

University of Luxembourg



Youth Survey
Luxembourg



hbcs
HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN
LËTZEBURG / LUXEMBOURG

The health, well-being and life satisfaction of young people in Luxembourg before the COVID-19 pandemic and during deconfinement

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- **Subjective well-being** encompassing both Cognitive well-being as well as affective well-being and being linked to subjective health
- Early studies show an above-average decline in well-being for young people compared with the middle aged and elderly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to contain the pandemic (see for example: Schröder 2020).
- Deconfinement is a specific context and likely to have other effects than lockdown, confinement or quarantine
- Exploration of the effects of deconfinement (including possible lingering effects of confinement) by comparing cognitive well-being, affective well-being and subjective health of 16-29 year-olds in 2019 and 2020

- Data collected for the Youth Survey Luxembourg
 - May-July 2019: n= 2802, 16-29-year-old residents
 - July 2020: n= 3768, 12-29-year-old residents, preliminary data until 30th July
 - Representative random sample

- Measures of interest:
 - Subjective Health (Self-rated health)
 - Affective Well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index)
 - Cognitive Well-being (Life satisfaction – Cantril ladder)

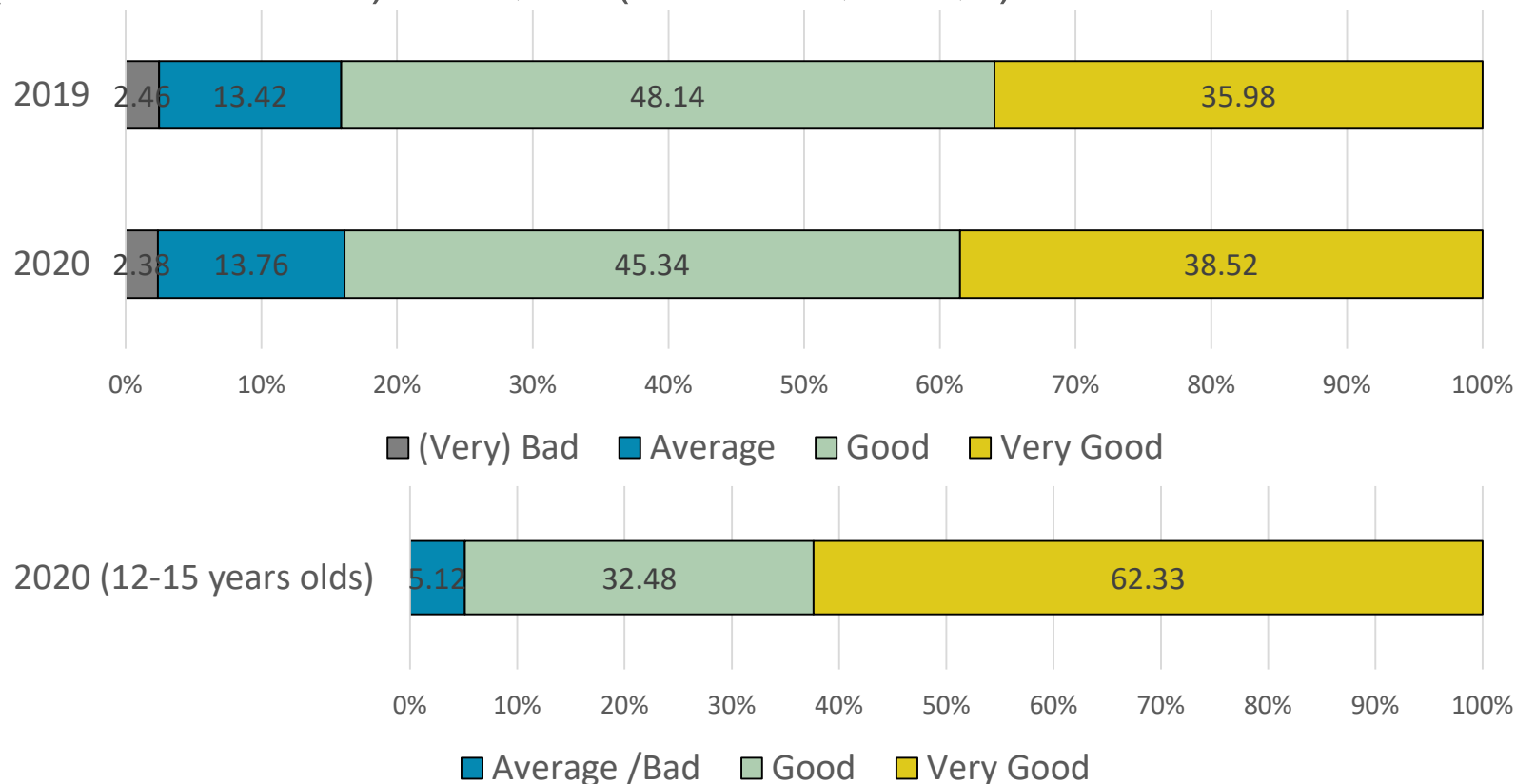
- Analysis:
 - First cross-sectoral exploration of difference between 2019 and 2020
 - Weighted bivariate descriptive analysis

Results: Subjective Health (Self-rated Health)

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- Self-rated Health
- Statistically non-significant increase of very good health from 36 % (CI-95: 34.1-37.9) to 38,5% (CI-95: 36,7-40,4)



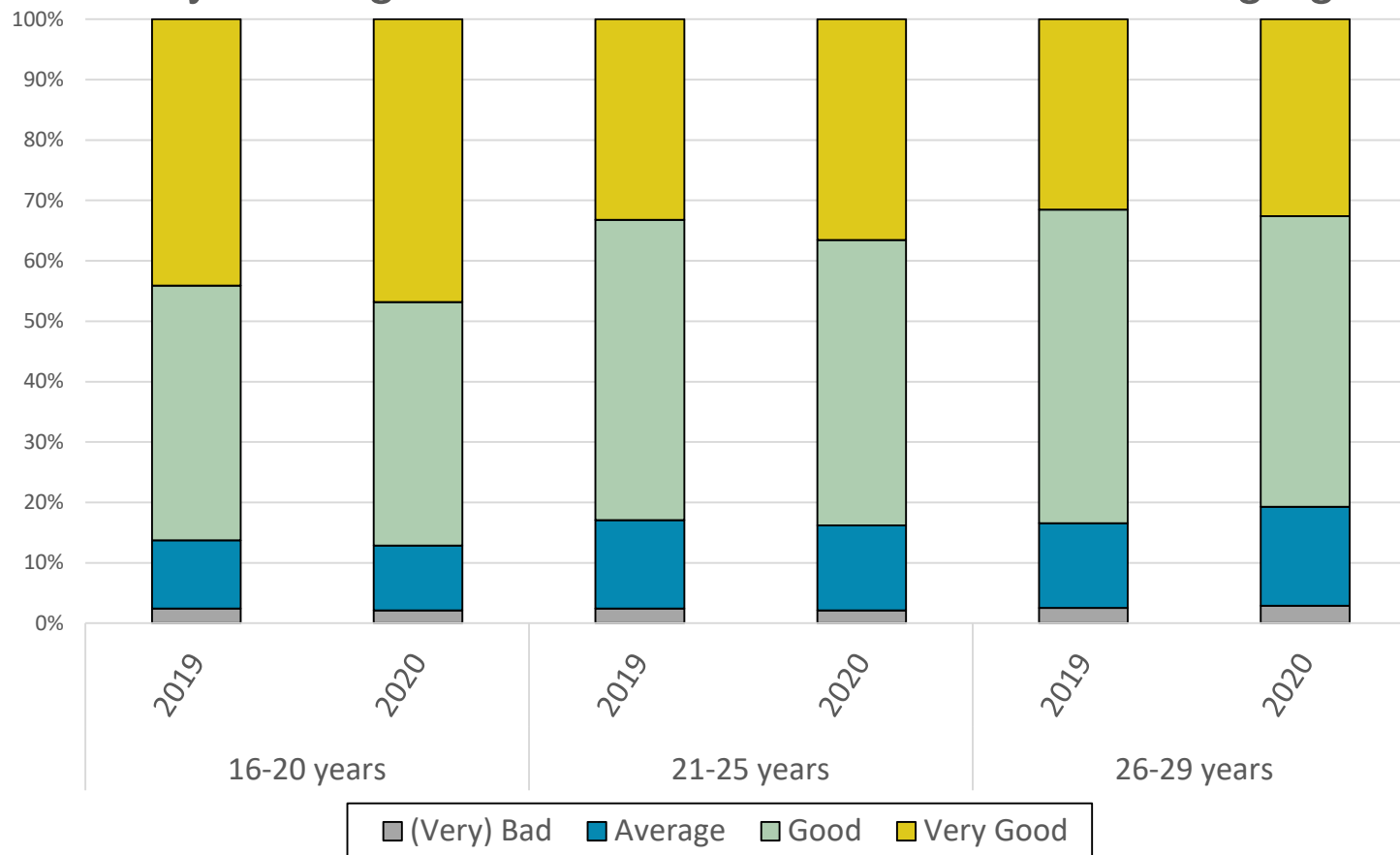
Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2618 / n(2020) = 2924, n(12-15) = 837, data weighted

Results: Subjective Health (Self-rated Health)

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- Self-rated Health
- Statistically non-significant increase of mean for 16-20-year-olds and
- Statistically non-significant decrease of mean for other age groups



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) =2618 / n(2020) 2924, data weighted

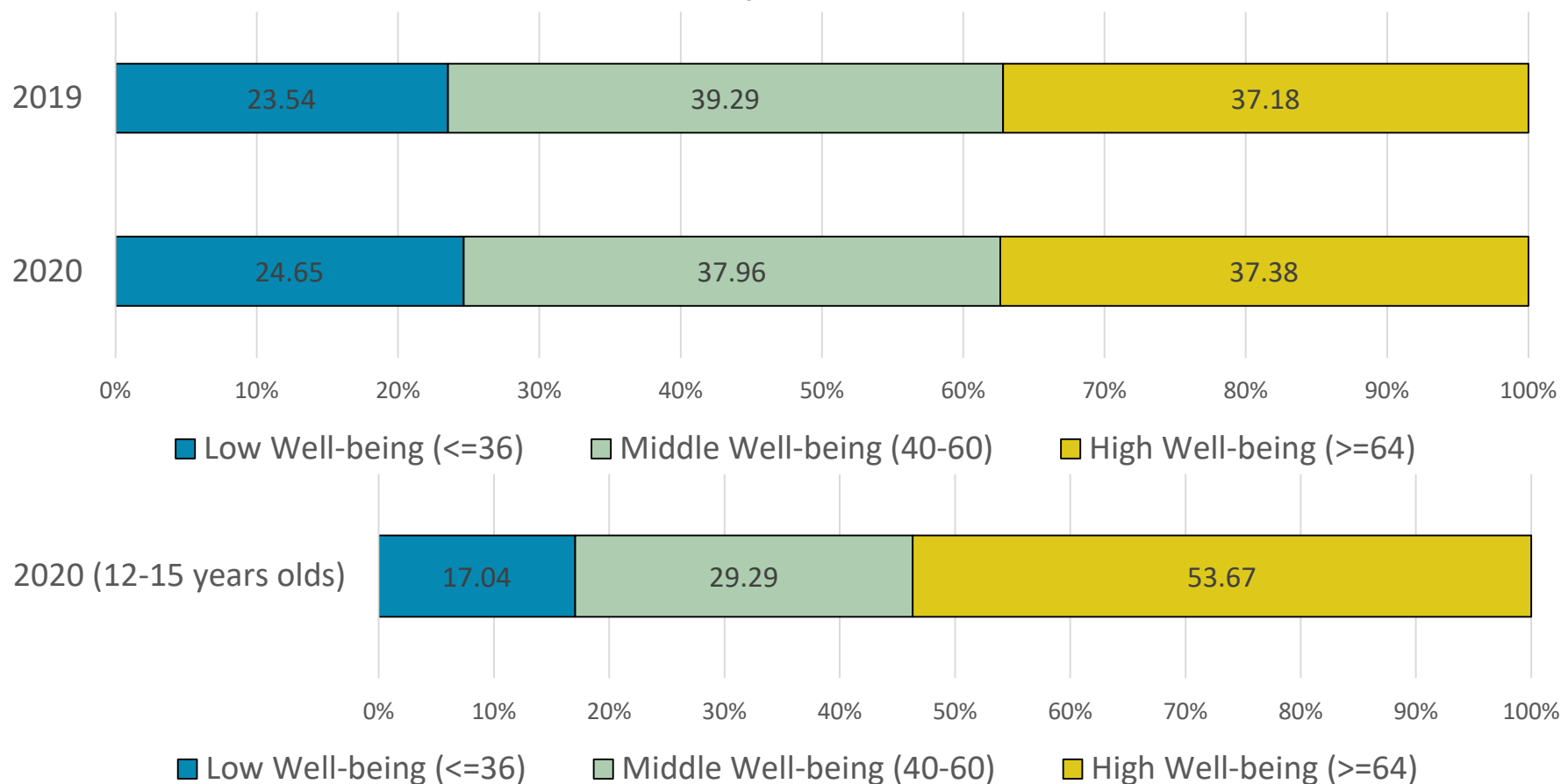
Results: Affective Well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index)

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Affective Well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index)

- Stable from 2019 to 2020 for 16-29-year-olds



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2572 / n(2020) = 2898, n(12-15) = 834, data weighted

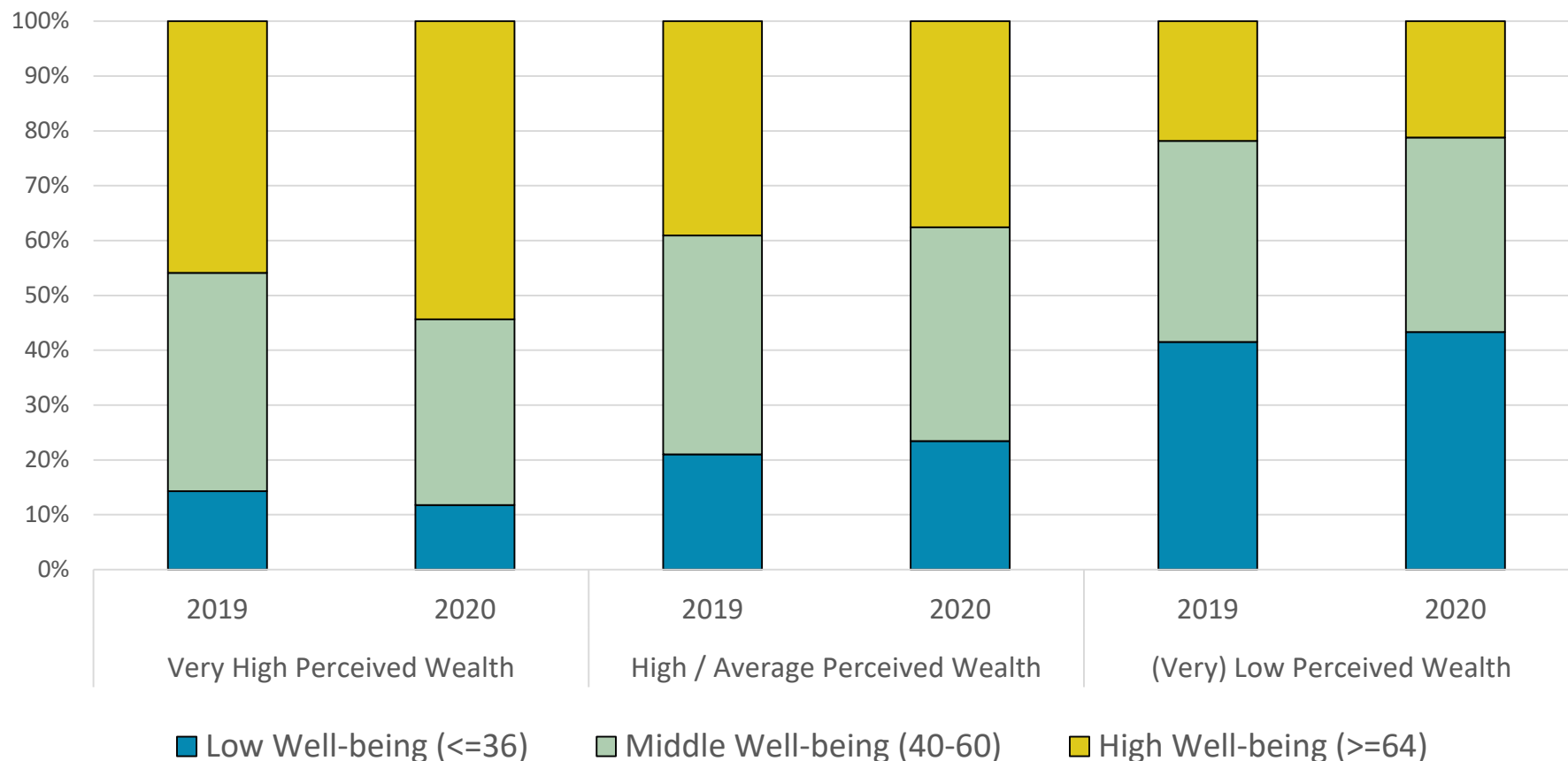
Results: Affective Well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index)

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■ Affective Well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index)

- Statistically non-significant increase of high well-being for youth with high SES by 18% from 45,9% (CI-95 39,4-52,51) to 54,3% (CI-95 48,5-60,1)



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2448 / n(2020) = 2789, data weighted

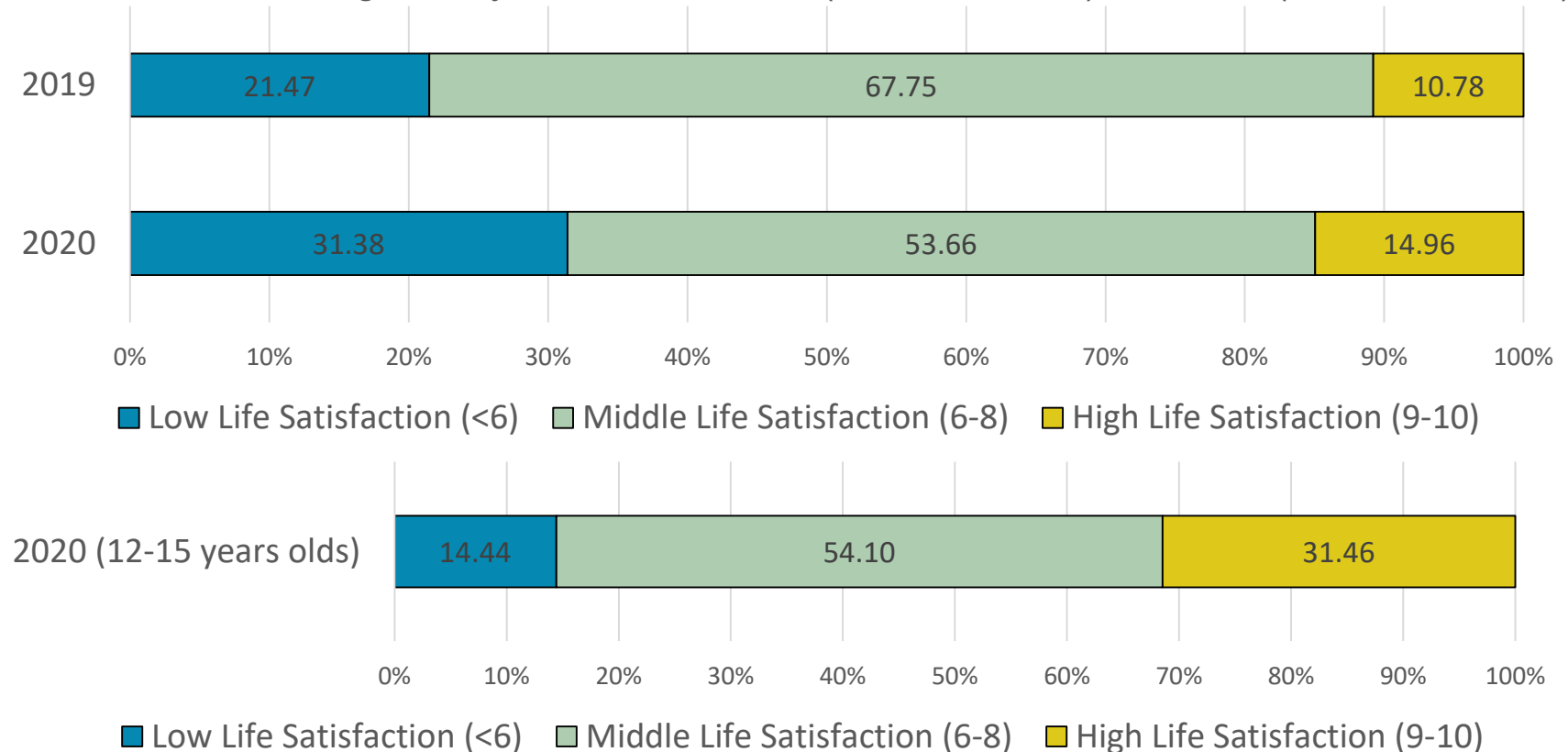
Results: Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction)

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■ Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction – Cantril ladder)

- Increase in low LS by 46% from 21,4% (CI-95 19,9-23,2) to 31,4% (CI-95 29,7-33,1)
- and increase in high LS by 38% from 10,8% (CI-95 9,6-12,0) to 15,0% (CI-95 13,7-16,3)



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2544 / n(2020) = 2927, n (12-15) = 814, data weighted

Results: Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction)

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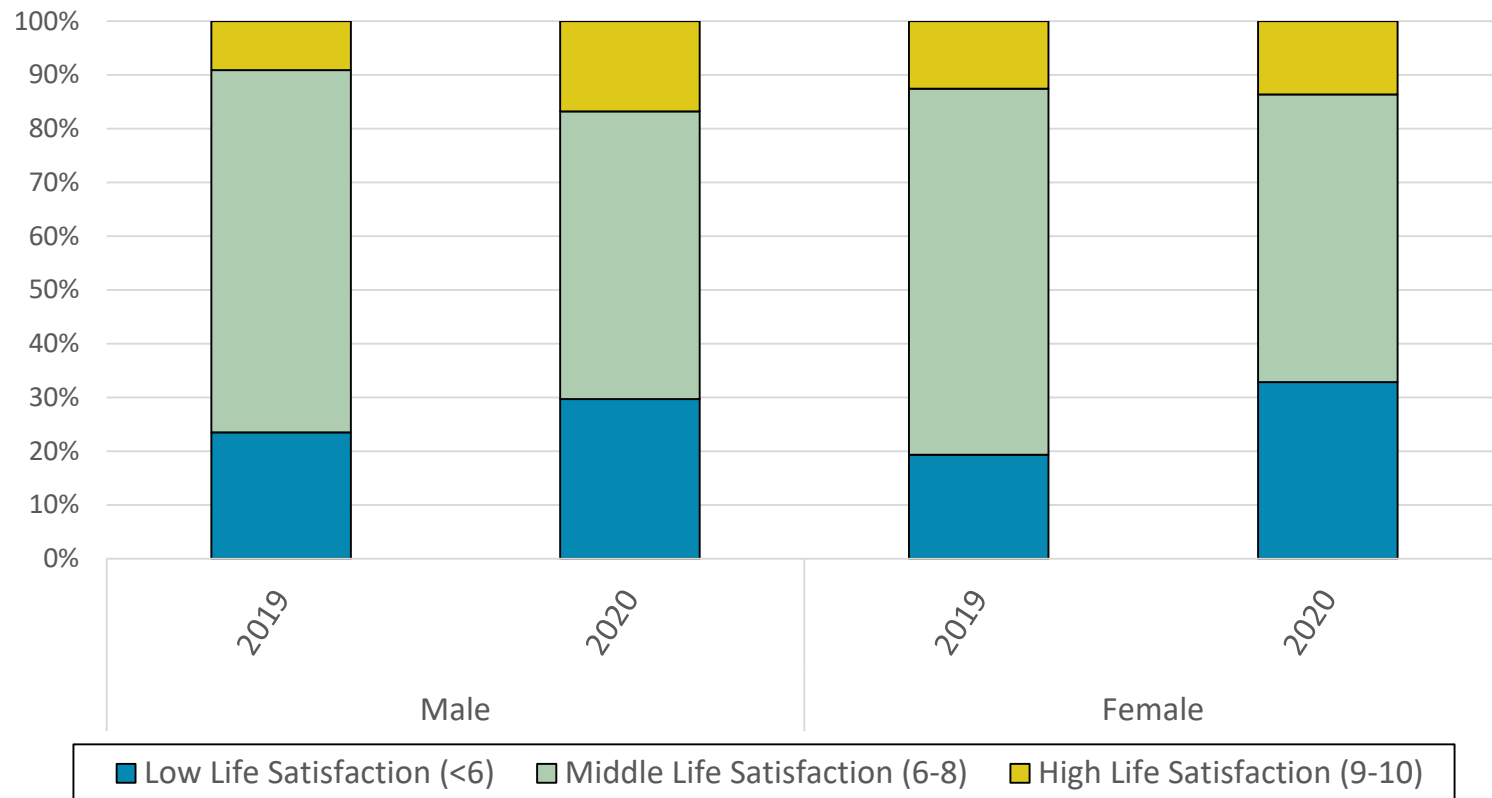


■ Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction – Cantril ladder)

- Reduction of the gap between male and female (trend between 2014 and 2018, Heinz et al, 2019)

High life satisfaction increased by 86% in male from 9,1% (CI 7,5-10,8) to 16,3% (CI 14,3-18,5)

Low life satisfaction increased by 69,6% in female from 19,4% (CI 17,4-21,6) to 32,9% (CI 30,6-35,2)



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2544 / n(2020) = 2927, data weighted

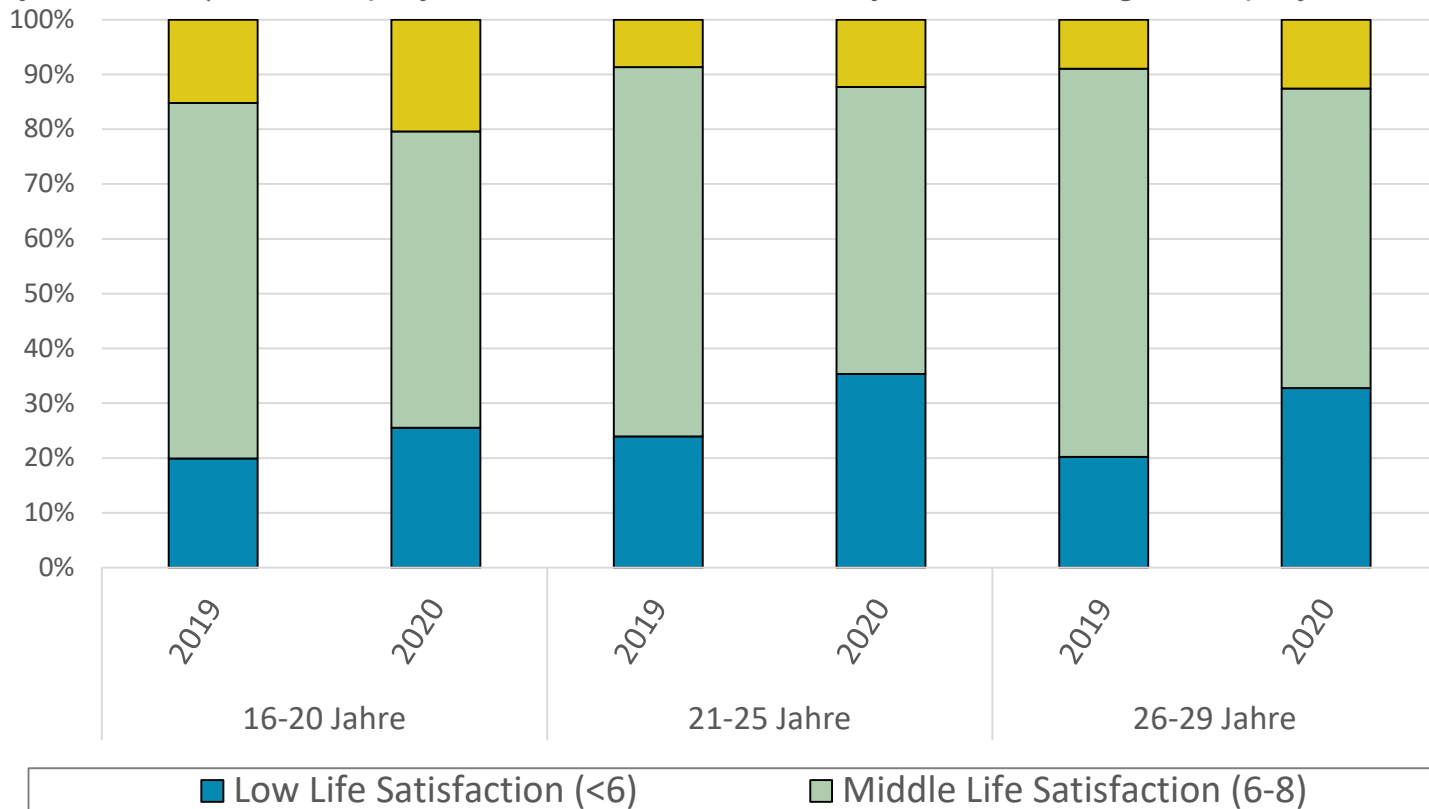
Results: Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction)

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■ Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction – Cantril ladder)

- Changes between 2019 and 2020 are more pronounced in the higher age categories
16-20-years-olds (Low LS up by 28,0%, middle LS down by 16,6% and high LS up by 34,3%)
26-29-years-olds (Low LS up by 61,9%, middle LS down by 22,7% and high LS up by 39,8%)



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2544 / n(2020) = 2927, data weighted

Results: Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction)

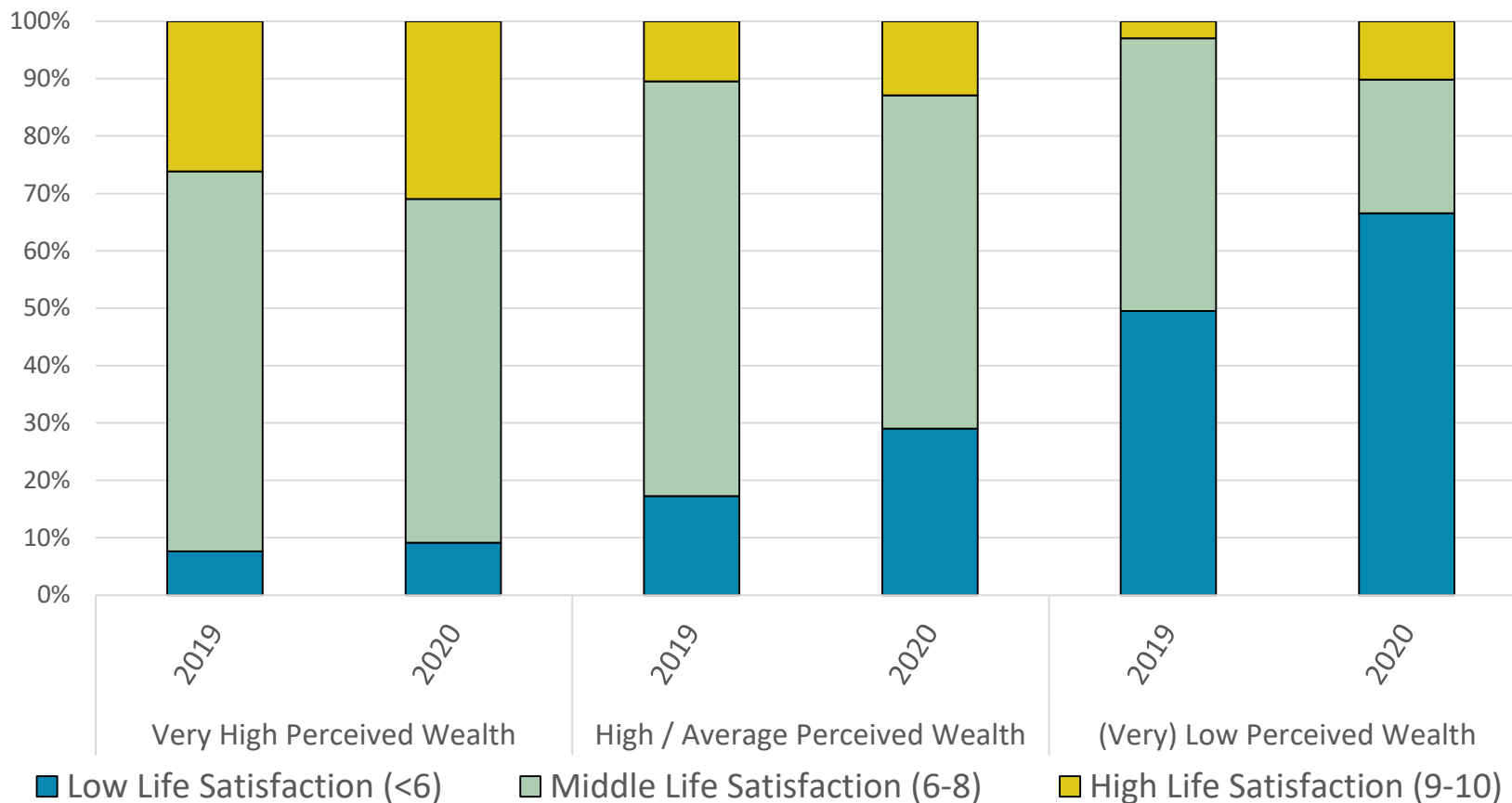
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■ Cognitive Wellbeing (Life satisfaction – Cantril ladder)

- Changes between 2019 and 2020 more pronounced for youth with lower SES

Middle life satisfaction down by 9,5% for high SES, by 19,6% for average SES and by 50,9% for low SES



Source YSL 2019 and 2020, n(2019) = 2418 / n(2020) = 2814, data weighted

Discussion

- Between 2019 and 2020 indications of a polarising effect on cognitive well-being of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to contain the pandemic – after a period of stability between 2006 and 2018
- Affective well-being and subjective health (still) more stable

Conclusion

- Mid- and long-term evolution to be observed: Will cognitive well-being return to prepandemic levels or will it have repercussions on affective well-being and subjective health?

Literature

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Thank you



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