**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE MATERIAL WELL-BEING AND THE SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN IN 35 COUNTRIES**

.

**Abstract**

It is well established that child poverty has a profound, costly, and long-term impact on physical and mental health, educational attainment, and outcomes in adulthood. However, to date, while among adults a correlation between income and subjective well-being has been found, findings of such an association during childhood are mixed. This may be because the indicators available for both child poverty and subjective well-being have been limited – mainly to household incomes reported by adults and single measures of life satisfaction. This article explores the opportunities presented by the data collected in the third wave of Children’s Worlds, the school-based survey of children in 35 countries. The study employed a wider range of measures of material well-being, as well as subjective well-being, in terms of living standards in a larger range of countries. We have found that at both country comparative level, and within the country level, there is an association between material deprivation and some measures of subjective well-being, but the strength of the association varied between the country level and individual-level analyses, and across countries at the individual-level. At the macro-country level, the Family Affluence Scale was not significantly associated with most subjective well-being measures, while the deprivation scale, and a multi-dimensional measure that was developed in this paper, showed high correlations with overall life satisfaction and feelings of sadness. At the individual-level, the correlations were generally weak and varied between countries. We conclude with a discussion regarding possible explanations for these findings and their possible implications.

**Keywords:** child poverty, material deprivation, subjective well-being, international comparison.

**Background**

Until recently the material well-being of children has been assessed by asking their parents, and the most common indicator used has been household income. However, household income alone has many weaknesses as an indicator of poverty, especially in the context of child poverty: the thresholds and the equivalence scales used to adjust income to household size are arbitrary; it is subject to problems of underreporting; it does not reflect disadvantages which are broader than income (such as housing or neighbourhood conditions); and does not take into account how income is distributed within the household (Gordon, 2006; Saunders and Naidoo, 2009; Main & Bradshaw, 2012). This is partly why Peter Townsend (1979) pioneered the use of a deprivation measure, based on the number of items and activities that households lacked. Material deprivation is claimed to provide a more direct measure of poverty, allowing analysis at the individual-level and not just at the household level, thus drawing on actual living standards (Main et al., 2019).

That approach has been extended to items and activities more relevant to children, notably in the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) )de Neubourg et al., 2012, Guio et al 2018(. However, the judgments about whether they are necessities and whether children lack them still tend be made by adults. As surveys with children as participants have begun to develop, they have started to include questions seeking to assess children’s living standards based on their direct reports. The World Health Organization sponsor the Health Behaviour of School-Aged Children study (HBSC), which is undertaken every four years in many countries, and is a school-based survey of 11, 13 and 15-year-olds that has developed a Family Affluence Scale, using items that relate to family wealth (Boyce et al., 2006; Currie et al., 2012; Inchley et al., 2020). The OECD PISA survey of 15-year-olds is conducted every three years and also has some questions designed to assess living standards (OECD, 2019).

Subjective well-being measurement among children has also been broadened over the years. Campbell el al., (1976) were one of the first to define Subjective well-being. They identified subjective well-being as *perceptions, evaluations and aspirations of people on their lives.* Subjective well-being measures developed as part of the positive measures that the concept of “quality of life” brought, adding to the traditional concepts of positive social change, psychosocial factors, and most notably the concept of *personal well-being*. The latter was delineated by many terms such as subjective well-being, psychological well-being, happiness, life satisfaction, and subjective quality of life. Researchers started to investigate factors that contribute to psychological well-being in their quest to understand the entire spectrum of psychological outcomes (Gilman & Huebner, 2003).

Most theories of subjective well-being claim it involves both affective and cognitive components (Cummins, 2014; Diener, et al., 1999). However, efforts to measure subjective well-being in terms of life satisfaction focused mainly on the cognitive component of subjective well-being, while only recently studies are considering also affective measures (Casas, 2011; Rees et al., 2013).

Following their Good Childhood Inquiry, the Children’s Society in England launched the annual Good Childhood Reports (starting in 2012) partly based on a survey of children in England aged 8, 10, 12, and 14. They undertook qualitative research with children to establish a list of items and activities that they considered necessities. This was developed into the child deprivation scale employed in subsequent surveys and this index was adopted in the second wave of the Children’s Worlds project (<http://www.isciweb.org/>). The Children’s Worlds project is a world-wide research survey on children’s subjective well-being. The survey is a structured, anonymous, self-reporting questionnaire focusing on children’s satisfaction in various aspects of their lives. The third wave of the Children’s Worlds survey that was conducted between 2016 and 2019 used a more extensive range of indicators of material circumstances than any previous survey of children. The current study employs these material well-being measures, to gather an enhanced picture of the association between material well-being and subjective well-being from a cross-national perspective.

**The importance of a children’s perspective on their material well-being**

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child calls us to listen to children and take their views into account. Accordingly, in the past decades, the concept of children’s rights and the acceptance of children, not only as needing protection but also as active actors in society, has risen and brought the recognition that children's perceptions of their well-being must be part of research relevant to their lives (Ben-Arieh et al., 2014).

The UN Sustainable Development Goals have clear targets for child poverty reduction. Certainly, since Ridge’s pioneering study talking to children about poverty (Ridge, 2002), we know that children are sensitive to their comparative material status, ashamed of what they do not have, feel deprived if they cannot invite their friends to visit or participate in leisure or school activities and, most critical of all, they do their level best to hide these feelings from their parents and avoid asking for things they know their parents cannot afford. Children living in low income and deprived families were much more likely to report economising, including hiding needs from parents (Andersen et al., 2015; Ridge, 2002; Skattebol, 2011; Fattore & Mason, 2017).

Further, we know from the studies that have interviewed both children and their parents about their perceptions of necessities, that they assess assets and activities differently (Middleton, & Adelman, 2003, Mahony & Pope, 2018). In studies that have covered both parents’ and children’s perceptions of poverty, there is a large group where the perceptions coincide – either both children and parents agree that they are poor or agree that they are not poor. But two other groups do not agree – a small minority, where, based on parental reports of household income they are not poor, nevertheless the children feel deprived. Then a larger group where the household is poor, but the children do not feel poor. Some of this latter group may be explained by ‘adaptive preferences’ – children adapting to their circumstances, but there is also evidence that parents, particularly mothers, protect their children from deprivation by going short themselves. The former group may be the result of money management practices within the family (mean parents not sharing resources), which may affect women as well as children (Main, 2017; Main & Bradshaw, 2012).

**The association between children’s material well-being and subjective well-being**

Most of the cross-national studies measuring children’s and adolescents’ material well-being have used the Family Affluence Scale (FAS), using six items of family wealth (Mosheim et al., 2016). At the macro-level, FAS was found to be associated with health behaviours and outcomes (Boyce et al., 2006; Elgar et al., 2015), and at the micro-level is was shown to be associated with children’s health outcomes (Zambon et al., 2006) and adolescents’ physical and mental health problems (Von Rueden et al., 2006).

More specifically in the context of subjective well-being (SWB), a macro-level international study using HBSC data regarding 29 countries, Bradshaw, et al., (2011) found a strong negative association between adolescents’ SWB and the country’s deprivation level (measured as a percentage of households with an enforced lack of consumer durables). This deprivation measure explained 43% of the variation in life satisfaction. Moreover, another analysis of 29 high-income countries, based on data from the HBSC, found at a macro-level that the material well-being domain was the most highly correlated domain to overall life satisfaction (r=0.677), compared to other life domains such as education and health (Bradshaw, et al., 2013).

At the micro-level, family affluence was found to have a positive correlation with adolescents’ SWB in 30 out of 32 countries in Europe and North America (Zambon et al., 2006), with the association ranging between r=0.06 and 0.276. Levin et al. (2010) also found in their analysis of data from 35 countries using HBSC data that family affluence was significantly associated with the life satisfaction of children, even after adjustment for the family structure. This association varied across countries and tended to be curvilinear, with a steeper relationship between lower family affluence and life satisfaction, which flattened as family affluence increased. Similarly, Von Rueden et al. (2006) found in the KIDSCREEN project that adolescents from seven European countries, who had low or medium family affluence, were at risk of a lower quality of life, as well as lower psychological well-being, moods, and emotions.

A more recent analysis, also at the micro-level, of data from 33 countries from the 2017/2018 HBSC survey showed that when using FAS (III) higher SES was negatively correlated to life dissatisfaction and psychosomatic complaints, with coefficients of r=-0.51 and -0.29 respectively (Kern et al., 2020). Similar findings were also found regarding these 33 countries in data from the four latest waves of the HBSC, where having each item of the scale was positively correlated with life satisfaction (Hansen & Schutzer, 2020).

A study that used recent data from PISA’s Economic, Social and Cultural Status (ESCS) index, created a country-specific categorical socio-economic status measure for 46 countries. The study found average life satisfaction at the micro-level was lower and the proportion of students reporting low life satisfaction was higher among students from low SES than students from higher SES (Marquez & Long, 2020). In recent years, the family wealth part of this measure has been further found to serve as a factor in the decline of life satisfaction (Marquez & Inchley, Forthcoming).

Finally, in a study using data from the second wave of the Children’s Worlds survey regarding 15 diverse countries, it was found that access to child-specific material resources was significantly associated with children's SWB (Gross-Manos, 2017; Main et al, 2019) and psychological well-being (Crous, 2017) at the micro-level. However, the association with Student Life Satisfaction was low, r=0.123 (Gross-Manos, 2017), and the magnitude of association tended to vary across countries (Main et al, 2019). However, at the macro-level national access to material resources was not found to be associated with subjective well-being (Main et al, 2019).

**Different measures of material well-being and SWB**

Generally, studies have found a higher association between children’s views of their material circumstances and their subjective well-being than between household income and their SWB, where only a weak association was found (Knies, 2011; Rees et al., 2011). A material deprivation measure was found to be a better predictor of children’s SWB than any conventional measures of material circumstances (such as receiving free school meals and the number of adults with paid jobs) at the family level (Main & Pople, 2011). These findings fit the understanding that the child-derived method is more effective in predicting and explaining the children's SWB, comparing to the parent-derived approach (Bradshaw et al. 2017; Lau & Bradshaw 2018; Main & Bradshaw 2012; Rees & Bradshaw 2016).

Looking closer at different child-derived measures of material well-being, Main (2017, 2019) found her children's deprivation scale (Main, 2013) has a stronger relationship with their subjective well-being, compared to measurement by the Family Affluence Scale (Boyce et al., 2006). They differ from one another mainly in that most of the items in the children's deprivation scale are attributed specifically to the child itself (e.g. clothes and equipment for school), as opposed to the items in the FAS being attributed to the family as a whole (e.g. number of cars, computers, annual vacations).

Aside from these two main measures, there have also been a few attempts to measure material well-being using various dimensions. Spanish research examined four “dimensions of poverty”: education, satisfaction with home, subjective poverty, and material dimensions. It found that they all appear as negative predictors for adolescents' life satisfaction, with a greater weight for satisfaction with home, followed by subjective poverty, education and material deprivation was the last (Montserrat et al., 2015). A couple of other attempts to create a broader dimensional measurement related to child material well-being tried to operationalise the concept of social exclusion (Crous & Bradshaw, 2017; Gross-Manos, 2015). Both attempts, using different operationalisation frameworks, found children's deprivation to be less important for children’s SWB, than the dimensions of social exclusion in a cross-national sample of countries from the Children’s Worlds second wave (Crous & Bradshaw, 2017; Gross-Manos. 2017).

In summary, previous research on the relationship between material well-being and subjective well-being in childhood has tended to be restricted to rich countries. It has further tended to use household income or a household-oriented measure of family affluence for the material dimension, and life satisfaction only for the subjective dimension. These accumulating findings suggest that there is an association at the country level and a weaker association at an individual-level.

**The Children’s Worlds project**

Considering the changes in the concept of children's well-being and the significance of subjective perspectives of children themselves, the Children’s Worlds survey is the first global study of childhood from a child’s perspective. It began in 2010 with a small unfunded pilot project and has developed, with the Jacobs Foundation's support, to gather the views of more than 200,000 children in over 40 countries, across five continents. The third wave expanded the project and was undertaken between 2016-2019, covering 35 diverse countries such as Namibia, Nepal, and Norway.

Children’s Worlds focus is on children’s feelings of happiness and sadness, their satisfaction with their life as a whole, and the different aspects of it, their feelings of safety, being cared for, autonomy, and being listened to, and their hopes and expectations for the future. As in previous waves, the survey questionnaires were structured into sections focusing on different aspects of children’s lives, such as home, friendships, and school, as well as on life as a whole. The questionnaires covered the following dimensions: Children’s characteristics, Economic/material context, Home context, Overall well-being, Self, Family, Friends, School, Neighbourhood, Time use, Country, and Children’s rights. Some were core questions that all countries were expected to include (barring an ethical or cultural reason not to) and others were optional.

Three different versions of the questionnaire were composed for different age groups 8, 10 and 12-years-olds. The questionnaires for the two older age groups were very similar, with only a few of the more abstract or complex questions being excluded for the 10-year-olds. The questionnaire for 8-year-olds was shorter and some types of questions were given a different format.

**Objectives of the Analysis**

This article seeks to exploit the opportunities presented by the third wave of the Children’s Worlds study to explore the association between material well-being and subjective well-being in a large variety of countries using a wide range of indicators of both dimensions. For material wellbeing: (1) Family affluence scale, (2) Deprivation Scale (3) Multi-dimensional Deprivation Scale. For subjective well-being: (1) Overall life satisfaction, (2) the Subjective Well-Being Scale, and (3) two positive and negative affect items.

The specific hypotheses are:

1. There is an association between material well-being and subjective well-being at the country level.
2. There is an association between material well-being and subjective well-being at the individual-level.
3. The association at the individual-level is likely to vary from country to country.

**Method**

**Sample**

This article is based on the questionnaires from 10-year-olds on the grounds more countries sampled this age group (N=35 countries), though we also analysed the 12-year-olds’ sample (N=30 countries)[[1]](#footnote-1). The countries are from diverse contexts, including all five continents, and a mix of both economically developed and developing countries (for the list of countries see Table 1). The key requirements for full inclusion in the study were to use some form of random sampling (usually random stratified cluster sampling) with a sampling frame covering at least 95% of the child population in the age groups surveyed in mainstream schools. Up to 5% exclusions were allowed in each country due to issues such as the difficulties and costs of surveying very small schools in geographically remote areas. Moreover, a target sample size of at least 1,000 children in at least 20 schools in each age group was set. Overall, the 10-year-olds’ sample included 49,428 children.

**Measures**

***Indicators of child material well-being***

In the Children’s Worlds survey there are a variety of questions asked of children about their feelings regarding their material well-being. These include questions such as: “How often do you worry about the money your family has?” and “How satisfied are you with the money your family has?”. We did examine these questions but decided that the responses appeared to reflect not just comparative living standards but different levels of consciousness about the importance of material things in childhood. While this is interesting in itself, it left us unconvinced that they represented a valid indicator of material well-being. We therefore decided to focus on two more objective indicators – a deprivation scale and the Family Affluence Scale.

**Deprivation Scale.** The deprivation scale was originally designed by Main and Pople (2011) for the *Good Childhood* studies in England and has been modified across the waves of Children’s Worlds, after consulting researchers and children in the different countries. The child Deprivation Scale is based on an eight-item index with responses yes and no, asking whether the child has: Clothes in good condition; Enough money for school trips and activities; Access to the Internet; Equipment/things for sports and hobbies; Pocket money to spend; Two pairs of shoes in good condition; Mobile phone; Equipment for school.

The measure is calculated as the sum of the number of items the child reports having, that is the scale is between 0 to 8. Exploratory Factor Analysis showed all items loaded on the same verbal, together explaining 31.9%. The scalability of this index was assessed using Cronbach’s Alpha which is 0.67 and it could not be improved by removing any item. Table 1 gives the ranks of the mean scores on this index. They range from 7.8 out of 8 items possessed in Norway to only 4.8 possessed in Nepal. The rank order appears to reflect relative national living standards more closely than the previous scales, though the Cronbach Alpha is slightly below the conventional level of reliable scalability of 0.7. Besides the mean, it is worth looking at the standard deviation which indicates the degree of inequality within countries – Israel and Namibia have the highest deviations in scores and Norway, Estonia, and Switzerland the lowest. For the 12-year-olds the results are similar; Nepal, Namibia and Bangladesh had the lowest mean scores and Norway, South Korea and Hungary the highest scores.

**Table 1: Rank of mean scores on the Deprivation Scale**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
| Nepal | 4.75 | 970 | 1.76 |
| Namibia | 5.72 | 990 | 2.15 |
| Bangladesh | 5.77 | 861 | 1.54 |
| Vietnam | 5.79 | 920 | 1.49 |
| Sri Lanka | 5.79 | 1051 | 1.59 |
| Israel | 6.16 | 1358 | 2.86 |
| India | 6.22 | 940 | 1.46 |
| South Africa | 6.28 | 3145 | 1.83 |
| Indonesia | 6.31 | 6803 | 1.46 |
| Algeria | 6.56 | 931 | 1.65 |
| Malaysia | 6.64 | 980 | 1.38 |
| Brazil | 6.82 | 843 | 1.24 |
| Italy | 6.99 | 1037 | 0.92 |
| Greece | 7.03 | 809 | 0.96 |
| Spain | 7.04 | 1994 | 0.93 |
| Taiwan | 7.09 | 1314 | 1.10 |
| Albania | 7.10 | 1143 | 1.20 |
| France | 7.18 | 2017 | 0.88 |
| Chile | 7.20 | 869 | 1.14 |
| Malta | 7.27 | 602 | 0.87 |
| Hong Kong | 7.30 | 696 | 1.03 |
| Switzerland | 7.31 | 1146 | 0.76 |
| Russia | 7.31 | 953 | 1.10 |
| Romania | 7.37 | 1192 | 1.47 |
| England | 7.37 | 695 | 0.94 |
| Wales | 7.47 | 933 | 0.94 |
| Poland | 7.49 | 1164 | 0.86 |
| Croatia | 7.57 | 1197 | 0.76 |
| Germany | 7.62 | 749 | 0.76 |
| Finland | 7.66 | 1034 | 0.80 |
| Estonia | 7.72 | 962 | 0.67 |
| South Korea | 7.73 | 3150 | 0.71 |
| Hungary | 7.73 | 1007 | 0.71 |
| Norway | 7.81 | 788 | 0.67 |
| Total | 6.85 | 45243 | 1.50 |

**The Family Affluence scale.** The Family Affluence scale was developed for the HBSC study and over time has undergone several adaptations. The third wave was the first time it has been used in Children’s Worlds. In this study we have used the following elements based on FASIII:

Does your family own a car, van or truck? Do you have your own room? How many computers do your family own? How many bathrooms do you have in your home? Does your home have a washing machine? In the last 12 months, how many times did you travel away on holiday[[2]](#footnote-2) with your family? How many of these were outside the country? Answers for most questions were ‘no’, ‘yes’, and in some cases also ‘two’, and ‘more than two’. The child score was calculated as an average of the positive answers (having at least one of the items).

Creating this index, we found in the Children’s Worlds survey there were, unfortunately, no responses to most of the items for Bangladesh, Chile, Malaysia, Namibia, and Romania. There were further problems with the two-holiday items: Germany used an early version of the questionnaire and did not use the number of holidays; and Greece, Russia, and Vietnam did not ask for the number of holidays outside the country. Therefore, we decided it was best to drop the holiday items. It should also be noted Spain did not ask about washing machines. Exploratory Factor Analysis showed all items loaded on the same variable, together explaining 42.6% of the measure variable (only the item ‘Do you sleep in your own room’ loading lower - 0.301). Cronbach Alpha is .621 and could be increased to .643 if ‘Do you sleep in your own room?’ had been dropped. We still calculated FAS based on all five items, to be consistent with the way it is commonly used.

Table 2 gives the rank of the means which range from 8.4 in Norway out of a possible total of 11 to 2.5 in Nepal.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2: Mean scores on the Family Affluence scale**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | | Nepal | 2.51 | 964 | 1.82 | | Sri Lanka | 3.40 | 1006 | 2.26 | | India | 3.41 | 943 | 2.32 | | Vietnam | 3.77 | 283 | 2.04 | | Indonesia | 4.24 | 7341 | 2.28 | | Algeria | 4.69 | 977 | 2.02 | | Albania | 5.16 | 1106 | 2.02 | | Russia | 5.22 | 953 | 1.70 | | Hong Kong | 5.40 | 701 | 1.85 | | Italy | 6.56 | 1056 | 1.65 | | Hungary | 6.60 | 1011 | 1.84 | | Greece | 6.61 | 804 | 1.70 | | South Korea | 6.76 | 3140 | 1.58 | | Taiwan | 6.79 | 1324 | 1.92 | | Croatia | 6.99 | 1216 | 1.71 | | Belgium | 7.29 | 1047 | 1.62 | | Finland | 7.36 | 1046 | 1.47 | | France | 7.42 | 2082 | 1.73 | | Switzerland | 7.43 | 1190 | 1.66 | | Poland | 7.54 | 1172 | 1.66 | | Wales | 7.70 | 938 | 1.76 | | Germany | 7.76 | 740 | 1.54 | | Malta | 7.79 | 607 | 1.57 | | Israel | 7.81 | 1379 | 1.85 | | England | 8.00 | 704 | 1.67 | | Norway | 8.37 | 795 | 1.28 | | Total | 6.00 | 34525 | 2.48 |   The results for the 12-year-olds were very similar, ranging from 2.84 in Nepal to 8.48 in Norway.  **Multi-dimensional Deprivation Scale.** As we have already mentioned there are many other questions related to material well-being in the Children’s Worlds survey and we, therefore, decided to use some of these to create a multi-dimensional scale with nine domains. The choice of domains was based on the work undertaken by UNICEF in their Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) (Chzhen & de Neubourg 2014). Table 3 presents these domains and the questions used for each domain.  **Table 3: Components of Multi-dimensional Deprivation Scale** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Domain | Question summary | coding | Indicators | Note |
| Nutrition | Enough food each day | 0=never  1=sometimes  2=often  3=always | mean | Not asked in Germany |
| Health | Satisfaction with health | 0=not at all satisfied  10=totally satisfied | mean |  |
| How often feel stressed | 0=not at all  10=extremely | mean | Needs reverse coding |
| Clothing | Clothes in good condition | 0=no  1=yes | % no | Not asked in Belgium |
| Two pairs of shoes in good condition | 0=no  1=yes | % no |  |
| Education | Enough money for school trips and activities | 0=no  1=yes | % no |  |
| The equipment/things you need for school | 0=no  1=yes | % no |  |
| Information | Access to the Internet at home | 0=no  1=yes | % no |  |
| A mobile phone | 0=no  1=yes | % no |  |
| Services | Running water | 1=yes  2=no  3=not sure | % no/not sure | Only asked in poor countries |
| Toilet that flushes | 1=yes  2=no  3=not sure | % no/not sure | Only asked in poor countries |
| Electricity | 1=all of the time  2=some of the time  3=no | % some of the time/no | Only asked in poor countries |
| Housing | Own room | 1=I sleep in a room on my own  2= I sleep in a room I share with others | % I sleep in a room I share with others |  |
| Own bed | 1=Yes, I have my own bed  2=No, I share a bed  3= No, I don’t have my own bed | % no, I share/no I don’t have my own bed |  |
| Place to study | 1=yes  2=no  3=not sure | % no/not sure |  |
| Child labour | Working with family | 0=never  1=less than once a week  2= once or twice a week  3=Three or four days a week  4= five or six days a week  5=every day | mean | Needs reverse coding  Germany missing |
| Doing other work for money or food | 0=never  1=less than once a week  2= once or twice a week  3=Three or four days a week  4= five or six days a week  5=every day | mean | Needs reverse coding  Not asked in many countries |
| Helping around the house | 0=never  1=less than once a week  2= once or twice a week  3=Three or four days a week  4= five or six days a week  5=every day | mean | Needs reverse coding  Germany different coding |
| Caring for sibling and others | 0=never  1=less than once a week  2= once or twice a week  3=Three or four days a week  4= five or six days a week  5=every day | mean | Needs reverse coding |
| Autonomy | Money to spend on yourself | 0=no  1=yes | % no |  |

For each item we estimated a mean if it was possible, or a percentage of those who were missing the item/service. Then countries’ ranks were constructed for each item for simplicity and partly because not all countries had data for all the domains. The average rank in each item was used to generate an overall rank in the domain, and finally, a summary score for each country was calculated based on the average rank in each domain.

The results are summarised in Table 4. Across these nine domains, Nepal comes bottom of the distribution with the lowest average rank of 4.3 and Norway comes top with an average rank of 29.3. This ranking has intuitive validity. The Cronbach Alpha for this scale is very high=0.846 and would have been improved to 0.879 if the housing domain was left out and the services was removed and 0.854 if autonomy was removed. The results for the 12-year-olds were similar ranging from 4.2 in Namibia to 24.2 in Norway.

**Table 4: Ranks on domains of Multi-dimensional deprivation index**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Nutrition | Health | Clothing | Education | Information | Services | Housing | Child labour | Autonomy | Total | N domains | Mean |  | Mean |
| Albania | 29 | 35.5 | 19.5 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 9 | 28 | 169 | 9 | 18.8 | Nepal | 4.3 |
| Algeria | 15 | 28 | 7.5 | 8 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 10.25 | 19 | 112.6 | 9 | 12.5 | Namibia | 5.4 |
| Bangladesh | 9 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 9 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 34.0 | 16.25 | 9 | 102.4 | 9 | 11.4 | South Africa | 6.7 |
| Belgium | 22 | 7.5 | 5 | 21 | 20.5 |  | 17.7 | 21 | 11 | 125.7 | 8 | 15.7 | Sri Lanka | 7.7 |
| Brazil | 17 | 19.5 | 19 | 12.5 | 22.5 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 23.3 | 5 | 146.2 | 9.0 | 16.2 | Vietnam | 8.1 |
| Chile | 16 | 24.5 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 18 | 164.7 | 9.0 | 18.3 | India | 9.1 |
| Croatia | 35 | 34.5 | 22 | 35 | 29 |  | 19.0 | 15 | 14 | 203.5 | 8 | 25.4 | Malaysia | 10.9 |
| England | 21 | 19.5 | 23 | 22 | 24 |  | 16.7 | 25.3 | 20 | 171.5 | 8.0 | 21.4 | Indonesia | 11.0 |
| Estonia | 26 | 21 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 33.5 |  | 21.0 | 13.5 | 33 | 207 | 8.0 | 25.9 | Bangladesh | 11.4 |
| Finland | 20 | 26.5 | 14.5 | 22.5 | 31 |  | 24.5 |  | 30 | 169 | 7.0 | 24.1 | Algeria | 12.5 |
| France | 27 | 20 | 27 | 24 | 12.5 |  | 21.0 | 13 | 25 | 169.5 | 8.0 | 21.2 | Israel | 12.9 |
| Germany |  | 20 | 18.5 | 26.5 | 31 |  | 23.5 | 34.5 | 31 | 185 | 7.0 | 26.4 | Belgium | 15.7 |
| Greece | 19 | 21.5 | 29 | 21 | 10.5 |  | 11.0 | 19 | 12 | 143 | 8.0 | 17.9 | Russia | 16.0 |
| Hong Kong | 4 | 6.5 | 28 | 21 | 20 |  | 15.5 | 30.5 | 13 | 138.5 | 8.0 | 17.3 | Brazil | 16.2 |
| Hungary |  | 31 | 34 | 32.5 | 28.5 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 18.25 | 34 | 208.6 | 8.0 | 26.1 | Taiwan | 16.6 |
| India | 14 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 10.75 | 8 | 82.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | Hong Kong | 17.3 |
| Indonesia | 1 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 11 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 18.5 | 22 | 99.3 | 9.0 | 11.0 | Greece | 17.9 |
| Israel | 23 | 12 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 14.5 |  | 18.0 | 18.5 | 10 | 103 | 8.0 | 12.9 | Chile | 18.3 |
| Italy | 31 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 16 |  | 19.0 | 28 | 4 | 186 | 8.0 | 23.3 | Albania | 18.8 |
| Malaysia | 6 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 10 | 10 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 14.75 | 32 | 97.9 | 9.0 | 10.9 | Spain | 19.1 |
| Malta | 25 | 19 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 23 |  | 14.0 | 13.5 | 27 | 172.5 | 8.0 | 21.6 | Romania | 20.5 |
| Namibia | 2 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 3.75 | 7 | 48.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | France | 21.2 |
| Nepal | 5 | 7 | 2.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 3 | 2 | 39 | 9.0 | 4.3 | England | 21.4 |
| Norway | 33 | 25.5 | 27 | 29.5 | 35 |  | 24.5 | 25 | 35 | 234.5 | 8.0 | 29.3 | Malta | 21.6 |
| Poland | 28 | 22 | 31.5 | 20 | 27 |  | 23.0 | 11.25 | 17 | 179.75 | 8.0 | 22.5 | Wales | 21.9 |
| Romania | 34 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 13.3 | 18.5 | 11.25 | 29 | 184.1 | 9.0 | 20.5 | Poland | 22.5 |
| Russia | 10 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 25.5 |  | 16.5 | 5 | 21 | 128 | 8.0 | 16.0 | Italy | 23.3 |
| South Africa | 3 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4 | 16 | 60.3 | 9.0 | 6.7 | Finland | 24.1 |
| South Korea | 11 | 8 | 27 | 33 | 28.5 |  | 30.0 | 29.75 | 36 | 203.3 | 8.0 | 25.4 | South Korea | 25.4 |
| Spain | 30 | 26 | 22.5 | 27.5 | 19 |  | 12.7 | 12 | 3 | 152.7 | 8.0 | 19.1 | Croatia | 25.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 7 | 10 | 7.5 | 8 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 15.0 | 8 | 6 | 69.3 | 9.0 | 7.7 | Estonia | 25.9 |
| Switzerland | 32 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 19.5 |  | 27.5 | 22.5 | 23 | 217.5 | 8.0 | 27.2 | Hungary | 26.1 |
| Taiwan | 13 | 8.5 | 19 | 26 | 13.5 |  | 17.0 | 21 | 15 | 133 | 8.0 | 16.6 | Germany | 26.4 |
| Vietnam | 8 | 4.5 | 10 | 10 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 18.0 | 9.5 | 1 | 73.2 | 9.0 | 8.1 | Switzerland | 27.2 |
| Wales | 18 | 22.5 | 23 | 21.5 | 27 |  | 18.3 | 19.25 | 26 | 175.6 | 8.0 | 21.9 | Norway | 29.3 |

The correlation matrix in Table 5 summarises the associations between the domains of the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index. It is notable that health is not closely related to rankings on child labour, and autonomy is not closely associated with nutrition, services, housing or child labour.

**Table 5: Correlation matrix of Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Nutrition | Health | Clothing | Education | Information | services | Housing | Child labour | autonomy | mean |
| Nutrition | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health | .755\*\* | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing | .566\*\* | .464\*\* | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education | .646\*\* | .472\*\* | .800\*\* | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information | .568\*\* | .493\*\* | .550\*\* | .727\*\* | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services | .623\* | .692\*\* | .650\*\* | .723\*\* | .690\*\* | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |
| Housing | .490\*\* | 0.210 | .423\* | .570\*\* | .530\*\* | 0.306 | 1.000 |  |  |  |
| Child labour | .255 | .055 | .466\*\* | .617\*\* | .486\*\* | .608\* | .462\*\* | 1.000 |  |  |
| Autonomy | .264 | .349\* | .360\* | .470\*\* | .635\*\* | .286 | .308 | .253 | 1.000 |  |
| Mean | .773\*\* | .639\*\* | .795\*\* | .903\*\* | .841\*\* | .751\*\* | .667\*\* | .578\*\* | .624\*\* | 1.000 |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01.*

We found a very strong association between all the deprivation indices at the country level. The Family Affluence scale is slightly less strongly associated but it does not include all countries. See Table 6.

**Table 6: Correlation of material well-being measures, macro-level**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Deprivation  Scale | Family Affluence Scale | Multiple Deprivation  Index |
| Deprivation  Scale | 1 |  |  |
| Family Affluence Scale | .792\*\* | 1 |  |
| Multiple Deprivation  Index | .917\*\* | .828\*\* | 1 |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01.*

We can only compare deprivation and Family Affluence at the micro-level because the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index is only a country-level variable. The correlation between the deprivation and family affluence scores at the micro-level (34,000 children) was r=0.413\*\*.

***Subjective well-being indicators***

We have used four standard measures of subjective well-being used in the Children’s Worlds survey, both cognitive and emotional. It has been suggested that it is important to test multiple subjective well-being measures, as these measures tend to show different levels of sensitivity to diverse socio-cultural contexts (Casas & Gonzalez-Carrasco, 2019).

**Overall life satisfaction (OLS).** This is a single question ‘How satisfied with your life as a whole?’ with responses ranging from 0=totally dissatisfied to 10=completely satisfied. Scores were multiplied by 10. The scale was transformed to a 0-100 scale. Table 1A (in the Appendix) is the countries’ mean ranking and shows that scores range from 97.9 in Albania to 82.1 in Nepal.

**The Subjective well-being scale (****SWBS).** This scale is a reduced version of the Huebner (1991) Student Life Satisfaction scale. It is based on five statements about children’s overall life satisfaction scale and children are asked to indicate how far they agree with each statement: I enjoy my life; My life is going well; I have a good life; The things that happen in my life are excellent; I am happy with my life. The Cronbach’s Alpha for this scale was 0.899 and could not be improved by dropping any item.

In the Children’s Worlds survey, children aged 10 were asked to respond using an 11-point scale ranging from ‘do not at all agree’ to ‘totally agree’. The set of five questions were found to form a good indicator of a single underlying factor – termed subjective well-being scale (SWBS)[[3]](#footnote-3). Multi group Confirmatory Factor Analysis showed the scale is comparable cross-nationally[[4]](#footnote-4) (Casas, 2020). The scale was built by summing all the items and transforming the scale from 0-100. Table 2A (in the Appendix) presents the rank order of the countries. Albania and Romania have children with the highest SWBS and Vietnam and Hong Kong the lowest.

Both the OLS and SWBS are indicators representing the cognitive dimensions of subjective well-being, but we also used indicators of the emotional dimensions. Multi group Confirmatory Factor Analysis showed Core Affect scale was not comparable cross-nationally (Casas, 2020) accordingly we choose to use only the one item version.

**Positive Affect – Feeling Happy.** This is a single item scale (derived from Feldman Barrent & Russel, 1989 measure of Core Affect). Children were asked how often in the last two weeks they had felt happy. This scored from 0 to 10 and was multiplied by 10. Table 3A (in the Appendix) summarises the mean scores. There are now some changes in the ranking order of the countries. 10-year olds in Hong Kong have the lowest positive affect and there are some reranking of other countries.

**Negative Affect – Feeling Sad.** This is a single item scale of negative affect. (Derived from Feldman Barrent & Russel, 1989 measure of Core Affect). Children were asked how often in the last two weeks they had felt sad. Each item was scored from 0 to 10 and scores were multiplied by 10. Table 4A (in the Appendix) summarises the mean scores. Malaysia had the highest mean sadness score.

As shown in the correlation matrix of the subjective well-being measures in Table 7 at the macro-level (35 countries) all the subjective well-being measures are quite closely associated.

**Table 7: Correlation matrix of subjective well-being measures**, **macro-level**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling Happy | Feeling Sad |
| OLS | 1 |  |  |  |
| SWBS | .742\*\* | 1 |  |  |
| Feeling Happy | .682\*\* | .797\*\* | 1 |  |
| Feeling Sad | -.633\*\* | -.664\*\* | -.552\*\* | 1 |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

The results are very similar at the micro individual-level though the correlation with the negative affect is lower but significant. See Table 8.

**Table 8: Correlation matrix of subjective well-being measures**, m**icro-level**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling happy | Feeling Sad |
| OLS | 1 |  |  |  |
| SWBS | .596\*\* | 1 |  |  |
| Feeling happy | .468\*\* | .558\*\* | 1 |  |
| Feeling Sad | -.146\*\* | -.207\*\* | -.187\*\* | 1 |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

**Data Analysis**

The associations between material well-being and subjective well-being were explored at two levels. First, at the country level where with 35 countries we explored the association between the average national scores of one indicator with the national average scores on another indicator to observe whether they were related. This can be called a macro comparison.

Second, at the individual-level, the score for each of 35,000 to 45,000 children on one indicator was compared with the scores of the same child on another indicator to observe whether they were related. This can be called a micro comparison. Micro comparison can be done for the whole sample or for the sample of each country. Data was analysed using SPSS 23 program.

Missing values for the main measures ranged between 2.4% and 6.8%, and thus they were dealt by list wise deletion for simplicity. A weighting variable was used based on three criteria: accounting for selection probability; ensuring the sample represented the population within each country (for age and gender); and ensuring each country had an equal weight in comparative analysis (i.e., each country was represented as having 1000 cases).

As subjective well-being measures were not normally distributed but positively skewed, as is typically common for these measurements (Casas, 2011), a bootstrapping procedure was implemented using SPSS 23 (with 5,000 re-sampling). This procedure reduces the impact of anomalies and outliers. However, as it is not possible to use a weighting procedure while performing bootstrapping in SPSS, and as we saw that the bootstrapping procedure made only very minor change in results, we show weighted results here.

**Results**

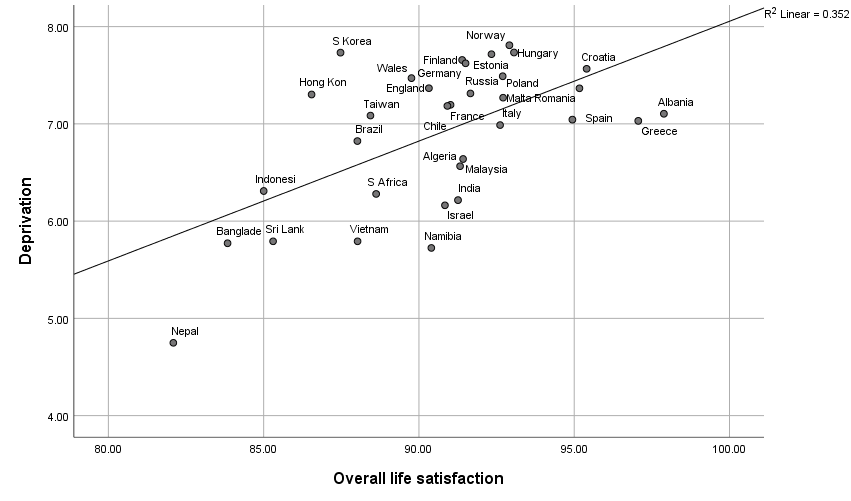
At the macro-country-level the relationship between subjective well-being and Deprivation Scale for the ten-year-olds (see Table 9) is strongest between the Deprivation Scale and OLS. The association is shown in the scatterplot in Figure 1. South Korea and Nepal are interesting outliers. There are also statistically significant correlations between the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index and feeling sad (shown also in Figure 2). The Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index and Deprivation Scale were not found to be associated with SWBS and feeling happy. The Family Affluence Scale is only significantly associated with OLS and not with any of the other measures.

**Table 9.** **Correlation matrix of material well-being and subjective well-being indicators, macro-level**

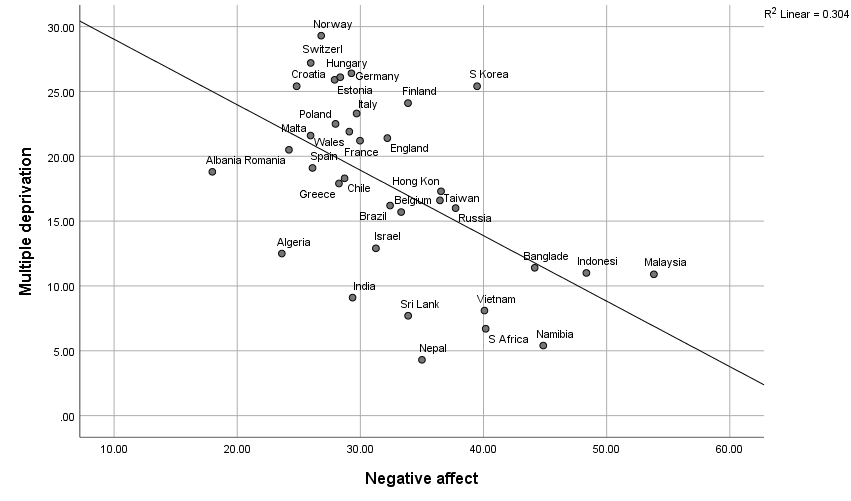
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling happy | Feeling Sad |
| Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index | .537\*\* | 0.281 | 0.098 | -.551\*\* |
| Deprivation  Scale | .593\*\* | 0.284 | 0.140 | -.455\*\* |
| Family Affluence  Scale | .484\* | 0.171 | -0.046 | -0.331 |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

**Figure 1: Scatterplot of Deprivation Scale and Overall life satisfaction**



**Figure 2: Scatterplot of Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index and feeling sad**



The analysis is repeated at the micro-level in Table 10. All the correlations are significant but quite weak. The strongest association is between the Deprivation Scale and overall life satisfaction.

**Table 10**: **Correlation matrix of material well-being and subjective well-being indicators, micro-relevel**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling Happy | Feeling Sad |
| Deprivation scale | .182\*\* | .173\*\* | .138\*\* | -.124\*\* |
| Family Affluence Scale | .109\*\* | .046\*\* | .041\*\* | -.107\*\* |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

The correlations between material and subjective well-being indicators are repeated for the 12-year-olds in Tables 11 and 12. The macro correlations in Table 11 for the 12-year-olds are much lower than with the 10-year-olds and only the correlation between Multidimensional deprivation and feeling sad is significant. The Micro correlations for the 12-year-olds are similar to those for the 10-year-olds – low but significant.

**Table 11: Correlation matrix of material well-being and subjective well-being indicators, macro-level for 12-year-olds**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling happy | Feeling Sad |
| Deprivation scale | .216 | -.062 | .038 | -.265 |
| Family Affluence scale | .179 | -.002 | -.071 | -.339 |
| Multidimensional deprivation index | .324 | .155 | .149 | -.438\* |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

**Table 12: Correlation matrix of material well-being and subjective well-being indicators, micro-level for 12-year-olds**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling Happy |  | Feeling Sad |
| Deprivation scale | .186\*\* | .145\*\* | .151\*\* |  | -.124\*\* |
| Family Affluence scale | .056\*\* | -.003 | -.003 |  | -.120\*\* |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

Finally, we explored variations in the micro-level correlations between material well-being and subjective well-being within countries in Table 13. The correlation coefficients are stronger and mainly statistically significant between the Deprivation Scale and the subjective well-being measures. The strongest associations are between SWBS and Deprivation Scale in most, but not all, countries. The associations between the Family Affluence scale and subjective well-being are in most countries very low and not often significant.

**Table 13: The correlations between Material well-being and Subjective well-being, macro-level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Deprivation Scale** | | | | **Family Affluence Scale (FAS)** | | | | |
|  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling Happy | Feeling Sad |  | OLS | SWBS | Feeling Happy | Feeling Sad |
| Albania | .234\*\* | .309\*\* | .205\*\* | -.163\*\* | Albania | .119\*\* | .123\*\* | .096\*\* | -.050\* |
| Bangladesh | .203\*\* | .202\*\* | .170\*\* | -.114\*\* | Bangladesh |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium |  |  |  |  | Belgium | .053\* | .063\*\* | .051\* | -.054\* |
| Brazil | .195\*\* | .260\*\* | .257\*\* | -.145\*\* | Brazil |  |  |  |  |
| Switzerland |  | .092\*\* | .103\*\* | -0.053 | Switzerland |  | .068\* | -0.004 | -0.008 |
| Chile | .299\*\* | .313\*\* | .300\*\* | -.209\*\* | Chile |  |  |  |  |
| Germany | .302\*\* | .310\*\* | .240\*\* | -.116\*\* | Germany | .068\*\* | .050\* | .064\*\* | -0.034 |
| Algeria | .305\*\* | .315\*\* | .323\*\* | -.177\*\* | Algeria | .086\*\* | .056\* | .094\*\* | -.105\*\* |
| Estonia | .217\*\* | .242\*\* | .208\*\* | -.133\*\* | Estonia |  |  |  |  |
| England | .168\*\* | .237\*\* | .145\*\* | -0.018 | England | 0.054 | 0.050 | 0.012 | -0.011 |
| Spain | .132\*\* | .148\*\* | .132\*\* | -.053\*\* | Spain | .196\*\* | .211\*\* | .149\*\* | -.110\*\* |
| Finland | .325\*\* | .294\*\* | .276\*\* | -.094\*\* | Finland | .074\*\* | .087\*\* | .065\*\* | -0.026 |
| France | .194\*\* | .176\*\* | .193\*\* | -.084\*\* | France | 0.024 | 0.026 | -0.012 | -0.013 |
| Greece | .154\*\* | .193\*\* | .189\*\* | -.080\* | Greece | 0.010 | 0.024 | -0.009 | -0.038 |
| Hong Kong | .199\*\* | .148\*\* | .164\*\* | -.055\* | Hong Kong | .092\*\* | .104\*\* | .089\*\* | -.068\*\* |
| Croatia | .182\*\* | .210\*\* | .197\*\* | -.132\*\* | Croatia | 0.000 | 0.024 | 0.009 | 0.013 |
| Hungary | .146\*\* | .186\*\* | .120\*\* | -.094\*\* | Hungary | 0.031 | 0.041 | 0.018 | -.117\*\* |
| Indonesia | .173\*\* | .162\*\* | .173\*\* | -.083\*\* | Indonesia | .032\*\* | -0.007 | .053\*\* | -.044\*\* |
| Israel | .102\*\* | .105\*\* | .040\* | 0.012 | Israel | .121\*\* | .078\*\* | .069\*\* | 0.027 |
| India | .117\*\* | .102\*\* | .115\*\* | -.076\*\* | India | .054\* | 0.044 | 0.012 | -.077\*\* |
| Italy | .182\*\* | .214\*\* | .180\*\* | -.147\*\* | Italy | .083\*\* | .120\*\* | .078\*\* | -.055\* |
| South Korea | .144\*\* | .143\*\* | .119\*\* | -.044\*\* | South Korea | .075\*\* | .055\* | 0.031 | -.049\* |
| Sri Lanka | .148\*\* | .229\*\* | .179\*\* | -.114\*\* | Sri Lanka | .044\*\* | .049\*\* | .043\*\* | -0.013 |
| Malta | .185\*\* | .171\*\* | .168\*\* | -.107\*\* | Malta | .068\* | -0.007 | -0.014 | -0.002 |
| Malaysia | .130\*\* | .191\*\* | .146\*\* | -.071\* | Malaysia |  |  |  |  |
| Namibia | .230\*\* | .236\*\* | .233\*\* | -.088\*\* | Namibia |  |  |  |  |
| Norway | .128\*\* | .095\*\* | .109\*\* | -0.037 | Norway | 0.018 | .052\* | -0.009 | -.059\* |
| Nepal | .116\*\* | .123\*\* | .127\*\* | -.058\* | Nepal | -0.001 | .072\*\* | .077\*\* | -0.039 |
| Poland | .204\*\* | .218\*\* | .161\*\* | -.120\*\* | Poland | .066\*\* | .061\*\* | 0.024 | -0.017 |
| Romania | .228\*\* | .275\*\* | .198\*\* | -.154\*\* | Romania |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | .222\*\* | .269\*\* | .214\*\* | -.155\*\* | Russia | 0.045 | .047\* | .057\* | -.056\* |
| Taiwan | .173\*\* | .168\*\* | .146\*\* | -0.033 | Taiwan | .080\*\* | .065\*\* | .049\*\* | -0.008 |
| Vietnam | .184\*\* | .256\*\* | .173\*\* | -0.032 | Vietnam | -0.055 | .269\*\* | -0.082 | 0.051 |
| Wales | .325\*\* | .325\*\* | .290\*\* | -.152\*\* | Wales | .074\*\* | .098\*\* | .051\* | -.064\*\* |
| South Africa | .182\*\* | .241\*\* | .179\*\* | -.101\*\* | South Africa |  |  |  |  |

*\*p < .05. \*\*p < .01*

**Discussion and Conclusions**

The study findings show there is a significant association between the Deprivation Scale and the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index with some subjective well-being measures at the macro- country-level. The findings that the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index explains about 30% of the variation in feeling sad and that the Deprivation Scale explains 35% of the variation in overall life satisfaction between countries, indicates that if countries reduced child deprivation, they may expect some improvement in the subjective well-being of their children. These findings support the limited literature regarding the association between children's material well-being and SWB at the macro-country-level. Interestingly, though our sample included diverse countries, our finding supports the findings of Bradshaw et al., (2013) that have shown material well-being was important for children’s overall life satisfaction among rich countries.

However, this association was not established for all SWB measures. While OLS and feeling sad were found to be significantly associated to the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index and Deprivation Scale, SWBS and Positive Affect - feeling happy were not significantly associated with any of the material well-being measures at the country level. Neither did we find an association of these for the 12-year-olds. This may be because fewer countries completed the survey for 12-year-olds or related to the known general decrease in children’s subjective well-being with age (Casas & González-Carrasco 2019). This adheres with a former study in the Children World’s second wave which did not find a significant association at the macro-level using the personal well-being measure (Main et al., 2019). Thus, it seems at the macro-level, still more research is needed to further understand the connection between material well-being and subjective well-being. Generally, it should be noted the different results we find using different subjective well-being scales suggest that it is important to use multiple measures of subjective well-being. This seems especially critical when using an international sample with such a diverse range of countries, as some of the scales show different sensitivity to socio-cultural contexts (Casas & Gonzalez-Carrasco, 2019).

Within countries, at the individual-level, the picture is more consistent and significant across all material well-being measures with all subjective well-being measures, though associations are fairly weak. The results at the micro-level are also similar for the 12-year-olds. These findings support the known association at the individual-level (Kern et a., 2020; Levin et al., 2010; Main et al., 2019).

At both levels, macro and micro, the Family Affluence Scale is much lower or not significantly associated with most of the subjective well-being measures, possibly suggesting it does not reflect usefully material well-being in the context of children. This is an important issue for consideration as the Family Affluence Scale is quite extensively used in international surveys informing social policy. It seems the material Deprivation Scale and the Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index are more informative and relevant for children’s subjective well-being, supporting the claim that the child-derived method is more effective in predicting children's SWB compared to the parent-derived approach (Bradshaw et al. 2017; Lau & Bradshaw 2018; Rees & Bradshaw 2016). The Multi-dimensional Deprivation Index might also have benefits in providing a more complex understanding of stronger and more sensitive dimensions in specific countries. For example, we can find Malaysia to be ranked low in most dimensions except for Autonomy where it is ranked high, while we can find Brazil to be middle ranked across most dimensions but ranked very low in the Autonomy dimension. However, while some have found the multi-dimensional scales to be more strongly related to SWB (Crous & Bradshaw, 2017; Gross-Manos, 2015), in our study we find the multi-dimensional Deprivation Scale and the simpler Deprivation Scale show similar results in their association to SWB. These findings point to which measures might be more reliable for the use of social policymakers who are interested in an international comparison of material well-being as an indicator of child poverty.

In terms of international comparison, there is no clear trend to the variations in the correlations between countries. We can generally find, perhaps not surprisingly, that developing countries have higher deprivation and also report low subjective well-being. But other than that, there is no pattern between richer and poorer countries, nor between countries from different regions, dominant religions, nor government ideologies. We find South Korea is a unique outlier reporting low subjective well-being despite very high material well-being. We can identify some countries which show lower associations between deprivation and SWB, such as Switzerland, India, and Israel. However, eventually, it seems the reason for the international variation can only be explained by understanding local national patterns. For example, in Israel children living in the rural-periphery of Israel were found to be poorer but happier than their urban comparators (Gross-Manos & Shimoni, 2020), and that might explain low association.

The analysis has a few limitations that need to be acknowledged. First, this has been a bivariate association analysis focused on material well-being measures, which did not include control variables. Further studies are needed to expand more deeply the analysis. Second, while one of the great benefits of the Children’s Worlds sample is that it covers diverse countries, this also brings challenges both in terms of the material well-being measures and in terms of the SWB. The list of items, which children are being asked whether they have or not, might be more relevant in some countries’ contexts, while less so in others. It is also not possible to know for sure in such deprivation scale, whether the child’s negative answer necessarily reflects an inability to afford the item, or perhaps a specific preference. Moreover, the comparability of means between the countries for many of the subjective well-being measures was found to be limited (Casas, 2020). However, we do maintain it is important to still try to understand these associations with the most suitable measures, as we have attempted to do in this investigation.

In conclusion, this analysis has been one of the first to explore the findings of the third wave of the Children’s Worlds study, including a diverse sample of countries coming from different continents and cultures. It involved a comparison of the bivariate association between two classes of variables – material and subjective well-being, using several different measures for each. While our findings do indicate which child material well-being measure might be more informative in the context of the child’s well-being, there is no clear international pattern in terms of the correlation with subjective well-being. It seems understanding the association between these two variables should be further untangled by analyzing data at the local level in a multi-variate framework. The current analysis using various measures for both dependent and independent variables can perhaps inform such an attempt.

**References**

Ben-Arieh, A., Casas, F., Frønes, I., & Korbin, J. E. (2014). Multifaceted concept of child well-being. *Handbook of child well-being: Theories, methods and policies in global perspective*, 1-27.‏

Boyce, W., Torsheim, T., Currie, C., & Zambon, A. (2006). The family affluence scale as a  
measure of national wealth: Validation of an adolescent self-report measure. *Social  
Indicators Research, 78*(3), 473–487.

Bradshaw, J., Keung, A., Rees, G., & Goswami, H. (2011). Children’s subjective well-being: International comparative perspectives. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *33*(4), 548–556.

Bradshaw, J., Martorano, B., Natali, L., & De Neubourg, C. (2013). Children’s subjective well-being in rich countries. *Child Indicators Research*, *6*(4), 619–635.

Bradshaw, J., Crous, G., & Turner, N. (2017). Comparing children’s experiences of schools-based bullying across countries. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *80*, 171–180.

*Campbell el al., (1976)*

Casas, F. (2011). Subjective social indicators and child and adolescent well-being. *Child Indicators Research*, *4*(4), 555–575.

Casas, F. (2020, October 12). *Subjective Well-Being psychometric scales used in Children’s Worlds 3rd wave.* Scientific webinar on Child well-being in Romania, Oradea, Romania.

Casas, F., & González-Carrasco, M. (2019). Subjective well-being decreasing with age: New research on children over 8. *Child Development*, *90*(2), 375–394.

Chzhen, Y. and C. de Neubourg (2014). Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis for the European Union (EU-MODA): Technical Note, Innocenti Working Paper No.2014-01, UNICEF Office of Research, Florence. Child Poverty Action Group (2019) All kids count: the impact of the two-child limit after two years, June 2019.

Cooper, K. and Stewart, K. (2017). *Does Money Affect Children's Outcomes? An update,* <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/research/money_matters/report.asp>

Crous, G. (2017). Child psychological well-being and its associations with material deprivation and type of home. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *80*, 88–95.

Crous, G., & Bradshaw, J. (2017). Child social exclusion. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *80*, 129–139.

Cummins, R. A. (2014). Understanding the well-being of children and adolescents through homeostatic theory. In A. Ben-Arieh, F. Casas, I. Frønes, & J. E. Korbin (Eds.), *Handbook of child well-being* (pp. 635–661). Springer.

Currie, C., Zanotti, C., Morgan, A., et al. (2012). Social determinants of health and well-being among young people. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: International report from the 2009/2010 survey. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.

Dermott, E. and Main, G. (2017). (eds) Poverty and social exclusion in the UK: Volume 1, The nature and extent of the problem, Bristol: Policy Press.

Diener, E. (2009). Assessing subjective well-being: Progress and opportunities. In *Assessing well-being* (pp. 25-65). Springer.

Diener, E., Suh, E. M., Lucas, R. E., & Smith, H. L. (1999). Subjective well-being: Three decades of progress. *Psychological Bulletin, 125*(2), 276.

Fattore, T., & Mason, J. (2017). The significance of the social for child well-being. *Children & Society, 31*, 276–289.

Feldman Barrett, L., & Russell, J. A. (1998). Independence and bipolarity in the structure of

current affect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74*(4), 967.

Gilman, R., & Huebner, S. (2003). A review of life satisfaction research with children and

adolescents. S*chool Psychology Quarterly, 18*(2), 192-205.Gordon, D. (2006). The concept and measurement of poverty. In C. Pantazis, D. Gordon, & R. Levitas (Eds.), *Poverty and social exclusion in Britain: The millennium survey* (pp. 29–70). Bristol: Policy Press.

Gross-Manos, D. (2015). Material deprivation and social exclusion of children: Lessons from measurement attempts among children in Israel. *Journal of Social Policy*, *44*(01), 105–125.

Gross-Manos, D., & Shimoni, E. (2020). Where you live matters: Correlation of child subjective well-being to rural, urban, and peripheral living. *Journal of Rural Studies*, *76*, 120–130.

Guio, A-C, Gordon, D., Marlier, E., Najera, H., and M. Pomati (2018), ‘Towards an EU measure of child deprivation’, Child Indicators Research, 11(3), 835–860.

Hansen, K. F., & Stutzer, A. (2020). *Parental Unemployment, Social Insurance and Child Well-Being across Countries*. 59.

Huebner, E. S. (1991). Initial Development of the Student’s Life Satisfaction Scale. School *Psychology International, 12*(3), 231–240.

Kern, M. R., Duinhof, E. L., Walsh, S. D., Cosma, A., Moreno-Maldonado, C., Molcho, M., Currie, C., & Stevens, G. W. J. M. (2020). Intersectionality and Adolescent Mental Well-being: A Cross-Nationally Comparative Analysis of the Interplay Between Immigration Background, Socioeconomic Status and Gender. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, *66*(6), S12–S20.

Knies, G. (2011). Life satisfaction and material well-being of young people in the UK. In L. McFall & C. Garrington (Eds.), *Understanding Society: Early Findings from the first wage of the UK’s household longitudinal study*. Colchester: Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Lau, M., & Bradshaw, J. (2018). Material well-being, social relationships and children’s overall life satisfaction in Hong Kong. *Child Indicators Research*, *11*(1), 185–205.

Levin, k.n., Torbjorn, T., Vollebergh, W., Richter , M., Davis, C.A, … Schnohr, C.W (2010) National Income and Income Inequality, Family Affluence and Life Satisfaction Among 13-Year-Old Boys and Girls: A Multilevel Study in 35 Countries. ***Social Indicators Research*,** 104(2), 179–194.

Mahony, S., & Pople, L. (2018). *Life in the debt trap: Stories of children and families struggling with debt*. Policy Press.‏

Main, G. (2017). Child poverty and subjective well-being: The impact of children's perceptions of fairness and involvement in intra-household sharing. *Children and Youth Services Review*.‏

Main, G. (2019). Child poverty and subjective well-being: The impact of children’s perceptions of fairness and involvement in intra-household sharing. *Children and Youth Services Review, 97*, 49-58.

Main, G. (2018). Money Matters: A Nuanced Approach to Understanding the Relationship between Household Income and Child Subjective Well-Being, *Child Indicators Research, 12*(4), 1125-1145.

Main, G. and Bradshaw, J. (2012). An index of child material deprivation. *Child Indicators Research*, 5(3), 503-521.

Main, G. and Mahony, S. (2018). *Fair Shares and Families: Rhetoric and reality in the lives of children and families in poverty*. The Children’s Society.

Main, G., Montserrat, C., Adrensen, S., Bradshaw, J. & Lee, B. J. (2019). Inequality, material well-being, and subjective well-being: Exploring associations for children across 15 diverse countries. *Children and Youth Services Review, 97*, 3-13.

Main, G. and Pople, L. (2011). *Missing out: A child-centred analysis of material deprivation and subjective well-being*. London: The Children’s Society.

Marquez, J., & Long, E. (2020). A global decline in adolescents’ subjective well-being: a comparative study exploring patterns of change in the life satisfaction of 15-year-old students in 46 countries. *Child Indicators Research*,

Marquez, J., & Inchley, J. (Forthcoming). A comparative study of factors explaining declining levels in adolescents’ life satisfaction: the importance of school well-being. .*hild Indicators Research*,

Middleton, S., & Adelman, L. (2003). The Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain: Implications for the assessment of social security provision for children in Europe. In Bradshaw, J. (Ed.) *Children and Social Security. International Studies in Social Security,* Vol. 8. (pp 1–34). Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Ltd.

Montserrat C., Casas F., Moura J.F. (2015). Children’s Subjective Well-Being in Disadvantaged Situations. In: Fernandez E., Zeira A., Vecchiato T., Canali C. (eds) *Theoretical and Empirical Insights into Child and Family Poverty. Children’s Well-Being: Indicators and Research*, vol. 10. Springer, Cham.

OECD. (2019). PISA 2018 Results (Volume II): Where All Students Can Succeed, PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b5fd1b8f-en.

de Neubourg, C., UNICEF, et al. (2012). *Child deprivation, multidimensional poverty and  
monetary poverty in Europe.* Innocenti Research Centre: UNICEF

Portes, J. and Reed, H. (2018). *The cumulative impact of tax and welfare reforms*. The Equality and Human Rights Commission.

Rees, G. (2018) Children’s views of their lives and well-being: Findings from the Children’s Worlds Project, Springer.

Rees, G., Goswami, H., & Pople, L. (2013). *The good childhood report 2013.* London: The Children Society.

Rees, G., Pople, L., & Goswami, H. (2011). *Understanding children’s wellbeing: Links between family economic factors and children’s subjective well-being: Initial findings from Wave 2 and Wave 3 surveys*. The Children’s Society.

Ridge, T. (2002). *Childhood poverty and social exclusion: from a child's perspective.* Bristol: Policy Press. 178 p.

Ryff, C. D. (1989). Happiness is everything, or is it? Explorations on the meaning of psychological well-being. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 57*(6), 1069.

Saunders, P., Naidoo, Y., & Griffiths, M. (2008). Towards new indicators of disadvantage: Deprivation and social exclusion in Australia. *Australian Journal of Social Issues, 43*(2),  
175.

Seligson, J. L., Huebner, E. S., & Valois, R. F. (2003). Preliminary Validation of the Brief Multidimensional Students’ Life Satisfaction Scale (BMSLSS). *Social Indicators Research, 61*(2), 121–145.

Skattebol, J. (2011). “When the money’s low”: economic participation among disadvantaged  
young Australians. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 33: 4, 528–33.

The Children’s Society. (2012). T*he Good Childhood Report 2012: A review of our children’s well-being.* The Children’s Society.

Torsheim, T., Cavallo, F., Levin, K. A., Schnohr, C., Mazur, J., Niclasen, B., & The F. D. S.  
Group (2016). Psychometric validation of the revised family affluence scale: A latent  
variable approach. *Child Indicators Research, 9*(3), 771–784.

Townsend, P. (1979). Poverty in the United Kingdom, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books.

Von Rueden, U., Gosch, A., Rajmil, L., Bisegger, C., Ravens-Sieberer, U., et al. (2006).  
Socioeconomic determinants of health-related quality of life in childhood and  
adolescence: Results from a European study. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community  
Health, 60*(2), 130–135.

<http://www.isciweb.org/>

**Appendix**

**Table 1A: Ranked order of mean Overall Life Satisfaction (OLS)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
| Albania | 97.9 | 1169 | 8.8 |
| Greece | 97.1 | 817 | 9.0 |
| Croatia | 95.4 | 1226 | 13.0 |
| Romania | 95.2 | 1217 | 13.0 |
| Spain | 94.9 | 2042 | 13.1 |
| Hungary | 93.1 | 1016 | 14.9 |
| Norway | 92.9 | 759 | 15.3 |
| Malta | 92.7 | 598 | 17.9 |
| Poland | 92.7 | 1164 | 16.7 |
| Italy | 92.6 | 1060 | 16.0 |
| Estonia | 92.3 | 998 | 16.7 |
| Russia | 91.7 | 953 | 16.6 |
| Germany | 91.5 | 792 | 15.3 |
| Malaysia | 91.4 | 992 | 18.3 |
| Finland | 91.4 | 1050 | 18.4 |
| Algeria | 91.3 | 1110 | 19.6 |
| India | 91.3 | 946 | 19.7 |
| Chile | 91.0 | 894 | 19.2 |
| France | 90.9 | 2129 | 16.8 |
| Israel | 90.8 | 1555 | 21.7 |
| Namibia | 90.4 | 1052 | 21.2 |
| England | 90.3 | 655 | 20.2 |
| Wales | 89.8 | 911 | 22.3 |
| Belgium | 89.7 | 1029 | 17.0 |
| South Africa | 88.6 | 3350 | 23.7 |
| Taiwan | 88.4 | 1326 | 19.6 |
| Vietnam | 88.0 | 941 | 19.2 |
| Brazil | 88.0 | 878 | 23.5 |
| South Korea | 87.5 | 3144 | 18.8 |
| Hong Kong | 86.5 | 703 | 18.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 85.3 | 1137 | 26.2 |
| Indonesia | 85.0 | 7556 | 21.9 |
| Bangladesh | 83.8 | 933 | 22.0 |
| Nepal | 82.1 | 999 | 23.7 |
| Total | 89.8 | 47101 | 19.6 |

**Table 2A. Subjective Well-Being (SWBS)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
| Albania | 96.9 | 1161 | 7.4 |
| Romania | 95.0 | 1206 | 11.4 |
| Greece | 93.9 | 815 | 11.9 |
| Spain | 92.3 | 1191 | 13.6 |
| Croatia | 92.2 | 2057 | 12.1 |
| Malta | 91.8 | 612 | 15.4 |
| Hungary | 91.2 | 987 | 14.3 |
| Algeria | 91.0 | 1121 | 17.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 90.7 | 1074 | 16.8 |
| India | 90.5 | 945 | 15.1 |
| Norway | 90.4 | 781 | 16.2 |
| Switzerland | 89.7 | 1185 | 14.8 |
| Chile | 89.7 | 873 | 17.7 |
| Italy | 88.8 | 1064 | 16.0 |
| South Africa | 88.6 | 3246 | 17.4 |
| Brazil | 88.3 | 941 | 20.0 |
| Poland | 88.1 | 1153 | 18.4 |
| Finland | 88.1 | 1052 | 17.8 |
| Wales | 87.9 | 699 | 19.5 |
| Israel | 87.8 | 1585 | 20.7 |
| Namibia | 87.8 | 819 | 18.6 |
| England | 87.4 | 1042 | 18.1 |
| Germany | 87.4 | 953 | 19.6 |
| Russia | 87.3 | 786 | 17.9 |
| Estonia | 86.9 | 977 | 19.1 |
| Bangladesh | 86.7 | 7486 | 17.2 |
| France | 86.6 | 892 | 15.8 |
| Indonesia | 86.5 | 2093 | 18.7 |
| Belgium | 86.3 | 1052 | 18.3 |
| Malaysia | 85.1 | 983 | 18.3 |
| South Korea | 84.1 | 3156 | 19.4 |
| Taiwan | 83.7 | 1312 | 21.0 |
| Nepal | 82.2 | 975 | 19.3 |
| Vietnam | 82.1 | 895 | 20.4 |
| Hong Kong | 81.4 | 702 | 20.6 |
| Total | 88.1 | 47871 | 17.6 |

**Table 3A: Positive Affect – Feeling Happy**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
| Albania | 98.0 | 1170 | 8.8 |
| Greece | 94.2 | 822 | 12.7 |
| Croatia | 93.5 | 1217 | 13.8 |
| Malta | 92.7 | 607 | 15.6 |
| Romania | 92.0 | 1220 | 15.7 |
| Spain | 91.9 | 2024 | 14.5 |
| India | 91.7 | 946 | 17.2 |
| South Africa | 91.4 | 3329 | 21.2 |
| Algeria | 90.9 | 1104 | 20.1 |
| Italy | 90.5 | 1059 | 15.6 |
| Brazil | 90.1 | 865 | 20.4 |
| Malaysia | 90.1 | 990 | 18.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 89.4 | 1142 | 22.3 |
| Poland | 89.2 | 1159 | 18.8 |
| Hungary | 89.1 | 1011 | 17.3 |
| Estonia | 88.5 | 1000 | 19.2 |
| Switzerland | 87.7 | 1182 | 16.2 |
| Wales | 87.7 | 916 | 20.5 |
| France | 87.6 | 2130 | 18.6 |
| England | 87.4 | 659 | 19.2 |
| Belgium | 87.3 | 1042 | 18.5 |
| Chile | 87.0 | 888 | 20.9 |
| Israel | 86.6 | 1528 | 24.3 |
| Nepal | 86.1 | 998 | 21.4 |
| Russia | 86.0 | 953 | 21.5 |
| South Korea | 85.8 | 3160 | 19.5 |
| Finland | 85.6 | 1051 | 18.3 |
| Indonesia | 85.3 | 7562 | 23.2 |
| Norway | 85.1 | 775 | 17.0 |
| Germany | 85.0 | 802 | 19.5 |
| Namibia | 84.7 | 1060 | 27.2 |
| Vietnam | 84.3 | 938 | 22.1 |
| Taiwan | 83.1 | 1329 | 23.5 |
| Bangladesh | 82.1 | 942 | 24.0 |
| Hong Kong | 81.8 | 707 | 23.4 |
| Total | 88.0 | 48287 | 20.3 |

**Table 4A: Negative Affect – Feeling Sad**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | N | Std. Deviation |
| Albania | 18.0 | 1162 | 32.2 |
| Algeria | 23.6 | 1041 | 33.1 |
| Romania | 24.2 | 1185 | 29.3 |
| Croatia | 24.8 | 1194 | 28.1 |
| Malta | 26.0 | 603 | 30.8 |
| Switzerland | 26.0 | 1169 | 27.4 |
| Spain | 26.1 | 2006 | 29.0 |
| Norway | 26.8 | 763 | 24.5 |
| Estonia | 27.9 | 986 | 28.5 |
| Poland | 28.0 | 1148 | 30.3 |
| Greece | 28.3 | 817 | 28.5 |
| Hungary | 28.4 | 997 | 29.4 |
| Chile | 28.7 | 879 | 30.2 |
| Wales | 29.1 | 888 | 29.5 |
| Germany | 29.3 | 785 | 27.8 |
| India | 29.4 | 946 | 31.8 |
| Italy | 29.7 | 1053 | 29.9 |
| France | 30.0 | 2088 | 30.4 |
| Israel | 31.3 | 1500 | 33.6 |
| England | 32.2 | 644 | 30.8 |
| Brazil | 32.4 | 845 | 33.1 |
| Belgium | 33.3 | 1021 | 29.5 |
| Finland | 33.9 | 1042 | 30.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 33.9 | 1132 | 37.2 |
| Nepal | 35.0 | 992 | 34.5 |
| Taiwan | 36.5 | 1321 | 33.0 |
| Hong Kong | 36.5 | 704 | 32.4 |
| Russia | 37.7 | 952 | 31.4 |
| South Korea | 39.5 | 3158 | 29.2 |
| Vietnam | 40.1 | 925 | 33.5 |
| South Africa | 40.2 | 3259 | 39.3 |
| Bangladesh | 44.2 | 905 | 34.9 |
| Namibia | 44.9 | 1051 | 38.4 |
| Indonesia | 48.4 | 7549 | 37.2 |
| Malaysia | 53.8 | 991 | 34.2 |
| Total | 35.1 | 47701 | 33.9 |

1. Please note all tables shown refer to the 10-years-olds sample, unless it is stated differently in the title. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In some versions this is a holiday abroad. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This was tested using two methods: firstly the structure of the measure was examined using exploratory factor analysis: all variables were found to load onto a single factor; secondly we tested the reliability of the scale using Cronbach’s Alpha: together, the scale had a score of 0.95, with one variable – I have what I want in my life – not making a substantial contribution, but neither would its removal enhance the scale substantially (Cronbach’s Alpha without=0.96, a real difference of 0.001 when rounding is taken into account). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. It should be noted the item ‘Things Life Excellent’ – was found to have somewhat diverse answering styles in different countries (Casas, 2020).

   [↑](#footnote-ref-4)