

**Note: The children module of this survey had covered juniors from age 9 to 17, which can be well divided into 2 sub-groups, (1) primary students: 9-12-year and (2) secondary students: 13-17-year. In order to gauge the differences, if any, between these two sub-groups, a series of in-depth analyses were carried out and findings with significant differences are highlighted below. For better illustration, the in-depth analyses described hereafter should be read in conjunction with the overall results described in the main text part of this research report.**

### **Cross-tabulation on various aspects related to happiness**

*(The differences of the listed items are proved to be statistically significant.)*

1. Results of one-tailed two sample t-tests showed that younger children (9 to 12-year-old; 81.0 marks) were much happier than the older group (13-17-year-old; 73.9 marks) in terms of their self-rating, 0-100, of how happy they were,  $p < 0.01$ .
2. As regards the self-assessed happiness level using a 5-point scale, younger children were more likely than their older counterparts to admit that they were “very happy” (29% vs 16%,  $p < 0.01$ ).
3. As to their agreement to the statement “Hong Kong is a place full of happiness”, a much higher percentage of younger children tended to agree than the older ones (71% vs 48%,  $p < 0.01$ ).
4. Younger children were found to be more likely than the older ones to disagree to the statement “the richer I am, the happier I become” (70% vs 51%,  $p < 0.01$ ).
5. More younger children reported that they were the happiest when being with their “mother” (31% vs 16%,  $p < 0.01$ ) and “father” (11% vs 3%,  $p < 0.01$ ) and “other family members” (7% vs 3%,  $p < 0.01$ ). On the other hand, a much higher percentage of older children said they were the happiest when being with “friends/schoolmates” (62% vs 40%,  $p < 0.01$ ).
6. A higher proportion of younger children preferred to talk to “mother” (46% vs 17%,  $p < 0.01$ ) and “father” (7% vs 3%,  $p < 0.01$ ) when they were not happy, while older children preferred to talk to “friends/schoolmates/colleagues” instead (58% vs 33%,  $p < 0.01$ ).

7. By use of a scale of 0-100 to rate their relationship with parents, younger children, on average, gave a much higher score, reflecting a happier relationship with parents than their older counterparts (86.6 marks vs 75.8 marks,  $p<0.01$ ).
8. While a significantly higher proportion of younger children believed that “studying hard” (84% vs 77%,  $p<0.01$ ) and “doing chores for parents” (60% vs 46%,  $p<0.01$ ) would make their parents happy, older children were more likely to believe that “spend more time with parents” would make them happy.
9. Results of t-tests showed that older children were most easily influenced by their relationship with “parent” (42% vs 34%,  $p<0.05$ ) and “friends” (47% vs 35%,  $p<0.01$ ) whereas younger children attached their emotions to “schoolmates” (15% vs 6%,  $p<0.01$ ), “other family members” (8% vs 3%,  $p<0.01$ ) and “teachers” (2% vs 0%,  $p<0.01$ ) more.
10. On activities which made one happy, older children tended to enjoy “leisure activities with friends” (36% vs 24%,  $p<0.01$ ) and “chatting with friends” (18% vs 9%,  $p<0.01$ ), while younger children were more likely to enjoy “leisure activities with family” (24% vs 10%,  $p<0.01$ ) most.
11. Both groups of children had given similar happy advices to Hong Kong people, except that more younger children suggested to “treat others better / not to be selfish” (17% vs 8%,  $p<0.01$ ).
12. Surprisingly, despite younger children were found to be generally happier, they tended to smile or laugh less frequently than older children in a typical day (19.6 times vs 27.5 times,  $p<0.01$ ).