



Material well-being , national wealth and inequalities

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Objectives

- ◆ Explore
 - ◆ Variation in child deprivation
 - ◆ Satisfaction with things you have
 - ◆ How are they related to national wealth and inequality
 - ◆ How are they related to subjective well-being

Material well-being

Which of the following things do or don't you have:

- Clothes in good condition to go to school in
- Access to a computer at home
- Access to the internet
- A mobile phone
- Your own room
- Books to read for fun
- A family car for transportation
- Your own stuff to listen to music
- A television at home that you can use

Response options were 'Yes', 'No' and 'Don't know'. 'Don't know' responses were treated as missing data.

The final item about television was not asked in Estonia, Germany and Poland.

The four questions about electrical and technology items were not asked of some sub-groups of children in Israel.

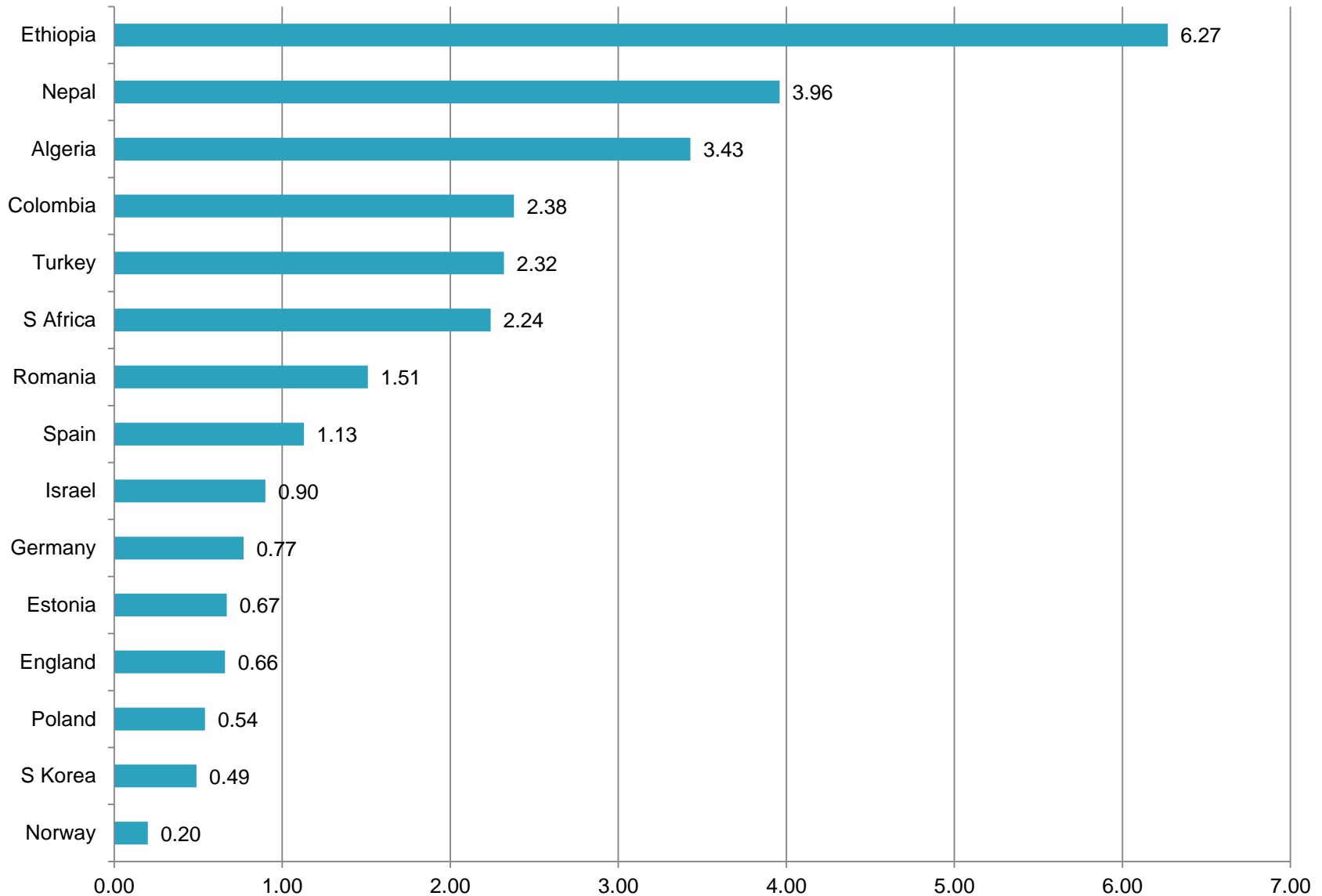
How satisfied are you with all the things you have

Responses were on an 11-point unipolar scale from 'Not at all satisfied' to 'Totally satisfied'

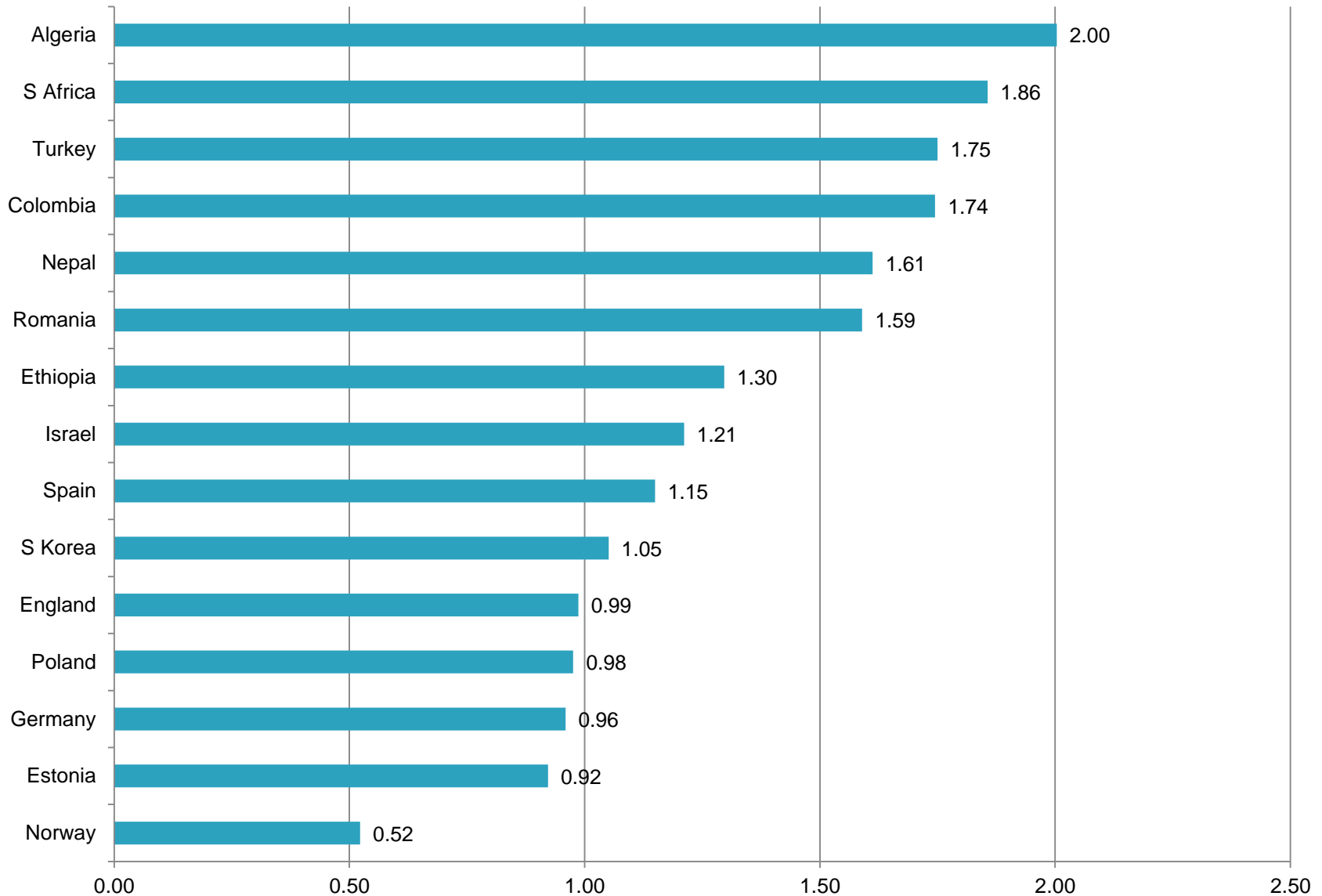
Percentage of children lacking access to material items by count

	Good clothes	Computer	Internet	Mobile phone	Own room	Books	Family car	Music player	TV
Algeria*	3%	47%	56%	61%	62%	28%	42%	55%	24%
Colombia*	1%	22%	25%	23%	39%	29%	64%	42%	4%
UK*	<0.5%	6%	3%	16%	17%	10%	11%	5%	1%
Estonia	1%	3%	2%	4%	28%	4%	14%	12%	n/a
Ethiopia	18%	97%	98%	86%	86%	64%	98%	83%	73%
Germany	2%	16%	9%	8%	11%	21%	7%	5%	n/a
Israel	1%	6%	6%	20%	30%	7%	8%	19%	3%
Nepal	3%	87%	93%	24%	41%	30%	93%	46%	31%
Norway	<0.5%	2%	1%	3%	7%	3%	3%	1%	<0.5%
Poland*	1%	2%	4%	5%	8%	14%	11%	10%	n/a
Romania	1%	14%	20%	18%	36%	12%	41%	13%	3%
S Africa*	3%	38%	40%	27%	42%	18%	28%	29%	4%
S Korea	1%	4%	3%	10%	11%	4%	7%	10%	4%
Spain*	2%	6%	7%	45%	19%	10%	13%	14%	2%
Turkey*	5%	18%	23%	60%	33%	10%	43%	43%	3%

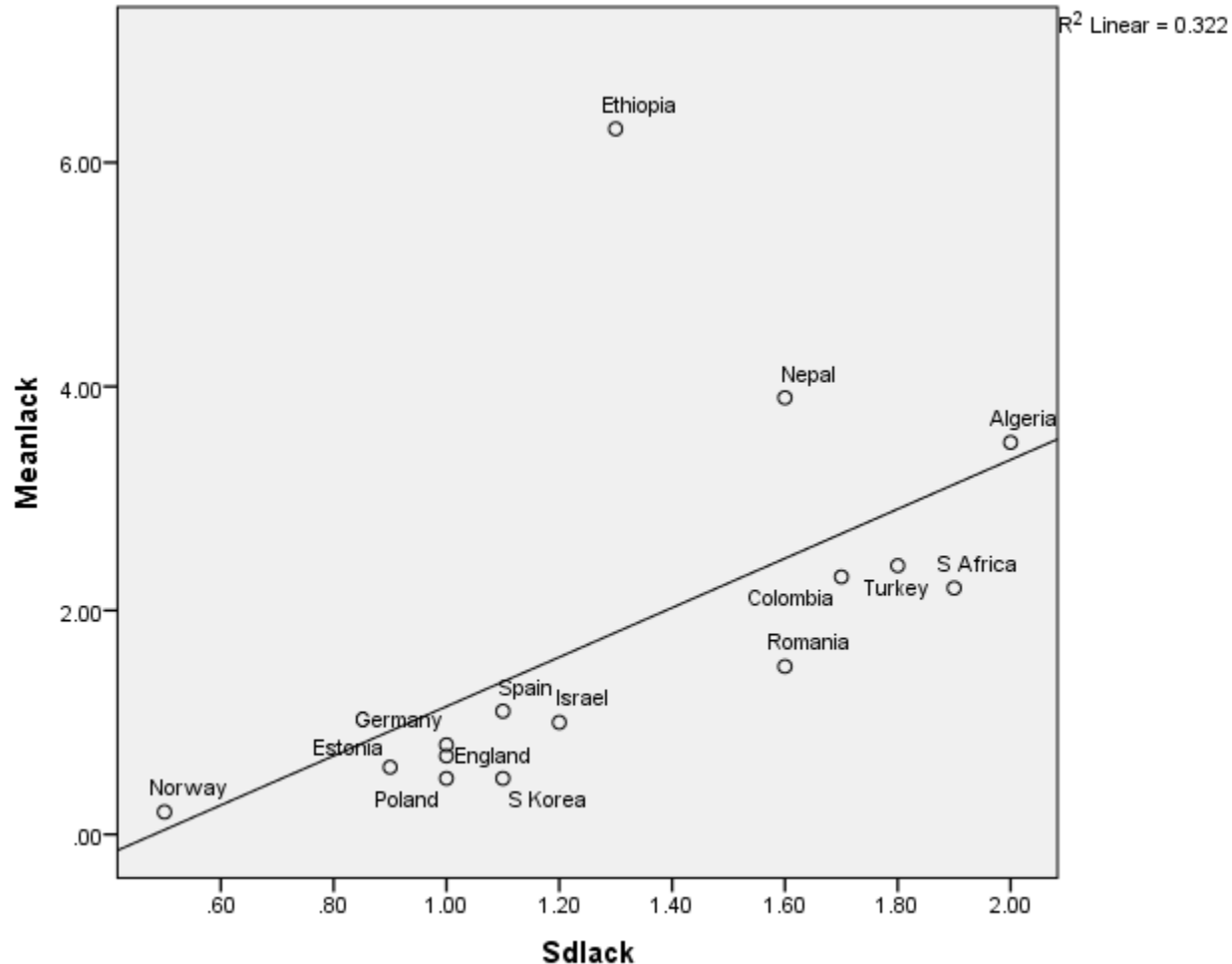
Mean number of items lacked by country



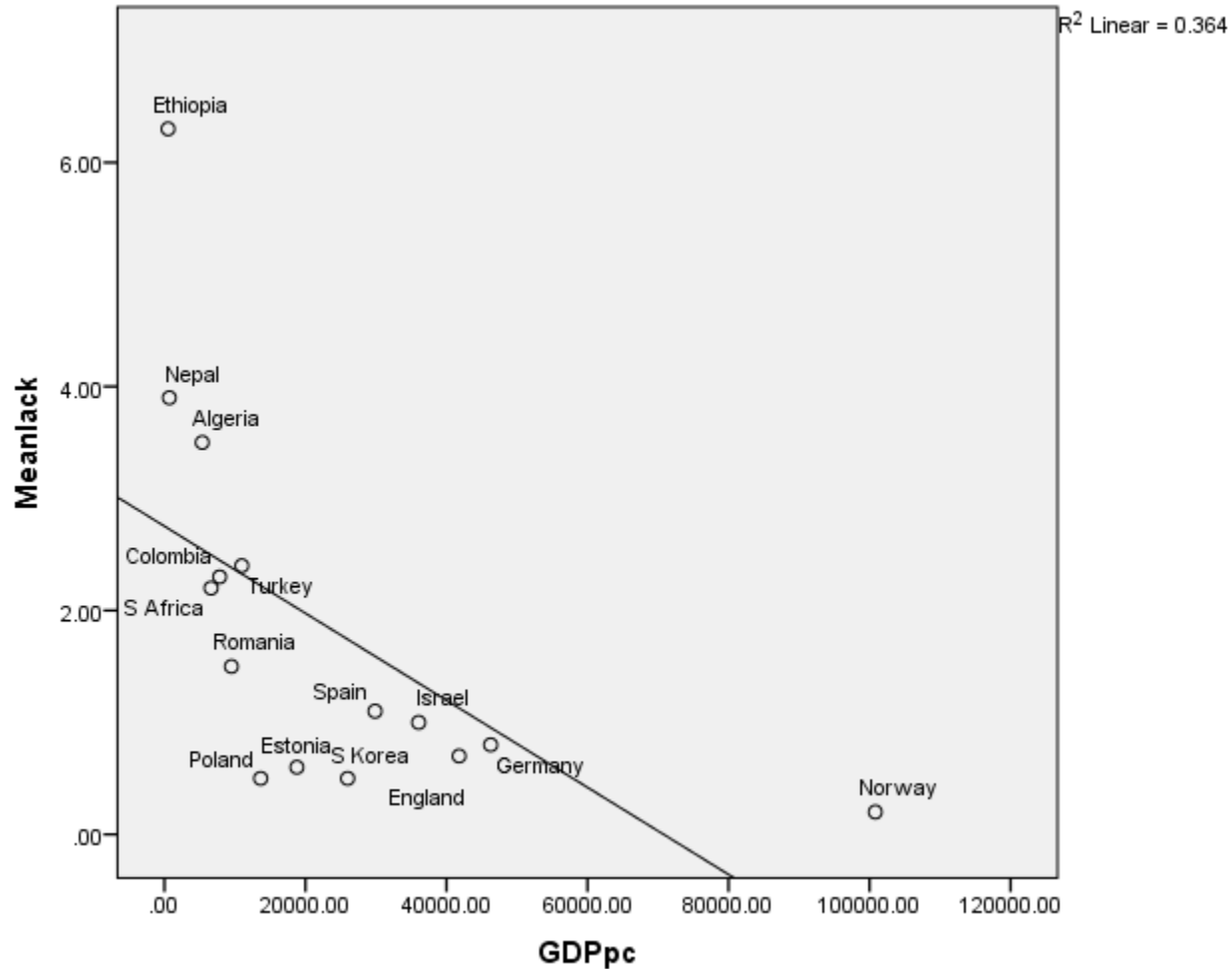
Inequalities (SD) in material items



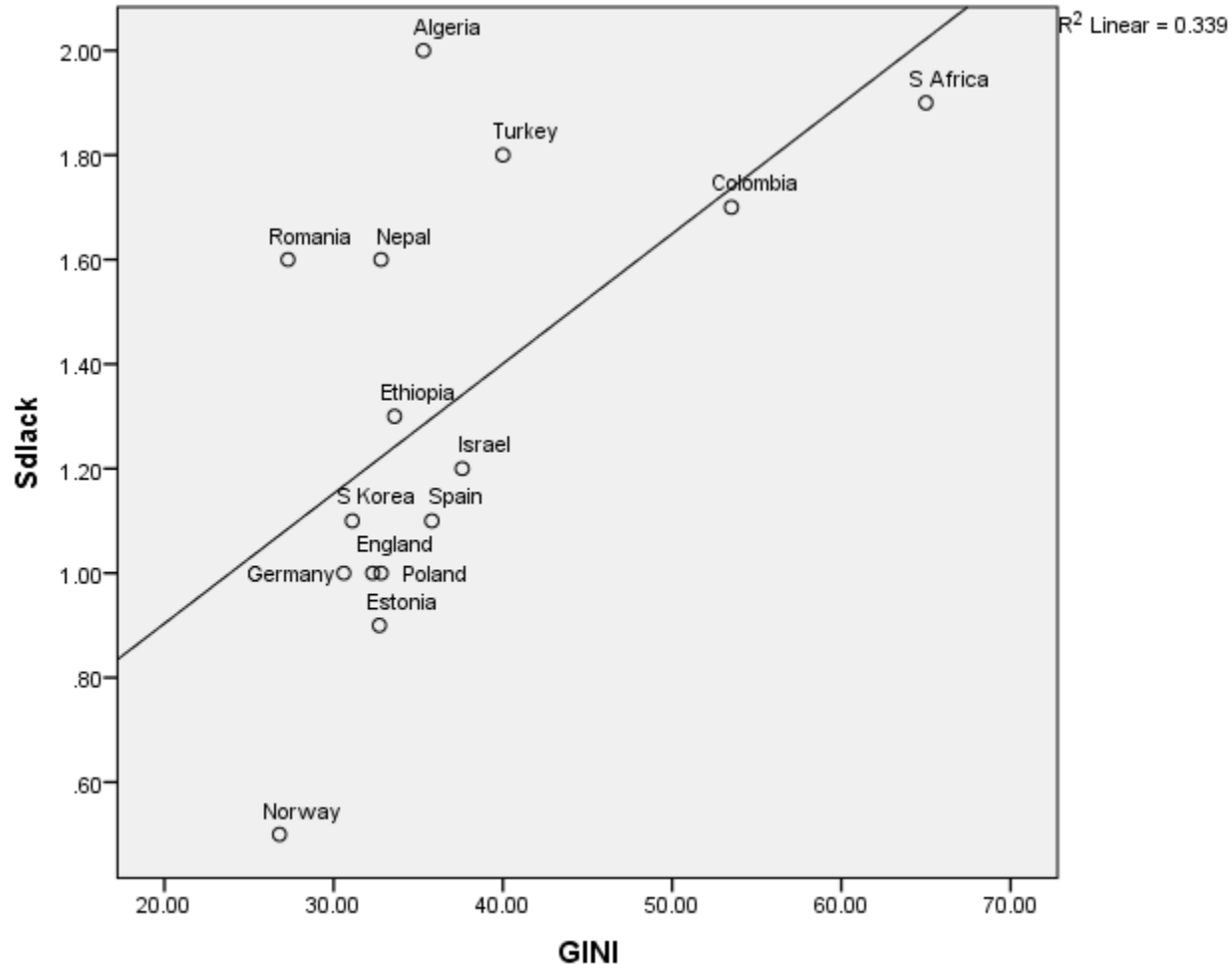
Child deprivation by inequality



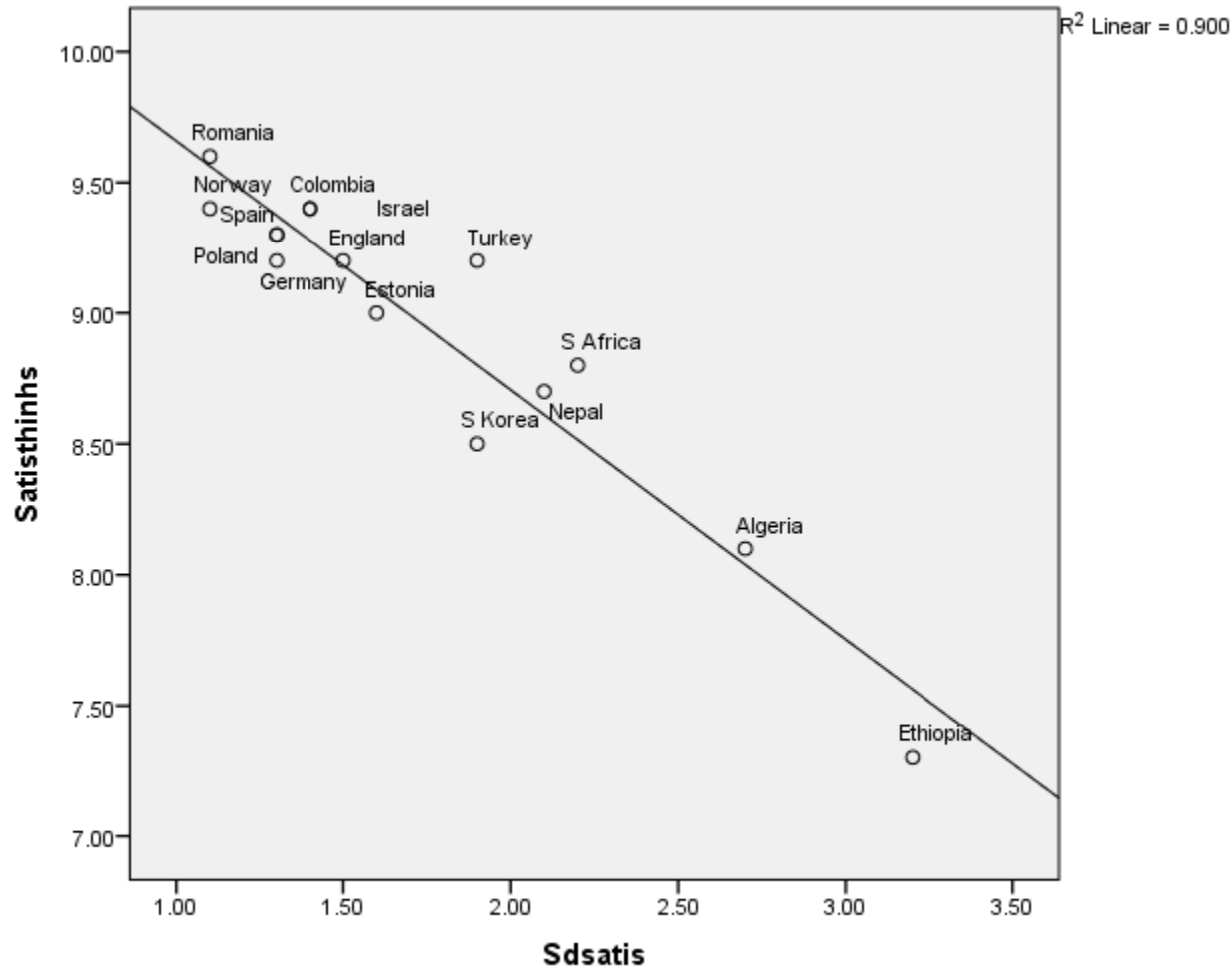
Deprivation by GDP per capita



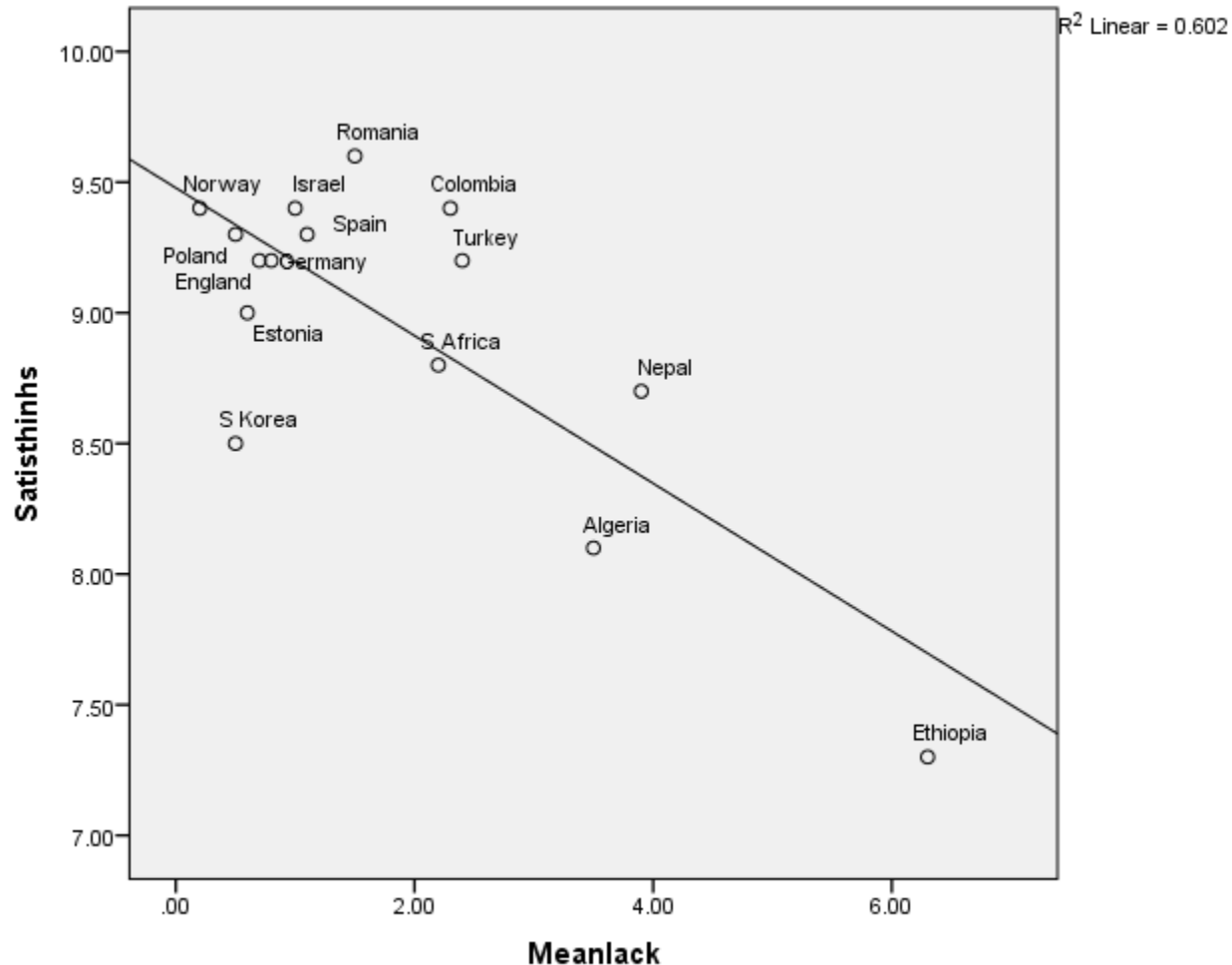
Inequality in deprivation by Gini



Satisfaction with things vs inequalities in satisfaction



Satisfaction with things by number lacked



Satisfaction with the things I have rsquared

11.4

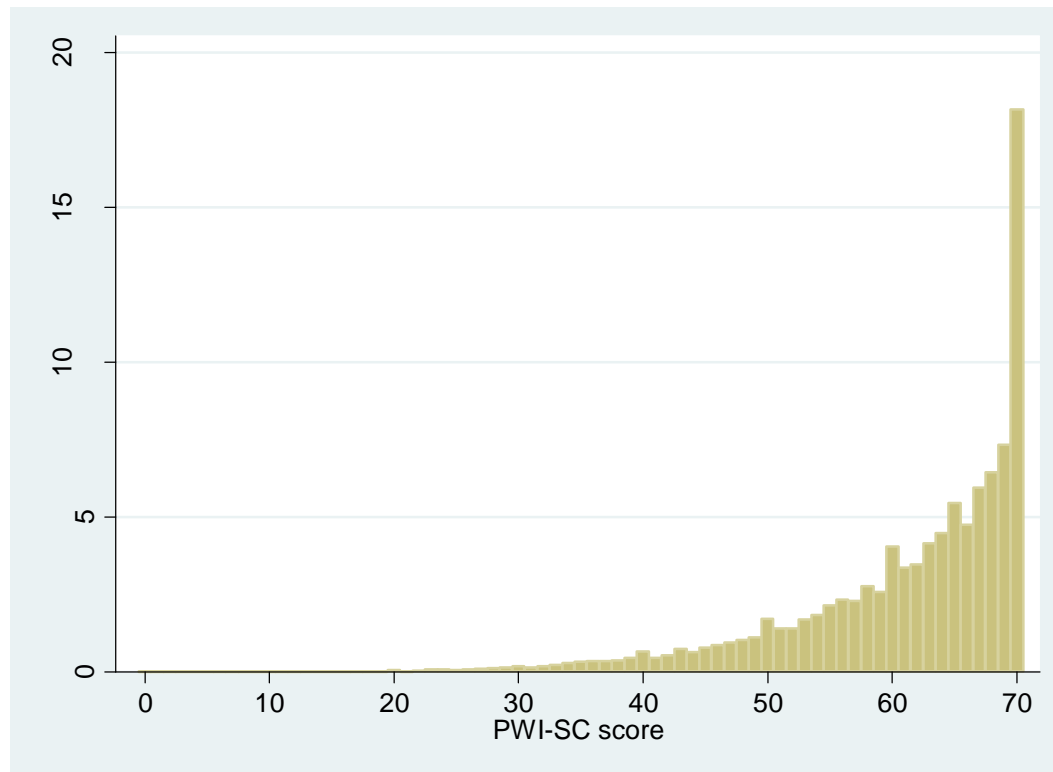
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.890	.110		98.622	0.000
	nmissing	-.307	.005	-.332	-65.789	0.000
	agegroup	-.135	.010	-.071	-14.065	.000
	Boy or Girl	.029	.019	.008	1.525	.127

Personal well-being index

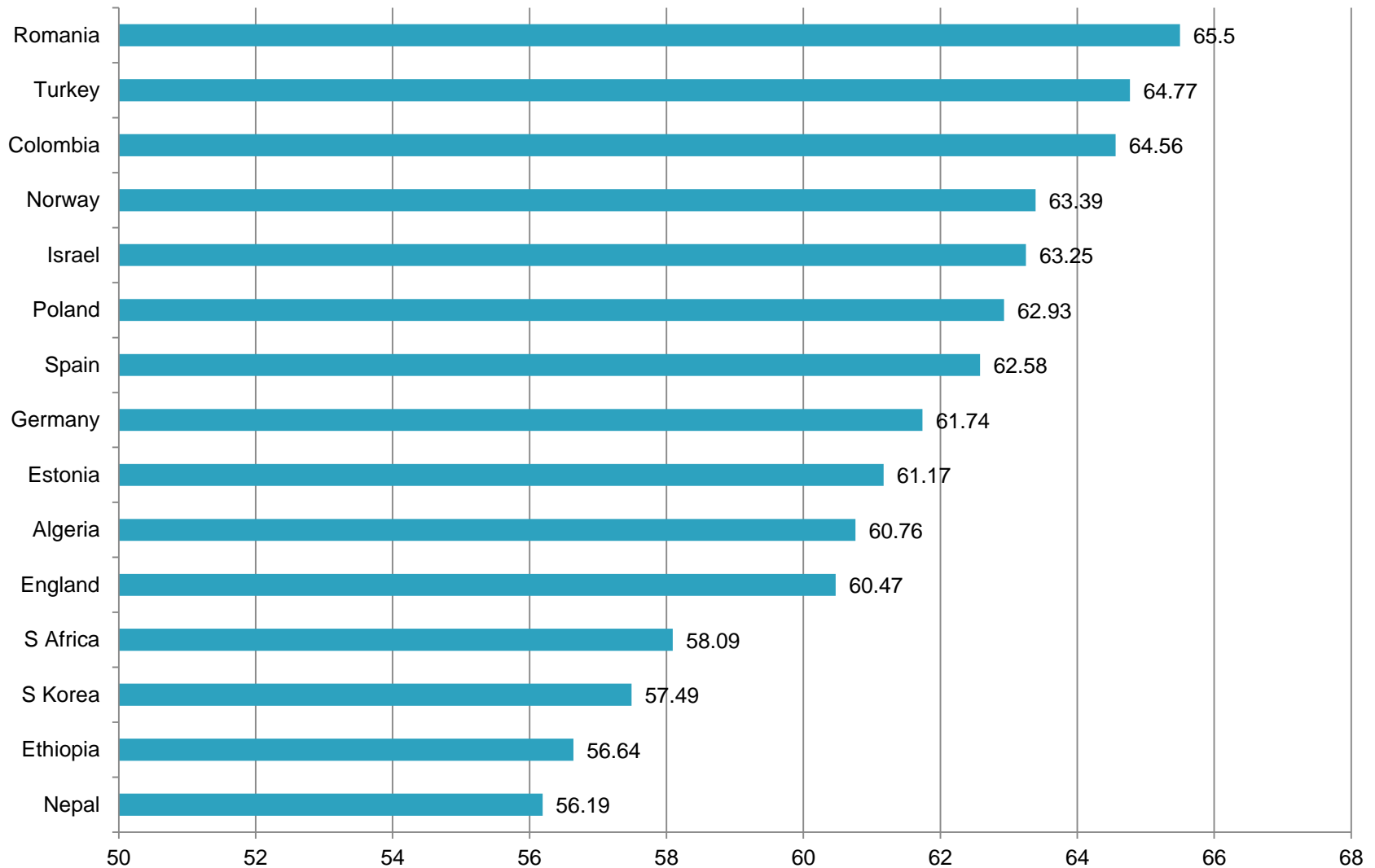
- ◆ All the things you have
- ◆ Your health
- ◆ Things you want to be good at
- ◆ Your relationships with people, generally
- ◆ How safe you feel
- ◆ Doing things away from home
- ◆ What might happen to you later in life

- ◆ Ten point scales

Distribution of PWI-SC



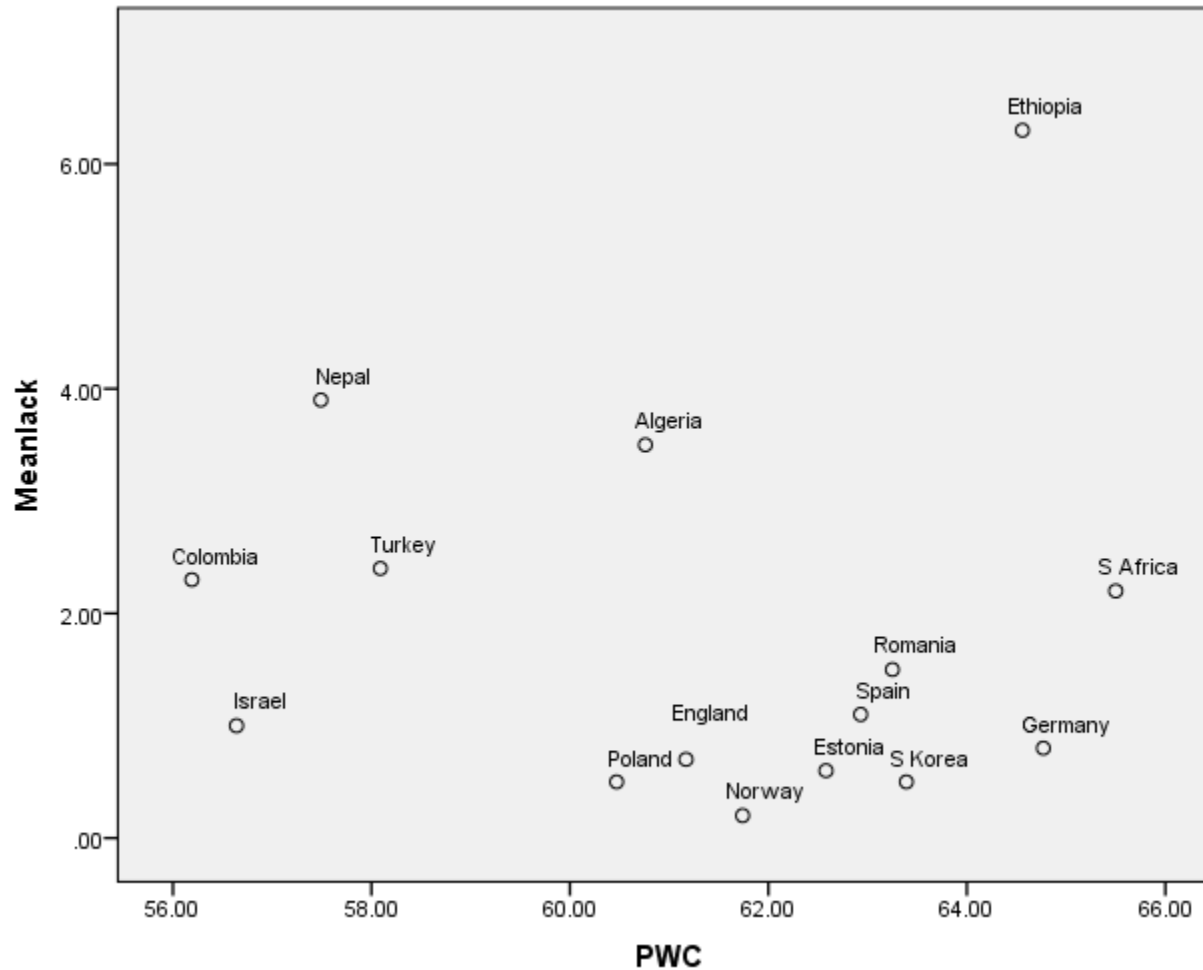
Mean PWC scores



PWI not related to deprivation or GDP or inequality. Satisfaction not independent of PWI

	Meanlack	Sdlack	Satisthinhs	Sdsatis	GINI	GDPpc	PWI
Meanlack	1	.568*	-.776**	.853**	.186	-.603*	-.467
Sdlack	.568*	1	-.251	.493	.583*	-.760**	-.179
Satisthinhs	-.776**	-.251	1	-.949**	-.008	.409	.633*
Sdsatis	.853**	.493	-.949**	1	.211	-.546*	-.643**
GINI	.186	.583*	-.008	.211	1	-.382	-.160
GDPpc	-.603*	-.760**	.409	-.546*	-.382	1	.358
PWI	-.467	-.179	.633*	-.643**	-.160	.358	1

Mean items lacking by Personal well-being

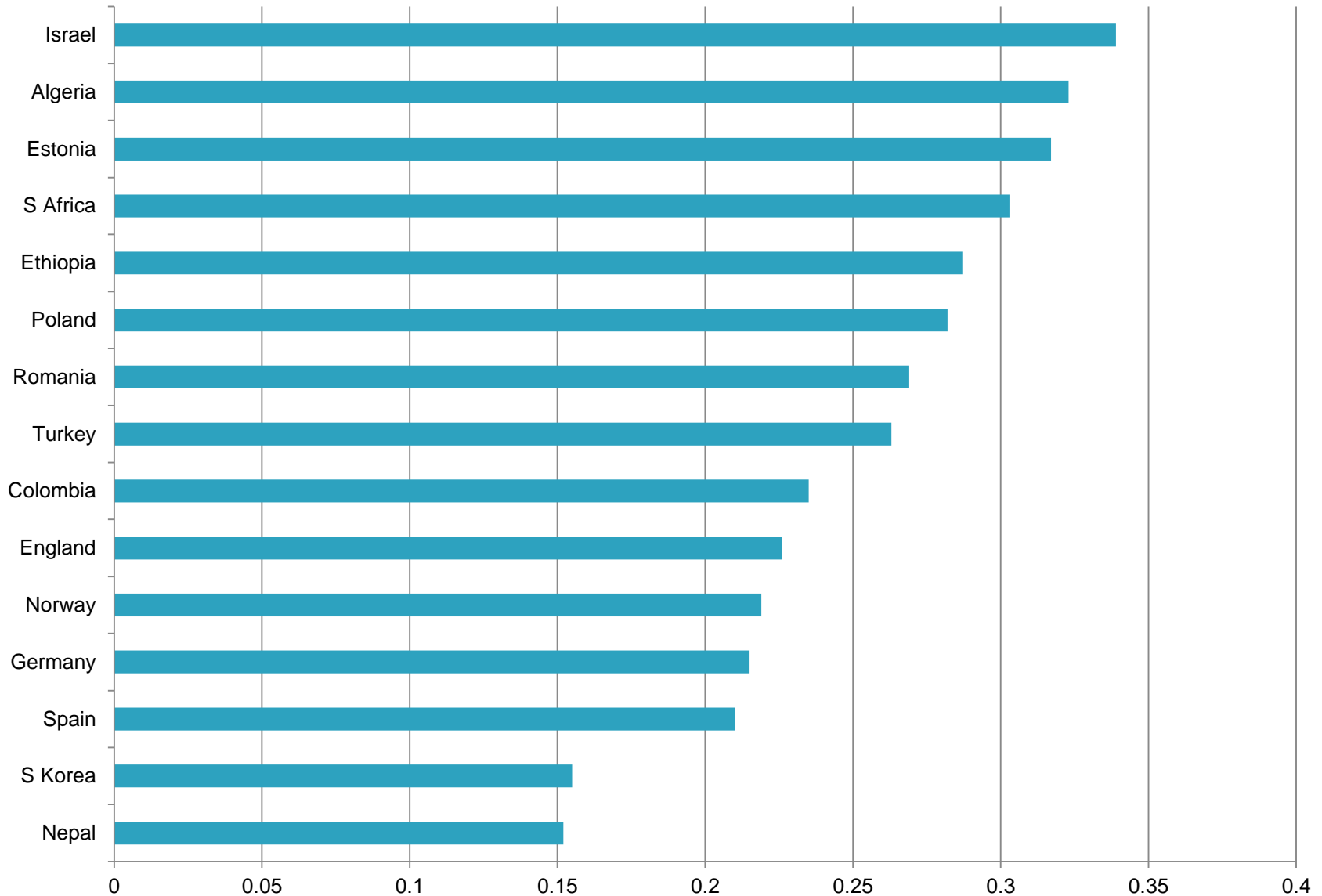


PWI regression by items lacking, age and gender rsquared 6.1%

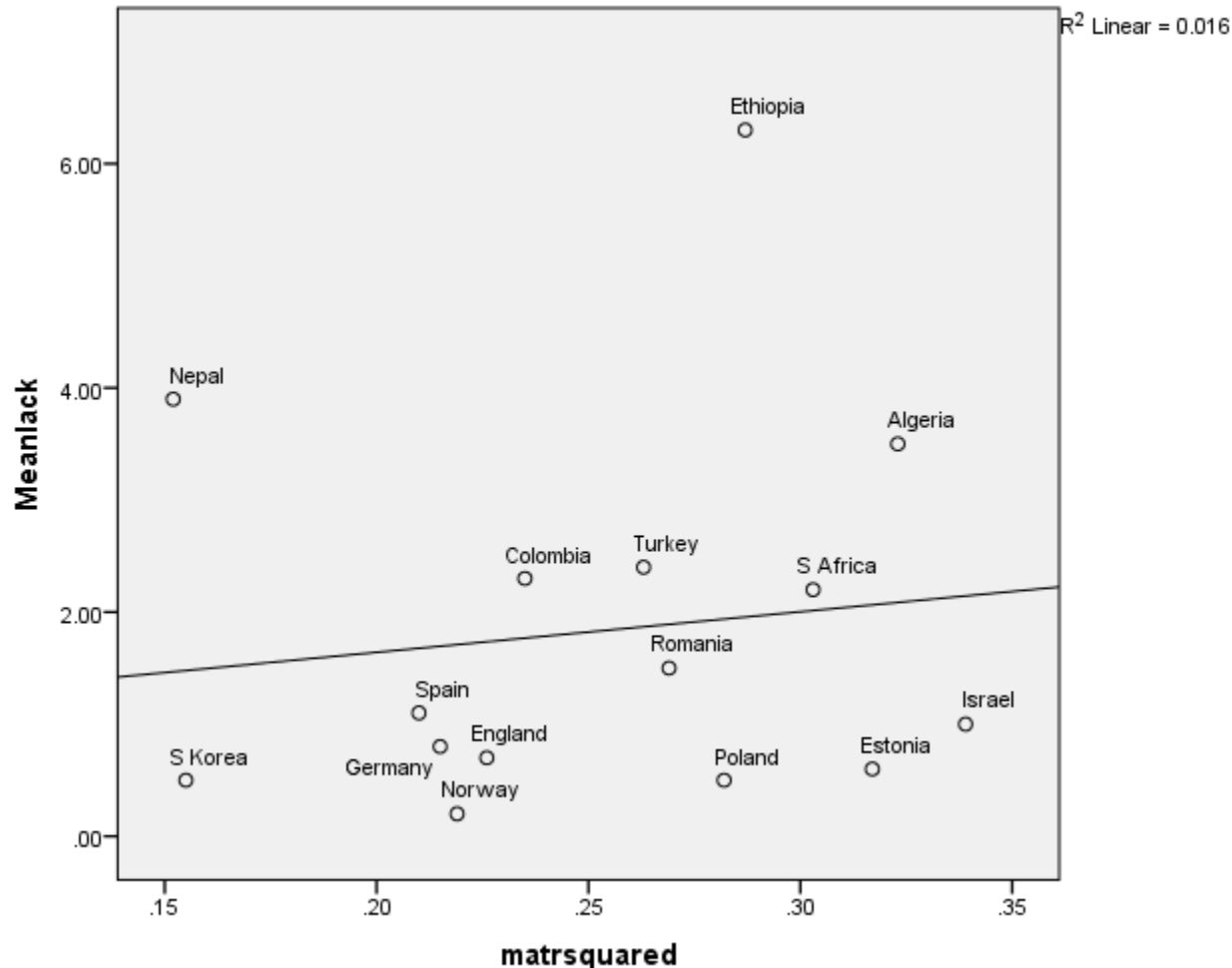
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	75.417	.596		126.528	0.000
	nmissing	-1.060	.025	-.225	-42.213	0.000
	Boy or Girl	-.304	.103	-.016	-2.951	.003
	agegroup	-1.095	.052	-.113	-21.204	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PWI

% of variance in PWI explained by lacking material items (beta coefficients)



The more items lacking the bigger the contribution to explaining PWI - Nepal an outlier



Multi level model of PWI

		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Individual level						
Age group (Ref: 10)			-1.73**	-1.88**	-2.01**	-2.03**
N parents (Ref: none)	1		1.11**	0.87**	0.86**	0.90**
	2		2.95**	2.31**	2.28**	2.28**
Material resources				-1.52**	-1.58**	-1.77**
Constant		61.32	59.63	63.06	63.1	62.9
Wald χ^2		-	212.73**	155.64**	148.80**	185.40**
r ²		-	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06
School level						
School level: SD (CI)	Mat. res.				0.93 (0.64-1.35)	0.81 (0.57-1.15)
	School mat. res.				0.23 (0.03-1.91)	0.25 (0.04-1.45)
	School level	2.92 (2.24-3.80)	2.93 (2.24-3.85)	2.78 (1.98-3.90)	1.15 (0.70-1.88)	1.17 (0.74-1.87)
Country level						
Country level: SD (CI)	Mat. res.					0.66 (0.51-0.87)
	School mat. res.					0.36 (0.19-0.68)
	Country mat. res.					0.52 (0.14-1.89)
	Country level	2.58 (1.84-3.61)	2.40 (1.65-3.51)	2.25 (1.54-3.28)	2.69 (1.91-3.79)	2.48 (1.29-4.78)
Log likelihood		-105480	-105250	-104529	-104327	-104274

Conclusions

- ◆ Material well-being varies
- ◆ Countries with higher levels of deprivation tend to be more unequal - exception Ethiopia.
- ◆ Ditto satisfaction with the things you have.
- ◆ Number of items lacking weakly related to satisfaction especially if you exclude Ethiopia.
- ◆ Deprivation not related to PWI at a macro level
- ◆ At micro level explains 6% variation for all countries
- ◆ Impact varies across countries.
- ◆ The higher the deprivation the more impact it has – exception Nepal
- ◆ Multi level model