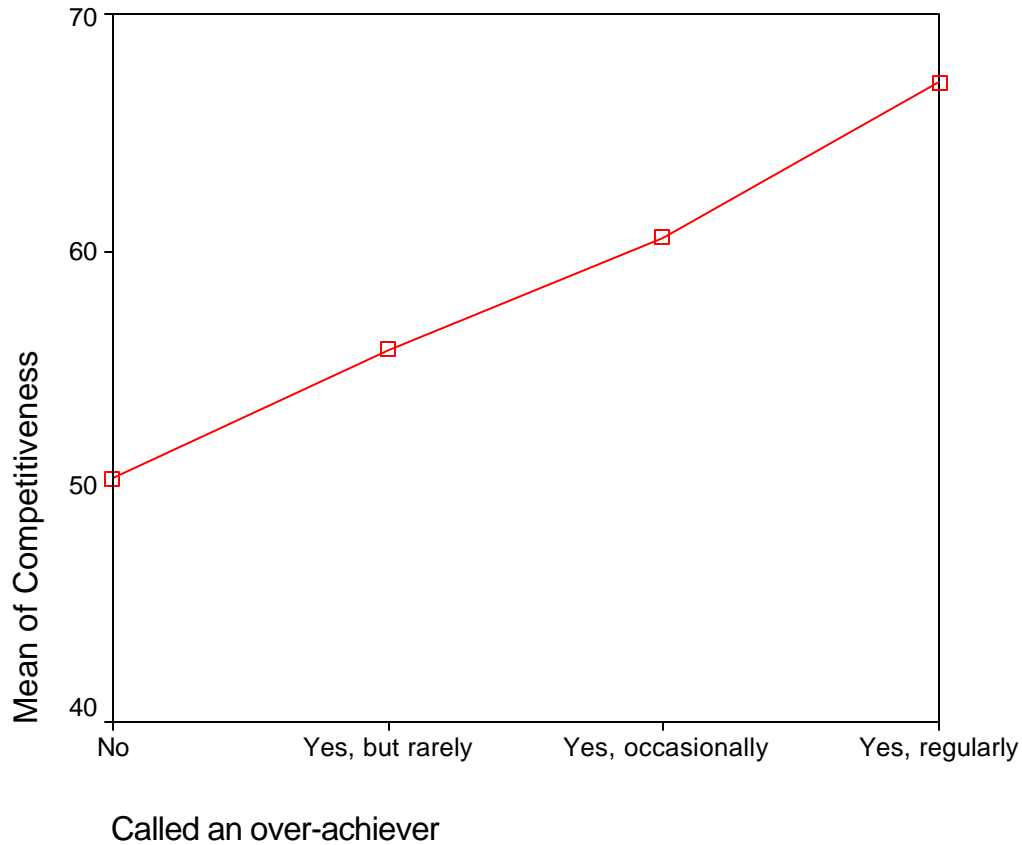
### b) Competitiveness and being called an over-achiever

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest competitiveness score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 1602.243$

$p < 0.0001$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



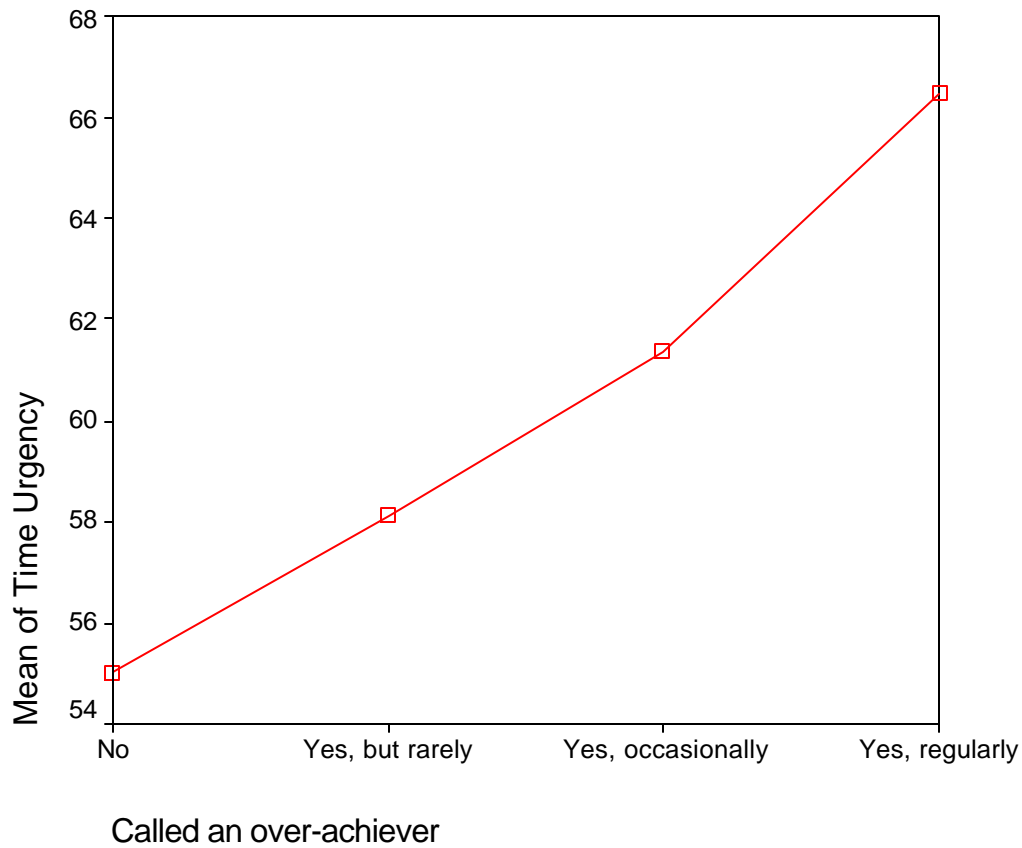
### c) Time urgency and being called an over-achiever

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest time urgency score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(3,31048)} = 1035.805$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### TIME URGENCY AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



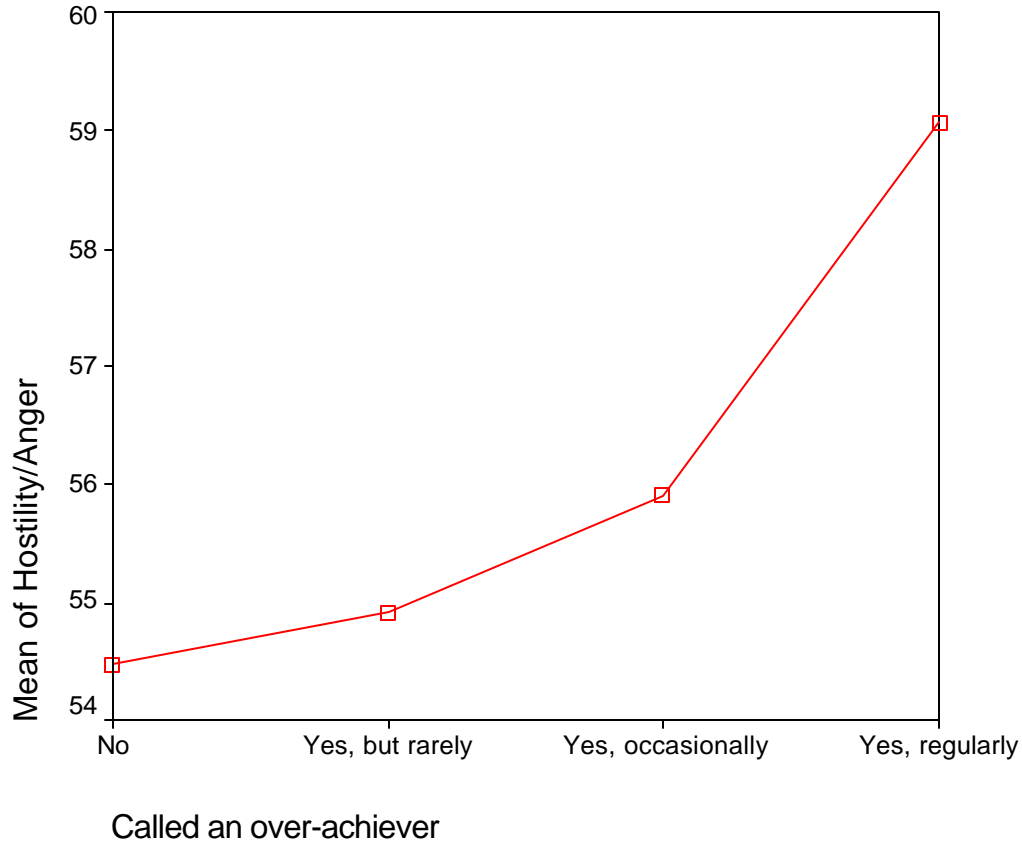
#### d) Hostility/Anger and being called an over-achiever

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest hostility/anger score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 89.637$

$p < 0.0001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



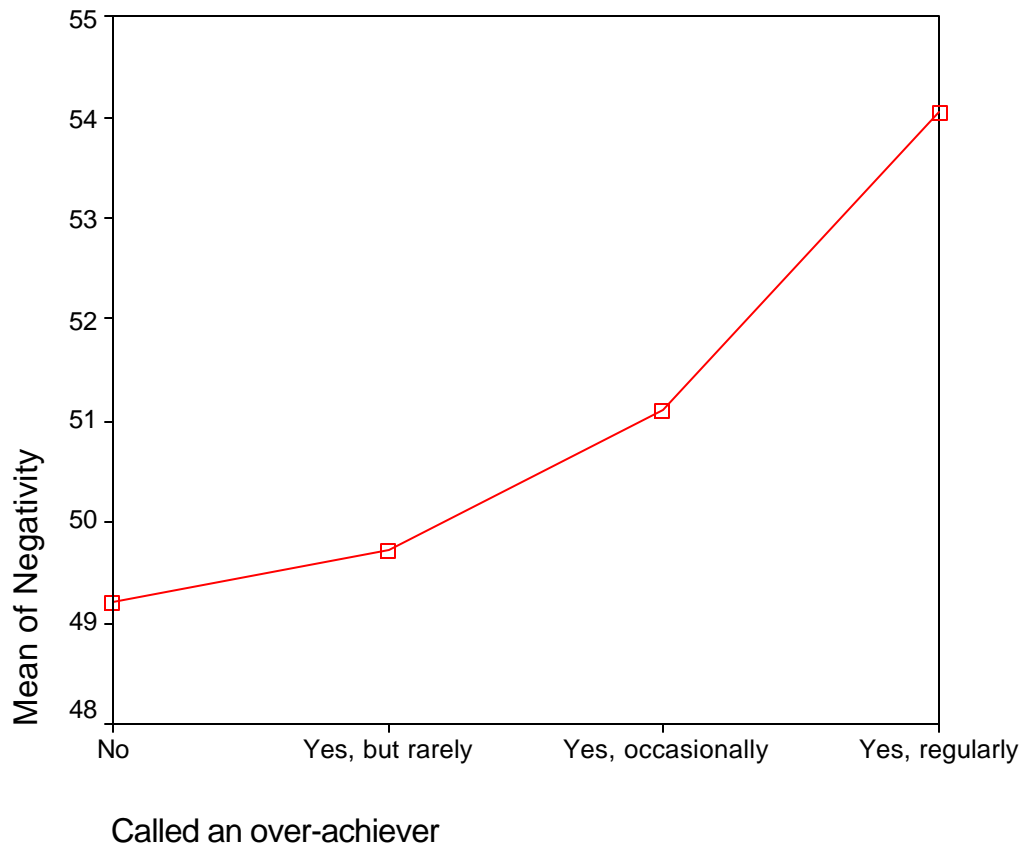
### e) Negativity and being called an over-achiever

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest negativity score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest negativity score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 148.819$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



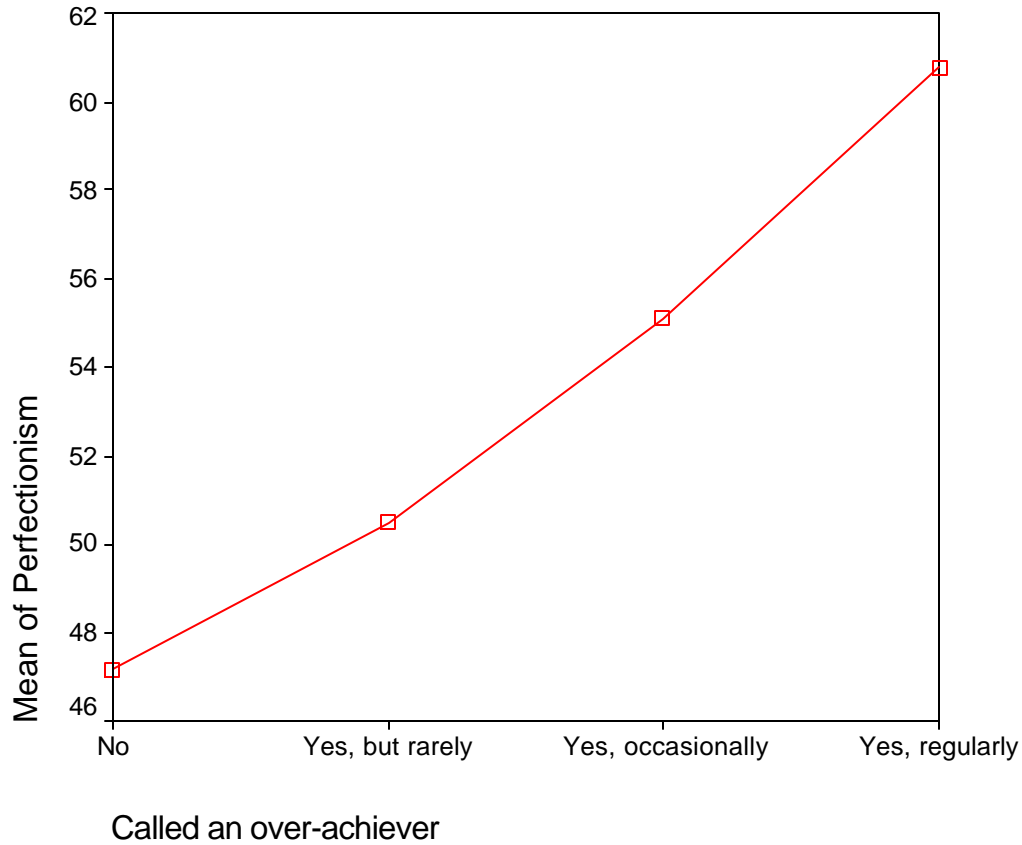
### f) Perfectionism and being called an over-achiever

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest perfectionism score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 1358.496$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



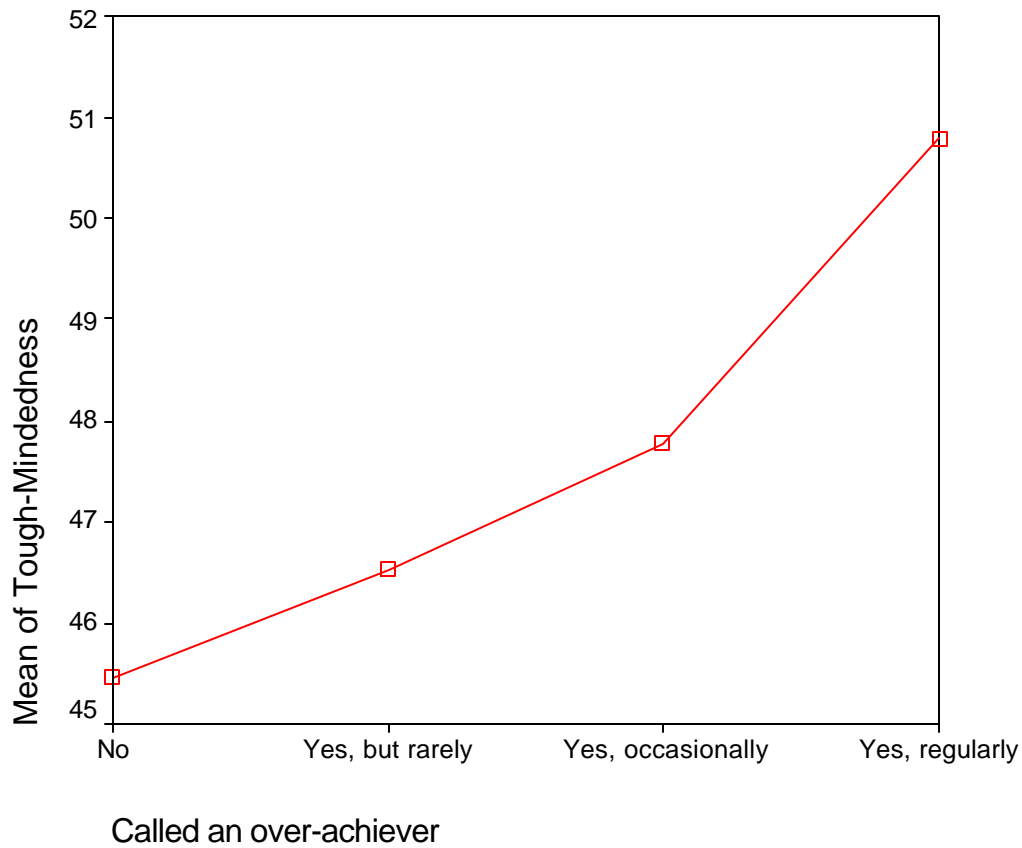
### g) Tough-Mindedness and being called an over-achiever

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 179.553$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



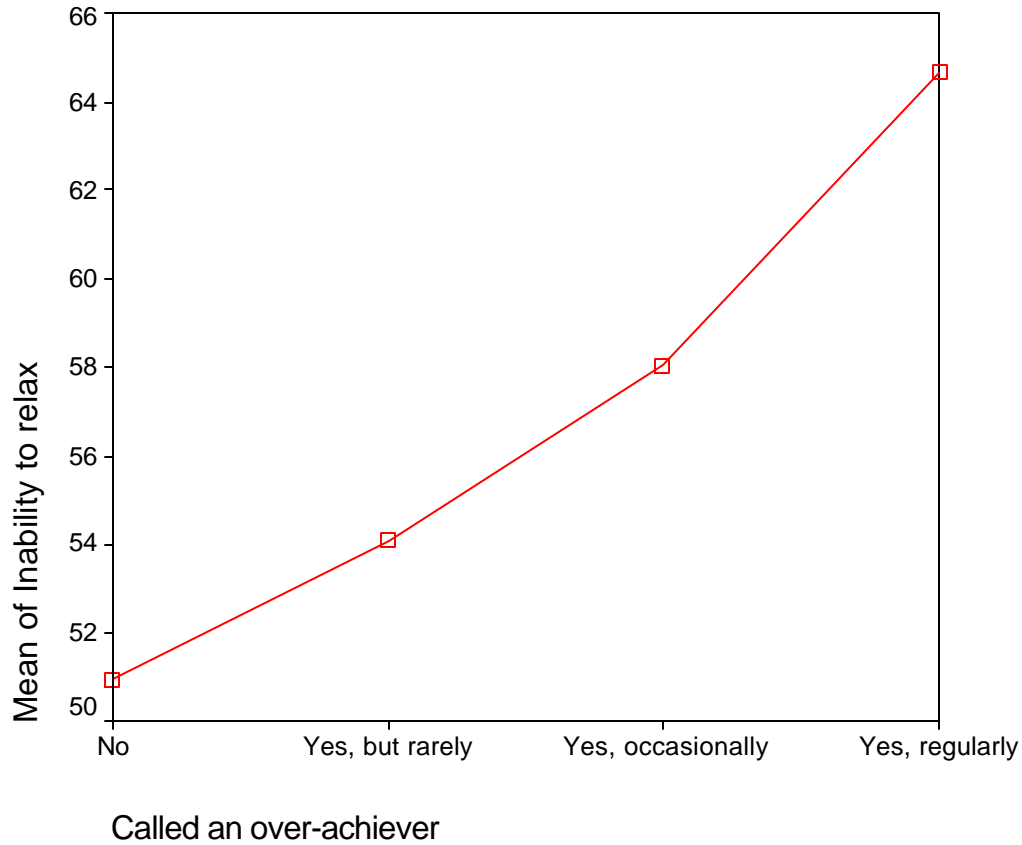
### h) Inability to relax and being called an over-achiever

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest inability to relax score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(3,31048)} = 1031.602$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER





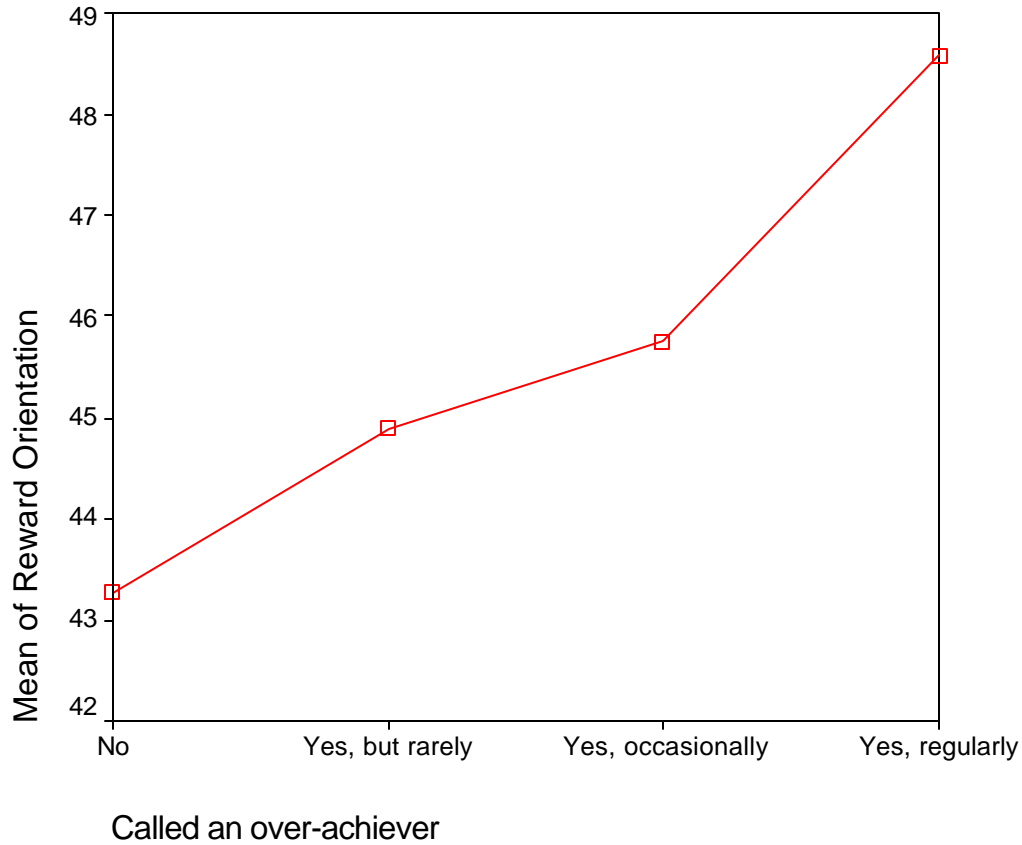
### i) Reward Orientation and being called an over-achiever

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest reward orientation score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 176.246$

$p < 0.0001$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



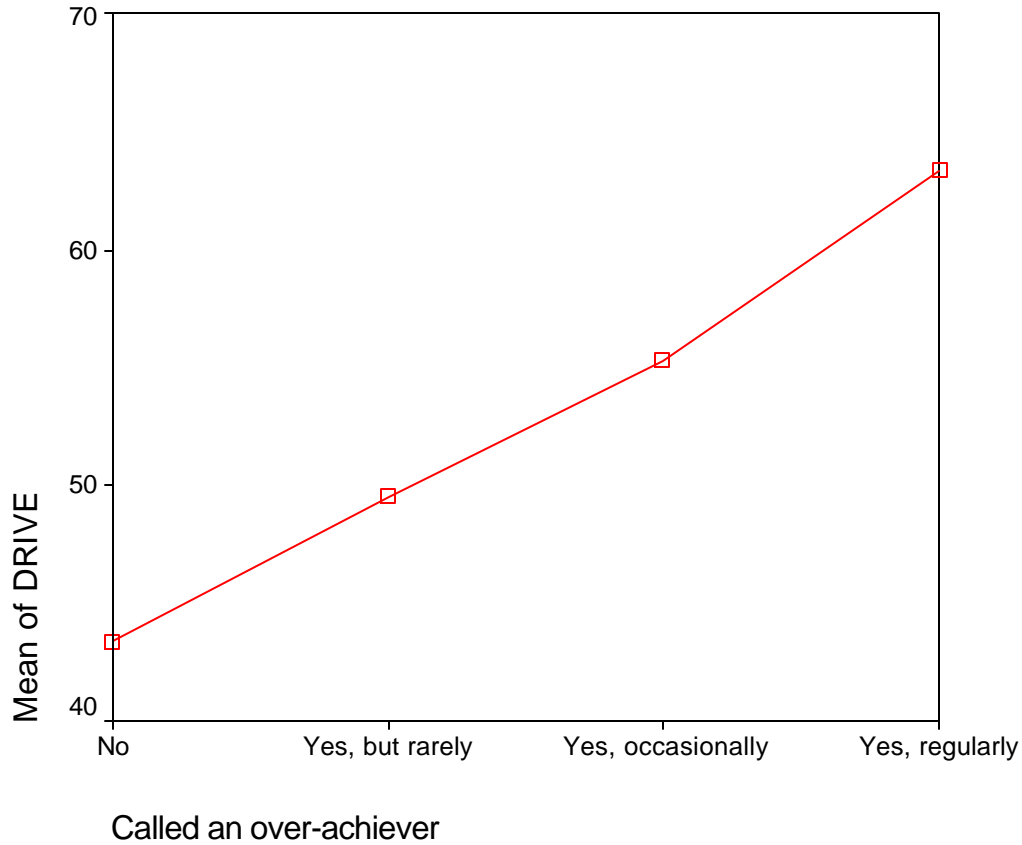
### j) Drive and being called an over-achiever

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest drive score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(3,31048)} = 3161.815$

$p < 0.0001$

#### DRIVE AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



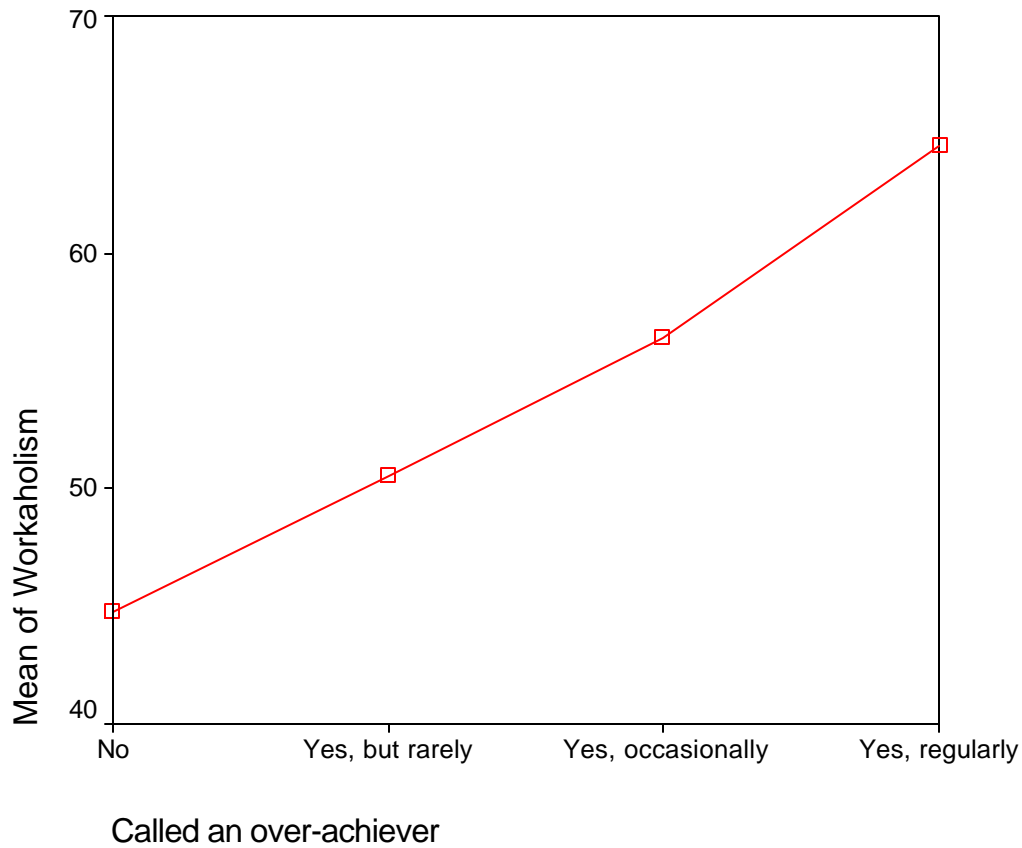
### k) Workaholism and being called an over-achiever

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on whether or not they have ever been called an over-achiever. The group that has never been called an over-achiever had the lowest workaholism score. The group that is called an over-achiever regularly had the highest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 6 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(3,31048)} = 2603.691$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND BEING CALLED AN OVER-ACHIEVER



## 6. Relationship between field of work and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #6: What field do you work in?

VALUE="1" > Advertising & PR

VALUE="2">Aerospace & Military

VALUE="3">Agriculture

VALUE="4">Airlines

VALUE="5">Automotive

VALUE="6">Chemicals

VALUE="7">Computers

VALUE="8">Electronics & Semiconductors

VALUE="9">Energy & Utilities

VALUE="10">Financial Services

VALUE="11">Food & Beverage

VALUE="12">Healthcare

VALUE="13">Industrial Goods & Services

VALUE="14">Internet & Online

VALUE="15">Media & Entertainment

VALUE="16">Pharmaceuticals

VALUE="17">Professional Services

VALUE="18">Real Estate

VALUE="19">Retail

VALUE="20">Telecommunications

VALUE="21">Transportation

VALUE="22">I don't work

VALUE="23">Education

VALUE="24">Information Technology

VALUE="25">Travel & Leisure

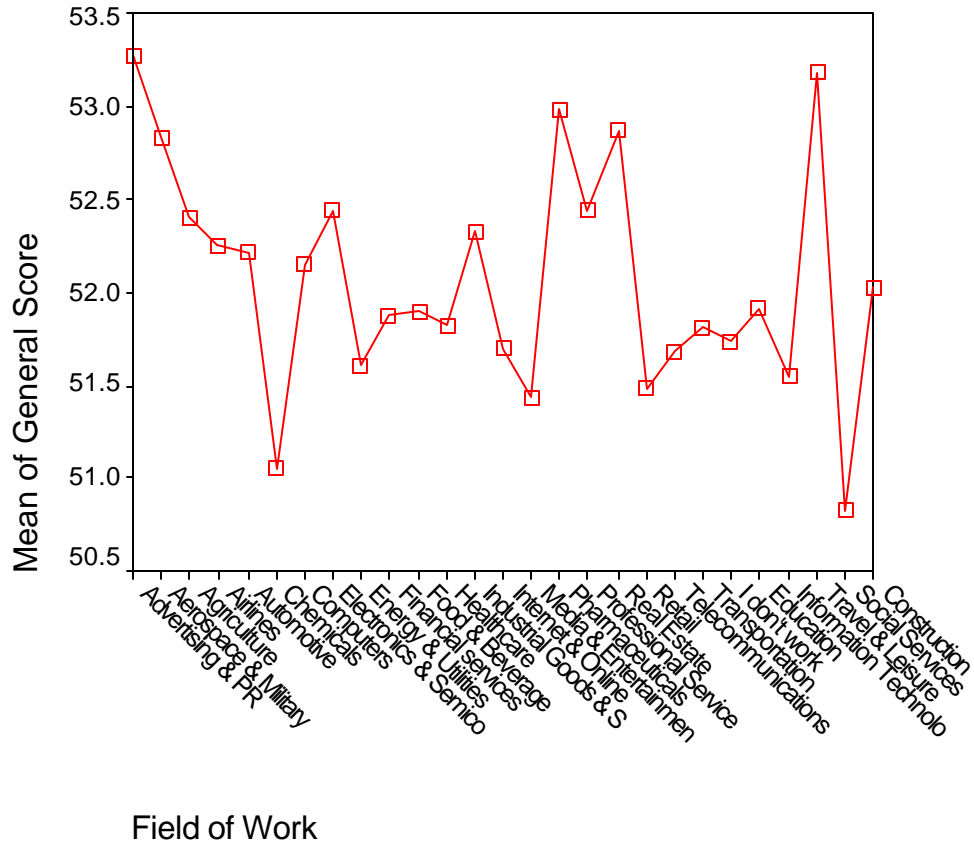
VALUE="26">Social Services

VALUE="27">Construction

**a) General Score and field of work**

No theoretically significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

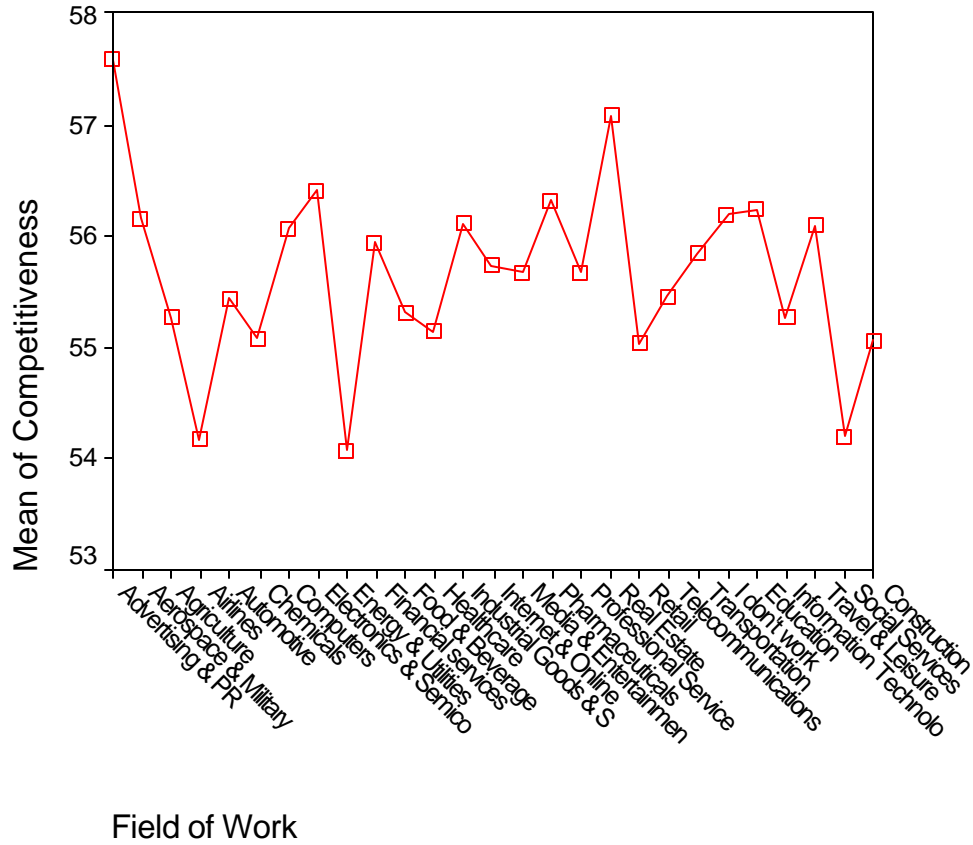
**OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND FIELD OF WORK**



## b) Competitiveness and field of work

No significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

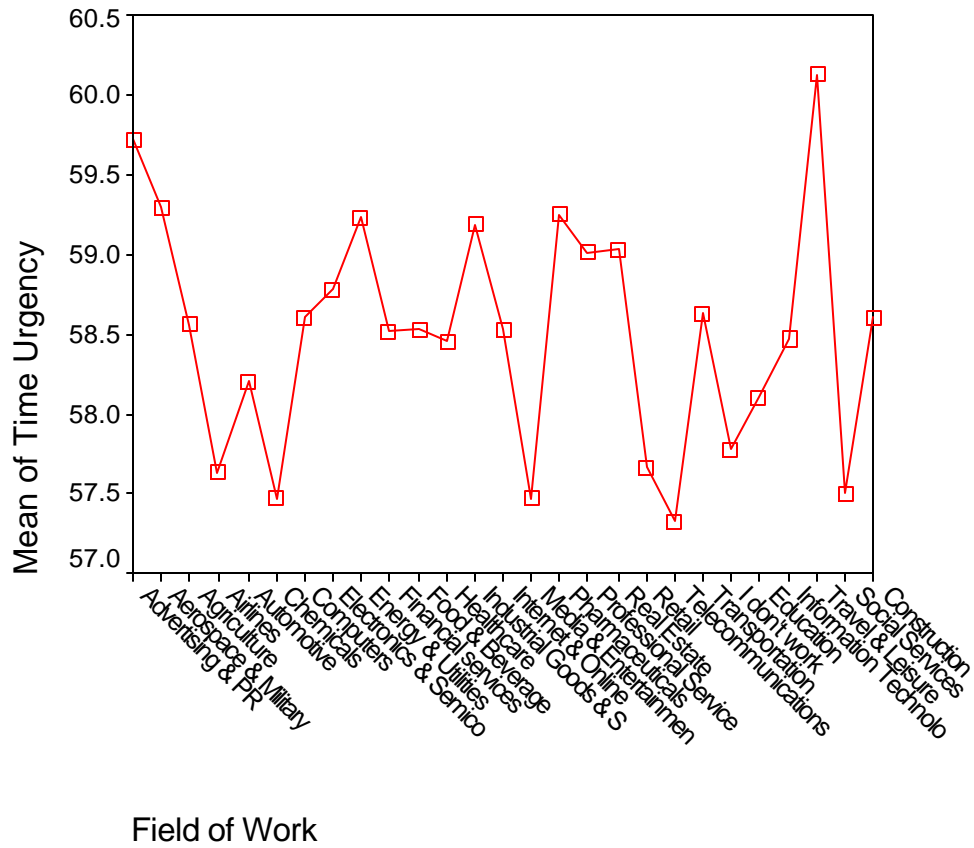
### COMPETITIVENESS AND FIELD OF WORK



### c) Time urgency and field of work

No theoretically significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on field of work

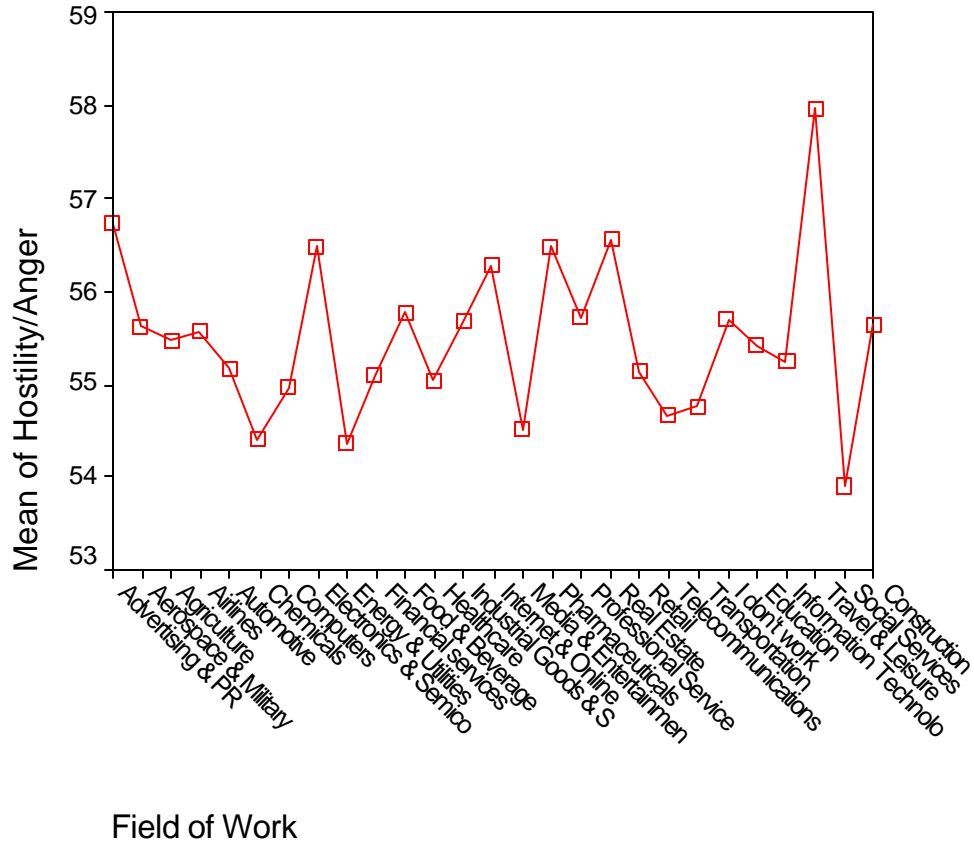
#### TIME URGENCY AND FIELD OF WORK



#### d) Hostility/Anger and field of work

No significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND FIELD OF WORK

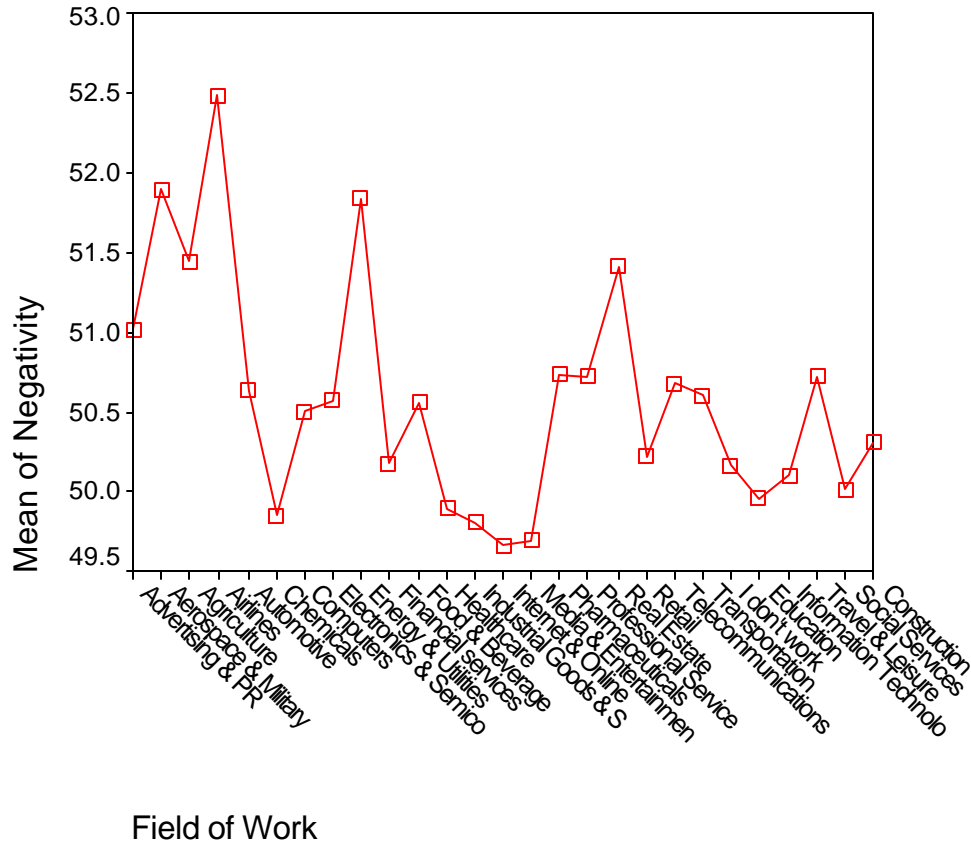




### e) Negativity and field of work

No significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

#### NEGATIVITY AND FIELD OF WORK



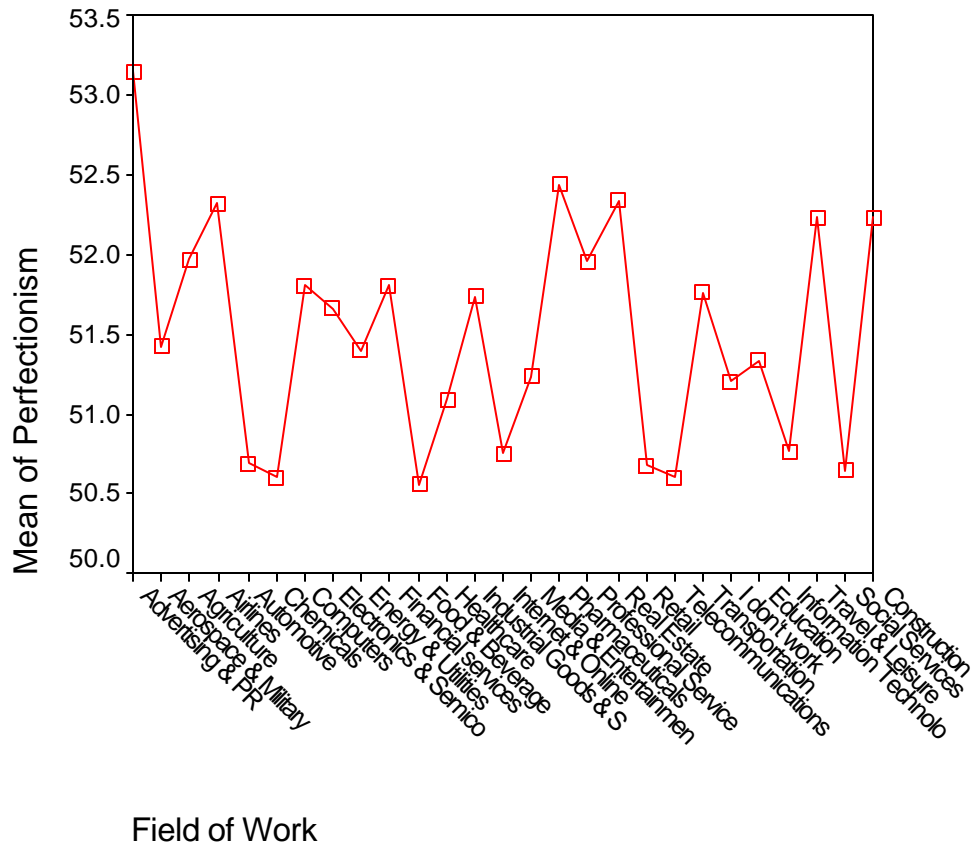
### f) Perfectionism and field of work

No theoretically significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

$F_{(26,23539)} = 1.674$

$p < 0.017$

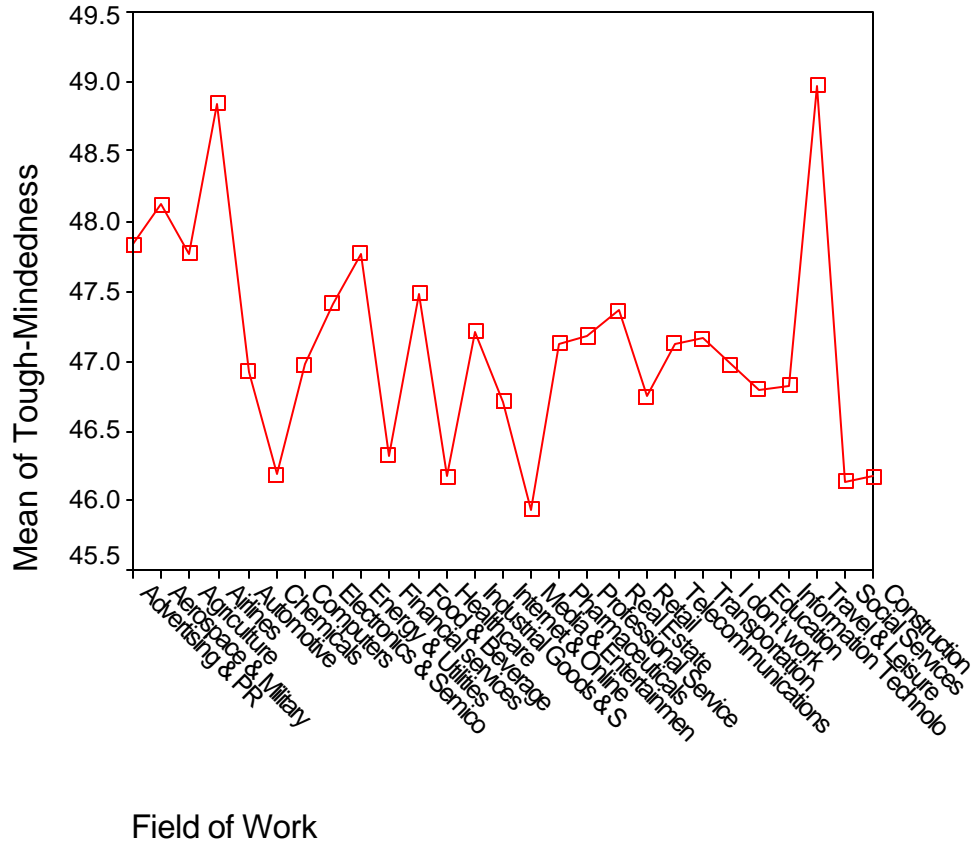
#### PERFECTIONISM AND FIELD OF WORK



**g) Tough-Mindedness and field of work**

No significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

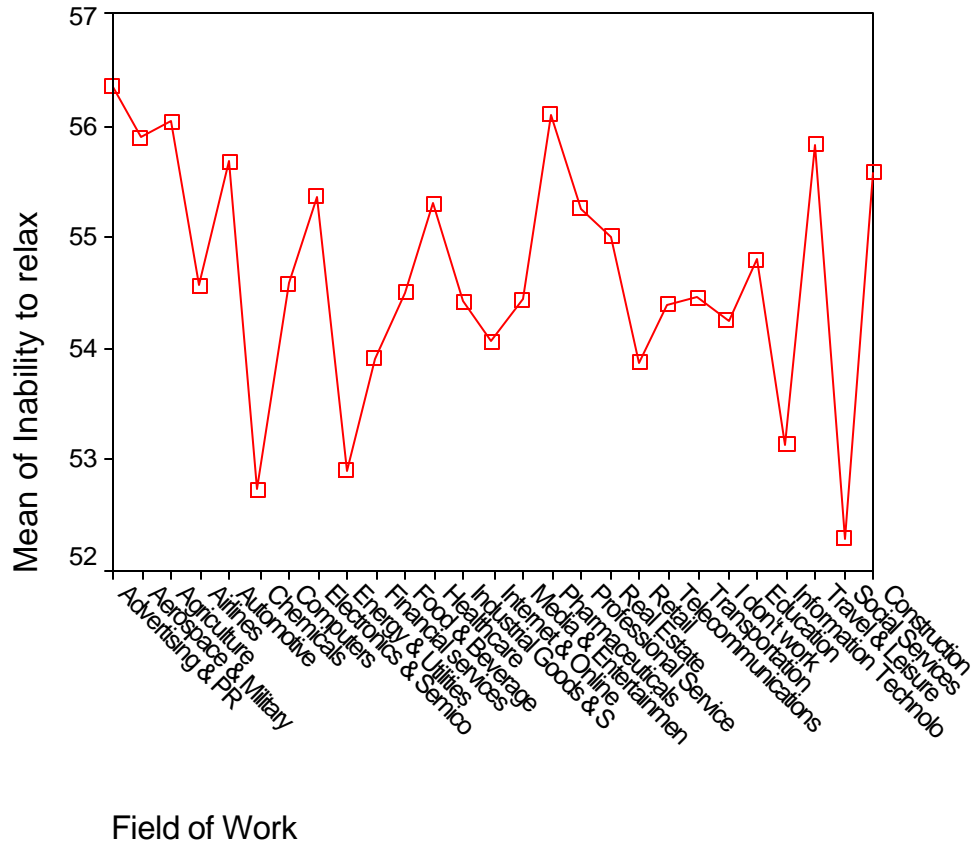
**TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND FIELD OF WORK**



### h) Inability to relax and field of work

No theoretically significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

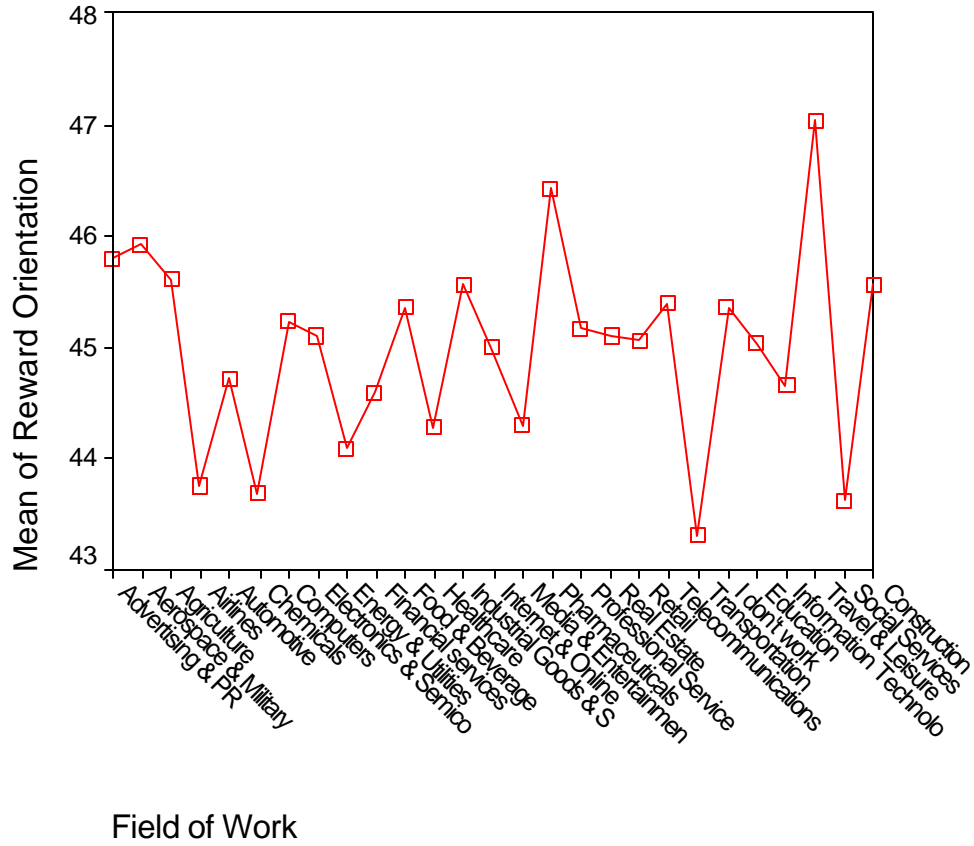
#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND FIELD OF WORK



### i) Reward Orientation and field of work

No significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

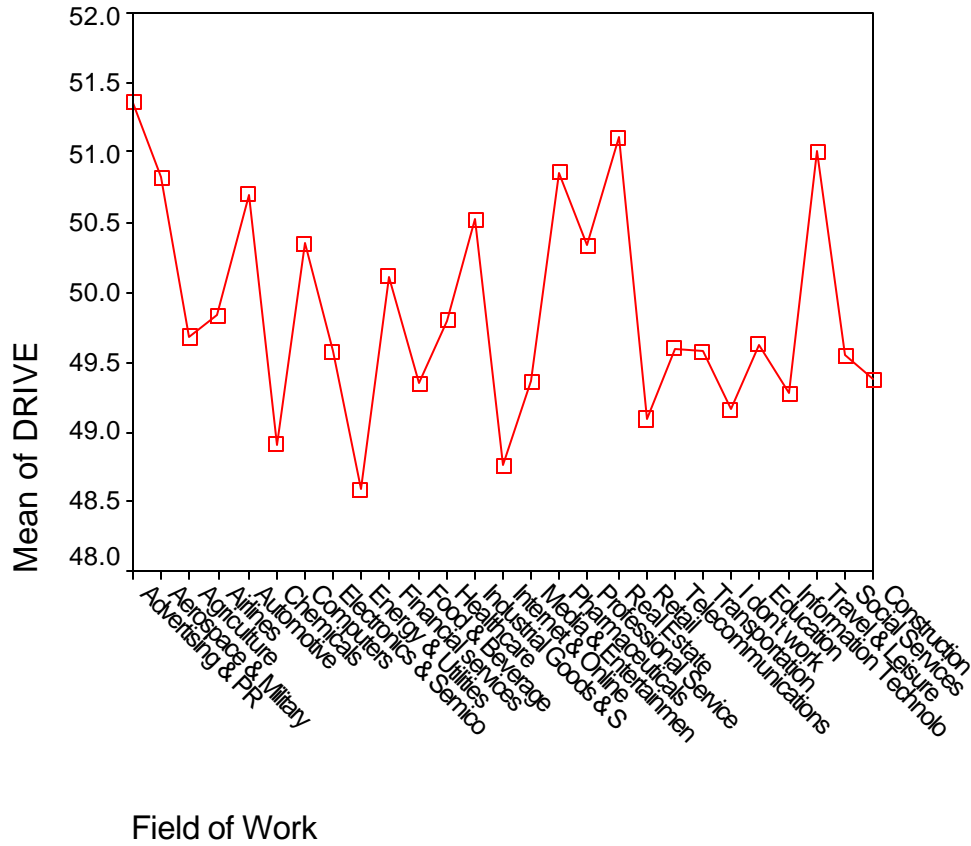
#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND FIELD OF WORK



**j) Drive and field of work**

No theoretically significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

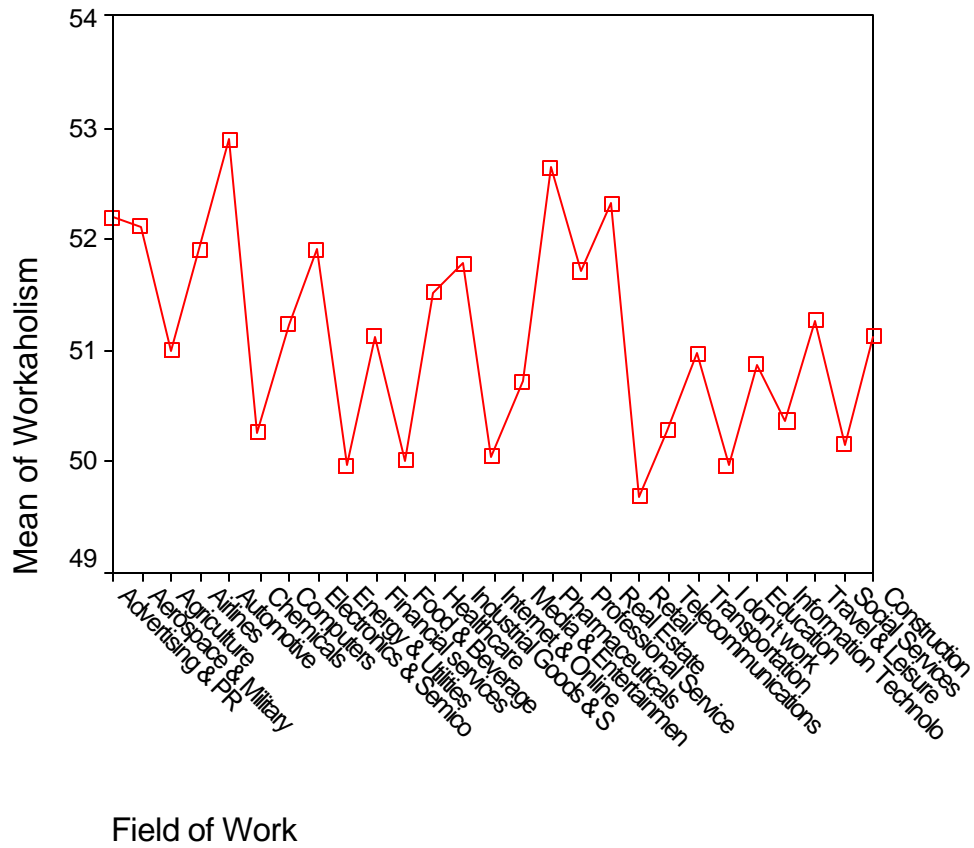
**DRIVE AND FIELD OF WORK**



### k) Workaholism and field of work

No theoretically significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on field of work.

#### WORKAHOLISM AND FIELD OF WORK



## 7. Relationship between position at work and Type A personality characteristics:

### Question #7: What is your position?

VALUE="1" > Senior Management  
VALUE="2" > Other Management  
VALUE="3" > Professional  
VALUE="4" > Technical  
VALUE="5" > Sales  
VALUE="6" > Administrative  
VALUE="7" > Other Employed  
VALUE="8" > Home-Maker/Full-Time Parent  
VALUE="9" > Student  
VALUE="10" > Retired  
VALUE="11" > Not Employed -Disabled  
VALUE="12" > Not Employed -Volunteer worker  
VALUE="13" > Unemployed

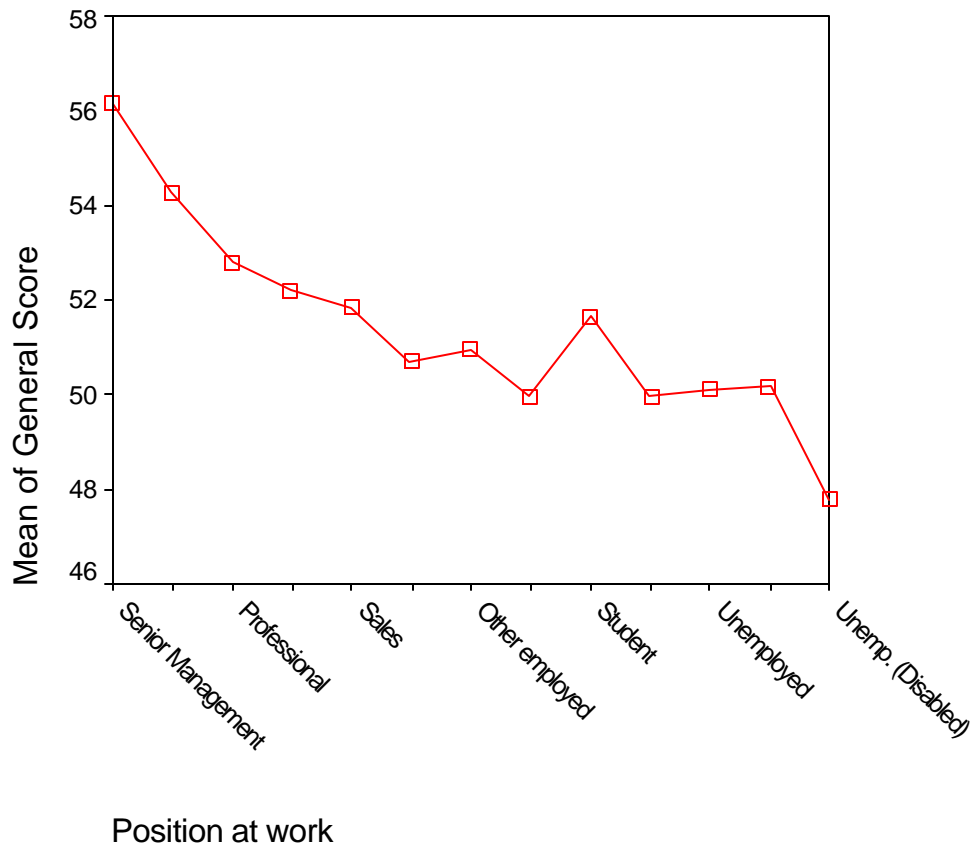
### a) General Score and position at work

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. The senior management group had the highest general score. The unemployed due to a disability had the lowest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 36.258$

$p < 0.0001$

### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND POSITION





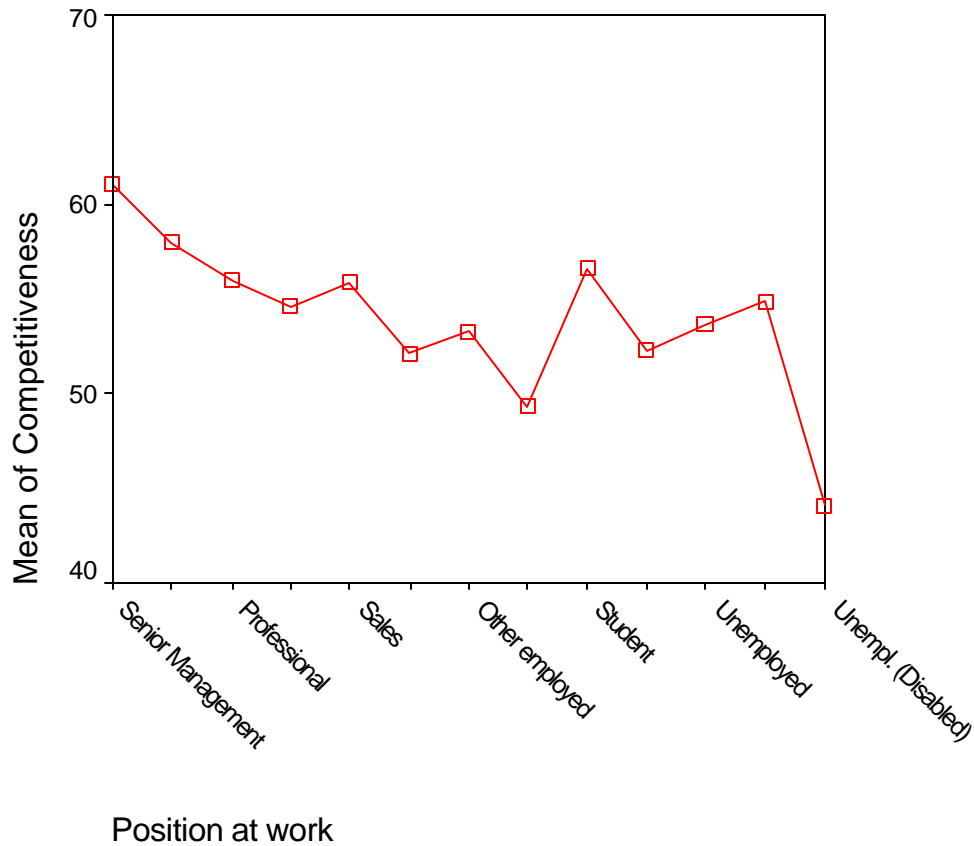
### b) Competitiveness and position at work

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest competitiveness score. The unemployed due to a disability had the lowest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 41.402$

$p < 0.0001$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND POSITION



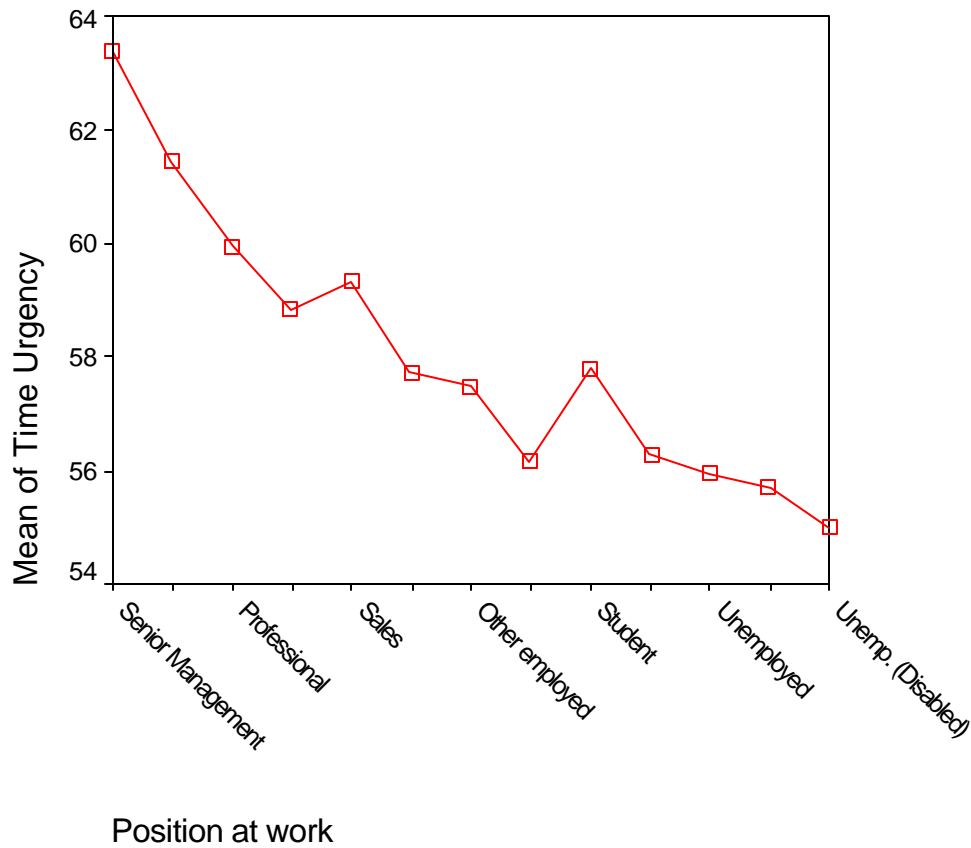
### c) Time urgency and position at work

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest time urgency score. The unemployed due to a disability had the lowest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 39.174$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TIME URGENCY AND POSITION



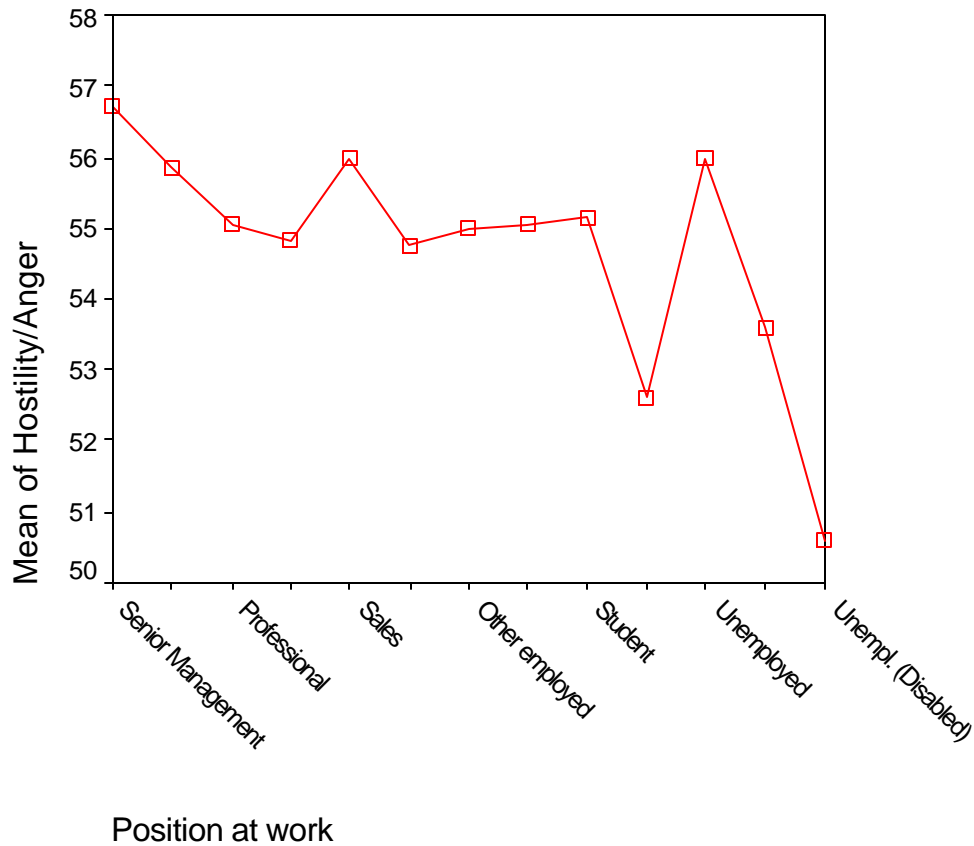
#### d) Hostility/Anger and position at work

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest hostility/anger score. The unemployed due to a disability had the lowest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 2.813$

$p < 0.001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND POSITION



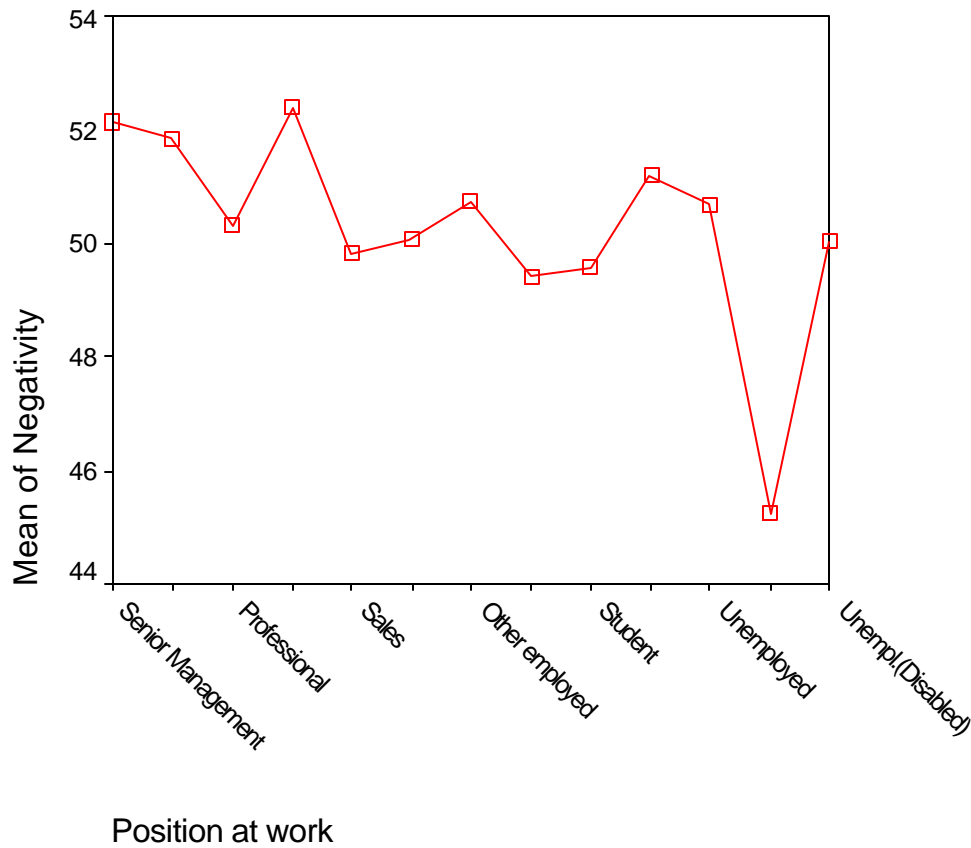
### e) Negativity and position at work

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. The technical group had the highest negativity score a difference of less than 1 point with all management positions. The volunteer workers had the lowest negativity score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 13.182$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND POSITION



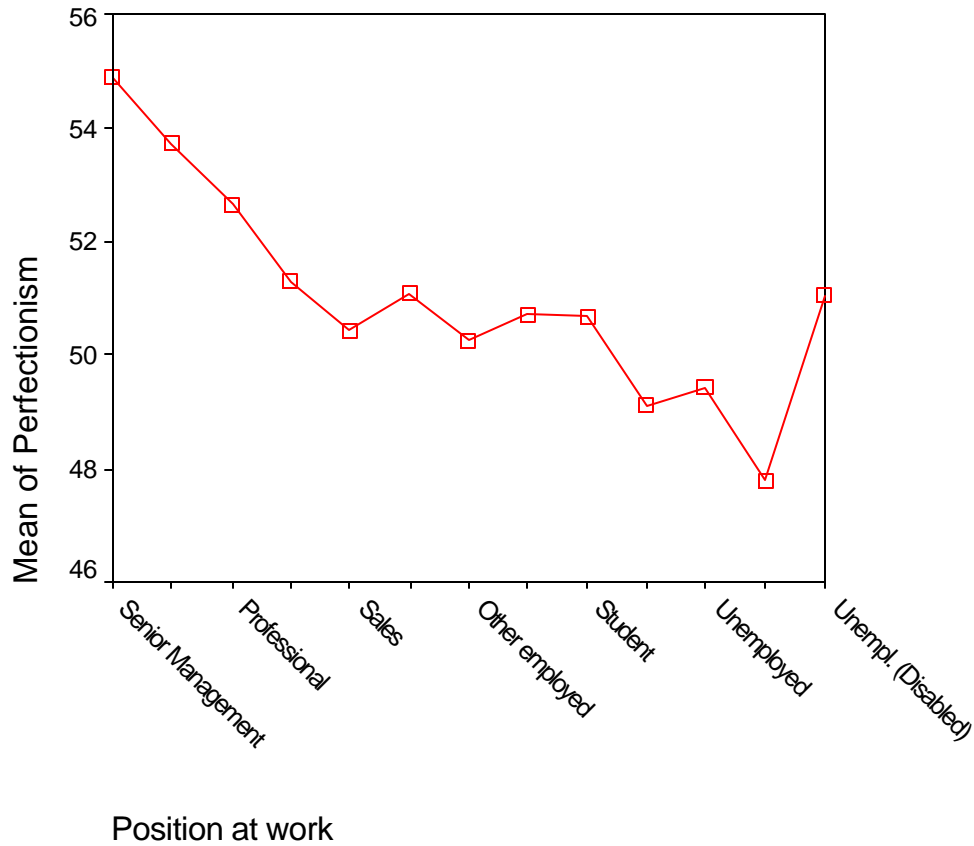
### f) Perfectionism and position at work

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest perfectionism score. Volunteer workers had the lowest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 21.686$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND POSITION



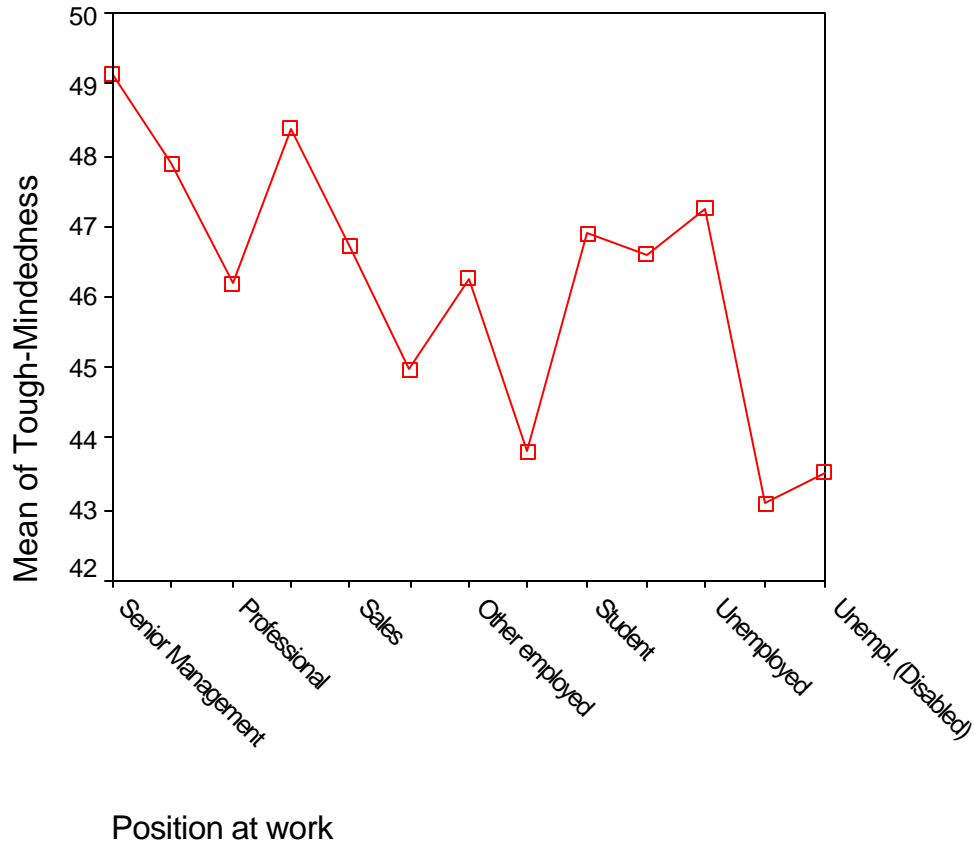
### g) Tough-Mindedness and position at work

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest tough-mindedness score. Volunteer workers had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 13.370$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND POSITION



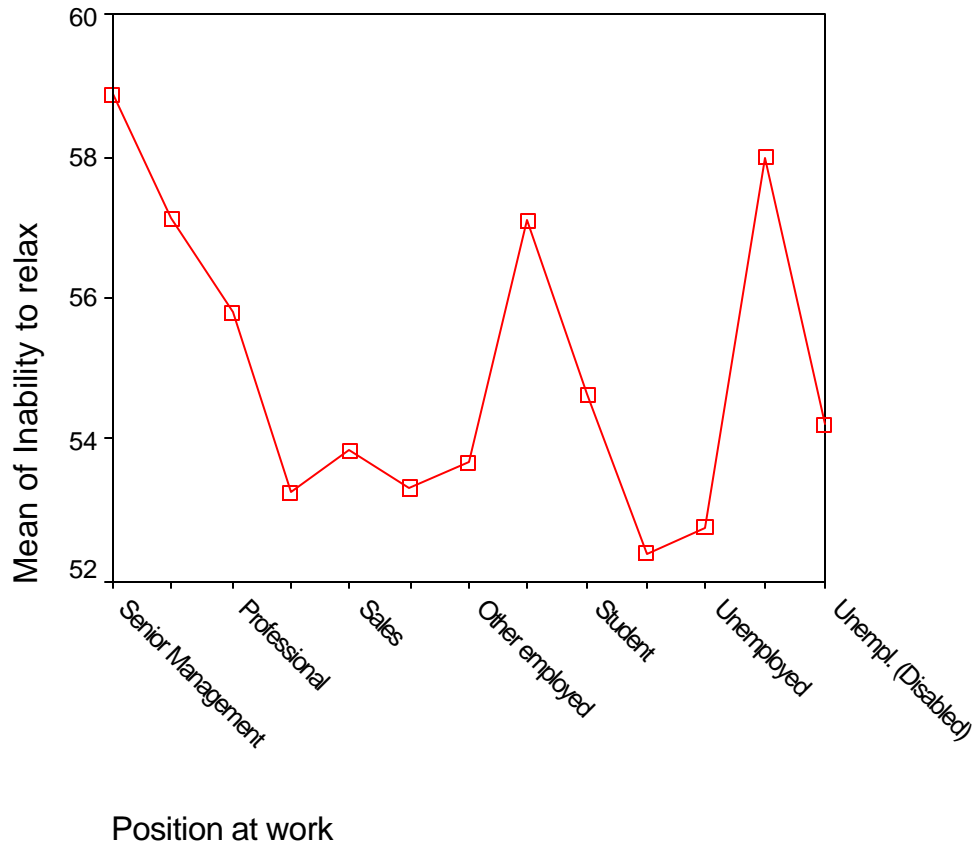
### h) Inability to relax and position at work

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest inability to relax score. The retired group had the lowest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 20.591$

$p < 0.0001$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND POSITION



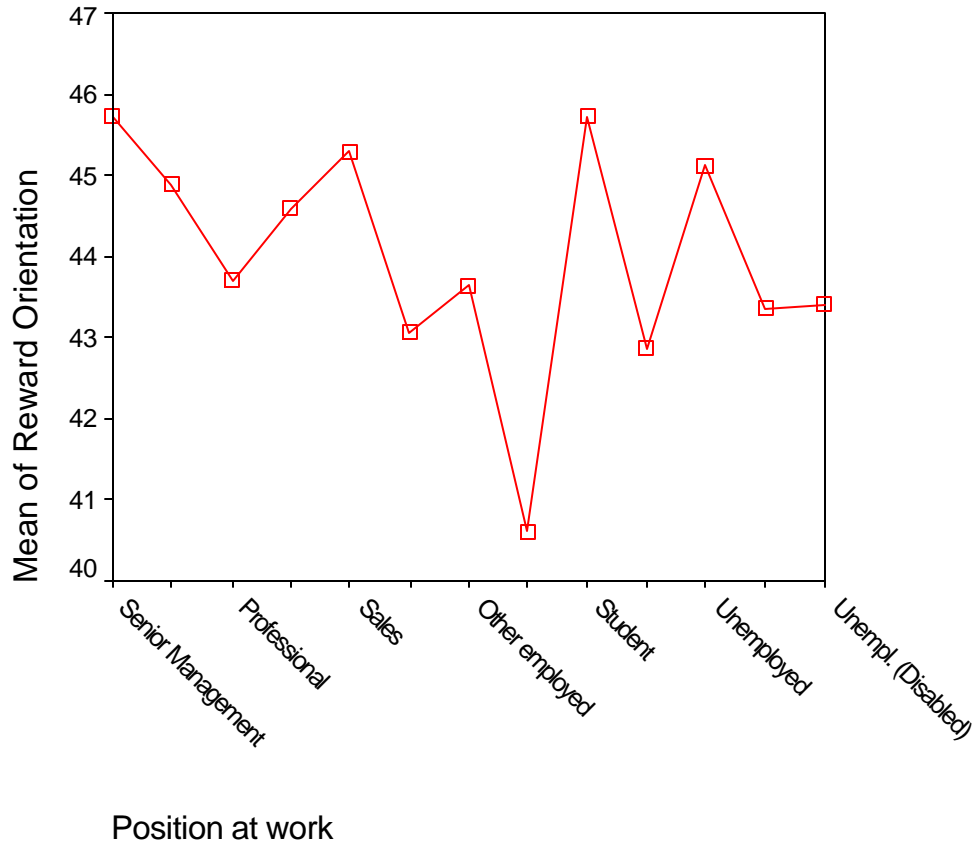
### i) Reward Orientation and position at work

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest reward orientation score. Home-makers/Full-time parents had the lowest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 16.374$

$p < 0.0001$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND POSITION





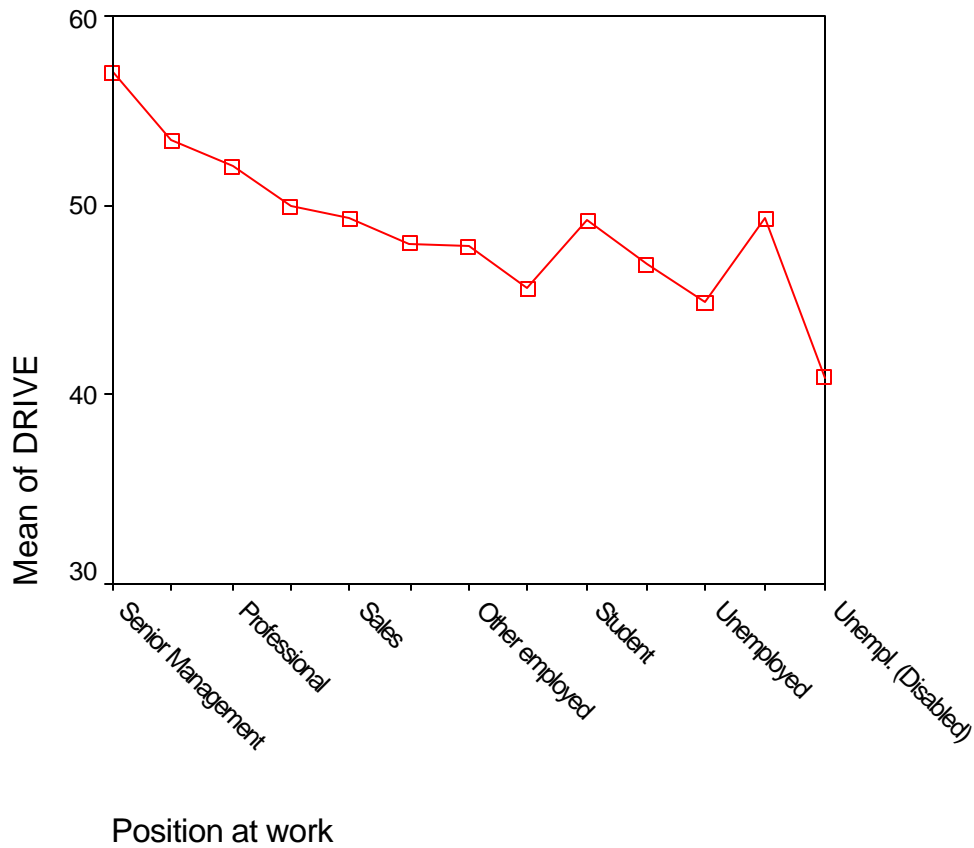
### j) Drive and position at work

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest drive score. The unemployed due to disability had the lowest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 69.297$

$p < 0.0001$

#### DRIVE AND POSITION



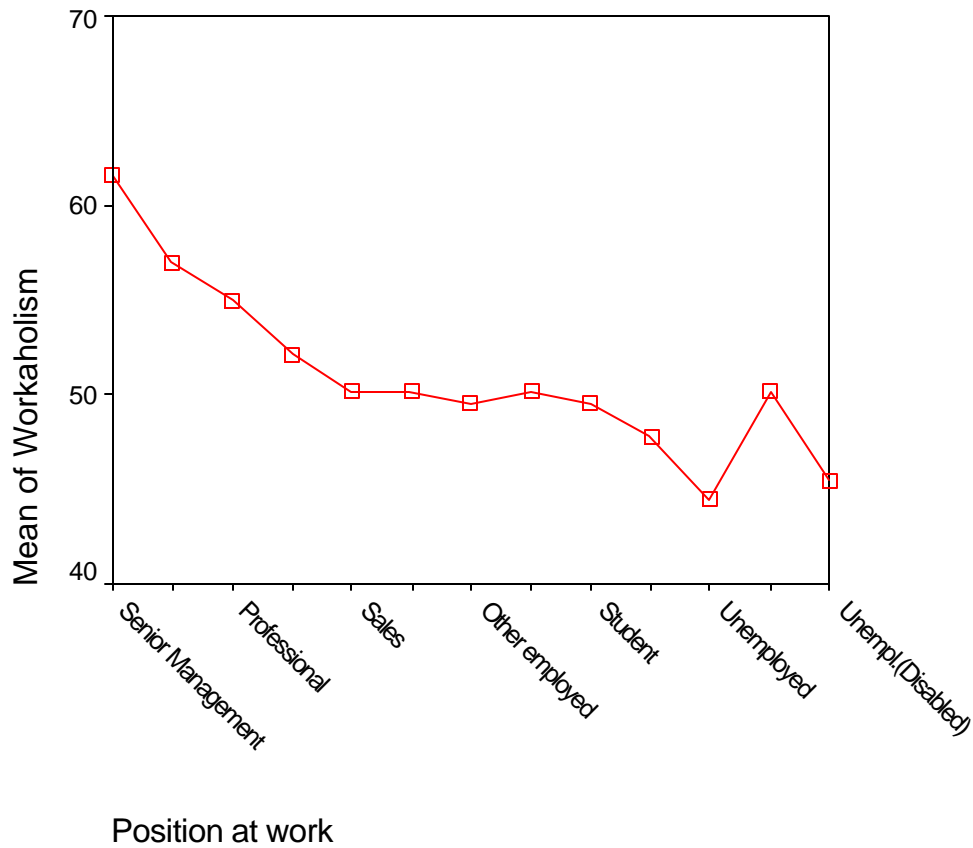
### k) Workaholism and position at work

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on their position at work. Senior management had the highest workaholism score. The unemployed had the lowest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 7 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(12,27051)} = 136.484$

$p < 0.0001$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND POSITION



## 8. Relationship between education and Type A personality characteristics:

Question #8: What is the highest degree of formal education that you have achieved?

VALUE="1" >Grade School  
VALUE="2" >Some High School  
VALUE="3" >High School Grad  
VALUE="4" >Some College  
VALUE="5" >College Grad  
VALUE="6" >Post-Graduate Work  
VALUE="7" >Post-Graduate Degree

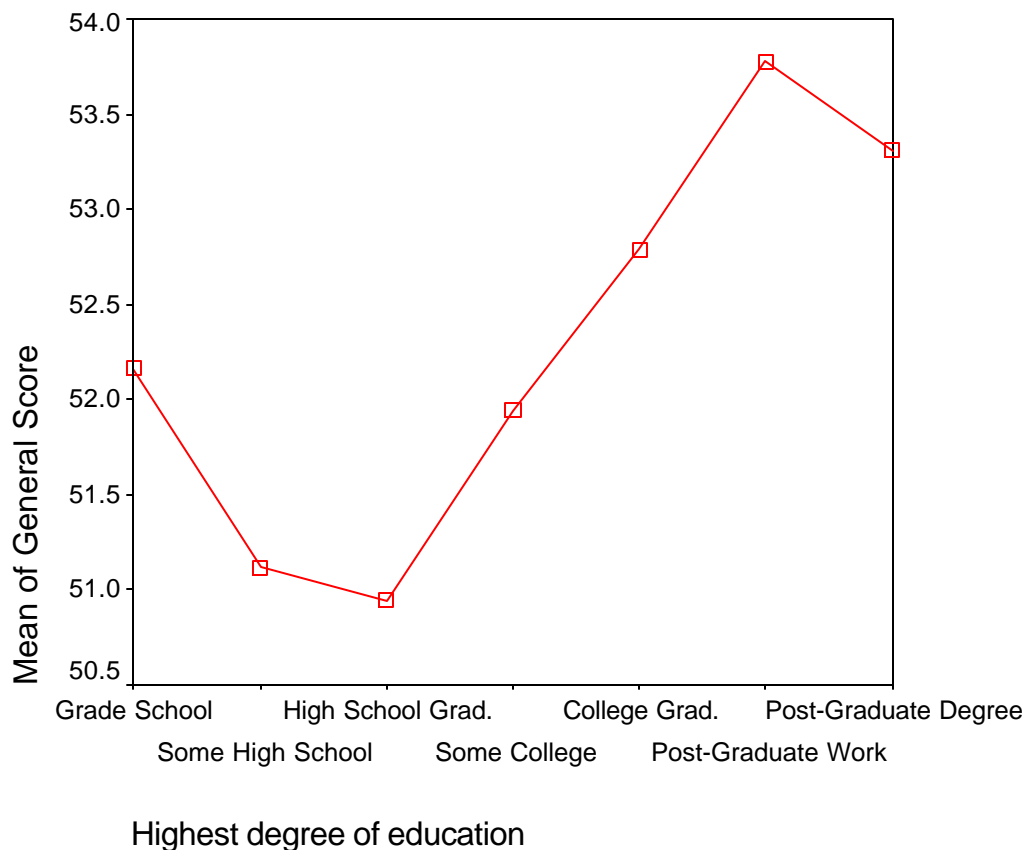
### a) General Score and education

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. The high school graduates had the lowest general score. The post-graduate work group had the highest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(6,28417)} = 33.690$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND EDUCATION



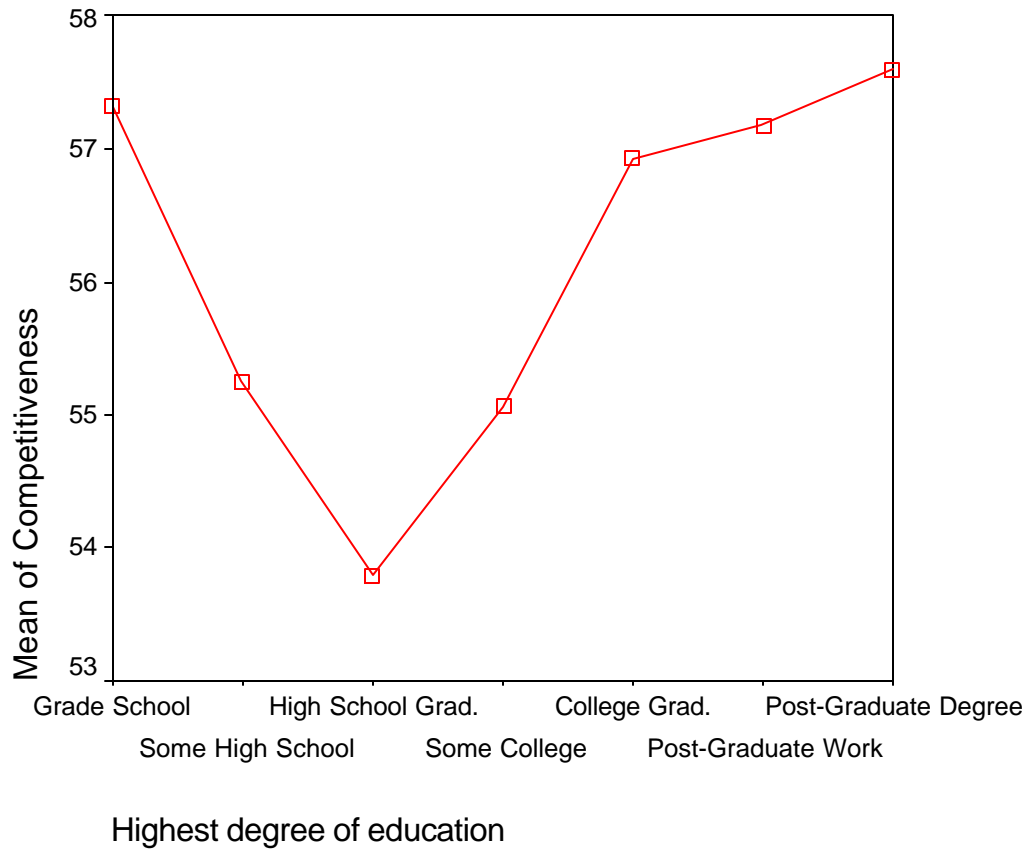
### b) Competitiveness and education

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. The high school graduates had the lowest competitiveness score. The post-graduate degree group had the highest competitiveness score with a difference of less than 1 point for the grade school group. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(6,28417)} = 29.977$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND EDUCATION



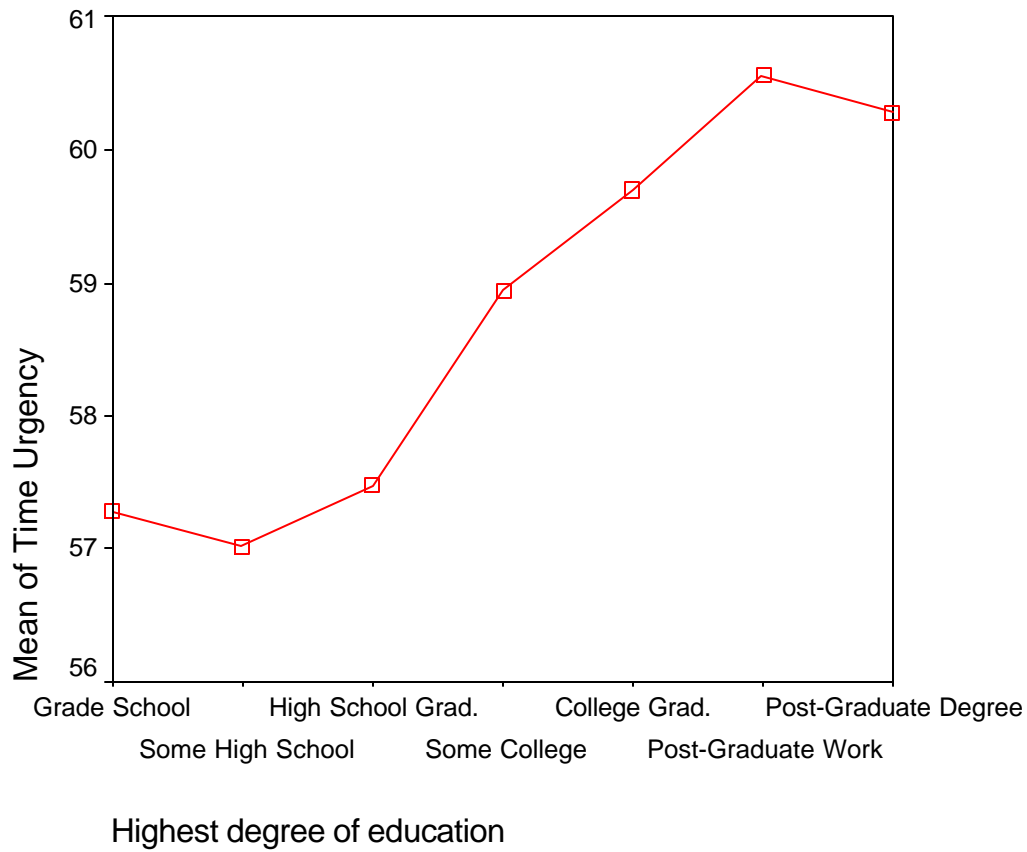
### c) Time urgency and education

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. Those with some high school had the lowest time urgency score. The post-graduate work group had the highest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 44.458$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TIME URGENCY AND EDUCATION



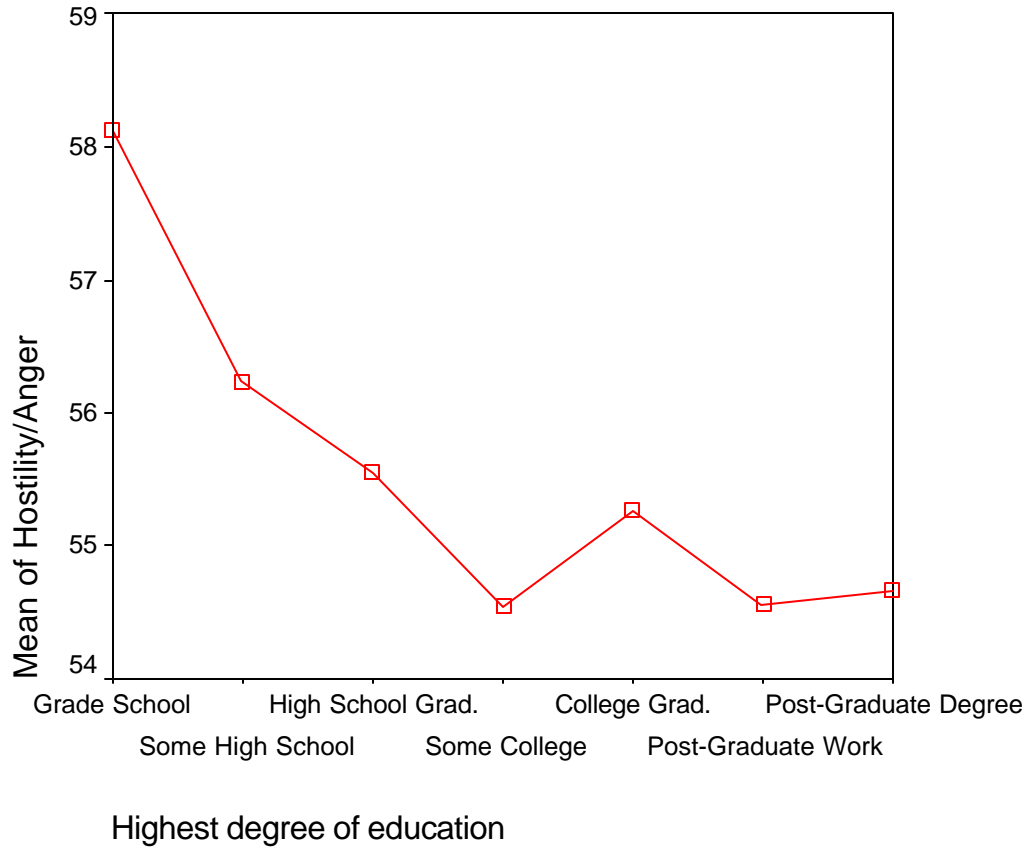
#### d) Hostility/Anger and education

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. Those with some college had the lowest hostility/anger score with a difference of less than 1 point with the post-graduate work and degree groups. The grade school group had the highest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 15.903$

$p < 0.0001$

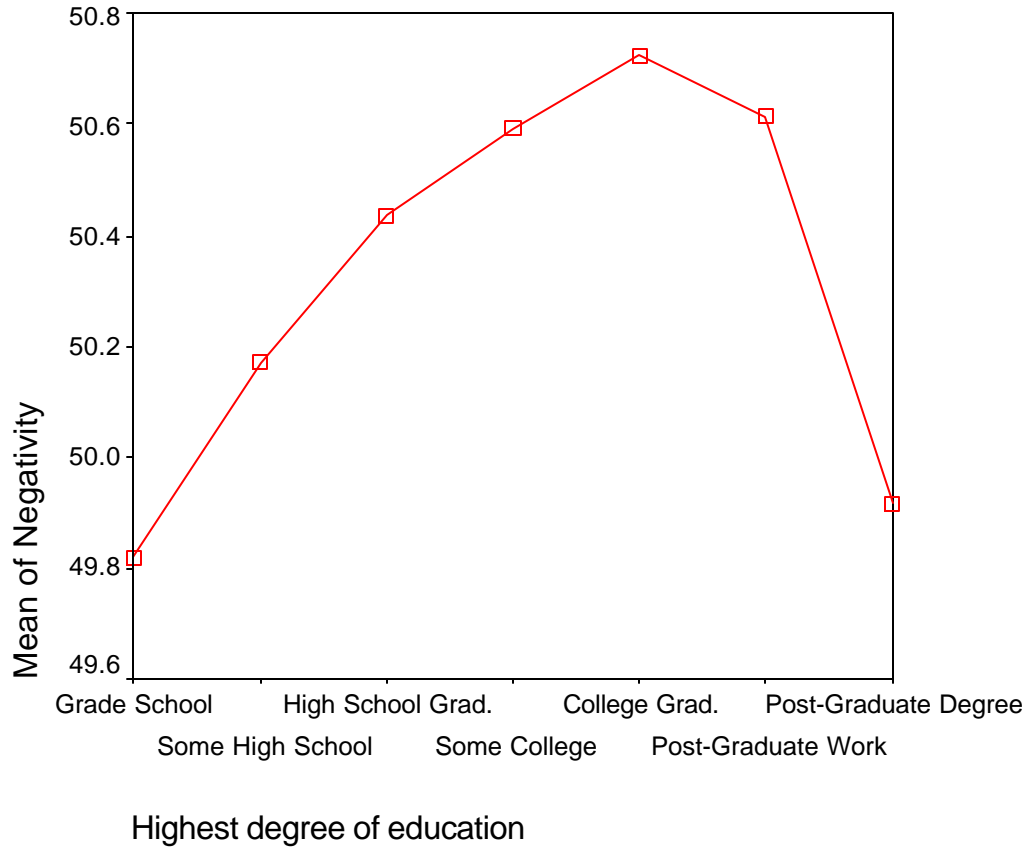
#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND EDUCATION



### e) Negativity and education

No theoretical difference was detected on negativity among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved.

#### NEGATIVITY AND EDUCATION



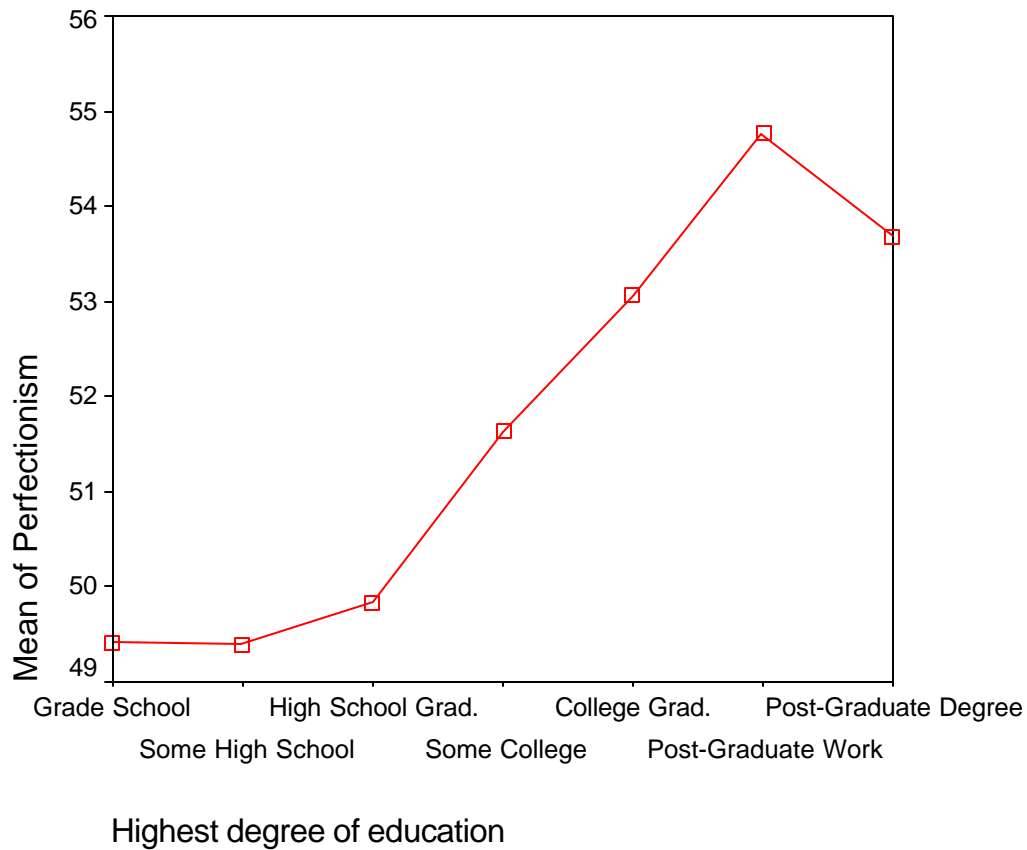
### f) Perfectionism and education

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. The grade school group had the lowest hostility/anger score. The post-graduate work group had the highest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 76.728$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND EDUCATION





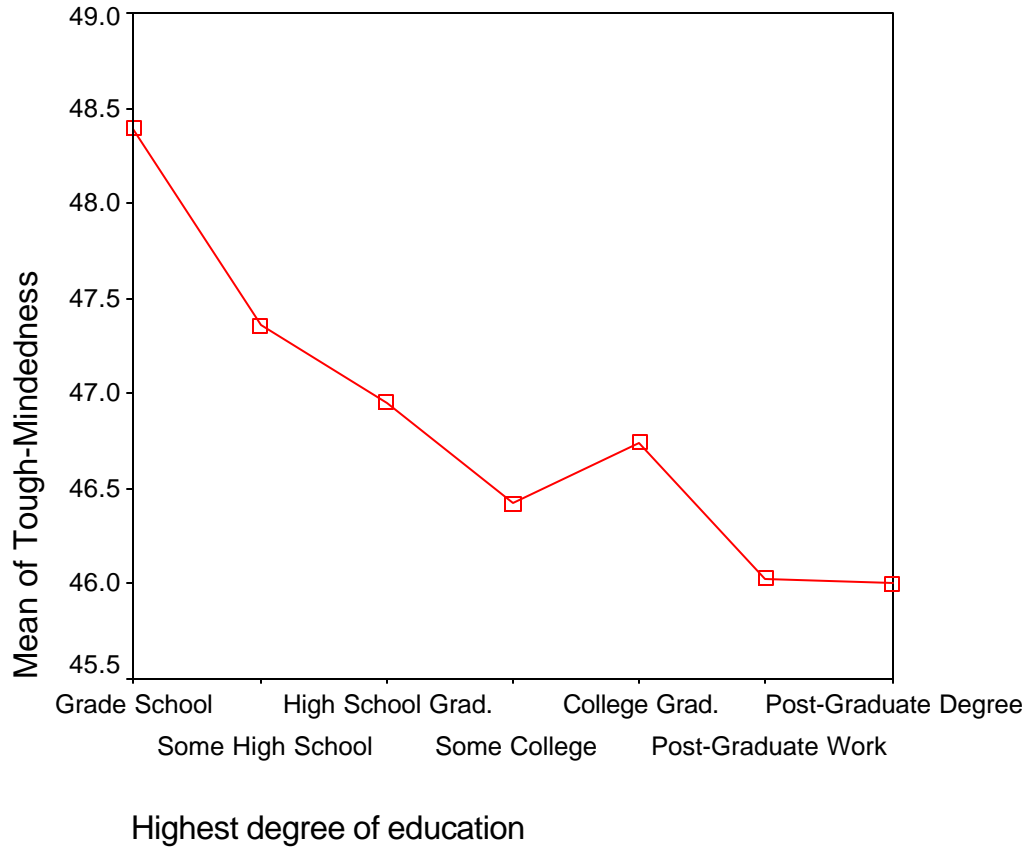
### g) Tough-Mindedness and education

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. The grade school group had the highest tough-mindedness score. The post-graduate degree group had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 8.749$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND EDUCATION



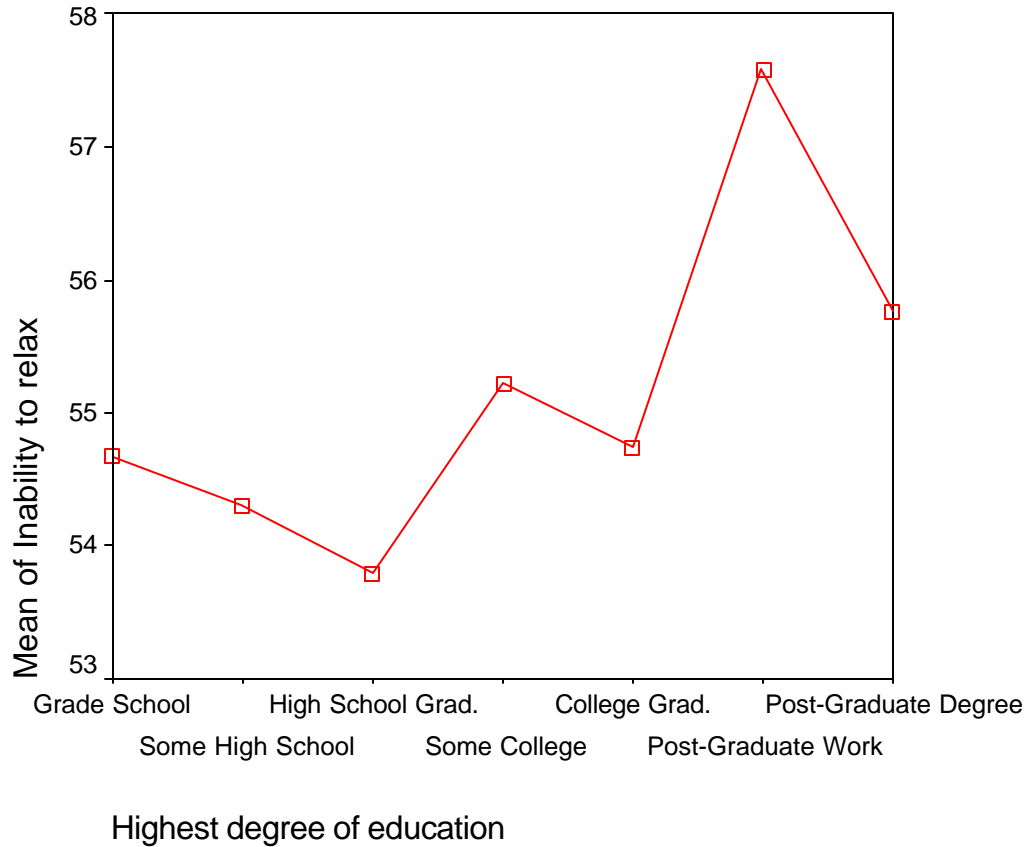
### h) Inability to relax and education

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. High school graduates had the lowest inability to relax score. The post-graduate work group had the highest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 14.665$

$p < 0.0001$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND EDUCATION



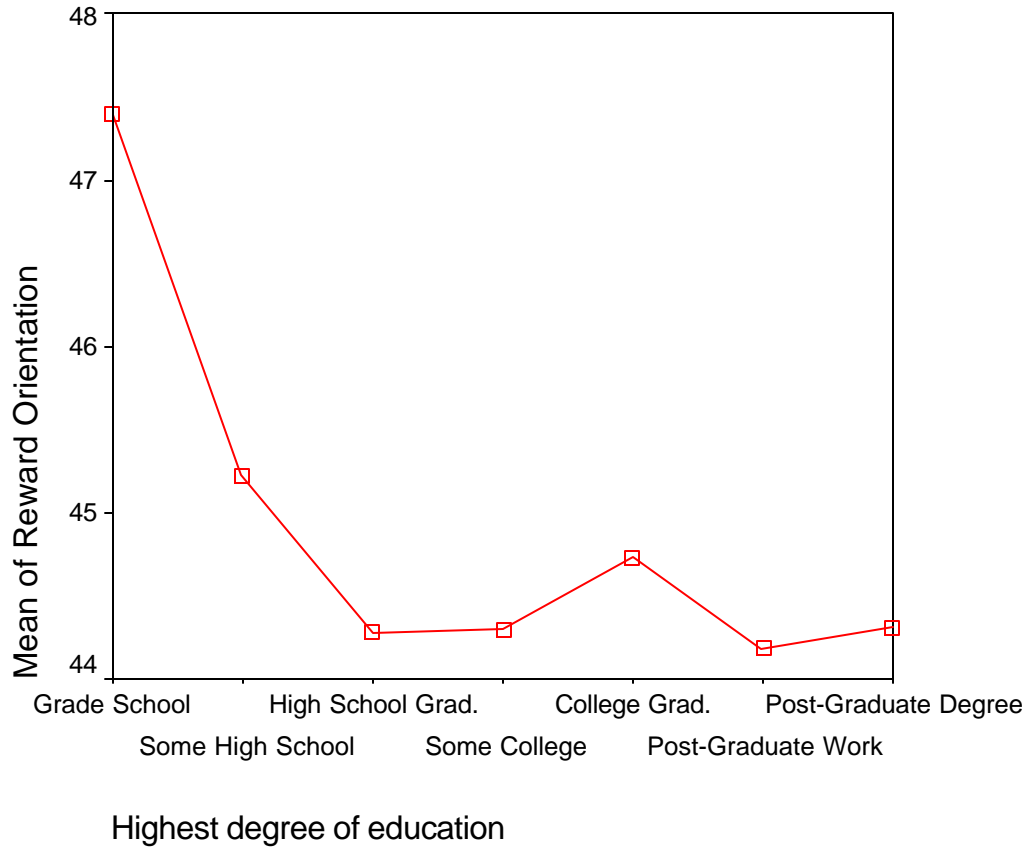
### i) Reward Orientation and education

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. The grade school group had the highest reward orientation score. The post-graduate work group had the lowest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(6,28417)} = 13.275$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND EDUCATION



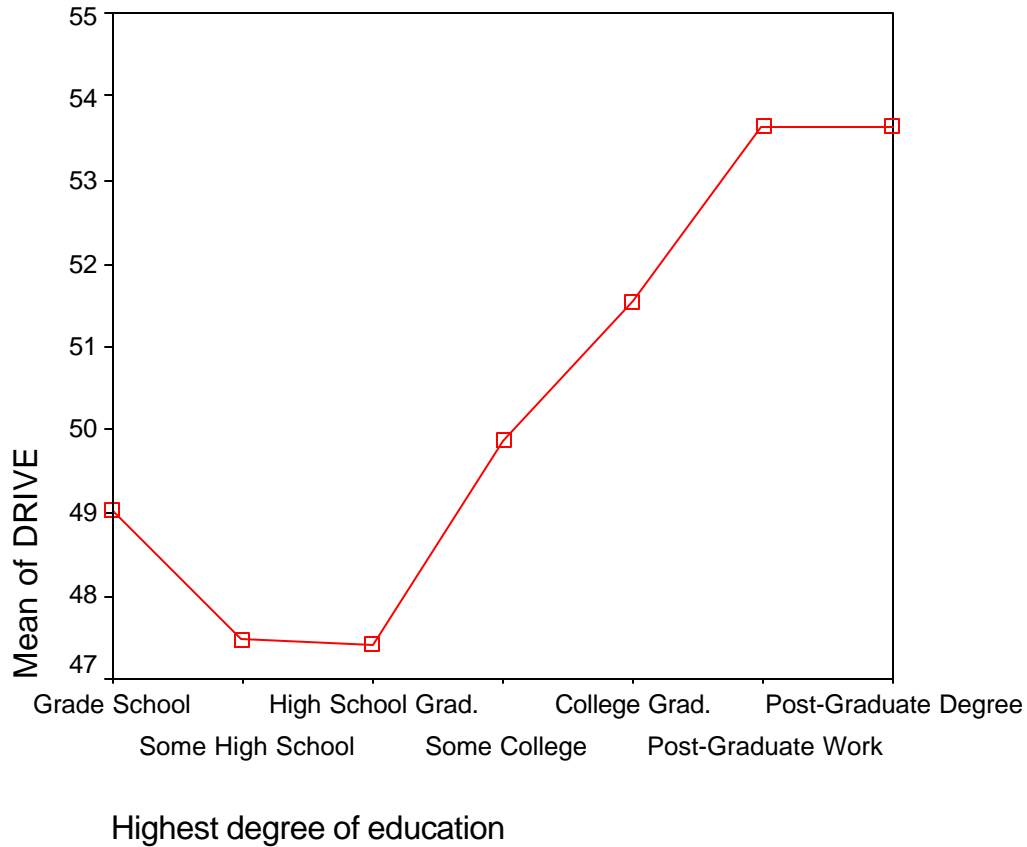
### j) Drive and education

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. High-school graduates had the lowest drive score. The post-graduate work group had the highest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 112.538$

$p < 0.0001$

#### DRIVE AND EDUCATION



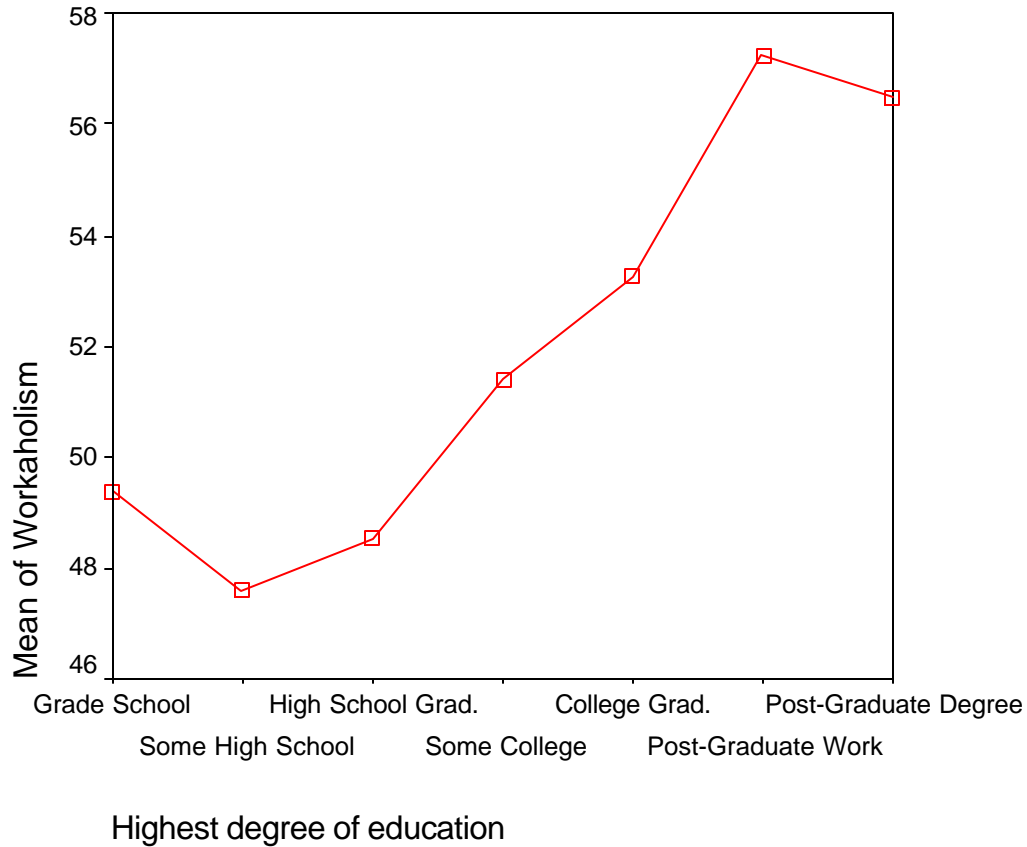
### k) Workaholism and education

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on the highest degree of formal education they've achieved. The group with some high school had the lowest workaholism score. The post-graduate work group had the highest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 8 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(6,28417)} = 195.036$

$p < 0.0001$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND EDUCATION



## 9. Relationship between age group and Type A personality characteristics:

### Question #9: How old are you?

VALUE="1" >10-15 years old  
VALUE="2" >16-18 years old  
VALUE="3" >19-24 years old  
VALUE="4" >25-29 years old  
VALUE="5" >30-34 years old  
VALUE="6" >35-39 years old  
VALUE="7" >40-49 years old  
VALUE="8" >50-59 years old  
VALUE="9" >60+

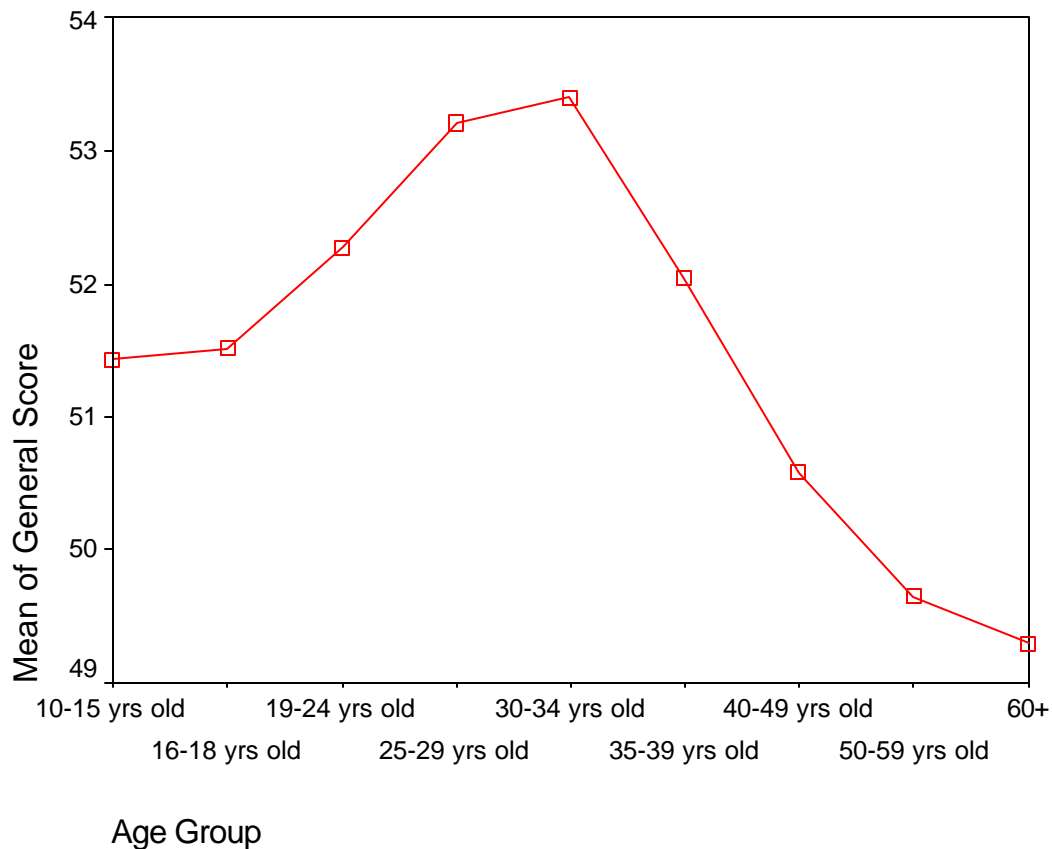
#### a) General Score and age group

Significant Type A personality score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ group had the lowest general score. The 30-34 year old age group had the highest general score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(8,36000)} = 34.508$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### OVERALL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE AND AGE GROUP



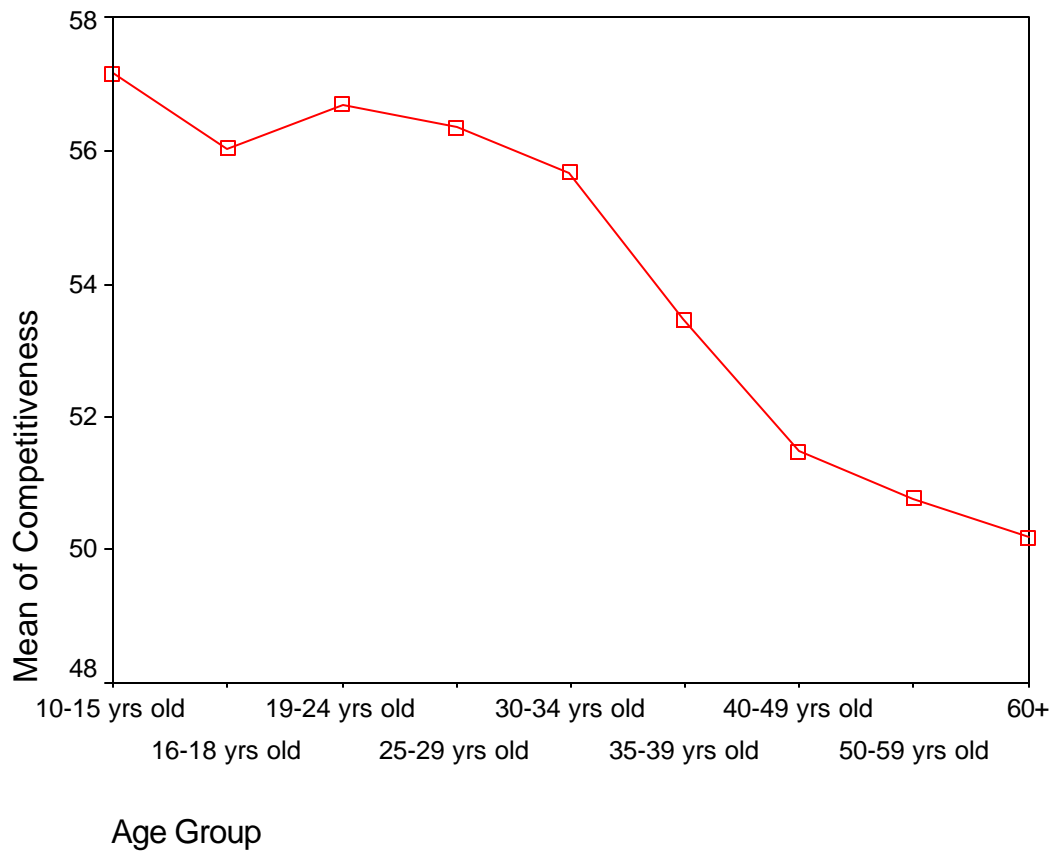
### b) Competitiveness and age group

Significant competitiveness score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ group had the lowest competitiveness score. The 10-15 year old age group had the highest competitiveness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 58.267$

$p < 0.0001$

#### COMPETITIVENESS AND AGE GROUP



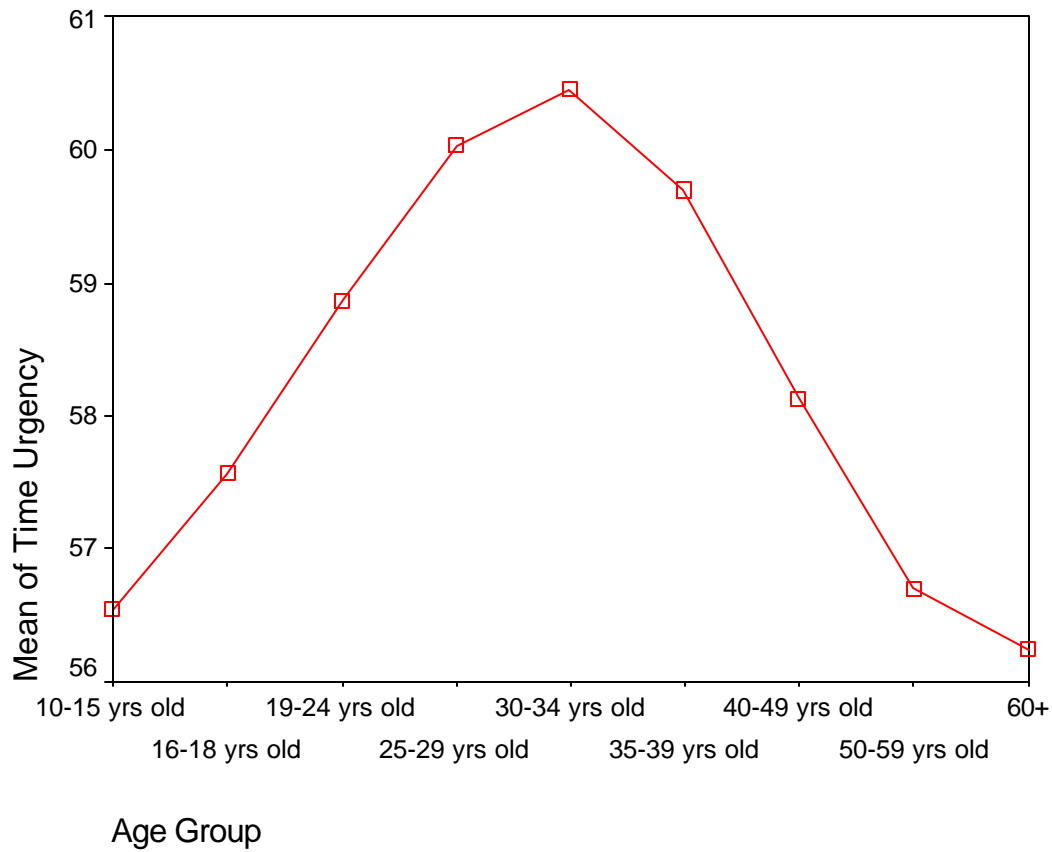
### c) Time urgency and age group

Significant time urgency score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ group had the lowest time urgency score with a difference of less than 1 point with the 10-15 year old age group. The 30-34 year old age group had the highest time urgency score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 48.660$

$p < 0.0001$

#### TIME URGENCY AND AGE GROUP





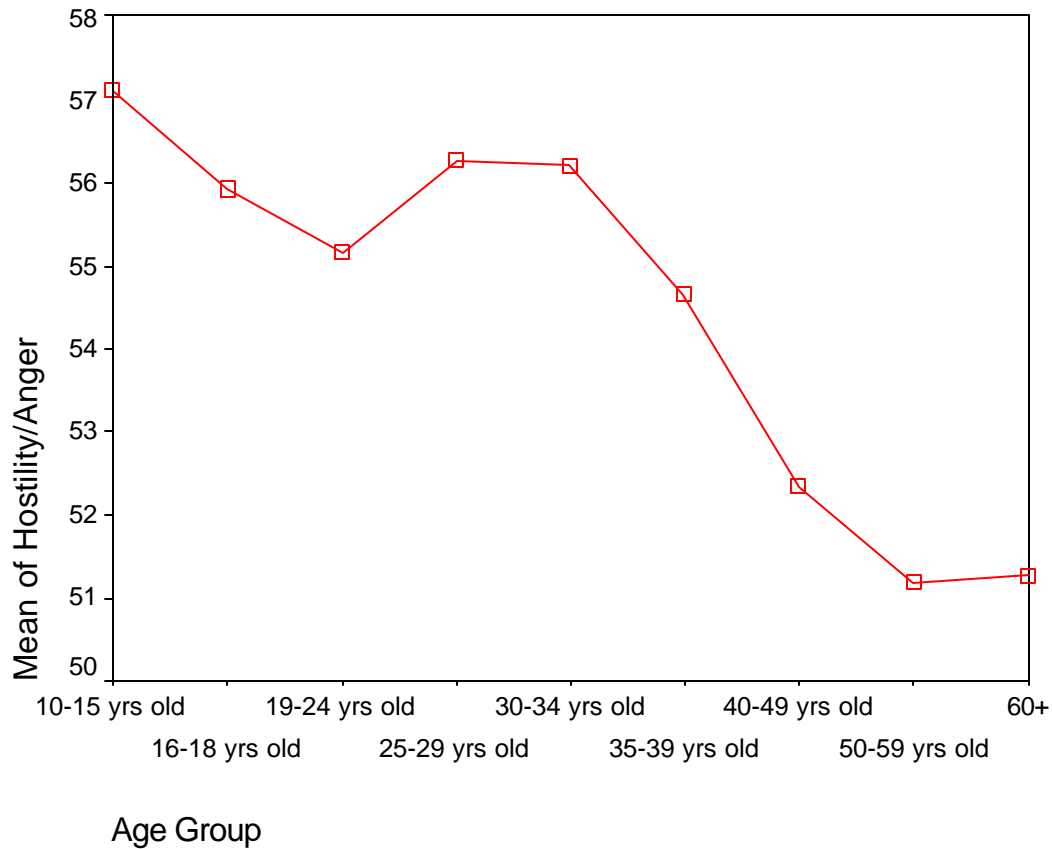
#### d) Hostility/Anger and age group

Significant hostility/anger score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ group had the lowest hostility/anger. The 10-15 year old age group had the highest hostility/anger score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 39.957$

$p < 0.0001$

#### HOSTILITY/ANGER AND AGE GROUP



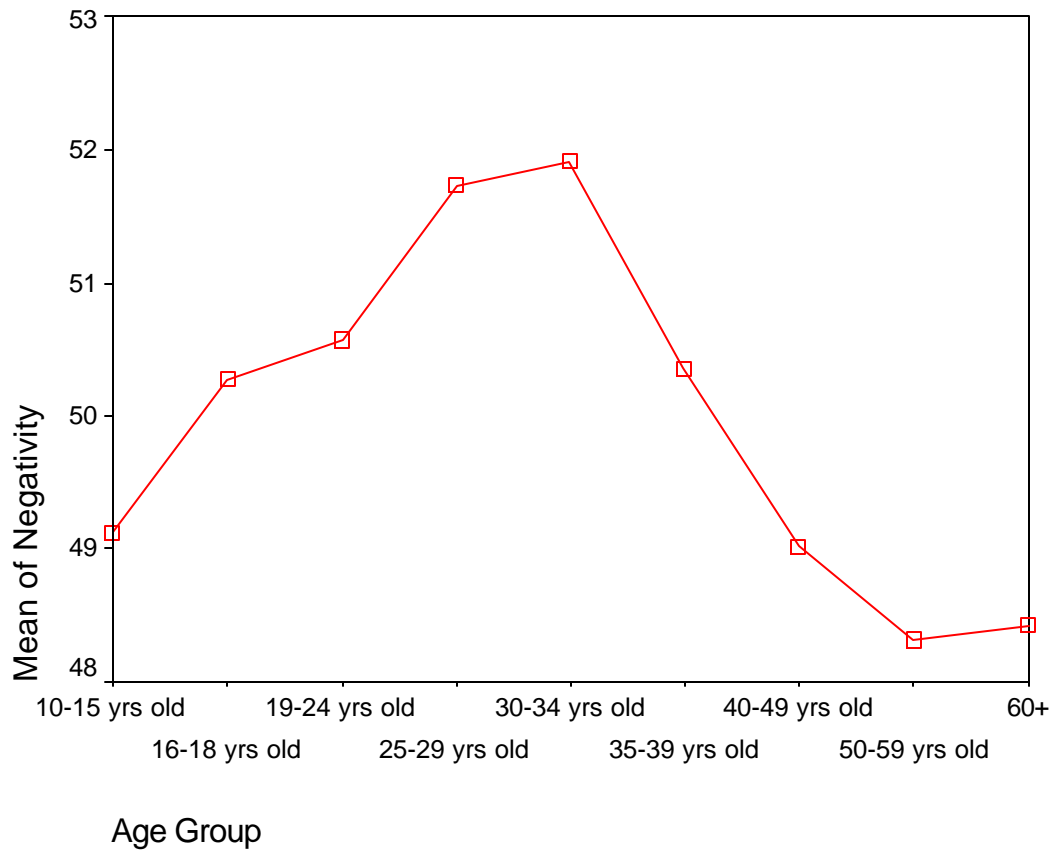
### e) Negativity and age group

Significant negativity score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 50-59 year old age group had the lowest negativity score with a difference of less than 1 point with the 10-15 year old age group. The 30-34 year old age group had the highest negativity score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 26.211$

$p < 0.0001$

#### NEGATIVITY AND AGE GROUP



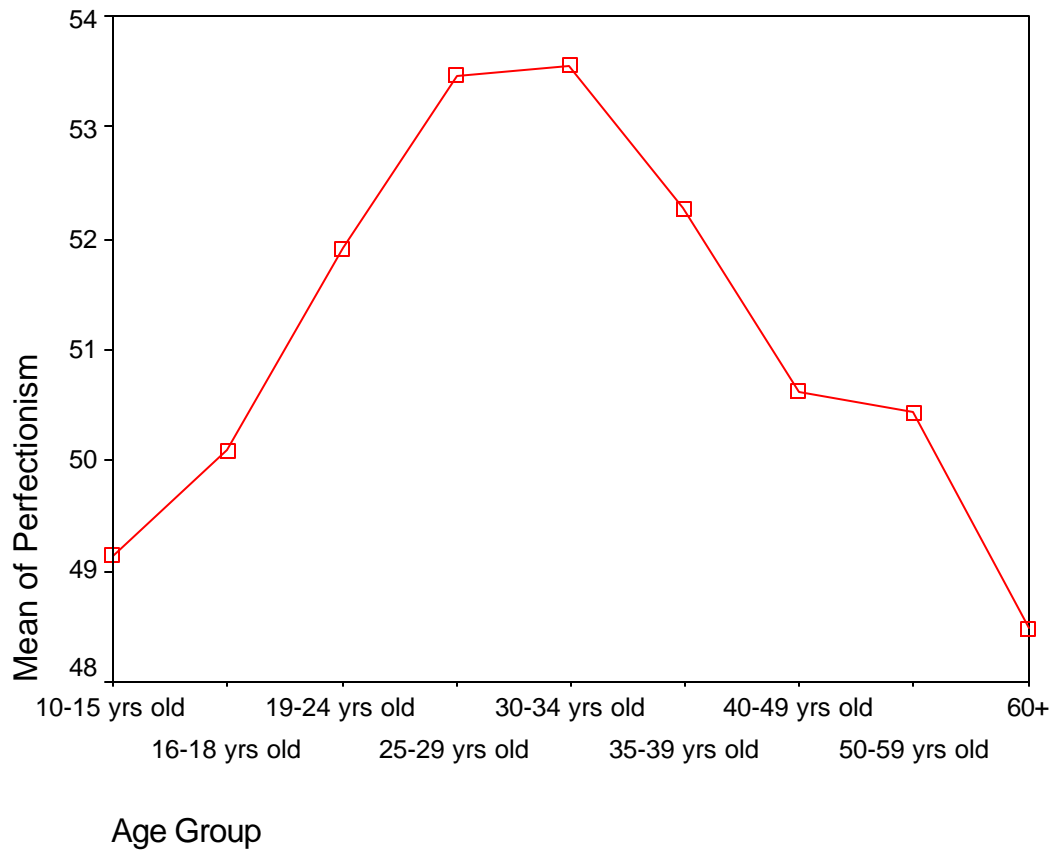
### f) Perfectionism and age group

Significant perfectionism score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ age group had the lowest perfectionism score with a difference of less than 1 point with the 10-15 year old age group. The 30-34 year old age group had the highest perfectionism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 60.717$

$p < 0.0001$

#### PERFECTIONISM AND AGE GROUP



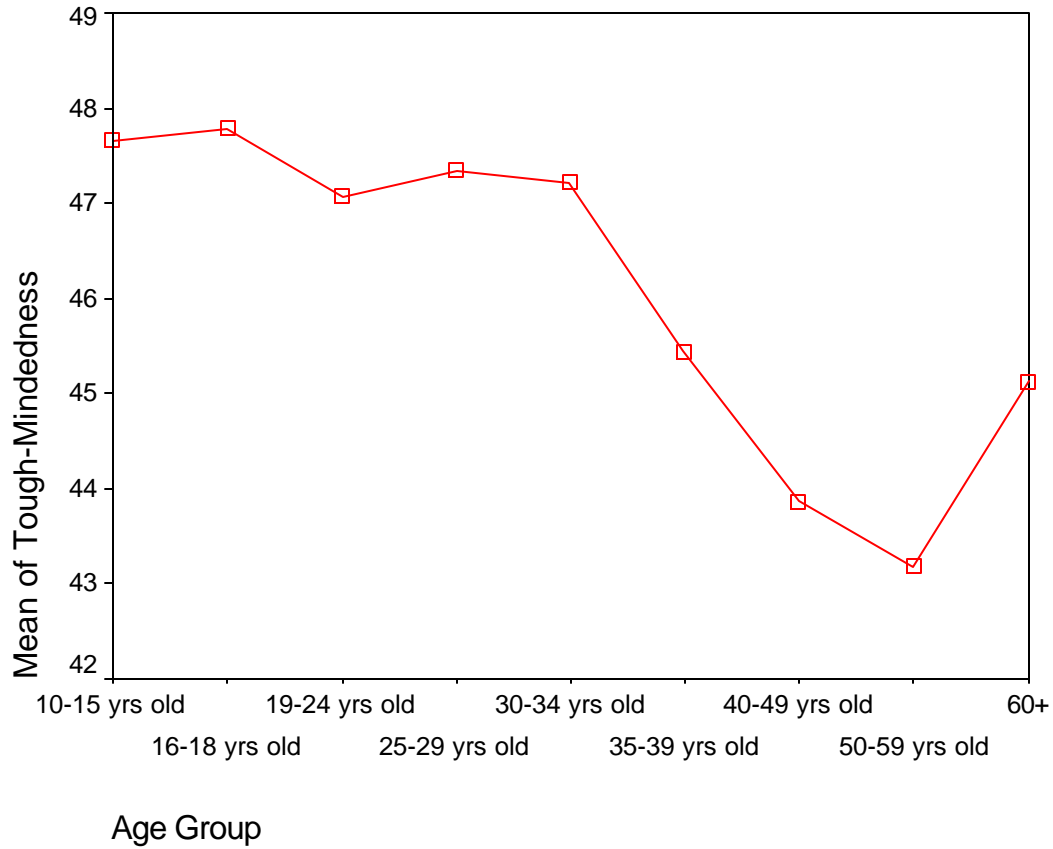
**g) Tough-Mindedness and age group**

Significant tough-mindedness score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 50-59 year old age group had the lowest tough-mindedness score. The 16-18 year old age group had the highest tough-mindedness score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 40.743$

$p < 0.0001$

**TOUGH-MINDEDNESS AND AGE GROUP**



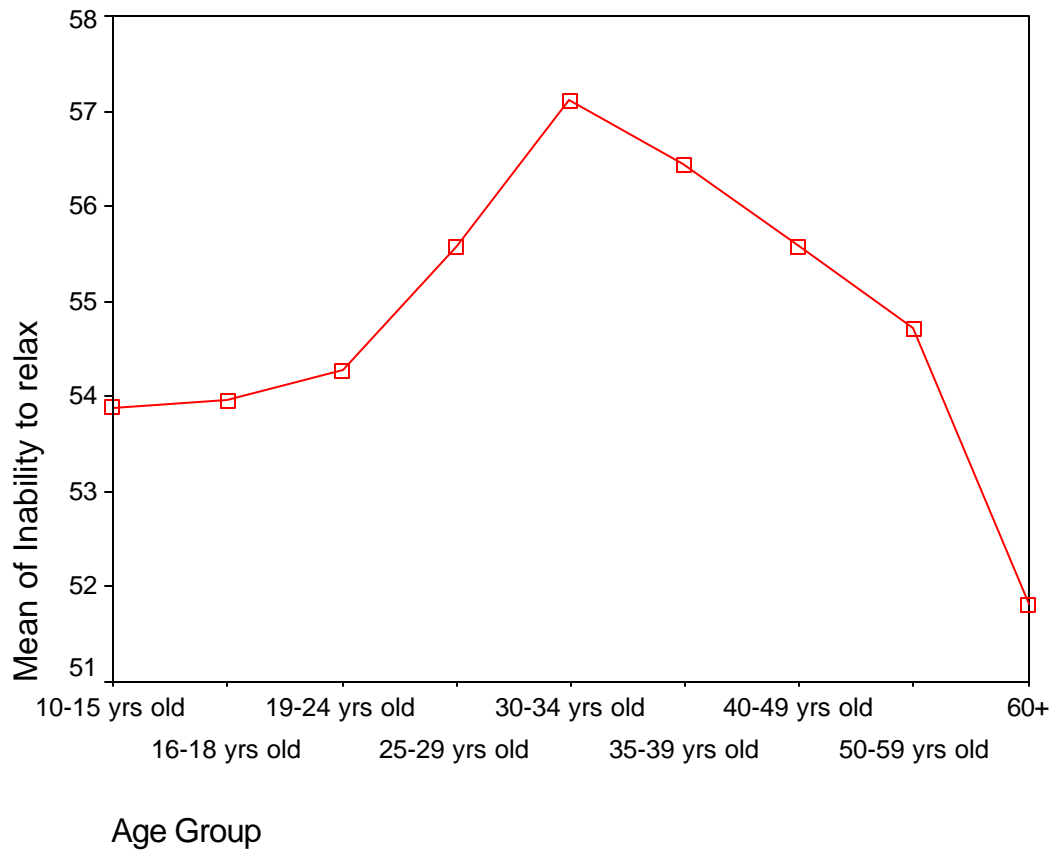
### h) Inability to relax and age group

Significant inability to relax score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ age group had the lowest inability to relax score. The 30-34 year old age group had the highest inability to relax score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 23.843$

$p < 0.0001$

#### INABILITY TO RELAX AND AGE GROUP



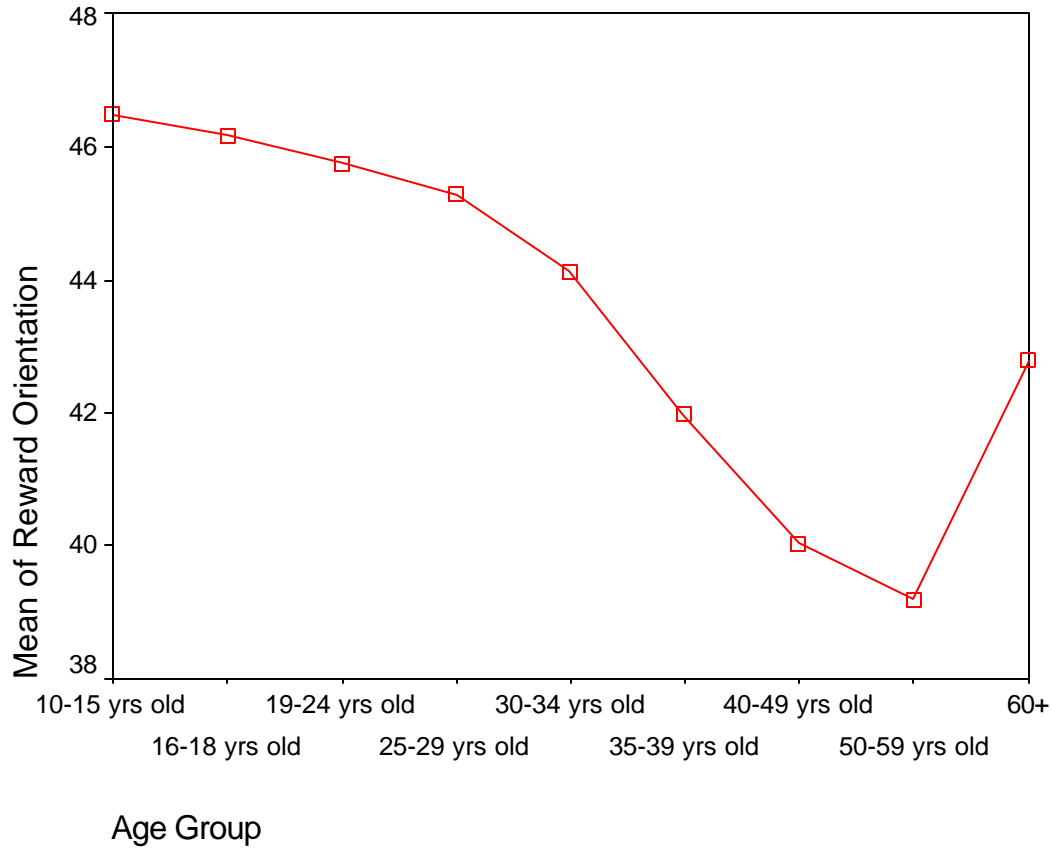
### i) Reward Orientation and age group

Significant reward orientation score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 50-59 year old age group had the lowest reward orientation score. The 10-15 year old age group had the highest reward orientation score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 112.245$

$p < 0.0001$

#### REWARD ORIENTATION AND AGE GROUP



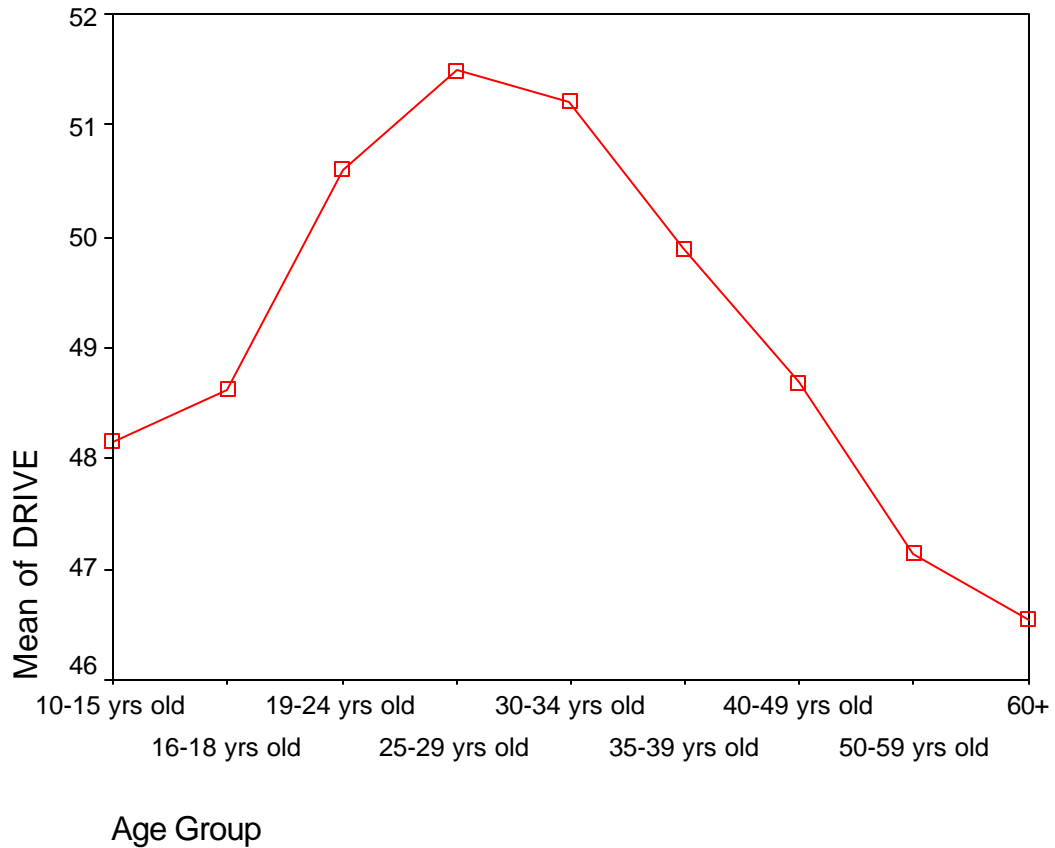
### j) Drive and age group

Significant drive score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 60+ age group had the lowest drive score. The 25-29 year old age group had the highest drive score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(8,36000)} = 42.591$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

#### DRIVE AND AGE GROUP



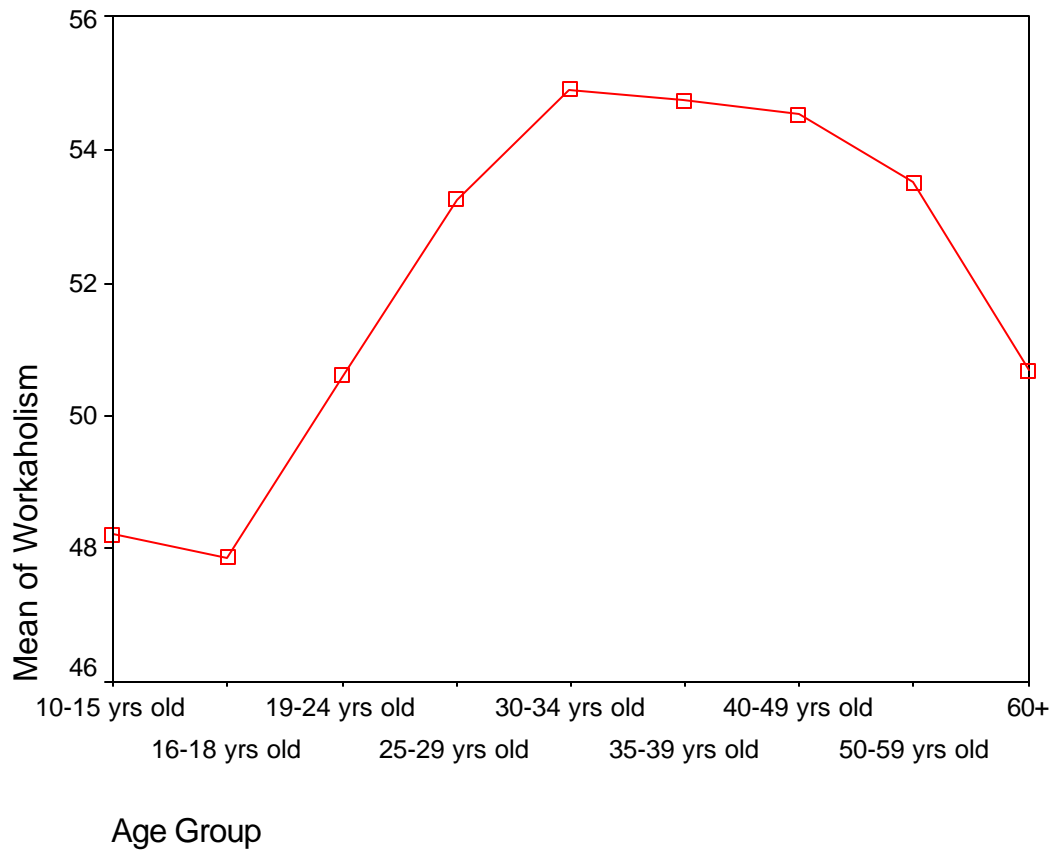
### k) Workaholism and age group

Significant workaholism score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 16-18 year old age group had the lowest workaholism score. The 30-34 year old age group had the highest workaholism score. The effects are robust. See Annex 9 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,36000)} = 161.036$

$p < 0.0001$

#### WORKAHOLISM AND AGE GROUP





## Gender differences

### Overall score difference:

A significant gender difference was detected in the overall type A personality score. However, while this effect is statistically significant, it may be of little theoretical significance due to small mean differences.

Men scored significantly higher than women on overall score:  
 $t_{(35714)} = -5.186$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: -.5763

### Sub-score differences:

Significant gender differences were detected in some sub-scores. While these effects are statistically significant, some may be of little theoretical interest due to small mean differences.

1) Men scored significantly higher than women on tough-mindedness:  
 $t_{(35714)} = -30.268$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: -4.1846

2) Women scored significantly higher than men on inability to relax:  
 $t_{(35714)} = 25.491$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: 4.0378

3) Men scored significantly higher than women on competitiveness:  
 $t_{(35714)} = -20.451$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: -3.4553

4) Men scored significantly higher than women on negativity:  
 $t_{(35714)} = -19.168$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: -2.6543

5) Men scored significantly higher than women on reward orientation:  
 $t_{(35714)} = -16.640$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: -2.3437

6) Women scored significantly higher than men on workaholism:  
 $t_{(35714)} = 9.505$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: 1.5115

7) Women scored significantly higher than men on hostility/anger:  
 $t_{(35714)} = 2.738$        $p < 0.006$       Mean difference: 0.4521

8) Women scored significantly higher than men on perfectionism:  
 $t_{(23996.497)} = 4.890$        $p < 0.0001$       Mean difference: 0.7131

**GROUP STATISTICS**

	<b>Gender</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Std. Error Mean</b>
General Score	Women	23714	51.7197	9.7192	6.311E-02
	Men	12002	52.2960	10.3048	9.406E-02
Competitiveness	Women	23714	54.6463	14.8457	9.640E-02
	Men	12002	58.1016	15.5385	.1418
Time Urgency	Women	23714	58.2549	11.9832	7.782E-02
	Men	12002	58.4898	12.5912	.1149
Hostility/Anger	Women	23714	55.6568	14.3055	9.290E-02
	Men	12002	55.2047	15.5676	.1421
Negativity	Women	23714	49.3852	12.1915	7.917E-02
	Men	12002	52.0395	12.6903	.1158
Perfectionism	Women	23714	51.3892	12.9747	8.425E-02
	Men	12002	50.6761	13.0372	.1190
Tough-Mindedness	Women	23714	45.5586	12.0201	7.806E-02
	Men	12002	49.7432	12.9535	.1182
Inability to Relax	Women	23714	56.0081	13.9758	9.076E-02
	Men	12002	51.9703	14.4595	.1320
Reward Orientation	Women	23714	44.2617	12.2257	7.939E-02
	Men	12002	46.6054	13.2324	.1208
Drive	Women	23714	49.5573	13.1632	8.548E-02
	Men	12002	49.6111	14.0646	.1284
Workaholism	Women	23714	51.1762	13.9840	9.081E-02
	Men	12002	49.6647	14.6053	.1333

**INDEPENDENT SAMPLES TEST**

	<b>t-test for Equality of Means</b>						
	<b>t</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	<b>Mean Difference</b>	<b>Std. Error Difference</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval of the Difference</b>	
						<b>Lower</b>	<b>Upper</b>
General Score	-5.186	35714	.000	-.5763	.1111	-.7941	-.3585
Competitive ness	-20.451	35714	.000	-3.4553	.1690	-3.7864	-3.1241
Time Urgency	-1.720	35714	.085	-.2349	.1366	-.5026	3.275E-02
Hostility/Anger	2.738	35714	.006	.4521	.1651	.1284	.7758
Negativity	-19.168	35714	.000	-2.6543	.1385	-2.9257	-2.3829
Perfectionism	4.890	23996.497	.000	.7131	.1458	.4273	.9989
Tough-Mindedness	-30.268	35714	.000	-4.1846	.1383	-4.4556	-3.9136
Inability to Relax	25.491	35714	.000	4.0378	.1584	3.7273	4.3483
Reward Orientation	-16.640	35714	.000	-2.3437	.1408	-2.6198	-2.0676
Drive	-.357	35714	.721	-5.3840E-02	.1509	-.3497	.2420
Workaholism	9.505	35714	.000	1.5115	.1590	1.1998	1.8232

## Correlations

- 1) A weak negative correlation was found between age and competitiveness, and reward orientation.
- 2) A weak positive correlation was found between age and workaholism.
- 3) A weak negative correlation was found between happiness self-rating and time urgency, reward orientation, and workaholism.
- 4) A moderate negative correlation was found between happiness self-rating and general score, hostility/anger, negativity, perfectionism, tough-mindedness, and inability to relax.
- 5) A weak negative correlation was found between popularity self-rating and competitiveness, negativity, tough-mindedness, inability to relax.
- 6) A weak positive correlation was found between highest degree of education and perfectionism, drive, workaholism.
- 7) A weak positive correlation was found between grades and competitiveness, perfectionism, drive, workaholism.
- 8) A weak negative correlation was found between position at work and time urgency, drive, and workaholism.
- 9) A weak positive correlation was found between being called an over-achiever and negativity, tough-mindedness, and reward orientation.
- 10) A moderate positive correlation was found between being called an over-achiever and general score, competitiveness, time urgency, perfectionism, inability to relax, drive, and workaholism.

## Correlations (Continued)

		General Score	Competitiveness	Time Urgency	Hostility/Anger	Negativity	Perfectionism	Tough-Mindedness	Inability to Relax	Reward Orientation	Drive	Workaholism
<b>Age</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.020	-.102	.031	-.076	-.005	.037	-.081	.034	-.139	.004	.138
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.378	.000	.000	.000	.000	.495	.000
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.325	-.039	-.211	-.273	-.456	-.303	-.310	-.401	-.232	-.062	-.129
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Happiness rating by others</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.251	-.004	-.154	-.231	-.368	-.219	-.258	-.291	-.169	-.054	-.115
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.456	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Popularity rating</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.068	.134	-.011	-.050	-.233	-.091	-.132	-.151	-.044	.079	-.023
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.052	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Partner complains (no time together)</b>	Pearson Correlation	.325	.194	.295	.168	.215	.234	.225	.277	.186	.270	.345
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

## Correlations (Continued)

		General Score	Competitiveness	Time Urgency	Hostility/Anger	Negativity	Perfectionism	Tough-Mindedness	Inability to Relax	Reward Orientation	Drive	Workaholism
<b>Highest degree of education</b>	Pearson Correlation	.071	.044	.092	-.043	.007	.120	-.037	.037	-.031	.140	.188
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.242	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Grades</b>	Pearson Correlation	.095	.183	.057	-.050	-.043	.137	-.040	.065	-.025	.220	.181
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Field of Work</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.018	.002	-.023	-.002	-.019	-.012	-.010	-.017	-.001	-.021	-.024
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.704	.000	.794	.004	.061	.113	.008	.884	.001	.000
<b>Position at work</b>	Pearson Correlation	-.095	-.033	-.116	-.011	-.053	-.084	-.019	-.053	.033	-.134	-.214
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.062	.000	.000	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>	Pearson Correlation	.364	.366	.299	.083	.111	.338	.126	.296	.126	.483	.447
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

## ANNEX 1 - Descriptive Statistics

	General Score	Competitiveness	Time Urgency	Hostility/Anger	Negativity	Perfectionism	Tough-Mindedness	Inability to Relax	Reward Orientation	Drive	Workaholism
<b>N</b>	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435	49435
<b>Mean</b>	51.9020	55.7084	58.1888	55.4801	50.2604	51.1377	47.0214	54.6538	45.0850	49.6076	50.7000
<b>Std. Error of Mean</b>	4.498E-02	6.804E-02	5.533E-02	6.636E-02	5.615E-02	5.848E-02	5.677E-02	6.409E-02	5.724E-02	6.093E-02	6.407E-02
<b>Median</b>	52.0000	55.0000	58.0000	55.0000	50.0000	51.0000	46.0000	55.0000	44.0000	49.0000	50.0000
<b>Mode</b>	52.00	55.00	57.00	51.00	51.00	53.00	45.00	55.00	46.00	48.00	51.00
<b>Std. Deviation</b>	10.0018	15.1280	12.3030	14.7549	12.4837	13.0030	12.6214	14.2487	12.7268	13.5475	14.2487
<b>Variance</b>	100.0355	228.8556	151.3635	217.7060	155.8439	169.0777	159.3010	203.0247	161.9715	183.5360	202.9500
<b>Skewness</b>	.283	.087	-.018	.135	.089	.012	.427	-.035	.285	.189	.170
<b>Std. Error of Skewness</b>	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011	.011
<b>Kurtosis</b>	.952	-.031	.683	.096	.208	.023	.581	.267	.427	.700	.220
<b>Std. Error of Kurtosis</b>	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022	.022
<b>Range</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Minimum</b>	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
<b>Maximum</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Percentiles</b>											
<b>5</b>	37.0000	31.0000	38.0000	32.0000	30.0000	30.0000	28.0000	31.0000	26.0000	28.0000	28.0000
<b>10</b>	40.0000	37.0000	43.0000	37.0000	34.0000	34.0000	32.0000	37.0000	29.0000	33.0000	33.0000
<b>15</b>	42.0000	40.0000	46.0000	41.0000	38.0000	38.0000	34.0000	41.0000	32.0000	37.0000	36.0000
<b>20</b>	44.0000	43.0000	48.0000	43.0000	40.0000	40.0000	37.0000	43.0000	34.0000	39.0000	39.0000
<b>25</b>	45.0000	46.0000	51.0000	45.0000	42.0000	43.0000	38.0000	45.0000	37.0000	41.0000	41.0000
<b>30</b>	47.0000	48.0000	53.0000	48.0000	44.0000	44.0000	40.0000	48.0000	38.0000	43.0000	44.0000
<b>35</b>	48.0000	50.0000	54.0000	49.0000	46.0000	46.0000	42.0000	49.0000	40.0000	45.0000	45.0000
<b>40</b>	49.0000	52.0000	55.0000	51.0000	47.0000	48.0000	43.0000	52.0000	41.0000	46.0000	47.0000
<b>45</b>	50.0000	53.0000	57.0000	53.0000	49.0000	49.0000	45.0000	53.0000	43.0000	48.0000	49.0000
<b>50</b>	52.0000	55.0000	58.0000	55.0000	50.0000	51.0000	46.0000	55.0000	44.0000	49.0000	50.0000
<b>55</b>	53.0000	57.0000	59.0000	57.0000	52.0000	53.0000	48.0000	56.0000	47.0000	51.0000	52.0000
<b>60</b>	54.0000	59.0000	61.0000	59.0000	53.0000	54.0000	49.0000	58.0000	48.0000	53.0000	54.0000
<b>65</b>	55.0000	61.0000	63.0000	61.0000	54.0000	56.0000	51.0000	60.0000	50.0000	54.0000	56.0000
<b>70</b>	56.0000	63.0000	64.0000	63.0000	56.0000	57.0000	53.0000	62.0000	51.0000	56.0000	57.0000
<b>75</b>	58.0000	65.0000	66.0000	65.0000	58.0000	60.0000	55.0000	64.0000	53.0000	57.0000	59.0000
<b>80</b>	60.0000	68.0000	68.0000	67.0000	61.0000	62.0000	57.0000	66.0000	56.0000	60.0000	62.0000
<b>85</b>	62.0000	72.0000	70.0000	71.0000	63.0000	65.0000	60.0000	69.0000	58.0000	63.0000	65.0000
<b>90</b>	64.0000	76.0000	73.0000	75.0000	66.0000	68.0000	63.0000	73.0000	61.0000	67.0000	69.0000
<b>95</b>	69.0000	82.0000	78.0000	81.0000	71.0000	73.0000	69.0000	78.0000	67.0000	73.0000	75.0000
<b>97</b>	72.0000	86.0000	82.0000	85.0000	74.0000	76.0000	73.0000	82.0000	70.0000	77.0000	79.0000
<b>99</b>	79.0000	91.0000	88.0000	92.0000	81.0000	82.0000	82.0000	89.0000	79.0000	85.0000	86.0000

## ANNEX 2 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to happiness self-rating.

### GENERAL TYPE A PERSONALITY SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05						
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Completely happy	1056	45.7121						
9.00	3025	46.5736						
8.00	7458		49.2700					
7.00	6449			51.4960				
6.00	3702				53.6121			
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228				54.5835			
4.00	2641					55.6585		
3.00	2152					56.2974	56.2974	
2.00	817						57.0649	
Completely unhappy	620							59.2323
Sig.		.170	1.000	1.000	.069	.593	.318	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Completely happy	1056	52.6373		
9.00	3025	54.1365	54.1365	
Completely unhappy	620		55.3629	55.3629
8.00	7458		55.4612	55.4612
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228		55.7131	55.7131
7.00	6449			56.0510
2.00	817			56.1885
3.00	2152			56.3508
4.00	2641			56.7645
6.00	3702			56.9303
Sig.		.103	.068	.072

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**TIME URGENCY**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05							
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	
Completely happy	1056	52.3485							
9.00	3025		53.8588						
8.00	7458			56.3347					
7.00	6449				58.2506				
6.00	3702					60.0062			
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228					60.8562	60.8562		
4.00	2641					61.2026	61.2026		
2.00	817						61.6230		
3.00	2152						61.7556		
Completely unhappy	620								63.6177
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.089	.438	1.000	

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**HOSTILITY/ANGER**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05								
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Completely happy	1056	47.6241								
9.00	3025		49.2228							
8.00	7458			52.2503						
7.00	6449				54.8287					
6.00	3702					56.9911				
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228						58.6398			
4.00	2641						59.8652	59.8652		
3.00	2152							61.2783	61.2783	
2.00	817								61.8898	
Completely unhappy	620									65.5258
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.242	.095	.960	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.



**NEGATIVITY**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05									
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Completely happy	1056	39.8400									
9.00	3025		41.8142								
8.00	7458			45.5905							
7.00	6449				49.0713						
6.00	3702					52.4371					
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228						55.2765				
4.00	2641							56.6509			
3.00	2152								58.3137		
2.00	817									60.0991	
Completely unhappy	620										63.7532
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**PERFECTIONISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05							
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Completely happy	1056	43.1136							
9.00	3025		45.2502						
8.00	7458			48.0047					
7.00	6449				50.6004				
6.00	3702					53.0643			
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228						53.9376		
4.00	2641							55.8985	
3.00	2152								56.7286
2.00	817								58.8678
Completely unhappy	620								59.8323
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.548	.621	.397	

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**TOUGH-MINDEDNESS**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05							
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	
9.00	3025	40.7564							
Completely happy	1056	41.1383							
8.00	7458		43.4562						
7.00	6449			46.0642					
6.00	3702				48.3069				
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228					50.6561			
4.00	2641					50.8103			
3.00	2152					51.8592	51.8592		
2.00	817						53.1163		
Completely unhappy	620								57.2032
Sig.		.995	1.000	1.000	1.000	.079	.054	1.000	

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**INABILITY TO RELAX**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05								
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Completely happy	1056	43.6411								
9.00	3025		45.9808							
8.00	7458			50.1464						
7.00	6449				53.8577					
6.00	3702					57.4811				
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228						59.0061			
4.00	2641							61.7891		
3.00	2152							62.9257		
2.00	817								64.6095	
Completely unhappy	620									68.3048
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.238	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**REWARD ORIENTATION**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05						
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
9.00	3025	39.6456						
Completely happy	1056	40.5597						
8.00	7458		42.2489					
7.00	6449			44.4719				
6.00	3702				46.5362			
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228				47.3399	47.3399		
4.00	2641					48.0901		
3.00	2152					48.4489	48.4489	
2.00	817						49.4908	
Completely unhappy	620							52.1194
Sig.		.454	1.000	1.000	.643	.185	.262	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
9.00	3025	47.6760				
8.00	7458	48.8997	48.8997			
Completely happy	1056	49.0189	49.0189	49.0189		
7.00	6449		49.5588	49.5588	49.5588	
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228		50.2006	50.2006	50.2006	
6.00	3702			50.4516	50.4516	50.4516
3.00	2152				50.5897	50.5897
2.00	817				50.6132	50.6132
4.00	2641				50.6937	50.6937
Completely unhappy	620					51.8258
Sig.		.094	.120	.054	.276	.078

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Happiness self-rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Completely happy	1056	46.6733			
9.00	3025	46.7894			
8.00	7458		49.2875		
7.00	6449			51.1501	
6.00	3702			52.4384	52.4384
Neither happy nor unhappy	4228			52.6398	52.6398
2.00	817				52.7209
3.00	2152				52.9233
4.00	2641				53.2355
Completely unhappy	620				53.2452
Sig.		1.000	1.000	.060	.807

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1738.054.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### ANNEX 3 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to popularity self-rating.

#### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Popularity rating		1	2	3
9.00	3128	51.0464		
8.00	6244	51.2332		
7.00	5679	51.5128		
6.00	3492	51.6509		
I'm one of the crowd	6470	51.8311		
I'm a star!	1665		53.1393	
4.00	1341		53.1611	
3.00	1194		54.0570	54.0570
2.00	628			54.3822
Not popular at all	1074			55.0559
Sig.		.375	.168	.091

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

#### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05						
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not popular at all	1074	51.5084						
I'm one of the crowd	6470		53.2660					
2.00	628		53.5987					
4.00	1341		54.0037	54.0037				
3.00	1194		54.5796	54.5796				
6.00	3492			55.2374	55.2374			
7.00	5679				56.2698	56.2698		
8.00	6244					57.2184	57.2184	
9.00	3128						58.2363	
I'm a star!	1665							61.3447
Sig.		1.000	.239	.326	.593	.706	.613	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TIME URGENCY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4
6.00	3492	57.8920			
7.00	5679	58.0842	58.0842		
I'm one of the crowd	6470	58.1434	58.1434		
8.00	6244	58.1861	58.1861		
9.00	3128	58.2538	58.2538		
4.00	1341	58.8427	58.8427	58.8427	
2.00	628		59.2691	59.2691	59.2691
Not popular at all	1074			59.9227	59.9227
3.00	1194			59.9665	59.9665
I'm a star!	1665				60.3309
Sig.		.399	.121	.173	.241

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### HOSTILITY/ANGER

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4	5
8.00	6244	54.3738				
7.00	5679	54.7920	54.7920			
9.00	3128	54.8264	54.8264			
6.00	3492	54.8906	54.8906			
I'm one of the crowd	6470	55.5726	55.5726	55.5726		
4.00	1341		56.0358	56.0358		
3.00	1194			57.0871	57.0871	
I'm a star!	1665				57.7417	
2.00	628				58.4889	
Not popular at all	1074					60.1071
Sig.		.332	.279	.076	.138	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**NEGATIVITY**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05						
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.00	3128	46.6349						
8.00	6244		47.9489					
I'm a star!	1665		48.0685					
7.00	5679			49.4515				
6.00	3492			50.2514				
I'm one of the crowd	6470				51.5590			
4.00	1341					54.3326		
3.00	1194						56.1549	
2.00	628						57.4268	
Not popular at all	1074							59.4022
Sig.		1.000	1.000	.642	1.000	1.000	.063	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**PERFECTIONISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4
9.00	3128	49.5905			
8.00	6244	50.2988	50.2988		
7.00	5679	50.6126	50.6126		
6.00	3492		51.0530		
I'm one of the crowd	6470		51.2422		
I'm a star!	1665		51.4246		
4.00	1341			53.4884	
3.00	1194			54.3551	54.3551
2.00	628				55.0780
Not popular at all	1074				55.3873
Sig.		.384	.246	.630	.369

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**TOUGH-MINDEDNESS**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05						
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.00	3128	44.7896						
8.00	6244	45.2207	45.2207					
7.00	5679		46.1668	46.1668				
6.00	3492		46.4848	46.4848	46.4848			
I'm one of the crowd	6470			47.3193	47.3193			
I'm a star!	1665				47.5123			
4.00	1341					49.2535		
3.00	1194						50.5846	
2.00	628						51.4697	
Not popular at all	1074							53.2737
Sig.		.991	.078	.156	.297	1.000	.521	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**INABILITY TO RELAX**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05						
Popularity rating		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.00	3128	52.0940						
I'm a star!	1665	52.6889	52.6889					
8.00	6244	53.0602	53.0602					
7.00	5679		53.9282	53.9282				
6.00	3492			54.9296	54.9296			
I'm one of the crowd	6470				56.0029			
4.00	1341					57.9485		
3.00	1194					58.8224	58.8224	
2.00	628						59.9108	59.9108
Not popular at all	1074							60.9618
Sig.		.603	.238	.551	.445	.733	.424	.478

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.



**REWARD ORIENTATION**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Popularity rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
8.00	6244	43.9816			
9.00	3128	44.0553			
7.00	5679	44.4052			
I'm one of the crowd	6470	44.8182	44.8182		
6.00	3492	44.8949	44.8949		
4.00	1341		45.7942	45.7942	
3.00	1194		45.9363	45.9363	
I'm a star!	1665			46.6553	46.6553
2.00	628			46.7325	46.7325
Not popular at all	1074				48.0056
Sig.		.504	.212	.463	.052

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Popularity rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
I'm one of the crowd	6470	48.2235			
4.00	1341	48.3565			
2.00	628	48.4554			
6.00	3492	48.7572			
Not popular at all	1074	49.0037	49.0037		
3.00	1194	49.1600	49.1600		
7.00	5679	49.4205	49.4205		
8.00	6244		50.4395	50.4395	
9.00	3128			50.9003	
I'm a star!	1665				53.9508
Sig.		.213	.055	.992	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Popularity rating</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
9.00	3128	50.0141		
8.00	6244	50.5705	50.5705	
7.00	5679	50.6660	50.6660	
I'm one of the crowd	6470	50.8496	50.8496	
6.00	3492	50.9450	50.9450	
Not popular at all	1074	51.0214	51.0214	
I'm a star!	1665	51.1694	51.1694	51.1694
2.00	628	51.2357	51.2357	51.2357
4.00	1341		52.0887	52.0887
3.00	1194			52.6399
Sig.		.267	.059	.078

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1722.905.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## ANNEX 4 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to relationship hardships.

### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	48.8326		
No	7804		55.6913	
Yes	2970			61.6040
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	52.6888		
No	7804		59.5459	
Yes	2970			65.3320
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TIME URGENCY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	55.3787		
No	7804		62.2214	
Yes	2970			67.8623
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### HOSTILITY/ANGER

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	53.3320		
No	7804		57.5101	
Yes	2970			62.7929
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### NEGATIVITY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	47.7831		
No	7804		52.9275	
Yes	2970			58.7764
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### PERFECTIONISM

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	47.9889		
No	7804		55.4631	
Yes	2970			60.7818
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	44.4148		
No	7804		49.0054	
Yes	2970			55.5300
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### INABILITY TO RELAX

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	50.6868		
No	7804		60.2687	
Yes	2970			66.3525
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### REWARD ORIENTATION

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	42.5301		
No	7804		46.9978	
Yes	2970			52.7434
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	45.7980		
No	7804		54.6747	
Yes	2970			61.5818
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Relationships Suffer</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Sometimes	19335	46.3125		
No	7804		57.3160	
Yes	2970			63.7047
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5807.657.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## ANNEX 5 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to academic achievement (grades).

### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Grades		1	2	3	4
Average	9453	50.4152			
Below average	1221	51.1269	51.1269		
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595		51.8927	51.8927	
Poor	367			53.1281	53.1281
Failed most classes	271				53.8413
Straight As	6136				54.2290
Sig.		.704	.634	.126	.227

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
Grades		1	2	3	4	5
Below average	1221	51.4169				
Average	9453	52.2658	52.2658			
Poor	367		53.7003	53.7003		
Failed most classes	271			54.7122	54.7122	
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595				56.2552	
Straight As	6136					60.9990
Sig.		.867	.391	.755	.307	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TIME URGENCY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Grades		1	2	3
Average	9453	57.2255		
Below average	1221	57.9345	57.9345	
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595	58.4312	58.4312	58.4312
Poor	367		59.4959	59.4959
Failed most classes	271			59.9520
Straight As	6136			60.1107
Sig.		.358	.108	.066

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### HOSTILITY/ANGER

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Grades		1	2	3	4
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595	54.9453			
Straight As	6136	55.2347			
Average	9453	55.3232	55.3232		
Below average	1221		57.3980		
Poor	367			59.8692	
Failed most classes	271				64.9889
Sig.		.996	.056	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### NEGATIVITY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Grades		1	2	3
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595	49.8978		
Average	9453	50.0330		
Straight As	6136	50.4795		
Below average	1221		52.5324	
Poor	367			55.8065
Failed most classes	271			56.9483
Sig.		.938	1.000	.445

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### PERFECTIONISM

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Grades		1	2	3	4
Average	9453	48.6658			
Below average	1221	49.7633	49.7633		
Failed most classes	271		50.5609		
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595		51.3856	51.3856	
Poor	367			52.7684	
Straight As	6136				55.1077
Sig.		.532	.120	.266	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.



**TOUGH-MINDEDNESS**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Grades</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595	46.3195			
Average	9453	46.7252	46.7252		
Straight As	6136	46.9878	46.9878		
Below average	1221		48.4881		
Poor	367			50.4768	
Failed most classes	271				53.9742
Sig.		.892	.053	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**INABILITY TO RELAX**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Grades</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Average	9453	53.2791		
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595	54.5812	54.5812	
Below average	1221	54.7232	54.7232	
Failed most classes	271		55.9852	55.9852
Poor	367			57.2480
Straight As	6136			57.4126
Sig.		.335	.368	.348

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**REWARD ORIENTATION**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Grades</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595	44.4820		
Average	9453	44.7934		
Straight As	6136	44.9366		
Below average	1221	45.2867	45.2867	
Poor	367		46.9673	
Failed most classes	271			50.6199
Sig.		.800	.084	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Grades</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Failed most classes	271	44.2878			
Below average	1221	44.7731	44.7731		
Poor	367	45.9782	45.9782		
Average	9453		46.2840		
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595			50.2836	
Straight As	6136				54.7013
Sig.		.105	.196	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Grades</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Failed most classes	271	44.4059			
Poor	367		47.5177		
Below average	1221		47.6036		
Average	9453		48.0365		
Pretty good (not top 5)	13595			51.2631	
Straight As	6136				55.4894
Sig.		1.000	.978	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 791.959.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## ANNEX 6 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to being called an over-achiever.

### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	48.5590			
Yes, but rarely	7985		51.5758		
Yes, occasionally	6946			54.8190	
Yes, regularly	3245				60.0111
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	50.2942			
Yes, but rarely	7985		55.7915		
Yes, occasionally	6946			60.6122	
Yes, regularly	3245				67.1584
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TIME URGENCY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	54.9995			
Yes, but rarely	7985		58.1028		
Yes, occasionally	6946			61.3747	
Yes, regularly	3245				66.4878
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### HOSTILITY/ANGER

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
No	12876	54.4776		
Yes, but rarely	7985	54.9215		
Yes, occasionally	6946		55.9099	
Yes, regularly	3245			59.0598
Sig.		.340	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### NEGATIVITY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
No	12876	49.2004		
Yes, but rarely	7985	49.7132		
Yes, occasionally	6946		51.0989	
Yes, regularly	3245			54.0450
Sig.		.100	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### PERFECTIONISM

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	47.1858			
Yes, but rarely	7985		50.4853		
Yes, occasionally	6946			55.0950	
Yes, regularly	3245				60.7920
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	45.4579			
Yes, but rarely	7985		46.5399		
Yes, occasionally	6946			47.7725	
Yes, regularly	3245				50.8018
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### INABILITY TO RELAX

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	50.9772			
Yes, but rarely	7985		54.1033		
Yes, occasionally	6946			58.0668	
Yes, regularly	3245				64.6823
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### REWARD ORIENTATION

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	43.2675			
Yes, but rarely	7985		44.9056		
Yes, occasionally	6946			45.7450	
Yes, regularly	3245				48.5769
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	43.3386			
Yes, but rarely	7985		49.5115		
Yes, occasionally	6946			55.2794	
Yes, regularly	3245				63.3100
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Called an over-achiever</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
No	12876	44.8103			
Yes, but rarely	7985		50.5479		
Yes, occasionally	6946			56.3939	
Yes, regularly	3245				64.5131
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6106.564.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## ANNEX 7– Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to position at work.

### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Position at work</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Not employed (disability)	25	47.8000			
Retired	171	49.9532	49.9532		
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	49.9670	49.9670		
Unemployed	1000	50.1240	50.1240		
Volunteer Worker	38	50.1842	50.1842		
Administrative	1855	50.7105	50.7105	50.7105	
Other employed	1781	50.9635	50.9635	50.9635	
Student	11880		51.6726	51.6726	
Sales	1695		51.8490	51.8490	
Technical	1695		52.1829	52.1829	
Professional	3581		52.7978	52.7978	52.7978
Other Management	1957			54.2734	54.2734
Senior Management	992				56.1673
Sig.		.163	.311	.060	.099

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Position at work</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Not employed (disability)	25	44.0400				
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	49.2487	49.2487			
Administrative	1855		52.0943	52.0943		
Retired	171		52.2339	52.2339		
Other employed	1781		53.2594	53.2594	53.2594	
Unemployed	1000		53.6700	53.6700	53.6700	
Technical	1695		54.5959	54.5959	54.5959	
Volunteer Worker	38			54.8947	54.8947	
Sales	1695			55.8425	55.8425	55.8425
Professional	3581			56.0385	56.0385	56.0385
Student	11880			56.6003	56.6003	56.6003
Other Management	1957				58.0000	58.0000
Senior Management	992					61.1099
Sig.		.085	.067	.247	.179	.077

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## TIME URGENCY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Position at work		1	2	3	4
Not employed (disability)	25	55.0000			
Volunteer Worker	38	55.6842	55.6842		
Unemployed	1000	55.9410	55.9410		
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	56.1371	56.1371		
Retired	171	56.2690	56.2690		
Other employed	1781	57.4913	57.4913	57.4913	
Administrative	1855	57.7332	57.7332	57.7332	
Student	11880	57.7849	57.7849	57.7849	
Technical	1695	58.8165	58.8165	58.8165	
Sales	1695	59.3428	59.3428	59.3428	59.3428
Professional	3581		59.9564	59.9564	59.9564
Other Management	1957			61.4527	61.4527
Senior Management	992				63.4002
Sig.		.063	.074	.139	.115

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## HOSTILITY/ANGER

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05	
Position at work		1	2
Not employed (disability)	25	50.6000	
Retired	171	52.6023	52.6023
Volunteer Worker	38	53.6053	53.6053
Administrative	1855	54.7536	54.7536
Technical	1695	54.8348	54.8348
Other employed	1781	54.9921	54.9921
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	55.0508	55.0508
Professional	3581	55.0653	55.0653
Student	11880	55.1539	55.1539
Other Management	1957	55.8365	55.8365
Unemployed	1000		55.9940
Sales	1695		55.9994
Senior Management	992		56.7198
Sig.		.067	.354

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.



**NEGATIVITY**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05	
<b>Position at work</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Volunteer Worker	38	45.2368	
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	49.4010	49.4010
Student	11880	49.5744	49.5744
Sales	1695		49.8094
Not employed (disability)	25		50.0400
Administrative	1855		50.0690
Professional	3581		50.3217
Unemployed	1000		50.7140
Other employed	1781		50.7299
Retired	171		51.1871
Other Management	1957		51.8350
Senior Management	992		52.1401
Technical	1695		52.3965
Sig.		.077	.599

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**PERFECTIONISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Position at work</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Volunteer Worker	38	47.7895		
Retired	171	49.0819	49.0819	
Unemployed	1000	49.4460	49.4460	
Other employed	1781	50.2684	50.2684	50.2684
Sales	1695	50.4088	50.4088	50.4088
Student	11880	50.6802	50.6802	50.6802
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	50.7030	50.7030	50.7030
Not employed (disability)	25	51.0400	51.0400	51.0400
Administrative	1855	51.0668	51.0668	51.0668
Technical	1695	51.3062	51.3062	51.3062
Professional	3581		52.6493	52.6493
Other Management	1957		53.7471	53.7471
Senior Management	992			54.8669
Sig.		.409	.061	.070

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## TOUGH-MINDEDNESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Position at work		1	2	3
Volunteer Worker	38	43.0789		
Not employed (disability)	25	43.5200	43.5200	
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	43.8020	43.8020	
Administrative	1855	44.9790	44.9790	44.9790
Professional	3581	46.1896	46.1896	46.1896
Other employed	1781	46.2521	46.2521	46.2521
Retired	171	46.6023	46.6023	46.6023
Sales	1695	46.7268	46.7268	46.7268
Student	11880	46.8801	46.8801	46.8801
Unemployed	1000	47.2430	47.2430	47.2430
Other Management	1957		47.8769	47.8769
Technical	1695			48.3829
Senior Management	992			49.1472
Sig.		.113	.076	.112

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## INABILITY TO RELAX

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Position at work		1	2	3
Retired	171	52.3918		
Unemployed	1000	52.7500	52.7500	
Technical	1695	53.2696	53.2696	
Administrative	1855	53.3170	53.3170	
Other employed	1781	53.6968	53.6968	53.6968
Sales	1695	53.8525	53.8525	53.8525
Not employed (disability)	25	54.2000	54.2000	54.2000
Student	11880	54.6431	54.6431	54.6431
Professional	3581	55.7936	55.7936	55.7936
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	57.1015	57.1015	57.1015
Other Management	1957	57.1318	57.1318	57.1318
Volunteer Worker	38		57.9737	57.9737
Senior Management	992			58.8800
Sig.		.125	.052	.056

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## REWARD ORIENTATION

Tukey HSD

Position at work	N	Subset for alpha = .05	
		1	2
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	40.6218	
Retired	171	42.8596	42.8596
Administrative	1855	43.0798	43.0798
Volunteer Worker	38	43.3421	43.3421
Not employed (disability)	25	43.4000	43.4000
Other employed	1781	43.6350	43.6350
Professional	3581	43.6981	43.6981
Technical	1695	44.5912	44.5912
Other Management	1957	44.8743	44.8743
Unemployed	1000	45.1210	45.1210
Sales	1695		45.3009
Student	11880		45.7168
Senior Management	992		45.7208
Sig.		.067	.702

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## DRIVE

Tukey HSD

Position at work	N	Subset for alpha = .05					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Not employed (disability)	25	40.8800					
Unemployed	1000	44.8830	44.8830				
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394	45.6015	45.6015	45.6015			
Retired	171		46.8713	46.8713			
Other employed	1781		47.8422	47.8422	47.8422		
Administrative	1855		48.0081	48.0081	48.0081		
Student	11880		49.2678	49.2678	49.2678	49.2678	
Sales	1695		49.3363	49.3363	49.3363	49.3363	
Volunteer Worker	38		49.3684	49.3684	49.3684	49.3684	
Technical	1695			49.9339	49.9339	49.9339	
Professional	3581				52.0128	52.0128	
Other Management	1957					53.3751	53.3751
Senior Management	992						57.0716
Sig.		.068	.107	.140	.184	.204	.364

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## WORKAHOLISM

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05					
Position at work		1	2	3	4	5	6
Unemployed	1000	44.4180					
Not employed (disability)	25	45.4800	45.4800				
Retired	171	47.7602	47.7602	47.7602			
Student	11880		49.5543	49.5543			
Other employed	1781		49.5823	49.5823			
Homemaker/Full-time parent	394		50.1142	50.1142	50.1142		
Administrative	1855		50.1822	50.1822	50.1822		
Sales	1695		50.1829	50.1829	50.1829		
Volunteer Worker	38		50.1842	50.1842	50.1842		
Technical	1695			52.1770	52.1770	52.1770	
Professional	3581				55.0145	55.0145	
Other Management	1957					56.9780	56.9780
Senior Management	992						61.5877
Sig.		.612	.106	.171	.074	.089	.124

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 162.775.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## ANNEX 8– Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to education.

### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05					
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
High School Grad.	4415	50.9425					
Some High School	5811	51.1196	51.1196				
Some College	8802		51.9369	51.9369			
Grade School	1137			52.1592	52.1592		
College Grad.	5013				52.7943	52.7943	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093					53.3129	53.3129
Post-Graduate Work	1153						53.7780
Sig.		.996	.066	.987	.289	.543	.669

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
High School Grad.	4415	53.7866		
Some College	8802	55.0540	55.0540	
Some High School	5811		55.2509	
College Grad.	5013			56.9256
Post-Graduate Work	1153			57.1743
Grade School	1137			57.3149
Post-Graduate Degree	2093			57.5910
Sig.		.059	.999	.734

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## TIME URGENCY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Some High School	5811	57.0133		
Grade School	1137	57.2876		
High School Grad.	4415	57.4804		
Some College	8802		58.9423	
College Grad.	5013		59.6988	59.6988
Post-Graduate Degree	2093			60.2785
Post-Graduate Work	1153			60.5681
Sig.		.840	.325	.172

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## HOSTILITY/ANGER

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Some College	8802	54.5539		
Post-Graduate Work	1153	54.5568		
Post-Graduate Degree	2093	54.6765		
College Grad.	5013	55.2747	55.2747	
High School Grad.	4415	55.5472	55.5472	
Some High School	5811		56.2308	
Grade School	1137			58.1117
Sig.		.228	.271	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## NEGATIVITY

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05	
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	
Grade School	1137	49.8215	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093	49.9164	
Some High School	5811	50.1721	
High School Grad.	4415	50.4358	
Some College	8802	50.5924	
Post-Graduate Work	1153	50.6141	
College Grad.	5013	50.7257	
Sig.		.153	

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**PERFECTIONISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Some High School	5811	49.3989			
Grade School	1137	49.4134			
High School Grad.	4415	49.8396			
Some College	8802		51.6351		
College Grad.	5013			53.0702	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093			53.6794	53.6794
Post-Graduate Work	1153				54.7598
Sig.		.902	1.000	.664	.059

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**TOUGH-MINDEDNESS**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Post-Graduate Degree	2093	46.0024		
Post-Graduate Work	1153	46.0295		
Some College	8802	46.4281	46.4281	
College Grad.	5013	46.7500	46.7500	
High School Grad.	4415	46.9592	46.9592	
Some High School	5811		47.3602	47.3602
Grade School	1137			48.3905
Sig.		.107	.126	.062

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**INABILITY TO RELAX**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
High School Grad.	4415	53.7950			
Some High School	5811	54.3104	54.3104		
Grade School	1137	54.6772	54.6772	54.6772	
College Grad.	5013	54.7425	54.7425	54.7425	
Some College	8802		55.2110	55.2110	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093			55.7659	
Post-Graduate Work	1153				57.5854
Sig.		.257	.317	.122	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**REWARD ORIENTATION**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05	
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Post-Graduate Work	1153	44.1899	
High School Grad.	4415	44.2867	
Some College	8802	44.2908	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093	44.3115	
College Grad.	5013	44.7285	
Some High School	5811	45.2265	
Grade School	1137		47.3914
Sig.		.069	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.



**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
High School Grad.	4415	47.4116			
Some High School	5811	47.4851			
Grade School	1137		49.0405		
Some College	8802		49.8704		
College Grad.	5013			51.5342	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093				53.6436
Post-Graduate Work	1153				53.6557
Sig.		1.000	.323	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Highest degree of education</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Some High School	5811	47.5896				
High School Grad.	4415	48.5196	48.5196			
Grade School	1137		49.3676			
Some College	8802			51.4120		
College Grad.	5013				53.2575	
Post-Graduate Degree	2093					56.4644
Post-Graduate Work	1153					57.2593
Sig.		.255	.366	1.000	1.000	.449

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2383.974.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

## ANNEX 9– Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all sub-scores with respect to age groups.

### GENERAL SCORE

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05					
Age Group		1	2	3	4	5	6
60+	267	49.2921					
50-59 yrs old	927	49.6494	49.6494				
40-49 yrs old	2374		50.5918	50.5918			
10-15 yrs old	6073			51.4362	51.4362		
16-18 yrs old	8817			51.5142	51.5142		
35-39 yrs old	1741				52.0425	52.0425	
19-24 yrs old	9340				52.2713	52.2713	52.2713
25-29 yrs old	3822					53.2051	53.2051
30-34 yrs old	2648						53.3943
Sig.		.991	.259	.287	.427	.064	.085

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### COMPETITIVENESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Age Group		1	2	3
60+	267	50.1835		
50-59 yrs old	927	50.7735		
40-49 yrs old	2374	51.4899		
35-39 yrs old	1741		53.4440	
30-34 yrs old	2648			55.6862
16-18 yrs old	8817			56.0284
25-29 yrs old	3822			56.3289
19-24 yrs old	9340			56.6945
10-15 yrs old	6073			57.1531
Sig.		.390	1.000	.233

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**TIME URGENCY**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
60+	267	56.2472				
10-15 yrs old	6073	56.5431				
50-59 yrs old	927	56.7077	56.7077			
16-18 yrs old	8817	57.5624	57.5624	57.5624		
40-49 yrs old	2374		58.1285	58.1285		
19-24 yrs old	9340			58.8666	58.8666	
35-39 yrs old	1741				59.6984	59.6984
25-29 yrs old	3822				60.0288	60.0288
30-34 yrs old	2648					60.4539
Sig.		.120	.066	.128	.252	.806

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**HOSTILITY/ANGER**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
50-59 yrs old	927	51.1823		
60+	267	51.2734		
40-49 yrs old	2374	52.3302		
35-39 yrs old	1741		54.6531	
19-24 yrs old	9340		55.1635	
16-18 yrs old	8817		55.9248	55.9248
30-34 yrs old	2648		56.2111	56.2111
25-29 yrs old	3822		56.2580	56.2580
10-15 yrs old	6073			57.1036
Sig.		.540	.114	.502

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**NEGATIVITY**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
50-59 yrs old	927	48.3150				
60+	267	48.4195				
40-49 yrs old	2374	49.0270	49.0270			
10-15 yrs old	6073	49.1191	49.1191	49.1191		
16-18 yrs old	8817		50.2795	50.2795	50.2795	
35-39 yrs old	1741		50.3515	50.3515	50.3515	
19-24 yrs old	9340			50.5688	50.5688	50.5688
25-29 yrs old	3822				51.7279	51.7279
30-34 yrs old	2648					51.8999
Sig.		.768	.133	.067	.067	.129

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**PERFECTIONISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
60+	267	48.4869				
10-15 yrs old	6073	49.1411	49.1411			
16-18 yrs old	8817		50.0882			
50-59 yrs old	927		50.4401	50.4401		
40-49 yrs old	2374		50.6222	50.6222		
19-24 yrs old	9340			51.9086	51.9086	
35-39 yrs old	1741				52.2573	52.2573
25-29 yrs old	3822				53.4655	53.4655
30-34 yrs old	2648					53.5608
Sig.		.932	.079	.084	.051	.190

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### TOUGH-MINDEDNESS

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
Age Group		1	2	3	4
50-59 yrs old	927	43.1780			
40-49 yrs old	2374	43.8846	43.8846		
60+	267		45.1199	45.1199	
35-39 yrs old	1741			45.4388	
19-24 yrs old	9340				47.0662
30-34 yrs old	2648				47.2160
25-29 yrs old	3822				47.3459
10-15 yrs old	6073				47.6582
16-18 yrs old	8817				47.7875
Sig.		.876	.210	.999	.862

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

### INABILITY TO RELAX

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
Age Group		1	2	3
60+	267	51.8165		
10-15 yrs old	6073		53.8879	
16-18 yrs old	8817		53.9534	
19-24 yrs old	9340		54.2710	
50-59 yrs old	927		54.7217	
40-49 yrs old	2374		55.5834	55.5834
25-29 yrs old	3822		55.5842	55.5842
35-39 yrs old	1741			56.4566
30-34 yrs old	2648			57.1178
Sig.		1.000	.056	.125

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**REWARD ORIENTATION**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05				
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
50-59 yrs old	927	39.2071				
40-49 yrs old	2374	40.0514				
35-39 yrs old	1741		41.9690			
60+	267		42.7790	42.7790		
30-34 yrs old	2648			44.1273	44.1273	
25-29 yrs old	3822				45.2821	45.2821
19-24 yrs old	9340					45.7474
16-18 yrs old	8817					46.1816
10-15 yrs old	6073					46.4751
Sig.		.724	.767	.123	.297	.255

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**DRIVE**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05			
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
60+	267	46.5468			
50-59 yrs old	927	47.1456	47.1456		
10-15 yrs old	6073	48.1642	48.1642		
16-18 yrs old	8817		48.6263	48.6263	
40-49 yrs old	2374		48.6803	48.6803	
35-39 yrs old	1741			49.8926	49.8926
19-24 yrs old	9340				50.6078
30-34 yrs old	2648				51.2251
25-29 yrs old	3822				51.4956
Sig.		.051	.081	.272	.056

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

**WORKAHOLISM**

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05		
<b>Age Group</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
16-18 yrs old	8817	47.8616		
10-15 yrs old	6073	48.2083		
19-24 yrs old	9340		50.5987	
60+	267		50.6816	
25-29 yrs old	3822			53.2486
50-59 yrs old	927			53.4984
40-49 yrs old	2374			54.5194
35-39 yrs old	1741			54.7444
30-34 yrs old	2648			54.9075
Sig.		.999	1.000	.058

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 1314.999.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

