

# Children's Worlds National Report

# TAIWAN



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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Context and population

#### *Population and Geography*

The Taiwan Survey was conducted nationwide from 2017 September to 2018 March. The statistics showed below were based on the national data in 2017. The area size of Taiwan is 36,197 km<sup>2</sup>; over 66.6% of the terrain is forest-covered mountains. The total population was 23.5 million, male and female percentages are about equal. The population density was 651 ppl/km<sup>2</sup>, which is considered one of the highest in the world. Children under age 18 were 3.9 million, about 16.5% of the total population. The number of children at ages 8, 10, and 12 were 195,282, 206,073, and 208,263, respectively. Each age group was about 0.8% of the total population, and accounted for 5% of the total population of minors under age 18.

#### *Ethnicity*

More than 95% of the population is Han Chinese, including Hoklo, Hakka, and other ethnic groups originating in mainland China. The indigenous population was 559,426, approximately 2.4% of the total population. The government officially recognized sixteen ethnic groups of indigenous people. Amis was the largest group of the indigenous population.

#### *Religion*

Diverse religious beliefs and practices characterize the religion in Taiwan. According to the national social survey conducted by the Academia Sinica in 2018, 49.3% of the respondents (N=1,842) considered themselves as traditional believers who show respect and pray to their ancestors on special occasions; 14 % were Buddhists, 12% were Taoists, and 5.5% were Christians. Thirteen percent of respondents considered themselves as atheists.

#### *Economic Context*

The economy of Taiwan is a developed capitalist economy that is included in the advanced economies group by the International Monetary Fund and evaluated as the high-income group by the World Bank. The economy is primarily driven by industrial manufacturing, especially exports of electronics, machinery, and petrochemicals. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was USD\$25,080, and the unemployment rate was 3.7%.

### 1.2 Sampling: Strategy and outcome

The gross enrollment rates of Taiwan's mandatory elementary and middle-school education are 99.54% and 95.94%. The sampling framework included the entire third (8 years old), fifth (10 years old), and seventh (12 years old) graders in all public and private schools, all are mix-gendered. The sample is well representative of our interested population.

A multi-stage, stratified, cluster-sampling scheme was applied to select the sample. First, considering the developmental disparity and the diverse population structure in different

areas, a total number of 368 rural, urban towns, and city districts nationwide were categorized into six levels by using the cluster analysis method. Criteria for clustering include population density, the ratio of crop growing and fisheries, as well as the proportion of the aging population, and people with education above the high school level. Six clusters were formed as a result. Then the whole country was divided into six geographic regions, that is, Northern, Central Northern, Central, Central Southern, Southern, and Eastern regions. By controlling the geographic regions, with the division of counties and cities as the first stratum and division of 6 levels as the second stratum, thirteen strata were finally decided (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of Townships and City Districts in Six Regions

Region/Cluster	Cluster1	Cluster2	Cluster3	Cluster4	Cluster5	Cluster6	Total	Strata
Northern	12	2	13	7	5	9	48	Strata 1-3
Central Northern	-	1	6	11	9	20	47	Strata 4-5
Central	3	1	10	23	16	15	68	Strata 6-8
Central Southern	-	3	5	6	31	32	77	Strata 9-10
Southern	3	4	7	17	23	33	87	Strata 11-12
Eastern	-	-	3	1	6	31	41	Stratum 13
Total	18	11	44	65	90	140	368	

\*Each color indicates one stratum

After calculating the number of 8-, 10-, and 12-year-old target population of each stratum, the number of townships and city districts were selected within each stratum by the method of probability proportional to size (P.P.S). Within each selected township or city district, one school was then randomly selected from a complete school list of that area. Finally, one class of each grade in the chosen school was selected by the school administration. In the city districts, an additional class was selected in several schools due to a low rate of parental consent. In some schools from rural towns, because the school and class sizes are small, all classes from those schools were invited to take part in the survey. The whole process is to assure that the sampled students are as representative of the population as possible (Table 2).

In summary, the towns and city districts are the primary sampling unit (PSU), while the schools are the secondary sampling unit (SSU), and the students are the basic sampling unit (BSU). The research team offered a convenient store gift card valued NT\$500 (USD\$16/€15) for each class that participated in the survey. The incentive is to appreciate children's

participation, since the questionnaire is somewhat long to them. This study originally planned to survey 1,000 students at each grade, following the minimum number of children recommended by the project guideline. We estimated an extra 10% of the sampled children, since random missing data via self-administered questionnaires were unavoidable. The final number of students who completed the survey is 1,335 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, 1,348 in the 5<sup>th</sup> grade, and 1,519 in the 7<sup>th</sup> grade. This resulted in a total of 4,202 children in the final sample.

Table 2. Number of Sampling Districts, Schools, and Students by Stratum

Stratum	8 YRS (3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade)			10 YRS (5 <sup>th</sup> Grade 1)			12 YRS (7 <sup>th</sup> Grade)		
	Dist	School	Student	Dist	School	Student	Dist	School	Student
1	8	10	187	8	10	175	8	10	221
2	4	6	95	4	6	125	4	4	91
3	4	4	72	4	4	80	4	4	94
4	8	9	176	8	8	177	8	8	255
5	2	3	37	2	3	31	2	2	46
6	5	7	149	5	6	141	6	6	158
7	4	4	84	4	4	87	4	4	102
8	4	4	47	4	4	63	2	2	49
9	4	4	82	4	4	76	4	4	101
10	6	7	161	6	7	143	4	4	101
11	4	5	104	4	5	104	4	4	122
12	4	6	89	4	6	90	4	4	89
13	4	4	52	4	4	56	4	4	90
<b>Total</b>	61	73	1335	61	71	1348	58	60	1519

## 2. Results

### 2.1 The participants

Table 3 showed that the sample size increased as the age of sampled children increased. In Taiwan, parents of older children were more likely to give consent for participation. There are mild differences in the numbers of boy and girl in the 10- and 12-year-old groups. In the 8-year-old group, girls are about 6.4% more than boys.

Table 3. Age and Gender (Number/Percentage)

	8 YRS	10 YRS	12 YRS	Total
Boy	570 (46.8)	670 (50.1)	745(49.5)	1985 (48.9)
Girl	649 (53.2)	667 (49.9)	761 (50.5)	2077 (51.1)
Missing	11	0	5	16
<b>Total</b>	1230	1337	1511	4078






## 2.2 The home and the people children live with

Less than one percent of children in the survey did not live with their families (Table 4). Over half of the sample in three groups had the highest satisfaction score (10) with the people they live with. In the 8 years-old group, less than two percent of children had the lowest satisfaction symbol (crying face) with the people they live with (Table 5). In the 10- and 12-year-old group, less than one percent of children had the lowest satisfaction score (0) with the people they live with (Table 6). In the 10- and 12-year-old group, the average satisfaction with the people they live with is 8.60 (SD=1.9). In the scale of family relationships (Table 7), the average in “my parents listen to me and take what I say into account” is the lowest across all three groups. The highest average fell in two items, “there are people in my family care who care about me” and “I feel safe at home.”

Table 4. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) Home Type (%)

	Numbers	Percentage
I live with my family	2825	99.2
I live in a foster home	5	0.2
I live in a children's home	3	0.1
I live in another type of home	14	0.5
Missing	1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	2848	100.0

Table 5. (8 YRS) Satisfaction with the people you live with (%)

Satisfaction with ...					
The people you live with	1.6	0.8	7.6	25.2	63.8

\*N=1230, Missing=11 (0.9)

Table 6. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) Satisfaction with the people you live with (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>The people you live with</b>	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	7.3	3.9	7.3	12.7	13.1	51.4

\*N=2848, Missing=26 (0.9)






Table 7. Variations in questions about home and family

	Family care	Family help problem	Good time together	Feel safe	Parents listen	Make joint decision
<b>8 YRS</b>	Mean=3.5 SD=0.9	Mean=3.3 SD=1.0	Mean=3.3 SD=1.0	Mean=3.5 SD=0.9	Mean=2.6 SD=1.4	Mean=3.2 SD=1.1
Missing (%)	32 (2.6)	24 (2.0)	31(2.5)	56 (4.6)	105 (8.5)	89 (7.2)
<b>10 YRS</b>	Mean=3.6 SD=0.8	Mean=3.5 SD=0.9	Mean=3.3 SD=1.0	Mean=3.6 SD=0.8	Mean=3.0 SD=1.3	Mean=3.3 SD=1.1
Missing (%)	20 (1.5)	18 (1.3)	18 (1.3)	22 (1.6)	78 (5.8)	70 (5.2)
<b>12 YRS</b>	Mean=3.4 SD=0.9	Mean=3.3 SD=1.0	Mean=3.1 SD=1.0	Mean=3.5 SD=0.8	Mean=2.8 SD=1.2	Mean=3.0 SD=1.2
Missing (%)	22 (1.5)	26 (1.7)	18 (1.2)	32 (2.1)	59 (3.9)	47 (3.1)

### 2.3 The home where children live

The average of satisfaction with the home you live in the 8-year-old group was 3.6 (SD=0.7), in the 10- and 12-year-old group was 8.8 (SD=1.8), detailed results were showed in tables 8 and 9. In the 10- and 12-year-old group, 60% of children shared the sleeping room with their family members, 93% had a space for study at home (Table 10).

Table 8. (8YRS) Satisfaction with the home you live (%)

Satisfaction with ...					
<b>the house or flat where you live</b>	0.5	1.5	6.4	21.6	68.9

\*N=1230, Missing=13 (1.1)

Table 9. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) Satisfaction with the home you live (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
the house or flat where you live	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	5.5	3.8	6.6	11.7	13.9	55.3

\*N=2848, Missing=7 (0.2)


Table 10. Things you have(%)

Whether you have ...	10 & 12 YRS	
Own room	39.6	*N=2839, Missing=9 (0.3)
Place to study	93.0	*N=2844, Missing=4 (0.1)

## 2.4 Friends

The average of satisfaction with their friends in the 8-year-old group was 3.4 (SD=0.9), in the 10- and 12-year-old group was 8.5 (SD=1.9), detailed results were showed in tables 11 and 12. Over half of children in three groups totally agreed that they have enough friends, their friends are nice to them, they and their friends get along well, and when they have problems, their friends will support them (Table 13).

Table 11. (8YRS) Satisfaction with friends (%)

Satisfaction with ...					
Your friends	1.7	2.0	8.5	31.1	55.7

\*N=1230, Missing=12 (1.0)

Table 12. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) Satisfaction with friends (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Your friends	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	6.4	4.7	8.2	15.7	18.3	42.8

\*N=2848, Missing=4 (0.1)

Table 13. Friendship (%)

	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
<b>I have enough friends</b>	3.5	5.5	11.4	18.3	59.2
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 85 (2.1)</i>					
<b>My friends are usually nice to me</b>	2.2	5.7	13.2	23.4	53.4
<i>*N=4078, Missing=82(2.0)</i>					
<b>Me and my friends get along well together</b>	2.0	10.8	4.6	22.3	58.2
<i>N=4078, Missing = 83 (2.0)</i>					
<b>If I have a problem, I have a friend who will support me</b>	3.3	6.3	12.6	21.5	52.5
<i>*N=4078, Missing=160(3.9)</i>					

## 2.5 School

Children 8 years old had the highest satisfaction in things they have learned at school, 88 % of them showed positive satisfaction (Table 14). The same result showed in the 10- and 12-year-old group. The average satisfaction at things they have learned at school was 8.2 (SD=2.1), which is also the highest among questions related to their school life (Table 15).

Table 14. (8YRS) Satisfaction of school life (%)






Satisfaction with ...						
<b>Life as a student</b>	2.6	3.7	13.9	35.0	44.6	<i>*N=1230 Missing=4 (0.3)</i>
<b>Things you have learned</b>	1.4	1.5	8.2	30.3	58.1	<i>*N=1230 Missing=6 (0.5)</i>
<b>Other children in your class</b>	3.2	4.1	17.2	35.9	38.9	<i>*N=1230 Missing=10 (0.8)</i>



Table 15. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) Satisfaction of school life (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Life as a student</b>	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.8	10.2	6.5	10.8	15.6	17.0	32.1
<i>*N=2848; Missing=5 (0.2)</i>											
<b>Things you have learned</b>	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.4	7.2	6.1	9.3	14.4	17.5	39.7
<i>*N=2848; Missing=4 (0.1)</i>											
<b>Other children in your class</b>	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.2	3.5	9.0	5.9	10.5	15.3	18.8	31.2
<i>*N=2848; Missing=9 (0.3)</i>											

In terms of the views about school, like family relationships, around 60% of children totally agreed that their teachers care about them and will help them when they have problems. However, less than half of the children showed that their teachers listen to them and take what they say into account (Table 16).

Table 16. Views about school (All age groups) (%)

	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
<b>My teachers care about me</b>	1.4	4.6	11.5	20.7	58.6
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 126 (3.1)</i>					
<b>If I have a problem at school, my teachers will help me</b>	1.1	3.7	9.1	20.1	63.0
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 119 (2.9)</i>					
<b>If I have a problem at school, other children will help me</b>	2.5	5.3	12.4	23.7	53.0
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 128 (3.1)</i>					
<b>There are a lot of arguments between children in my class</b>	39.9	18.5	13.2	8.6	12.4
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 299 (7.3)</i>					
<b>My teachers listen to me and take what I say into account</b>	8.2	7.3	13.5	19.9	43.1
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 325 (8.0)</i>					
<b>At school I have opportunities to make decisions about things that are important to me</b>	2.7	6.0	14.9	21.0	49.1
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 260 (6.4)</i>					
<b>I feel safe at school</b>	2.7	6.2	12.8	21.7	53.0
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 148 (3.6)</i>					

Table 17. Bullying (All age groups) (%)




How often (in a month)...	Never	Once	Two or 3 times	More than three times
<b>Hit by other children in your school</b>	78.4	6.7	4.8	6.0
<i>*N=4078, Don't Know = 143 (3.5), Missing = 24 (0.6)</i>				
<b>Called unkind names by other children in your school</b>	60.0	12.5	7.9	15.2
<i>*N=4078, Don't Know = 150 (3.7), Missing = 28 (0.7)</i>				
<b>Left out by other children in your class</b>	76.0	7.9	4.5	4.9
<i>*N=4078, Don't Know = 239 (5.9), Missing = 33 (0.8)</i>				

Table 17 showed experiences of school bullying, it indicated that being called unkind names is the most common form of bullying. Forty percent of children reported the situation happened at least once in the past month, and 15.2% of children reported the situation happened more than three times in the past month. About four to six percent of children experienced more than three times of hit and exclusion in the past month. It is worth for further analyses if any differences between gender and ethnical groups.

## 2.6 The area where children live

The average of satisfaction with the area they live in the 8-year-old group was 3.3 (SD=1.0), in the 10- and 12-year-old group was 8.1 (SD=2.3), detailed results were showed in tables 18 and 19. Over half of children in all age groups totally agreed that there are enough places to play or to have a good time (Table 20).

Table 18. (8YRS) Satisfaction of the area they live (%)

Satisfaction with ...					
<b>The area where you live</b>	3.2	2.0	10.7	28.9	54.4

*\*N=1230, Missing=12 (1.0)*

Table 19. (10 &amp; 12YRS) Satisfaction of the area they live (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>The area where you live</b>	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	3.0	7.3	5.5	9.3	15.2	16.7	37.9

*\*N=2848, Missing=12 (0.4)*

The high missing rates in the perception questions about the community need attention. The missing rates in questions regarding the participation of community decision, adults listen to children and take them seriously are almost 20%, and in the question of adults in

community help and be kind to children also reached to 10%. The high missing rates imply that these questions might not be easy to comprehend, or children don't have enough experiences to relate to these questions.

Table 20. Views about local area (All age group) (%)

In my area, I live in...	I do not agree	Agree a little bit	Agree somewhat	Agree a lot	Totally agree
<b>I feel safe when I walk</b>	4.0	7.4	16.3	22.9	45.6
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 158 (3.9)</i>					
<b>There are enough places to play or to have a good time</b>	8.3	8.2	13.2	16.4	50.5
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 136 (3.3)</i>					
<b>If I have a problem there are people who will help me</b>	10.4	10.0	13.8	15.2	40.1
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 427 (10.5)</i>					
<b>Adults are kind to children</b>	5.2	8.0	12.2	16.4	47.8
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 426 (10.4)</i>					
<b>I have opportunities to participate in decisions about things that are important to me</b>	11.5	10.4	14.2	14.4	30.4
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 777 (19.1)</i>					
<b>Adults listen to children and take them seriously</b>	6.8	9.0	13.6	15.4	35.7
<i>*N=4078, Missing = 796 (19.5)</i>					

## 2.7 Money and the things children have




Table 21. Worry about how much money your family has? (%)

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	N	Missing (%)
<b>8 YRS</b>	25.4	26.8	15.5	19.9	1230	151 (12.3)
<b>10 YRS</b>	35.5	40.5	9.9	7.6	1337	85 (6.4)
<b>12 YRS</b>	30.6	45.9	10.8	6.8	1511	90 (6.0)

Table 21 showed that 12% did not provide their answer in worrisome about the money their families among the eight-year-old group, while 19.9% said they always worry about how much money their family has. These are the highest among all age groups. The high percentages in missing data and the worrisome are worth for further examination. Around one in three children aged 10 and 12 were never worried about the money their families have. About seven to eight percent of children in the same group were always worried about the money their families have.

The average of satisfaction with the things they have in the 8-year-old group was 3.5 (SD=1.0), and was 8.6 (SD=1.9) among the 10- and 12-year-old group, detailed results were showed in tables 21 and 22.

Table 21. (8 YRS) Satisfaction with all the things you have (%)

Satisfaction with ...					
all the things you have	2.7	1.9	6.0	22.7	64.7

\*N=1230, Missing = 25 (2.0)

Table 22. (10 & 12 YRS) Satisfaction with all the things you have (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
all the things you have	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	5.5	4.9	7.7	11.8	17.2	48.6

\*N=2848, Missing = 14 (0.5)

Table 23 showed that about three percent of children aged 8 and 10 and 1.7% of children aged 12 never have enough food to eat every day. Further analyses of the demographics of these children and whether their well-being is affected by starvation would be conducted in the future.

Table 23. Have enough food to eat each day (%)

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	N	Missing (%)
8 YRS	3	5.5	12.6	75.1	1230	53 (4.3)
10 YRS	3.1	3.5	9.9	79.8	1337	48 (3.6)
12 YRS	1.7	2.7	14.2	79.4	1511	32 (2.1)

Clothes in good condition and equipment/things needed for school are the most common possessions children have across three groups. Also, around 90% to 96% of children have two pairs of shoes, and enough money for school trips/activities. Pocket money is the least possession children have across three groups. Older children are also more likely to possess money either for school trips/activities or occasional expenditure (Table 24).

Table 24. The things children have (%)

Which of the following do you have...	8 YRS		10 YRS		12 YRS	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Clothes in good condition	1.4	97.3	0.7	98.7	0.3	99.5
Enough money for school trips and activities	15.0	83.5	4.3	95.4	3.6	96.1
Access to the Internet at home	26.7	71.2	9.3	90.1	7.1	92.5
The equipment/things you need for sports and hobbies	14.3	84.2	10.4	88.9	9.6	90.1
Pocket money/ money to spend on yourself	39.7	58.9	21.0	78.0	12.1	87.6
Two pairs of shoes	7.8	90.7	5.5	94.0	8.0	91.5
A mobile phone	58.6	39.3	39.2	60.1	19.3	80.3
The equipment/things you need for school	3.1	95.4	0.8	98.5	0.7	99.0
Number	1230		1337		1511	
Missing (%)	16-26 (1.3-2.1)		5-13 (0.4-1.0)		4-7(0.3-0.5)	

Almost all children in the survey have at least one bathroom in their homes. Forty percent of children sleep in their room. Only ten percent of children in the survey said their family doesn't have a car or a truck. Almost 60% of children reported traveling with their families more than twice in the past year. Fifteen percent of children reported that they never travel with their families in the past year. We further asked the overseas traveling experiences of children who reported to travel with their families at least once in the past year. Forty percent of children reported traveling overseas with their family at least once in the past year. Less than ten percent of children reported having no computer in their homes. Only one percent of children reported having no washing machine at their homes (Table 25).

Table 25. Material Life Scale B (%)

<b>How many bathrooms are in your home?</b>	
None	0.1
One	32.2
Two	44.3
More than two	23.2
Missing	0.1
<b>Do you sleep in your own room or do you share a room?</b>	
I sleep in a room on my own	39.6
I sleep in a room that I share with other people	60.1
Missing	0.3
<b>Does your family own a car, van or truck?</b>	
No	10.5
One	48.3
Two	26.8
Three or more	14.0
Missing	0.4
<b>In the last 12 months, how many times did you travel away on holiday with your family?</b>	
Not at all	15.0
Once	13.4
Twice	12.6
More than twice	58.6
Missing	0.5
<b>How many computers do your family own?</b>	
None	7.9
One	28.4
Two	25.5
More than two	37.8
Missing	0.5
<b>Does your home have a washing machine?</b>	
No	1.1
Yes	98.5
Missing	0.4

## 2.8 Time use

The average satisfaction with how to use their time in the 8-year-old group was 3.3 (SD=1.0), in the 10- and 12-year-old group was 7.7 (SD=2.4). The average of satisfaction with the free time they can do what they want in the 8-year-old group was 3.2 (SD=1.0), in the

10- and 12-year-old group was 8.2 (SD=2.3). The detailed results were shown in tables 26 and 27.

Table 26. (8 YRS) Satisfaction with time use (%)






Satisfaction with ...						Missing
How you use your time	3.0	2.5	12.0	29.5	51.3	1.7
How much free time you have to do what you want	3.8	3.6	10.7	26.8	52.7	2.4

Table 27. (10 & 12 YRS) Satisfaction with time use (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
How you use your time	1.3	0.7	1.2	2.2	4.3	10.0	7.7	12.2	14.7	12.5	32.5
How much free time you have to do what you want	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.5	3.0	6.5	5.7	8.2	11.2	12.7	46.8

\*N=2848, Missing=15 (0.5)

## 2.9 Subjective well-being: how children feel about their lives

The reliability ( $\alpha=.89$ ) showed that CS-PSWBS is an ideal scale for measuring the subjective well-being of children in Taiwan. The alpha value of CW-SWBS was quite high ( $\alpha=.96$ ), that implied some questions could be overlapping and some items can be deleted for efficiency. The alpha value of CW-DBSWBS is .76 and around .63 to .65 for the positive and negative CW-PNAS. Each scale measuring the subjective well-being will be provided after the information of transforming scales is provided.

### OLS (Overall Subjective Well-Being)

Children from all age groups were satisfied with their life as a whole, 62.0% scored the highest among the 8-year-old, and 66.3% scored 9 and 10 among the 10- and 12-year-old group. (Table 28 and Table 29)

Table 28. (8 YRS) Satisfaction with life as a whole (%)

Satisfaction with ...						Missing
Your life as a whole	2.7	2.9	9.5	22.2	62.0	0.7

Table 29. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) Satisfaction with life as a whole (%)

Satisfaction with ...	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Your life as a whole	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.1	6.3	4.4	6.8	11.4	14.5	50.9

\*N=2848, Missing=23 (0.8)

### CW-SWBS (Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale)

For items in the CW-SWBS, children at 8 years old scored higher in items "I like my life" and "I am happy with my life" (Table 30). As for the 10- and 12-year-old group, the higher score is in the item "I enjoy my life," followed by "I like my life" and "I am happy with my life" (Table 31).

Table 30. (8 YRS) CW-SWBS items (%)






Satisfaction with ...						Missing
I enjoy my life	4.1	4.9	9.8	23.3	57.3	0.6
My life is going well	5.4	7.0	14.5	24.0	48.5	0.7
I have a good life	3.4	5.7	10.3	21.5	57.6	1.4
The things that happen in my life are excellent	5.3	7.9	15.4	24.0	45.9	1.5
I like my life	3.4	4.9	9.9	21.3	59.1	1.4
I am happy with my life	3.1	6.4	9.3	21.1	58.8	1.4

Table 31. (10 &amp; 12 YRS) CW-SWBS items (%)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I enjoy my life	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.6	7.8	5.5	7.2	10.6	12.1	49.8
My life is going well	1.8	1.4	1.5	3.2	5.3	10.2	7.5	9.6	12.0	12.3	34.8
I have a good life	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.1	7.3	5.7	7.6	11.1	11.7	47.1
The things that happen in my life are excellent	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.0	4.4	9.8	7.0	9.4	11.0	13.0	37.3
I like my life	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.7	6.8	4.9	7.2	10.2	13.4	47.8
I am happy with my life	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.4	6.7	5.5	7.8	9.8	13.7	47.4

\*N=2848, Missing = 10-22 (0.4-0.8)

### CW-DBSWBS (Children's Worlds Domain Based Subjective Well-Being Scale)

For the 8-year-old children, they are most satisfied with the people they live with, followed by their friends and the area where they live (Table 32). As for the older children, they are



also most satisfied with the people they live with and their friends, and they are least satisfied with their appearance (Table 33).

Table 32. (8 YRS) CW-DBSWBS items (%)






Satisfaction with ...						Missing
The people you live with	1.6	0.8	7.6	25.2	63.8	0.9
Your friends	1.7	2.0	8.5	31.1	55.7	1.0
Your life as a student	2.6	3.7	13.9	35.0	44.6	0.3
The area where you live	3.2	2.0	10.7	28.9	54.4	0.9
The way that you look	3.8	4.6	12.5	28.2	49.7	1.1

Table 33. (10 &amp;12 YRS) CW-DBSWBS items (%)

Satisfaction with	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The people you live with	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	7.3	3.9	7.3	12.7	13.1	51.4
Your friends	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	6.4	4.7	8.2	15.7	18.3	42.7
Your life as a student	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.8	10.2	6.5	10.8	15.6	17.0	32.1
The area where you live	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	3.0	7.3	5.5	9.3	15.2	16.7	37.9
The way that you look	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	4.1	11.5	6.4	8.5	10.5	11.9	37.0

\*N=2848, Missing = 4-38 (0.1-1.3)

### CW-PNAS (Children's Worlds Positive and Negative Affects Scale)

For the 8-year-old children, most feel often or always happy, but for the older group, those scored higher in feeling stressed or bored are more than that of feeling sad. The detailed results were shown in Tables 34 and 35.

Table 34. (8 YRS) CW-PNAS items (%)

Last two weeks: How often feeling	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Missing
Happy	2.4	15.9	34.0	45.7	2.0
Sad	13.2	59.8	15.5	9.2	2.4

Table 35. (10 &amp;12 YRS) CW-PNAS items (%)

Last two weeks:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>How often feeling</b>											
<b>Happy</b>	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	9.7	5.2	8.1	14.8	12.6	40.8
<b>Calm</b>	9.4	3.1	3.8	4.2	5.6	19.7	8.4	7.6	8.5	7.2	21.3
<b>Full of energy</b>	4.5	1.7	2.6	3.7	5.1	10.0	6.3	8.6	9.8	10.3	36.5
<b>Sad</b>	22.4	11.0	9.7	9.2	6.4	12.2	6.3	5.8	4.5	3.9	7.5
<b>Stressed</b>	17.8	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.2	12.6	7.1	9.3	8.0	6.6	15.5
<b>Bored</b>	19.8	8.1	7.5	7.2	5.5	12.6	6.3	5.9	5.7	4.9	15.7

\*N=2848, Missing = 20-34 (0.7-1.2)

### CW-PSWBS (Children's Worlds Psychological Subjective Well-Being Scale)

This measure was only asked among the 10- and 12-year-old group. It is found that the item scored highest is "I like being the way I am," and the lowest is "I am good at managing my daily responsibilities" (Table 36).

Table 36. (10 &amp;12 YRS) CW-PSWBS items (%)

How much you agree with	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I like being the way I am</b>	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.2	6.1	4.0	4.9	7.5	9.3	61.9
<b>I am good at managing my daily responsibilities</b>	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.3	11.1	6.4	8.9	12.0	10.4	40.2
<b>People are generally pretty friendly towards me</b>	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.9	2.5	7.0	4.9	6.9	11.3	12.7	49.0
<b>I have enough choice about how I spend my time</b>	2.0	1.3	1.8	3.4	3.2	8.2	5.3	8.0	9.6	10.7	45.8
<b>I feel that I am learning a lot at the moment</b>	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.8	8.1	5.7	8.5	9.6	11.6	48.1
<b>I feel positive about my future</b>	3.1	1.6	1.3	2.5	3.3	7.5	5.0	7.2	9.1	11.7	47.1

\*N=2848, Missing = 20-29 (0.7-1.0)

## 2.10 Children perceptions about their rights and Convention on the Rights of the Child

Over half of the children in Taiwan reported that they know the rights children have; however, the percentages of knowing dropped to 30.5% to 48.0% when children were asked about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The knowledge about the CRC is the lowest among the 10- years old group.

Table 36 – Children's Rights (%)

		8-YRSs	10-YRSs	12-YRSs
<b>I know what rights children have</b>	<b>No</b>	16.9	12.6	7.7
	<b>Not sure</b>	29.0	29.5	37.9
	<b>Yes</b>	53.3	57.4	53.9
	<b>Missing</b>	0.8	0.5	0.5
<b>I know about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</b>	<b>No</b>	48.0	45.5	30.5
	<b>Not sure</b>	28.0	32.4	39.8
	<b>Yes</b>	22.9	21.5	29.6
	<b>Missing</b>	1.0	0.6	0.5

### 3. Conclusions

In summary, most children in the survey were satisfied with their families, friends, and teachers at school. They also showed positive perception about the care and support their parents and teachers offered. Most of them were quite satisfied with their material life. Over 80% of the 12-year-old children own a mobile phone, and almost all have clothes in good condition (99.5%), as well as the equipment/things they need for school (99.0%). Children are able to express their opinions regarding their well-being. The only measure that had a higher missing rate is about people in the community. It implies two possibilities: one is questions in this topic might not be an effective tool to understand the perception of children about the communities, and the other is their experiences with adults in the community are missing, so they are unable to evaluate.

The less satisfied items were their perception about whether parents and teachers listen to them and take what they say into account. In the domain specific area of satisfaction, their satisfaction with time use is the lowest across all age groups. It is evident that items related to children's rights of participation and autonomy tend to be scored lower than other aspects of subjective well-being.

Attention also needs to be paid to items related to school bullying. Only 60% to 78.4% of children said they never experienced bullying at school, and 4.9% to 15.2% said they experienced bullying more than three times in a month. Younger children are also more vulnerable to school bullying than older children. Scales measuring the subjective well-being of children in different age groups showed different levels of reliability. The CS-PSWBS and the CW-SWBS have higher internal consistency than other measures.

In conclusion, from all measures of children's subjective well-being in Taiwan, the aspects regarding children's rights are in great needs for improvement. Children at younger age are more vulnerable than older ones. The results can provide insights for the development of policies warrant rights of children, and enhance the subjective well-being of children in Taiwan.