

Adaptation and Validation of The Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-SWBS) in Indonesia

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Abstract. The Indonesian research team participating in the Children's Worlds international project has used a new context-free multi-item scale named CW-SWBS (Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale). This psychometric instrument was previously never used in Indonesia. This study aimed to validate the adapted Indonesia language version for a representative sample of children who are elementary students in West Java province (N = 22,616), ranging from 8, 10, to 12-year-olds. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to test the fit of the psychometric scale, and multi-group CFA was used to check the comparability between answers given by gender and school types. Result findings showed that the instrument displays excellent fit for measuring life satisfaction in Indonesian children using five items, instead of the six original items. Answers to the items of the CW-SWBS by gender and school types were demonstrated to be comparable, suggesting that there was no different answering style between individuals in these studied groups.

Keywords: children; confirmatory factor analysis; Indonesia; life satisfaction; subjective well-being

SWB is defined as a person's evaluations of their lives – the degree to which their thoughtful appraisals and affective reactions indicate that their lives are desirable and proceeding well (Diener, 1984; Diener & Lucas, 2015). There are several instruments to measure adults' subjective well-being, e.g., SWLS (Diener, Emmons, & Griffin, 1985) and SLSS (Huebner, 1991). Study on SWB expands not only on adults but also on children's SWB. Children's subjective well-being (SWB) has a dual meaning: (a) it refers to subjective data, collected using subjective measuring techniques; and (b) it usually

refers to the hedonic tradition in research on well-being (Casas, 2016b).

In the hedonic tradition, SWB is usually defined as having three components: positive affect, negative affect, and life satisfaction (Casas, 2016b). There is a consensus that life satisfaction can be measured using two different procedures: (a) by assessing context-free overall life satisfaction – using either a single-item or a multi-item psychometric scale; and (b) by evaluating satisfaction with the most relevant life-domains (Casas, 2016b). This article is devoted to a new context-free multi-item scale used for Indonesian children and adolescents.

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