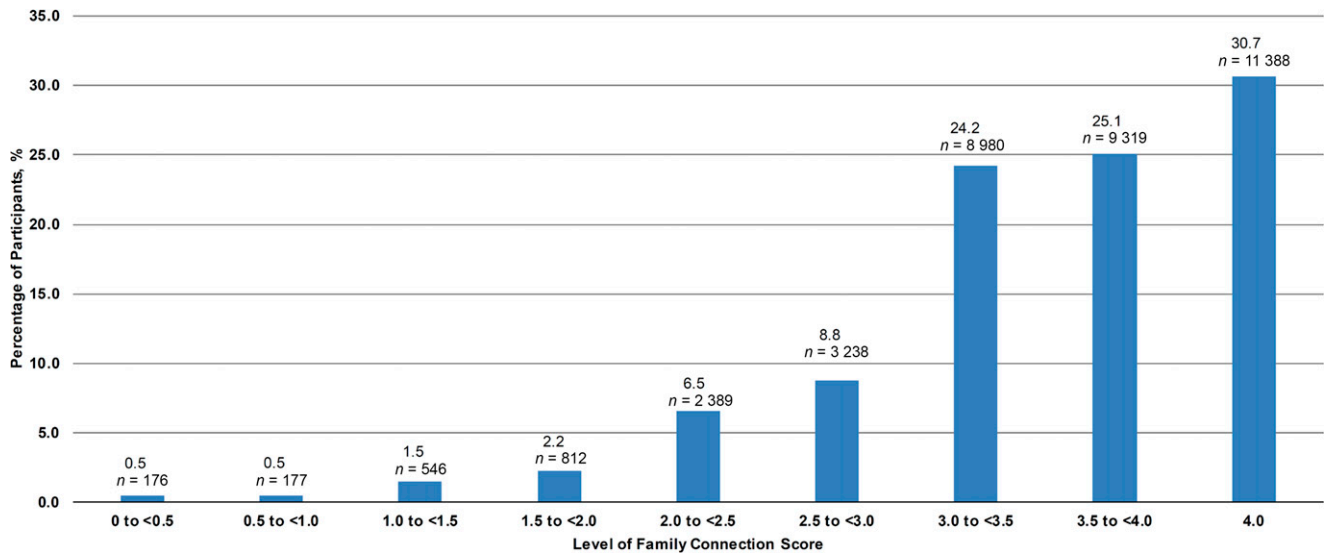
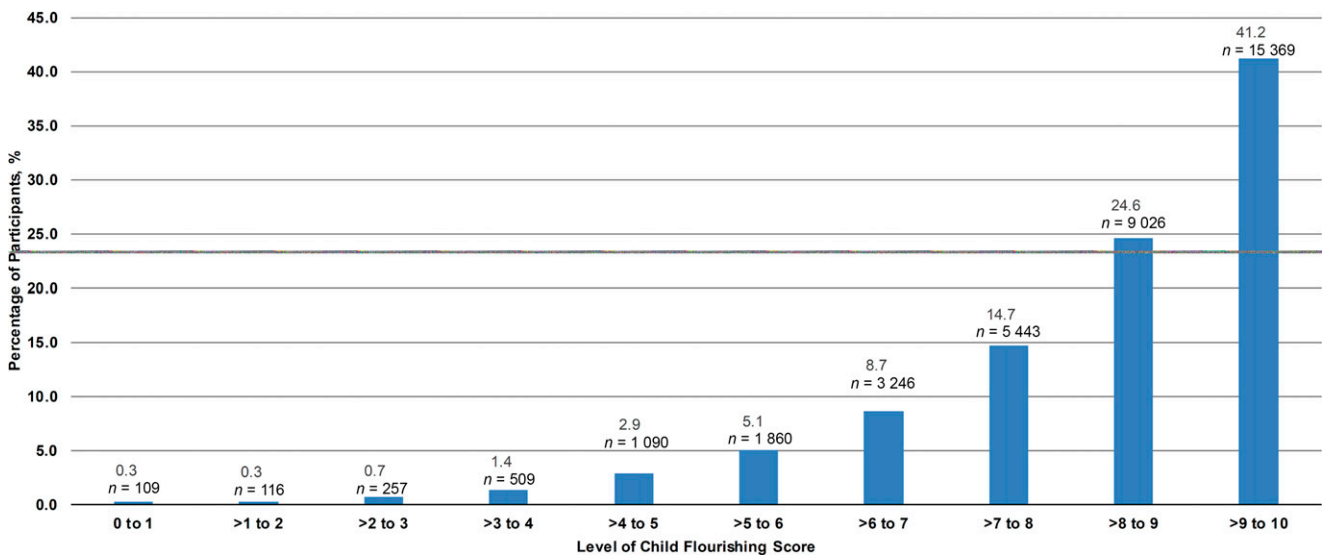


SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2

Number and percentage of participants across levels of family connection. Note: $N = 37\,025$. The sample sizes are unweighted and the percentages are weighted using the survey sample weights. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3

Number and percentage of participants across levels of child flourishing. Note: $N = 37\,025$. The sample sizes are unweighted, and the percentages are weighted using the survey sample weights. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3 Twenty-six Countries and Number of Adolescents Included in Analytic Sample

Country (Region)	No.	Geographic Region ^a	Total Population ^a
All	37 025		
Albania	1090	Europe and Central Asia	2 854 191
Algeria (Western)	853	Middle East and North Africa	43 053 054
Belgium (Flanders)	967	Europe and Central Asia	11 488 980
Brazil (Cities)	800	Latin America and Caribbean	211 049 519
Chile (Cities)	855	Latin America and Caribbean	18 952 035
Croatia	1114	Europe and Central Asia	4 065 253
Estonia	1023	Europe and Central Asia	1 326 898
Finland	1015	Europe and Central Asia	5 521 606
Hong Kong SAR	721	East Asia and Pacific	7 507 400
Hungary	798	Europe and Central Asia	9 771 141
Indonesia (West Java)	7224	East Asia and Pacific	270 625 567
Israel	1221	Middle East and North Africa	9 054 000
Italy (Liguria)	1134	Europe and Central Asia	59 729 081
Malta	587	Middle East and North Africa	504 062
Namibia (Khomas)	995	Sub Saharan Africa	2 494 524
Nepal (Selected)	935	South Asia	28 608 715
Norway	742	Europe and Central Asia	5 347 896
Poland	1075	Europe and Central Asia	37 965 475
Romania	1031	Europe and Central Asia	19 371 648
Russia (Tyumen)	837	Europe and Central Asia	144 406 261
South Africa	3273	Sub-Saharan Africa	58 558 267
South Korea	3316	East Asia and Pacific	51 709 098
Spain (Catalonia)	1935	Europe and Central Asia	47 133 521
Sri Lanka (Central)	1148	South Asia	21 803 000
Vietnam (North)	826	East Asia and Pacific	96 462 108
United Kingdom (Wales)	1510	Europe and Central Asia	66 836 327

^aEach country's geographic region and total population (2019) were determined using World Bank Open Data. Details available at <https://data.worldbank.org/>.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 4 Association Between Level of Family Connection and Prevalence of Flourishing by Country

Country (Region)	Lowest Family Connection (Score <2.5)		Highest Family Connection (Score = 4)		Prevalence Difference, % (95% CI) ^b
	n (%) ^a	Flourishing, % (95% CI) ^b	n (%) ^a	Flourishing, % (95% CI) ^{b,c}	
All	4100 (11.2)	34.9 (33.3–36.5)	11 388 (30.7)	84.3 (83.6–85.1)	49.4 (47.6–51.2)
Albania	38 (2.9)	81.3 (69.2–93.4)	489 (47.0)	98.0 (96.6–99.5)	16.7 (4.6–28.9)
Algeria (Western)	75 (9.3)	50.9 (38.3–63.4)	384 (45.3)	84.7 (80.8–88.6)	33.8 (20.6–47.0)
Belgium (Flanders)	57 (5.7)	40.9 (27.1–54.7)	279 (27.9)	88.9 (84.5–93.3)	48.0 (33.5–62.6)
Brazil (Cities)	220 (27.5)	31.2 (24.8–37.6)	112 (14.0)	81.6 (74.0–89.1)	50.4 (40.3–60.4)
Chile (Cities)	150 (17.5)	21.0 (14.0–28.1)	248 (29.0)	88.6 (84.2–93.0)	67.5 (59.1–76.0)
Croatia	64 (6.6)	31.0 (17.2–44.5)	382 (33.1)	92.7 (89.4–95.9)	61.6 (47.3–76.0)
Estonia	101 (9.7)	21.8 (12.6–31.1)	326 (31.9)	84.1 (79.7–88.6)	62.3 (51.9–72.6)
Finland	84 (8.3)	22.0 (11.4–32.7)	397 (39.1)	84.3 (80.5–88.1)	62.2 (50.8–73.7)
Hong Kong SAR	210 (29.4)	19.1 (13.6–24.7)	104 (14.4)	79.0 (70.9–87.1)	59.9 (49.8–70.0)
Hungary	40 (4.6)	19.3 (5.6–33.0)	317 (41.4)	83.4 (78.9–87.9)	64.1 (49.6–78.6)
Indonesia (West Java)	931 (12.9)	38.7 (35.6–41.9)	1005 (13.9)	82.1 (79.6–84.6)	43.4 (39.3–47.4)
Israel	73 (6.8)	46.4 (33.1–59.6)	575 (45.8)	87.9 (84.7–91.1)	41.6 (27.7–55.4)
Italy (Liguria)	116 (10.6)	50.7 (39.2–62.2)	210 (19.2)	92.0 (88.1–95.9)	41.3 (28.8–53.8)
Malta	46 (7.8)	31.0 (15.6–46.5)	241 (41.4)	93.8 (90.5–97.0)	62.7 (46.7–78.8)
Namibia (Khomas)	210 (20.6)	34.6 (27.2–42.0)	180 (17.4)	81.1 (75.0–87.2)	46.5 (36.8–56.3)
Nepal (Selected)	51 (5.4)	42.8 (29.0–56.6)	517 (55.3)	84.0 (80.6–87.4)	41.2 (26.8–55.6)
Norway	47 (6.3)	63.2 (49.9–76.6)	388 (52.3)	83.4 (79.6–87.3)	20.2 (6.1–34.4)
Poland	102 (9.6)	11.3 (4.6–18.0)	322 (31.2)	80.1 (75.3–84.9)	68.8 (60.4–77.3)
Romania	65 (7.0)	49.6 (35.8–63.5)	408 (39.4)	88.3 (85.0–91.7)	38.7 (24.2–53.2)
Russia (Tyumen)	127 (16.3)	26.1 (16.9–35.2)	201 (23.3)	78.2 (71.1–85.2)	52.1 (40.0–64.2)
South Africa	478 (14.5)	49.4 (44.3–54.5)	866 (27.0)	89.9 (87.9–92.1)	40.5 (34.8–46.2)
South Korea	283 (8.5)	13.0 (8.0–18.1)	1298 (38.4)	69.8 (66.8–72.7)	56.7 (50.8–62.6)
Spain (Catalonia)	115 (6.2)	44.3 (34.3–54.4)	644 (32.9)	93.2 (91.1–95.3)	48.9 (38.6–59.2)
Sri Lanka (Central)	40 (4.0)	66.4 (49.7–83.1)	783 (69.0)	85.6 (82.8–88.5)	19.2 (21.8–36.3)
Vietnam (North)	164 (20.1)	20.3 (13.7–26.8)	159 (17.7)	68.1 (60.4–75.9)	47.9 (37.4–58.3)
United Kingdom (Wales)	213 (14.7)	18.0 (11.0–25.1)	553 (38.3)	59.4 (54.3–64.4)	41.4 (32.4–50.3)

^aN = 37 025. The sample sizes are unweighted, and the percentages are weighted using the survey sample weights.

^bBased on a logistic regression model with adjustment for gender, age, household structure, material resources score, family financial worry, food sufficiency, and country and using imputation for missing data on the following 5 covariates: gender, household structure, material resources score, family financial worry, and food sufficiency. In Belgium, Croatia, Israel, and Spain, the levels of food sufficiency were high, so this variable was imputed as a binary (always versus often, sometimes, or never).

^cIn a logistic regression model, after adjusting for all 6 covariates, the addition of family connection (4 levels) to the model significantly improved model fit, as assessed by the Wald test ($P < .001$ in each of the 26 countries).

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 5 Association Between Level of Family Connection and Prevalence of Flourishing (score >9)

Level of Family Connection	n (%) ^a	Flourishing		
		Unadjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI) ^b	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI) ^{c,d}	Adjusted Prevalence Difference, % (95% CI) ^c
<2.5	4100 (11.2)	13.3 (12.2–14.4)	16.6 (15.3–17.8)	Reference
2.5 to <3.0	3238 (8.8)	19.8 (18.4–21.3)	21.7 (20.2–23.1)	5.1 (3.2–7.0)
3.0 to <3.5	8980 (24.2)	29.9 (28.9–30.9)	30.6 (29.7–31.6)	14.1 (12.5–15.7)
3.5 to <4.0	9319 (25.1)	44.7 (43.6–45.8)	43.5 (42.5–44.6)	27.0 (25.3–28.6)
4.0	11 388 (30.7)	63.6 (62.6–64.6)	62.0 (61.0–62.9)	45.4 (43.8–47.1)

^aN = 37 025. The sample sizes are unweighted, and the percentages are weighted using the survey sample weights.

^bThe prevalence of flourishing significantly increased across levels of family connection (χ^2 test for trend $z = 67.58$, $P < .001$).

^cBased on a logistic regression model with adjustment for gender, age, household structure, material resources score, family financial worry, food sufficiency, and country and using imputation for missing data on the following 5 covariates: gender, household structure, material resources score, family financial worry, and food sufficiency. The adjusted prevalence differences (and 95% CIs) describe the adjusted prevalence of flourishing among those in the higher levels of family connection score relative to the adjusted prevalence of flourishing among those in the lowest level of family connection score.

^dIn a logistic regression model, after adjusting for all 7 covariates, the addition of family connection (4 levels) to the model significantly improved model fit, as assessed by the Wald test ($F(4, 36957.4) = 740.70$, $P < .001$).