Higher Population Density, Lower Individual Meaning in Life

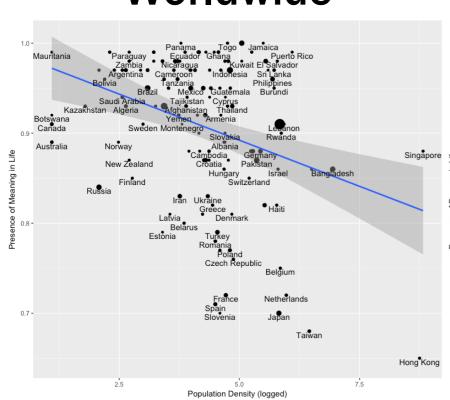
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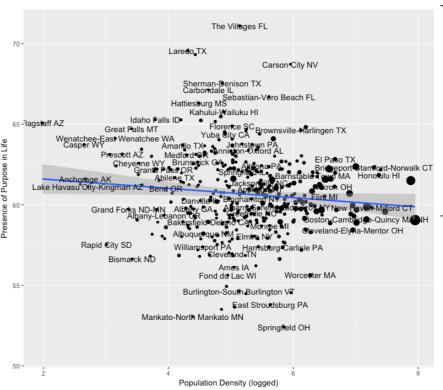


Worldwide

Within the US

Experimentally...





		-	
	Audio		-0.35 [-0.63, -0.07
	VR	-	-0.26 [-0.70, 0.18
	HS1	-	0.15 [-0.05, 0.35
	HS2	—	-0.16 [-0.50, 0.18
ЭТ	HS3	—	-0.01 [-0.35, 0.33
<i>3</i> 1	St2	⊢■	0.06 [-0.14, 0.26
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	RE Model	-	-0.06 [-0.23, 0.11
			
		-0.8 -0.4 0 0.4	1
		Observed Outcome	
	Omnibus test of moderation: QM(2) = 8.26, p = .016		

	Worldwide	US
Sample	~140,000 people in 127 countries	~137,000 people in 354 cities
Simple Correlation	r(126) =33 [48, -17], p< .001	r(372) =11 [21,01], p = .039
With Controls	t(123) = -2.58, p = .012	t(351) = -5.04, p<.001
Data Source	Gallup World Poll	Gallup Daily Tracking Poll

Data Source Study Imagine being in an environment, cued **Audio** In Lab (n = 187)by sounds of a busy or empty place Walk through a VR environment **VR** In Lab (n = 83)populated with many or few avatars Read an article about increasing HS₁ Online (n = 478) human or squirrel density* Read an article about increasing HS₂ Online (n = 148)human density or read no article Imagine being in an environment, cued HS₃ Online (n = 148)by sounds of a **busy** or **empty** street Read an article about increasing or St2 Online (n = 630)decreasing population density

Method

Population density has been natural-log transformed Controls World: Country GDP per capita. US: city median household income; individual education, income, gender, ethnicity, and marital status

^{*}The manipulation check for study HS1 failed