Gender Mainstreaming

Benefits of gender equality through infrastructure provision: an EU-wide survey

Acknowledgements

European Institute for Gender Equality

Benefits of gender equality through infrastructure provision: an EU-wide survey

Abbreviations

Member State abbreviations

BE   Belgium

BG   Bulgaria

CZ   Czechia

DK   Denmark

DE   Germany

EE   Estonia

IE   Ireland

EL   Greece

ES   Spain

FR   France

HR   Croatia

IT   Italy

CY   Cyprus

LV   Latvia

LT   Lithuania

LU   Luxembourg

HU   Hungary

MT   Malta

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PT   Portugal

RO   Romania

SI   Slovenia

SK   Slovakia

FI   Finland

SE   Sweden

UK   United Kingdom

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Introduction

In 2015-2016, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) conducted a restricted survey in the 28 EU Member States (EU-28) on the benefits of gender-sensitive infrastructure. The EIGENET framework of contractors was engaged in the survey implementation, involving 23 organisations and consortia ([1]). The analysis of the survey was carried out by a research group led by the University of Murcia, Spain.

The survey asked 5 378 European women and men about nine infrastructure services ([2]), and covered seven activities of daily life.

Figure 1. Infrastructure services and daily activities covered by the survey

Infrastructure services	Activity domains
1. Nurseries 0-3 years	1. Mobility
2. Nurseries 3+ years (until mandatory school age) ([3])	2. Education
3. Health services and medical centres	3. Physical and mental health
4. Care for older persons	4. Leisure
5. Care for persons with long-term disabilities	5. Employment
6. Public transport	6. Domestic and care work
7. Footpaths	7. Social relations
8. Parks	
9. Street lights	

The survey aimed to collect direct information on the importance of existing infrastructure services for everyday activities, and the level of well-being that public infrastructure provides.

The theoretical framework of this study stems from the well-being theory that developed in the late 20th and early 21st century. Well-being theory replaced the prevailing perspective of the mid-20th century that saw the progress and development of countries indicated by their economic development and measured by macroeconomic variables such as the gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita income. By contrast, well-being theory argues that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a Member State.

This rationale underpins the European 'Beyond GDP' initiative ([4]), whose main objective is to develop indicators that are as clear and appealing as GDP, but are more inclusive of the environmental and social aspects of progress. The initiative also seeks to address some of the global challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change, poverty, resource depletion, health and quality of life.

Their residents' well-being is becoming a goal for the governments of many developed countries in general and the EU in particular. The challenge is to find a useful method of measuring well-being and generating indicators, a methodological challenge similarly experienced by this study.

According to the prevailing theories of the 20th century, expenditure on public infrastructure is related to investments in physical capital, and its convenience is assessed in terms of productivity or rate of return. Thus, infrastructure generating economic production and consumption is prioritised, while infrastructure related to care of people is regarded as unproductive in terms

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([1]) Alpha Research, Amazone, BraRöster, CEM-Institute Voxmeter, Centre for Equality Advancement, Delos Ricerche, Ditmeijers' Research, Emprou SARL., Estonian Human Rights Centre, GFK, ICF Consulting Services, Informa Consultants, IRS – Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale, Milieu Consulting SPRL, Norstat LT, OQ Consulting & NETSHEILA, Oxford Consulting Sweden, Oxford Research Denmark, Target ltd, TNS CSOP, TNS Ilres, Turu-uuringute AS, Weave Consulting.

([2]) This selection is based on previous analyses of the subject (Alarcón and Colino, 2012, 2013 and 2015). Both physical infrastructure (footpaths and pavements, parks, green areas and street lights) and social infrastructure (nursery schools, health services and medical centres, centres for older and dependent people and public transport) have been studied.

([3]) Mandatory school age varies in the EU-28 from 4 to 7 years.

([4]) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/background_en.html

of GDP or as part of the private sphere, and is less frequently financed.

Nevertheless, all European policies – including public infrastructure policies – must aim to improve the well-being of the population rather than its economic development. Consequently, such actions must be analysed and assessed for their ability to provide well-being.

Public infrastructure is usually embedded in the concept of urban policy or urban planning and has not traditionally been studied from a well-being perspective. It is, however, crucial to meeting European residents' structural needs, such as public centres to care for dependants so that their relatives can enter the labour market and enjoy their leisure time, access to public transport to travel to work or engage in social relationships and well-lit pedestrian paths generating personal autonomy and freedom. All of these elements are determinants of high levels of well-being.

Providing for such structural needs also promotes a new socioeconomic model, one that addresses gender differences (Hayden, 1981; Borderías and Carrasco, 1994).

Gender equality is a cross-cutting issue, integral to every area of work, and is thus closely intertwined with substantive policy sectors, particularly those relating to social policy, justice, employment and economic policy. Gender mainstreaming has put people at the centre of policymaking across sectors, resulting in gender equality policies with wider reach and impact. Sectoral policies benefit from gender mainstreaming because it broadens knowledge of inequalities and different population needs, allowing for better-targeted policymaking.

The methodology used here combines two well-being theories: the capability approach (CA), which determines the extent to which public infrastructure has an impact on the capabilities that are the base of human dignity; and subjective well-being (SWB) theory, which takes a subjective point of view. This methodology is applicable to every public policy because it addresses the coverage of the policy, the extent of capability development, and satisfaction levels.

The research began with a series of exploratory hypotheses that served as the 'basic propositions' of the research (Halperin and Heath, 2012).

- The approach sees the development of countries as measured by their economic development being replaced by theories focusing on population well-being as the real measure of progress.

- The CA and SWB theories advise studying the effects of public policy on the well-being of women and men, as economic and social development must focus on everyone's capability development, satisfaction and life quality.

- CA and SWB are a set of conceptual tools with a proven ability to achieve significant improvements when turning theory into practice or turning institutional discourse into policies, plans and programmes.

- Infrastructure is key to meeting the public's structural needs and well-being, providing citizens and the general public with the structural conditions that promote a new socioeconomic model with no gender differences.

- Removing the disadvantaged position of women means greater equality of opportunity and results in the sphere of infrastructure. Public infrastructure policies are crucial in changing the gender division of labour and fostering social rights.

- Previous research establishes that differences in women's and men's positions derive from their traditional gender roles.

This study aims to close the research gap and offer a tool for scholars and policymakers to better understand people's needs and plan a more efficient and balanced allocation of public resources.

The remaining sections of this technical report are structured as follows:

- Section 2 presents the theoretical framework of the study, together with its objectives and hypotheses.

- Section 3 describes the questionnaire development in relation to the theoretical framework.

- Section 4 covers the fieldwork organisation. The sampling section describes the whole sample selection process, sampling methods, design and data-collection process, highlighting the methods for reaching the appropriate population and the key requirements for collecting quality data.

- Section 5 describes the interviewing process, including how data was collected and delivered, establishes the stratification criteria followed by the national coordinators, interview duration and estimation of response rate by Member State.

- Section 6 presents the quality-control techniques used.

- Section 7 explains the weighting system.

- Section 8 describes the final database, accompanied by a system of context indicators (SCI).

- The end matter includes the bibliography, which sets out the main references used in this report, and annexes. Annex 1 includes the questionnaire 'Benefits of gender equality by spending on public services', addressed to the EU-28. Annex 2 presents the tables on data quality, reliability, validity and robustness, as well as descriptive analyses. Annex 3 includes information on the distribution of the population of each Member State, by gender, age, labour status and areas (rural vs urban). Annex 4 offers the sampling errors of each question, by Member State and cluster. Annex 5 contains the SCI. Annex 6 provides a statistical glossary.

1. Theoretical framework

The prevailing economic model of the mid-20th century measured the development and progress of countries by their economic development. Economic growth was the main criterion for assessing social development, with public policy strategies centred on the idea that quality of life improves with increased GDP or per capita income.

However, the notion that GDP growth is the main goal of societies has been questioned since the late 20th and early 21st century.

The first initiative to change the measure of development was led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, with the Human Development Index (HDI) ([5]). The HDI was created to emphasise that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria in assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The initiative was supported by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ([6]), with the 'Better Life Index' ([7]).

In the European Union (EU) context, the European Commission, European Parliament, Club of Rome, OECD and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) hosted the high-level conference 'Beyond GDP' ([8]) in 2007. The objectives were to clarify the most appropriate indices to measure progress and to establish how these can best be integrated into the decision-making process and taken up by public debate.

The 'Beyond GDP' initiative ([9]) was about developing indicators that are as clear and appealing as GDP but are more inclusive of environmental and social aspects of progress. Economic indicators such as GDP were never designed to be comprehensive measures of prosperity and well-being. Suitable ('adequate') indicators are now needed to address some of the global challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change, poverty, resource depletion, health and quality of life.

According to the model pursued by the EU, human development and achievements must be measured by considering European populations' living standards, well-being, equality and capability development. European governments are now more willing to assess their populations' well-being in order to make decisions that have a positive impact on the development of capabilities and satisfaction levels.

Public infrastructure expenditure receives considerable attention in European policy performance and commands a large share of the EU budget.

Infrastructure is the material support for those parts of our lives in which public spaces and services are used, as well as communications, the environment, housing and the economic activity serving a country, city, or area ([10]). It refers to fundamental facilities and systems, including those necessary for an economy to function (Sullivan and Sheffrin, 2003). It typically characterises technical structures, such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications, and can be defined as 'the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions' (Fulmer, 2009).

Infrastructure can be broadly defined as long-term physical assets that operate in markets

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([5]) http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi
([6]) http://www.oecd.org/statistics/better-life-initiative.htm
([7]) http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/#/11111111111
([8]) A brief conference summary is available for download and more details may be found under '2007 conference', https://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/2007_conference_en.html
([9]) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/background_en.html
([10]) http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/infrastructure

with high barriers to entry and enable the pro-vision of goods and services ([11]).

A distinction may be drawn between physical and social infrastructure ([12]).

Physical infrastructure ([13]**)** consists of a broad array of systems and facilities that house and transport people and goods and provide ser-vices. It includes transportation networks (roads, airports, rail, mass movement, etc.), housing, government buildings and facilities, and postal and telecommunications services.

Social Infrastructure ([14]**)** is a subset of the infra-structure sector and typically includes assets that accommodate social services. Examples of social infrastructure assets include schools, universities, hospitals, prisons and community housing. Social infrastructure does not typically extend to furnishing social services, such as the provision of teachers at a school or custodial services at a prison.

Within the framework of last century's prevail-ing theories, expenditure on public infrastruc-ture is related to investments in physical capital and its appropriateness is assessed in terms of productivity or rate of return. This means that infrastructure generating economic production and consumption is prioritised, with care-related infrastructure less frequently financed because it is regarded as private and unproductive.

Public infrastructure is usually embedded in the concept of urban policy or urban planning and has not traditionally been studied from a well-being perspective. It is, however, crucial to meeting European residents' structural needs, such as public facilities to care for dependants to allow their relatives to enter the labour mar-ket and enjoy their leisure time, access to public transport to travel to work or engage in social

relationships and well-lit footpaths generating personal autonomy and freedom.

Providing for such structural needs also pro-motes a new socioeconomic model, one that addresses gender differences (Hayden, 1981; Borderías and Carrasco, 1994). Similarly, Bofill (2012) suggests that urban planning must take into account not only the needs derived from paid work, but also from unpaid work, education, leisure, physical and mental health, or personal autonomy. In gender mainstreaming, concepts of local well-being must include a thorough reflection on women's roles and activities when redefining urban space (Macchi, 2006; Johnson and Miles, 2014; Gunluk-Senesen at al., 2014).

This policy area thus offers the possibility to include the gender dimension through a gen-der-mainstreaming approach, horizontally and throughout all projects, in order to achieve more-inclusive results for sustainable urban development.

Gender mainstreaming in infrastructure analy-sis began in the United States (US), with Dolores Hayden's works (1981, 1984). A pioneer in the field, Hayden highlighted the crisis in the pre-vailing model of infrastructure provision and urban planning. Her solution was to combine the concepts of work and household, and to study the city from the perspective of social, economic and physical changes. She focused her analysis on the relationship between daily life (child-rearing, access to public space, pub-lic transport) and existing public infrastructure spaces and provision. Hayden suggested the idea of 'domesticating urban space' (Hayden, 1984) and creating innovative institutions that link public and private spaces ([15]).

Up to that point, public infrastructure was viewed as neutral and universal, with a largely

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([11]) http://www.nzsif.co.nz/Social-Infrastructure/What-is-Social-Infrastructure

([12]) Other criteria may be used to classify infrastructure: 'Hard' infrastructure refers to the large physical networks necessary for the functioning of a modern industrial nation, whereas 'soft' infrastructure refers to the institutions required to maintain the economy, health, and cultural and social standards of a country (e.g. financial system, education system, healthcare system, system of gov-ernment, and law enforcement, emergency services) (Niskanen, 1991).

([13]) http://itlaw.wikia.com/wiki/Physical_infrastructure

([14]) http://www.nzsif.co.nz/Social-Infrastructure/What-is-Social-Infrastructure

([15]) Following Hayden, see Bofill et al. (1998); Ferrer (2003); Sánchez de Madariaga (2004); Lasaosa (2006), etc.

invisible impact on well-being. However, early studies revealed the need to mainstream gender in public infrastructure, particularly given the following.

- Women live and experience the city more than men, as women use urban public space more frequently to develop the daily tasks of household management (Bofill et al., 1998).

- Women's excessive workload because of their different roles: reproduction, production and community (European Commission's Expert Group on Gender and Employment (EGGE), 2009).

- Women's lack of voice in decision-making, given their limited control of productive resources, as well as the small share of women in high-responsibility posts (Dahlerup, 2007).

- Cultural factors and male domination in transportation decision-making mean that women often suffer from little or no mobility (Miralles-Guasch, 2010; Miralles-Guasch and Martínez Melo, 2012; Fitzgerald and Michie, 2001).

- Safety primarily affects women (Morrell, 1998) and is related to maintenance and control measures that are overlooked in public infrastructure design (Massolo, 2005).

Public infrastructure planning must consider these issues. Women and men have different obligations, opportunities, needs and interests. This insight must be put to use to ensure a positive impact on all members of a community, as well as the full effectiveness and sustainability of the project. Infrastructure planning from a gender perspective implies the construction of a society that allows for the efficient use of human resources and the enhancement of the well-being of women and men in view of their different societal roles. To do otherwise is to distribute well-being unjustly, perpetuate gender-role divisions and undermine women's talent and potential, putting European birth rates at risk (Alarcón., 2015). From the perspective of use, well-being and provision for individual and collective needs, gender mainstreaming must be integrated in any infrastructure decision-making processes.

Gender mainstreaming in infrastructure planning implies leaving aside the perception that infrastructure is neutral and universal and asking instead whether women and men make the same use of infrastructure, and whether that infrastructure is addressed to female or male roles. Thinking about the gender use of nurseries, sports centres, street lighting or parks means questioning when, how and why they are used by women and men, and whether that use belongs to the public/productive sphere or the private/reproductive one. The answer will determine whether the infrastructure is equally useful to women and men, and whether the impact on well-being is the same, irrespective of gender (Alarcón and Colino, 2011; Alarcón et al., 2012; Alarcón and Colino, 2013; Alarcón, 2015).

Gender mainstreaming is crucial in the first stages of infrastructure projects (identification and planning) because those are the stages in which the concept and the structure itself are defined. Ignoring gender risks the success of the project and hinders the correction of resulting deficiencies in later stages (Guixé, 2003).

Significant progress has been made in line with the European 'Beyond GDP' initiative: connecting public policies and well-being, and identifying the human capabilities developed and satisfaction levels attained by such policies.

This work aims to progress the connections between infrastructure provision from a gender perspective with the different well-being theories.

The methodology of this study comprises the assessment of public infrastructure based on the CA and SWB theories. It seeks to determine the extent to which public infrastructure has an impact on capability, which Sen (1980) and Nussbaum (2012) suggest is the basis of human dignity.

This study uses an original conceptual model (see Figure 2), which combines both the CA and

SWB theories. Based on the CA theory, seven capabilities ([16]) are identified, with a subjective indicator of well-being used, in line with SWB theory. This allows for the use of indicators that provide direct information on well-being, individuals' satisfaction levels, and collective needs and freedoms they might enjoy, by asking the public and citizens directly, instead of taking a solely theoretical perspective.

The methodology combines both approaches into a single model in order to facilitate an assessment of the impact of improving infrastructure in the EU-28 on the different capabilities and subjective well-being. In other words, the model views CA and SBW as complementary, rather than rival, concepts. An interesting antecedent of this model is the work by Muffles and Heady (2013), whose longitudinal data panel found that increases in basic capabilities – such as human, social and cultural capital – improved subjective and objective well-being among those living in Great Britain (the United Kingdom minus Northern Ireland) and Germany.

Nussbaum (2009) and Robeyns (2005) guidance was followed to implement the CA in the model, with a list of seven capabilities created. Respondents to the survey were asked to assess the impact of various examples of infrastructure on each of these capabilities on a scale of 1 to 10. Statistical analysis of these variables then determined which infrastructure promotes which capability. In line with Veenhoven (1991, 1996), EU residents were asked directly about their experienced well-being, using the methodology and model questions of SWB theory (Rojas, 2012). These questions permitted direct observations of the well-being concept and its measurement.

Figure 2. Conceptual model for this study

'Capability Approach' theory

'Subjective Well-being' theory

- Well-being
- 1. Education
- 2. Participation in employment
- 3. Domestic and care activities
- 4. Physical and mental health
- 5. Social relationships
- 6. Mobility
- 7. Leisure

Urban Policies

Public infrastructure

Gender role
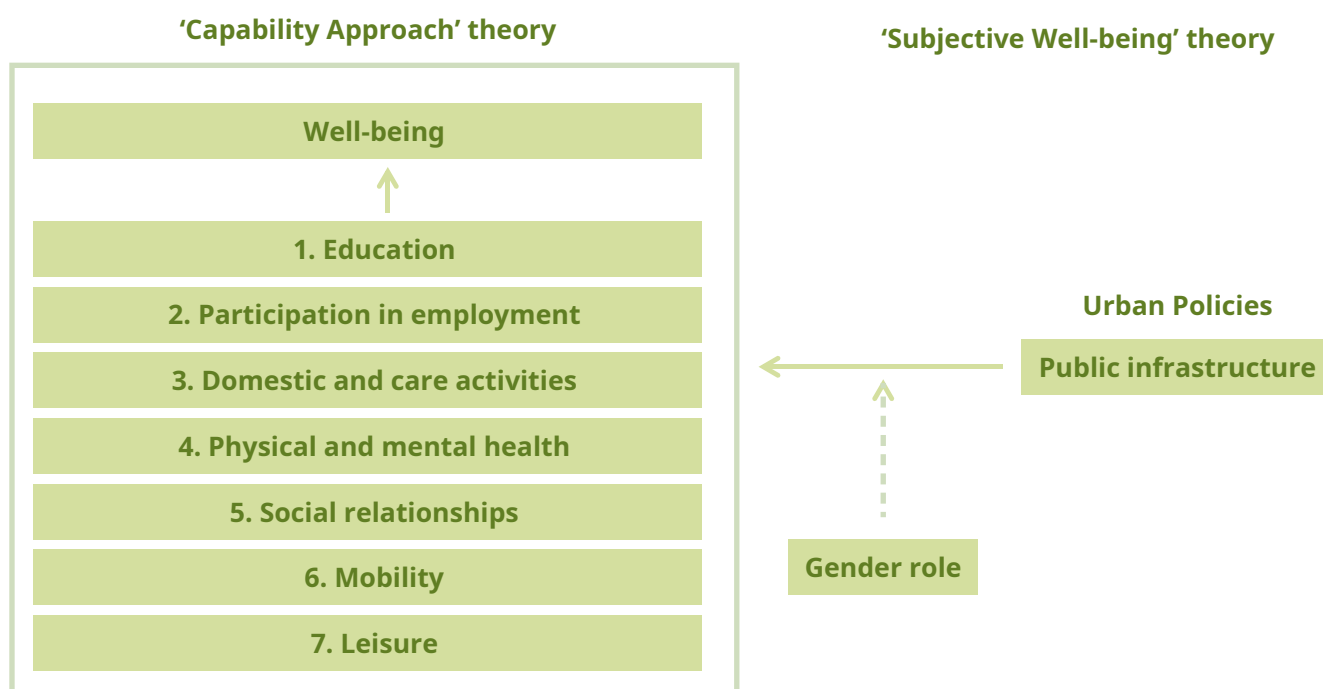
([16]) The list developed by Nussbaum (2012) and Robeyns (2005) was shortened to seven capabilities, as a consequence of the survey process (see 'Principal changes to the questionnaire following the pre-test'. Part C, p. 22, for more information).

2. Questionnaire development

The questionnaire is structured in five parts, each containing different items, from question zero (Q0) to Q22b (see Annex 1). In keeping with the proposed theoretical framework, the most important part of the questionnaire is that which includes questions related to the methodology: the questions to implement CA (Part C) and SWB (Part D). Part E is also important, as its questions (Q14-20) deal with gender roles, caring activities and time use. Part A contains questions on the sociodemographic profile of respondents, while Part B aims to determine (objectively and subjectively) the levels of importance, access and satisfaction given to public infrastructure by the European population.

PART A

This part of the questionnaire covers sociodemographic information, such as sex, age, place of residence and employment status, as well as some filter questions to identify – and subsequently exclude – respondents outside the target population.

Given that the survey is done by telephone and the possibility of using both fixed and mobile lines was considered, Q0 investigates whether or not there is a different telephone line to that used to contact the respondent. Q1 asks for the respondent's sex, Q2 their age, Q3 asks either the region (A) or whether the respondent is a resident of a Member State (B). Question A or B is asked, depending on whether the national coordinator is stratifying based on region (A) or not (B). Question B ensures that the target population is interviewed (i.e. residents of a Member State). Q4 determines the type of place of residence, and Q5 the employment status of the respondent.

PART B

This part of the questionnaire collects respondents' subjective assessments of the importance of public services in light of their own needs and access. It also includes a subjective evaluation of satisfaction with the safety, security and quality of the public services used, where the respondent or a dependent (i.e. someone for whom they provide daily care, such as a child or older relative) has used some of these services in the last 10 years.

Part B uses five questions to evaluate the importance and quality of all 11 public services. Q6, Q7 and Q8 are asked of all respondents, while Q9a and Q9a are asked to respondents who answered 'YES' (1) to Q8.

Q6 includes the definition of 'public services', indicating that they refer to both public and subsidised private services. The question is designed to shape respondents' expectations of the number of services under consideration. Highlighting the role of services in creating 'friendlier neighbourhoods' encourages individuals to think about 'importance' in terms broader than their own immediate needs. The question addresses the importance of each service to respondents, how essential or important it is in allowing respondents to live their life in the way that best suits them.

Q7 measures 'access level' to all 11 public services. The question defines 'access' as whether the public service exists, whether it can be reached and whether respondents can afford it. Where respondents cannot use the service for one or more of these reasons, it is deemed inaccessible.

Q8 addresses the use of the aforementioned public services in the last 10 years by the respondent or their dependents.

Q9a and Q9b ask about respondents' level of satisfaction with these public services in terms of safety and security (Q9a) or quality (Q9b). Safety and security is defined as the capacity of a service to avoid damage and adverse outcomes (accidents/incidents including violence

and abuse of any kind). Quality of services refers to an overall judgement of a particular service: how well it meets respondents' needs in terms of effectiveness, accessibility, continuity, amenities, etc. Safety and security is only one aspect of (service) quality.

PART C

Q10 integrates CA into the questionnaire. It asks respondents to relate capabilities to infrastructure by rating the importance of the infrastructure in the development of each of the capabilities. Nine key infrastructure elements are covered, as are cultural centres for activities, workshops, gyms and other centres for workout and play.

This question comprises seven sub-items, corresponding to the seven capabilities shaping well-being in line with the CA. The selected capabilities are education, employment, care and domestic activities, health, social relationships, mobility and leisure.

Only respondents with direct experience of a relevant example of infrastructure in the past 10 years answered this question (respondents who answered YES [1] to Q8). This ensures that responses are the result of direct-experience judgements. It does, however, mean that certain infrastructure was assessed by very few respondents, resulting in a large amount of truncated data.

PART D

This section includes Q11, Q12 and Q13, standard SWB questions that relate to the implementation of SWB theory. This section explores respondents' subjective assessments of their level of well-being in respect of health, the economic situation of their household, occupation activity, free time, neighbourhood, etc.

Q11 asks for respondents' subjective assessment of satisfaction with some aspects of their well-being, which are closely related to the capabilities analysed in the CA section. This allowed the research to connect both theories from a methodological perspective.

Q12 and Q13 explore the level of life satisfaction. Q12 allows for modulating the degree of satisfaction in certain respects, while Q13 gathers respondents' subjective evaluations of their general satisfaction with their lives.

PART E

This section of the questionnaire covers respondents' personal situations (dedication to certain domestic tasks, existence of dependent children in their charge, educational level, monthly income, etc.).

It contains items Q14 to Q22b. These are items that will allow sociodemographic classifications of the survey results.

The questionnaire was translated into every national language of the EU-28. The national coordinator of the EU Member States translated the questionnaire and accompanying instructions into the languages of their contract(s). After translating the questionnaire, companies addressed the layout of the questionnaire and related completion instructions.

Prior to the survey, a pre-test of the translated questionnaire took place. The aim of the pretest was to ensure that questions and answer scales were clear, complete and correct. Following the pre-test, adjustments were made and a final version of the questionnaire drafted, making it more suitable for phone interviews.

3. Fieldwork organisation

Organisation of the fieldwork was designed in two phases, A and B.

Phase A grouped all Member States into clusters. Iacovou's fourfold grouping (Iacovou, 2004, 2010) was used, including Croatia, Malta, Romania and Bulgaria.

1) Northwestern: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg and United Kingdom.

2) Southern: Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.
3) Eastern: Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.
4) Nordic: Denmark, Finland, Netherlands and Sweden.

The sampling error was 1.4 % and the sample size 5 378. All fieldwork contractor companies conducted a survey with the sample size indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sample size for Phase A, by Member State and cluster

Cluster	Member State	Member State population 2014	Member State population as percentage of total	Cluster population 2014	Cluster population as percentage of total	Sample	Sampling error	Sample in cluster (EU-28)	Final sample in cluster (EU-28)
Northwestern	AT	8 507 786	1.69	233 387 644	46.29	2 313	2.1	84	84
	BE	11 203 992	2.22					111	111
	FR	63 928 608	12.68					632	632
	DE	80 780 000	16.02					799	803
	LU	54 968	0.01					5	5
	IE	4 604 029	0.91					46	46
	UK	64 308 261	12.76					636	636
Southern	HR	4 246 700	0.84	133 383 260	26.46	1 328	2.7	42	42
	CY	858	0.00					8	8
	EL	10 992 589	2.18					109	109
	IT	60 782 668	12.06					601	601
	MT	425 384	0.08					4	4
	PT	10 427 301	2.07					103	105
	ES	46 507 760	9.23					460	460
Eastern	BG	7 245 677	1.44	99 813 190	19.80	1 112	3.0	81	81
	CZ	10 512 419	2.09					117	117
	HU	9 879 000	1.96					110	110
	EE	1 315 819	0.26					15	15
	LV	2 001 468	0.40					22	22
	LT	2 943 472	0.58					33	33
	PL	38 495 659	7.64					429	430
	RO	19 942 642	3.96					222	222
	SK	5 415 949	1.07					60	60
	SI	2 061 085	0.41					23	23
Nordic	NL	16 829 289	3.34	37 552 658	7.45	625	4.0	280	280
	DK	5 627 235	1.12					94	94
	FI	5 451 270	1.08					91	91
	SE	9 644 864	1.91					161	161
Total of EU Member States		504 136 752		505 488 606		5 378	1.4	5 378	5 385

Source: Eurostat Population 2014 (as of 15 September 2014)

In light of the results and the analyses conducted in Phase A, after identifying the trends in the survey by cluster and Member State, and confirming the exploratory hypotheses, Phase B was then developed. Phase B carried out the survey and the analysis, by Member State. The error was 0.79 % and the sample size 15 916. Phase A was an exploratory stage within the theoretical framework and the methodology, in order to validate the novel aspects of the study. Phase B was the confirmatory stage for Phase A results.

Phase B was contingent on results in Phase A. Given the high cost of examining EU-28, the study analysed a limited number of Member States, according to the results of the first stage. This option yielded an output in the form of Member State case studies that illustrated the main differences and similarities among EU Member States in the different clusters.

The cost of the survey in each Member State was one of the factors determining the Member States studied in Phase B. To participate in Phase B, companies had only to conduct the number of surveys set for that phase (400, 625 or 1 111) rather than the number set for Phase A.

In both phases, fieldwork had to be completed within 2 months.

Table 2. Sample size for Phase B, by Member State

Member State	Population 2014	Country population as percentage of total	Sampling error	Sample size
AT	8 507 786	1.69	5.00	400
BE	11 203 992	2.22	5.00	400
BG	7 245 677	1.44	5.00	400
HR	4 246 700	0.84	5.00	400
CY	858	0.00	5.00	400
CZ	10 512 419	2.09	5.00	400
DK	5 627 235	1.12	5.00	400
EE	1 315 819	0.26	5.00	400
FI	5 451 270	1.08	5.00	400
FR	63 928 608	12.68	3.00	1 111
DE	80 780 000	16.02	3.00	1 111
EL	10 992 589	2.18	5.00	400
HU	9 879 000	1.96	5.00	400
IE	4 604 029	0.91	5.00	400
IT	60 782 668	12.06	3.00	1 111
LV	2 001 468	0.40	5.00	400
LT	2 943 472	0.58	5.00	400
LU	54 968	0.01	5.00	400
MT	425 384	0.08	5.00	400
NL	16 829 289	3.34	4.00	625
PL	38 495 659	7.64	3.00	1 111
PT	10 427 301	2.07	5.00	400
RO	19 942 642	3.96	4.00	625
SK	5 415 949	1.07	5.00	400
SI	2 061 085	0.41	5.00	400
ES	46 507 760	9.23	3.00	1 111
SE	9 644 864	1.91	5.00	400
UK	64 308 261	12.76	3.00	1 111
TOTAL	504 136 752			

Source: Eurostat (as of 15 September 2014)

4. Sampling

4.1. Scope

Respondents from the EU-28 took part in this study. The design was based on one sample of 5 378 respondents (residents over 18 years old). The sample was designed to be representative at EU level.

Daily and monthly updates are published on the Eurostat website and the study data on European population were taken from Eurostat on 15 September 2014. Although these data represent a temporal estimation at the time of extraction, this does not result in a methodological problem because differences in times of extraction are not significant when designing a thorough sample.

The expected final sample was 5 378 respondents but was increased to 5 385 to accommodate four additional respondents in Germany, two in Portugal and one in Poland.

The universe comprised the total population, rather than the 18-and-over (≥ 18) population, as infrastructure and/or services are used by the general population. However, ethical and legal reasons required respondents to be over 18 years of age to participate in the survey. The share of people aged ≥ 18 in the total population was very similar across the EU-28, accounting for approximately 80 %.

4.2. Sample design

The sample in every Member State (MS) was the general population of both sexes, aged 18 and above (≥ 18), and residing in the EU Member States. In order to address the survey to the selected populations, a stratified probabilistic sample (populations/regions, sex and age) was carried out, with a stratification of units from the first and second stages, selecting an independent sample within every population (MS).

The units of the first stage were populations/regions, while those of the second stage were sex and age variables.

In every region (organisational level above the local entity of every MS, nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS) 2), the units of the first stage were stratified by age and sex. The allocation among stages and strata was strictly proportional. The strategic variables of stratification for the sample were determined as follows:

- **Stratum 1: Regions (NUTS 2) of the MS under consideration.**

There are more than 200 MS regions across the EU. Given that the regional dimension is not as important in all MS, a feasible alternative could include the regional dimension in Member States with a federal or highly (de jure and/or de facto) decentralised state structure, e.g. Spain, Belgium, United Kingdom, Germany and Austria.

- **Stratum 2: Sex and age.**

The stratification of age distribution was 18-39, 40-64, and ≥ 65.

Although not stratification criteria, account was taken of the following.

- At least 25 % must live in rural areas. This can vary depending on the rural population weight within the total population in every MS, with a maximum fluctuation of 10 %.

- At least 35 % must be employed workers (self-employed and employees).

4.3. Data collection

Data were collected through a telephone-based survey addressed to the general population of the Member States. The information

was obtained through a telephone conversation between the interviewer and the eligible respondent. The programme chosen, computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI), makes random calls and allows the interviewer to manage and complete the questionnaire with computer aid. This type of telephone-based survey provides an economic advantage by requiring fewer interviewers, appropriate monitoring, providing fast and efficient access to substantial population diversity. All versions of the CATI system were valid for the data collection.

Most people in the EU Member States do not have access to a landline telephone, thus mobile phone numbers were also surveyed. The sample frames used were up-to-date high quality Member State-specific telephone registers that included mobile telephone and landline samples. Where mobile phone support was under-represented in the registers, the gross sample of mobile numbers was generated by random digit dialling (RDD).

The following formula was used to determine the proportion of mobile and fixed lines to be sampled.

$$\text{Proportion fixed numbers} = (F + MF) / (M+2MF+F)$$

$$\text{Proportion mobile numbers} = (M+MF) / (M+2MF+F)$$

$$F = \textit{fixed only}; M = \textit{mobile only}; MF = \textit{mobile – fixed}.$$

In Member States where this calculation resulted in an extremely low proportion of either fixed or mobile lines, oversampling was permitted for that low proportion to guarantee sufficient 'completes' for that type of line.

To the extent possible, landlines were stratified by existing regional prefix.

The sample was presented in a uniform format to facilitate the verification process. Among other variables (e.g. language, region, urbanisation, age, sex), the contractor verified whether these gross samples contained enough fixed and mobile numbers.

4.4. Target response rates

The Member State sample is 'named individuals with telephone numbers'. Taking into account the complexity of the topic of the survey (benefits of gender equality through infrastructure provision), a response rate of 20-30 % was considered realistic. Table 3 shows the expected response rate by Member State.

In other to compute the effective response rates, the outcomes of all contact attempts were defined and recorded according to a pre-specified categorisation: ineligible, non-contact, refusal, contact but not interview, and other types of non-response (see Table 4).

Table 3. Expected response rate, by Member State

Member State	Expected response rate (%)	Member State	Expected response rate (%)
AT	difficult to estimate	IT	35
BE	8	LV	5
BG	18	LT	39
HR	23	LU	6.94
CY	45	MT	25
CZ	70	NL	25
DK	17.6	PL	5
EE	4.6	PT	difficult to estimate
FI	50	RO	1.9
FR	45	SK	5
DE	35	SI	4
EL	25	ES	20-25
HU	10	SE	8.9 or 9.42
IE	3	UK	3

Table 4. Categorisation of non-response

Uniform (non) response codes	
100	Complete
201	Partly completed: refusal during interview (no call back) (In some countries combined with code 203)
202	Partly completed: call back later
203	Partly completed: interrupted during interview (no call back)
401	Not eligible respondent: age <18 years
402	Not eligible respondent: not residing in Member State
403	Not eligible respondent: does not speak national language
501	No response: immediate refusal (hung up before introduction) (In some countries combined with code 502)
502	No response: refusal at start
503	No response: eligible person not available (call back later)
504	No response: eligible person mentally or physically unable to participate
505	No response: answering machine (potential respondent)/busy line
506	No response: invalid number (e.g. fax, other technical issues)
999	Number not used (Not applicable in all countries)

5. Interviewing

5.1. Survey setup

Every EU Member State collected the data for the survey through a CATI system and all versions of CATI were effective. Table 5 shows the different CATI systems used by each Member State.

Initial samples were obtained through two channels: mobile phone numbers and landline phone numbers. At times, only one of these means was used to get a representative national sample, e.g. in Latvia, Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom.

The information was collected in May and June 2015 and meets the stratification criteria described above. The collected data allow for segmentation by the suggested age groups: 18-39 years old, 40-64 and ≥ 65. The population criterion is also met (at least 25 % live in rural areas, with a maximum fluctuation of 10 %), and at least 35 % of respondents were employed (see Table 36 in Annex 3).

It should be noted that the affected variables were re-encoded to create Table 36 (see Annex 3) and determine compliance with stratification criteria. More specifically, Q4: 'Where do you live?' had four types of response: 1. The open countryside or a village; 2. A small town; 3. A medium to large town; and 4. A city or city suburb. Responses were dichotomised to calculate the percentage of respondents living in rural vs urban areas: category 1 (rural area) is made up by subjects living in the open countryside, a village or small town, while category 2 (urban area) comprises those living in a medium to large town or a city or city suburb. Likewise, Q5: 'Could you please tell me what is your current employment status?' had six types of answer: 1. Student; 2. Housewife/Stay-at-home husband/partner; 3. Retired or pensioner; 4. Self-employed; 5. Employee; and 6. Unemployed. Again, responses were dichotomised to calculate the percentage of employed respondents in the sample: category 1 (employed) includes self-employed and employee, while category 2 (unemployed) includes the remaining respondents and thus includes more than simply unemployed people.

Table 5. CATI system used

Member State	CATI system used	Member State	CATI system used
AT	Quancept/Web CATI	IT	Simut
BE	CONFIRMIT	LV	Dimensions
BG	CATI system	LT	Norstat
HR	CATI system	LU	TNS LLres
CY	QPSMR CATI	MT	CATI system (Snap Professional)
CZ	Dimensions	NL	Enalyzer
DK	Catglobe system	PL	Dimensions
EE	Turu-uuringuye AS' CATI	PT	Marktab
FI	ASKIA	RO	NIPO CATI
FR	CONFIRMIT	SK	Dimensions
DE	Quancept and CONFIRMIT	SI	Web(CATI)
EL	Converso	ES	CONFIRMIT
HU	Expert Call Manager	SE	NEBU
IE	Dimensions	UK	Dimensions

5.2. Interview duration

The master questionnaire (English) was designed to last between 15 and 20 minutes, which it did, in English-speaking Member States: Ireland (19 minutes) and United Kingdom (17 minutes). As with other cross-national surveys, the duration varied depending on the specific nature of each language. Outliers on both sides (extremely short – less than 5 minutes – and extremely long – more than 60 minutes) were excluded from the data (see Table 6). Long durations may be the result of a range of potential issues.

- The respondent required a lot of extra explanation.

- The respondent had some difficulties in understanding and the interviewer had to repeat the question or answer options several times.

- There were several pauses during the interview because of disturbances.

- The interview was stopped and resumed with a new call at a later point in time (e.g. at the respondent's request). When resuming the interview, the interviewer had to introduce the survey again.

Short durations stemmed from filtering in the questionnaire. If, for example, a respondent had very limited experience with the services listed, they were required to answer only a short set of questions. Even though some of the interviews in the final database were too short or too long, they were of sufficient quality, according to local supervisors.

Table 6. Interview duration (minutes)

Member State	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
AT	19	10	43
BE	19	12	33
BG	14	10	18
HR	28	19	37
CY	11	6	16
CZ	21	9	58
DK	18	6	33
EE	19	12	28
FI	21	10	54
FR	20	7	57
DE	24	7	59
EL	13	6	24
HU	13	5	36
IE	19	11	48

Member State	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
IT	11	3	72
LV	20	14	26
LT	24	17	29
LU	20	12	28
MT	23	15	31
NL	16	13	21
PL	20	5	56
PT	28	5	59
RO	20	15	32
SK	18	8	29
SI	15	8	23
ES	15	6	50
SE	22	14	49
UK	17	7	53

5.3. Effective response rate

Response rate (RR) in survey research refers to the number of people who answered the survey, divided by the number of people in the sample.

There are different methods for calculating the response rate. The effective response rates for this study were calculated using two definitions of response rate proposed by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) ([17]).

To obtain the response rate in every MS, the ratio of completed interviews to the total number of respondents eligible to take part in the survey was estimated:

$$RR1 = \frac{Complete}{Complete + Refusal + Person\ Not\ Available + Partly\ Completed}\ x\ 100$$

Complete – subjects that completed the survey successfully; Refusal – those who refused to participate, either immediately after picking up the phone or right at the beginning of the questionnaire; Person Not Available – eligible respondents who were not available at the moment of the survey; Partly Completed – incomplete questionnaires due to an interruption or the respondent's refusal to continue or request to be contacted later.

Table 7 shows the RR in each MS, using the formula described above.

The respondents who refused to answer typically stated that the subject matter was of no interest to them, they lacked time or the questionnaire was too long.

RDD includes thousands of contacts that are eventually discovered to be ineligible contacts: invalid numbers, answering machine/busy line or number not used. This is why ineligible contacts were ruled out from the RR estimates. Neither were ineligible respondents (e.g. non-residents, people who did not speak the language of the country, or those who had already been surveyed) included in the estimates. Eligible subjects with mental or psychological issues were also discarded.

Defining and understanding the RR calculation technique in each Member State is important. Figure 3 shows a flow diagram of the elements of the formula and those excluded, as well as an outline of the whole process.

Table 7. Response rate, by Member State

Member State	RR (%)	Member State	RR (%)
AT	8.91	IT	22.66
BE	7.08	LV	15.60
BG	17.63	LT	8.75
HR	18.34	LU	6.58
CY	12.90	MT	50
CZ	6.39	NL	18.19
DK	17.31	PL	7.01
EE	36.59	PT	81.97
FI	23.69	RO	7.23
FR	10.67	SK	5.31
DE	10.47	SI	15.33
EL	14.19	ES	6.84
HU	70.06	SE	23.64
IE	5.11	UK	4.21

([17]) American Association for Public Opinion Research (2011).

Figure 3. Fieldwork outcomes
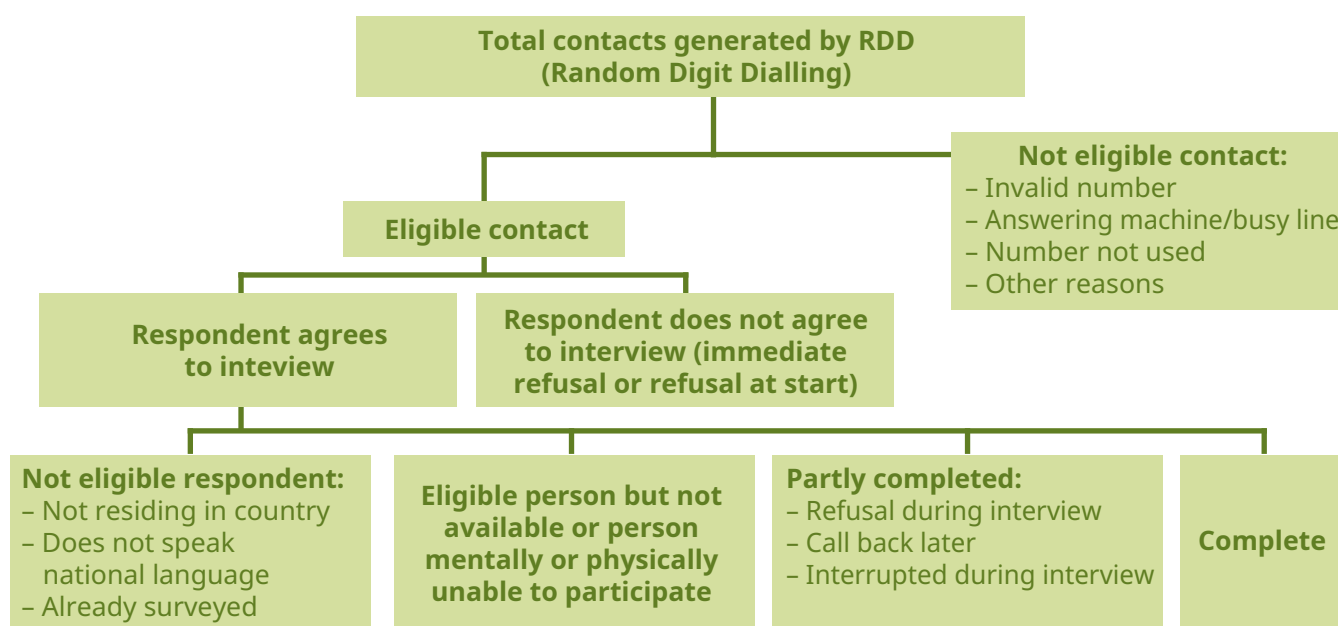
The other way to calculate the RR focused on the questions of the survey. Here, RR was calculated by dividing the number of completed interviews by the number of interviews attempted.

$$RR2 = \frac{Number\ of\ interviews\ completed}{Number\ of\ interviews} x\ 100$$

This formula was applied to each question of the survey in order to determine the success rate of each question. As Table 8 shows, the RR was very high in all questions, above 85 % in most cases. This is a central indicator of survey quality – higher RRs ensure more accurate survey results.

However, in Q19 and Q22a, the RRs were 62.4 % and 65.7 %, respectively. Q19 asks 'How many hours a week do you dedicate to caring for the children?' and Q22a asks about monthly income. These questions are usually more difficult because respondents must give a number, thus RRs may be lower. Q22b was formulated to improve the RR in Q22a, where the respondent could choose from a list of possible answers. The RR for Q22b (89.4 %) was substantially higher than the RR for Q22a.

Filter questions were used to calculate the RRs of each item. To apply formula 2 it is necessary to insert the total number of interviews in the denominator, i.e. 5 385 interviews or respondents. Nevertheless, when there is a filter question these data change, so the number of potential respondents is smaller. In particular, to calculate the RRs for Q9 and Q10, the denominator was the number of the respondents who answered 'yes' to filter question Q8. On the other hand, to calculate the RRs for Q11_3 and Q17, the denominators were the subjects who had a job (filter question Q5); to calculate the RRs for Q15 and Q19, the denominators were the subjects with a dependent child (filter question Q14); and to calculate the RR in Q20, the denominator was subjects with a dependent person (filter question Q16).

Table 8. Response rate for each item

Item	RR (%)	Items	RR (%)	Item	RR (%)	Item	RR (%)
Q0	100	Q9a_1	96.7	Q10_1_3	92.4	Q10_5_7	91.9
Q1	100	Q9a_2	97.3	Q10_2_3	91.7	Q10_6_7	89.5
Q2	100	Q9a_3	97.9	Q10_3_3	86.1	Q10_7_7	91.8
Q3a	99.2	Q9a_4	96.6	Q10_4_3	91.7	Q10_8_7	92.5
Q3b	100	Q9a_5	95.1	Q10_5_3	92.1	Q10_11_7	88.7
Q4	99.8	Q9a_6	99.4	Q10_6_3	86.8	Q11_1	99.7
Q5	100	Q9a_7	99.2	Q10_7_3	88.6	Q11_2	99.4
Q6_1	96.2	Q9a_8	99	Q10_8_3	89.9	Q11_3	98.6
Q6_2	96.6	Q9a_9	97	Q10_11_3	87	Q11_4	99.4
Q6_3	99.5	Q9a_10	98.4	Q10_1_4	91.6	Q11_5	96.9
Q6_4	97.1	Q9a_11	98.1	Q10_2_4	89.9	Q11_6	99.6
Q6_5	96.8	Q9b_1	95.9	Q10_3_4	93.1	Q11_7	99.4
Q6_6	98.9	Q9b_2	93.5	Q10_4_4	91	Q11_8	97.4
Q6_7	98.9	Q9b_3	99.5	Q10_5_4	94	Q12_1	99.3
Q6_8	98.7	Q9b_4	96.9	Q10_6_4	89.3	Q12_2	99.7
Q6_9	97.6	Q9b_5	95.7	Q10_7_4	91.7	Q12_3	99.3
Q6_10	96.7	Q9b_6	99.6	Q10_8_4	91.5	Q12_4	98.6
Q6_11	98.6	Q9b_7	99.5	Q10_11_4	88.9	Q13	99.6
Q7_1	83.9	Q9b_8	99.3	Q10_1_5	91.8	Q14	100
Q7_2	86.1	Q9b_9	98.6	Q10_2_5	91.2	Q15	99.6
Q7_3	99.1	Q9b_10	98.7	Q10_3_5	86.3	Q16	100
Q7_4	87.9	Q9b_11	99.5	Q10_4_5	89.2	Q17	97.9
Q7_5	83.4	Q10_1_1	92.1	Q10_5_5	91.7	Q18	96.1
Q7_6	98.6	Q10_2_1	91.5	Q10_6_5	88	Q19	62.4
Q7_7	98.7	Q10_3_1	87.7	Q10_7_5	91.4	Q20	97.9
Q7_8	97.7	Q10_4_1	89.9	Q10_8_5	91.1	Q21	98.9
Q7_9	94.9	Q10_5_1	92.3	Q10_11_5	87.6	Q22a	65.7
Q7_10	94.1	Q10_6_1	87.4	Q10_1_6	90.1	Q22b	89.4
Q7_11	98.1	Q10_7_1	89.6	Q10_2_6	89.9		
Q8_1	99.7	Q10_8_1	90.9	Q10_3_6	86.3		
Q8_2	99.6	Q10_11_1	87.4	Q10_4_6	89.9		
Q8_3	99.9	Q10_1_2	89.5	Q10_5_6	91.9		
Q8_4	99.8	Q10_2_2	88.8	Q10_6_6	92.2		
Q8_5	99.6	Q10_3_2	85.6	Q10_7_6	90.5		
Q8_6	99.8	Q10_4_2	88.6	Q10_8_6	95.6		
Q8_7	99.8	Q10_5_2	90.6	Q10_11_6	90.9		
Q8_8	99.8	Q10_6_2	86.7	Q10_1_7	93.4		
Q8_9	99.7	Q10_7_2	87.8	Q10_2_7	91.8		
Q8_10	99.7	Q10_8_2	89.7	Q10_3_7	86.3		
Q8_11	98.8	Q10_11_2	86.8	Q10_4_7	90.4		

6. Quality control

Data quality was ensured during the whole data life cycle, across the processes of planning, implementation and assessment.

During the planning stage, the methodology (e.g. items of the questionnaire, number, location and timing of the samples to be collected) was key to ensuring data quality. The concepts under study used measurements tested in earlier studies. As the questionnaire needed to be made available in 25 different languages by the contractor of the EU Member States, pre-tests were carried out to ascertain whether questions and answer scales were clear, complete and correct.

During the implementation phase, data-collection specifications were followed to ensure that the data collected were sound, robust and of the highest quality. Quality assurance on comparability required clear definition and statement instructions to be followed.

• Coverage of sample, representing the target population regionally and across types and size and comparable across Member States.

• Non-response computed according to one internationally accepted standard across all participating Member States.

• Non-response bias estimated in a standard fashion across all participating Member States.

• List of sampling management systems used; indication of risk due to possible differences in fieldwork across Member States due to use of different sampling management systems.

• List of CATI systems used; indication of risk in using different CATI systems.

• List of the interview staff composition (age, gender, education) for each Member State; indication of risk due to different staff composition.

• Documentation of translation process and outcomes; indication of risk involved due to translation or adaptation.

Data checks were carried out on the pre-test data then on the soft launch. Completed interviews were checked during and after fieldwork. Phone files of the population under study had to meet established quality standards, including checking for missing or erroneous data, filtering, interview duration, duplicates, straight liners, cross-consistency, outliers and non-responses.

The data-collection system was computerised. Fieldwork and sample quotas were closely monitored throughout, with regular data checks during the fieldwork.

Interviewers attended an in-depth briefing. Supervisors then conducted quality control during the fieldwork by listening to interviews and providing the interviewers with feedback. Thorough data cleaning took place after the fieldwork.

An important indicator of the survey quality is the effective RR: higher RRs ensure more accuracy in the survey. The RR was satisfactory in most cases using the two estimation procedures (see Section 5 for detail).

During the assessment stage, data were validated through an in-depth statistical analysis, focusing on the following aspects.

• Error detection and debugging data file.

• Analysis of missing values.

• Data filtering.

• Analysis of reliability, validity and robustness.

6.1. Error detection and debugging data file

The first step was to examine each data file for possible errors and inconsistencies in responses. Two strategies were used.

• Study the frequency of each variable in the dataset to check for values outside the range.

• Create contingency tables using filter questions to detect whether the respondent had answered non-applicable questions.

Once the datasets in each Member State were debugged, verified and edited, the second step was to merge all of the files into a single database. In this database, a new variable referencing the cluster was introduced, with the following labels: 1 'Northwestern'; 2 'Southern'; 3 'Eastern'; and 4 'Nordic'.

6.2. Analysis of missing values

One of the most common problems in data analysis is missing data. Missing values are part of research work but responses are missing in some of the variables, i.e. the responses of the same participant are available in some variables but missing in others. The missing values are usually caused by unknown processes, for instance, respondents do not want to answer certain questions or do not have sufficient knowledge to answer. These data are collected within the category do not know (DK) or not available (NA).

As Table 9 shows, most of the variables do not present high percentages of missing values (DK/NA category). Q22a shows the highest percentage (23.2 %), as this item asks for monthly income. Since it may be regarded as a very personal issue, respondents are more likely to refuse to answer.

Table 9. Percentage of data within DK/NA category in each question

	Number of respondents	%		Number of respondents	%
Q6_1	207	3.8	Q8_3	3	0.1
Q6_2	184	3.4	Q8_4	13	0.2
Q6_3	27	0.5	Q8_5	20	0.4
Q6_4	155	2.9	Q8_6	9	0.2
Q6_5	175	3.2	Q8_7	10	0.2
Q6_6	57	1.1	Q8_8	9	0.2
Q6_7	57	1.1	Q8_9	16	0.3
Q6_8	71	1.3	Q8_10	14	0.3
Q6_9	129	2.4	Q8_11	63	1.2
Q6_10	180	3.3	Q9a_1	30	0.6
Q6_11	77	1.4	Q9a_2	38	0.7
Q7_1	866	16.1	Q9a_3	100	1.9
Q7_2	747	13.9	Q9a_4	27	0.5
Q7_3	46	0.9	Q9a_5	23	0.4
Q7_4	652	12.1	Q9a_6	27	0.5
Q7_5	894	16.6	Q9a_7	35	0.6
Q7_6	73	1.4	Q9a_8	40	0.7
Q7_7	69	1.3	Q9a_9	91	1.7
Q7_8	123	2.3	Q9a_10	45	0.8
Q7_9	277	5.1	Q9a_11	90	1.7
Q7_10	320	5.9	Q9b_1	38	0.7
Q7_11	104	1.9	Q9b_2	37	0.7
Q8_1	18	0.3	Q9b_3	23	0.4
Q8_2	20	0.4	Q9b_4	27	0.5

	Number of respondents	%		Number of respondents	%
Q9b_5	20	0.4	Q10_3_5	661	12.3
Q9b_6	20	0.4	Q10_4_5	93	1.7
Q9b_7	21	0.4	Q10_5_5	39	0.7
Q9b_8	30	0.6	Q10_6_5	564	10.5
Q9b_9	42	0.8	Q10_7_5	390	7.2
Q9b_10	39	0.7	Q10_8_5	359	6.7
Q9b_11	22	0.4	Q10_11_5	586	10.9
Q10_1_1	73	1.4	Q10_1_6	91	1.7
Q10_2_1	119	2.2	Q10_2_6	142	2.6
Q10_3_1	591	11	Q10_3_6	660	12.3
Q10_4_1	87	1.6	Q10_4_6	87	1.6
Q10_5_1	36	0.7	Q10_5_6	38	0.7
Q10_6_1	595	11	Q10_6_6	367	6.8
Q10_7_1	470	8.7	Q10_7_6	430	8
Q10_8_1	369	6.9	Q10_8_6	178	3.3
Q10_11_1	596	11.1	Q10_11_6	428	7.9
Q10_1_2	97	1.8	Q10_1_7	61	1.1
Q10_2_2	157	2.9	Q10_2_7	115	2.1
Q10_3_2	692	12.9	Q10_3_7	660	12.3
Q10_4_2	98	1.8	Q10_4_7	82	1.5
Q10_5_2	44	0.8	Q10_5_7	38	0.7
Q10_6_2	625	11.6	Q10_6_7	495	9.2
Q10_7_2	552	10.3	Q10_7_7	370	6.9
Q10_8_2	416	7.7	Q10_8_7	303	5.6
Q10_11_2	626	11.6	Q10_11_7	535	9.9
Q10_1_3	70	1.3	Q11_1	14	0.3
Q10_2_3	117	2.2	Q11_2	31	0.6
Q10_3_3	671	12.5	Q11_3	39	0.7
Q10_4_3	71	1.3	Q11_4	31	0.6
Q10_5_3	37	0.7	Q11_5	163	3
Q10_6_3	624	11.6	Q11_6	21	0.4
Q10_7_3	516	9.6	Q11_7	34	0.6
Q10_8_3	409	7.6	Q11_8	139	2.6
Q10_11_3	614	11.4	Q12_1	37	0.3
Q10_1_4	77	1.4	Q12_2	18	0.3
Q10_2_4	141	2.6	Q12_3	37	0.7
Q10_3_4	330	6.1	Q12_4	76	1.4
Q10_4_4	77	1.4	Q13	22	0.4
Q10_5_4	28	0.5	Q17	61	1.1
Q10_6_4	502	9.3	Q18	206	3.8
Q10_7_4	378	7	Q19	106	2
Q10_8_4	345	6.4	Q20	14	0.3
Q10_11_4	527	9.8	Q21	59	1.1
Q10_1_5	75	1.4	Q22a	1 252	23.2
Q10_2_5	124	2.3	Q22b	816	15.2

6.3. Data filtering

Filter questions are asked prior to some questions so as to avoid addressing those questions to respondents to whom they do not apply. Responses allow for the selection or classification of respondents (Knäuper, 1998). Information from filter questions cannot be regarded as missing values, as the non-response is not a random phenomenon.

The design of the questionnaire included some filter questions to determine the respondents affected by the question and their perceptions of their direct experiences with the services at issue. The data show that respondents who have access to services value them differently from those without access.

Q5, Q8, Q14 and Q16 are filter questions. Some filters are unavoidable; for example, a survey could not ask about the number of hours devoted to paid work (Q17) to respondents who had already stated they were not engaged in any paid work in Q5. Other filters (mainly those concerned with Q8 and the most substantial part of the research: Q9a, Q9b and Q10) were determined by the questionnaire designers.

Filter Q8 was introduced as methodological choice, based on the presumption that only people with direct experience of using a service can evaluate its importance to their lives. An analysis of the questions affected by filter Q8 shows that questions related to services – 3 (health services and medical centres), 11 (lighting), 6 (footpaths and walkways) and 7 (parks and gardens) show a percentage of non-response around 12-17 %. Service 8 (public transport) shows about 25 % non-response, while services 9 (cultural centres) and 10 (sport) are close to 50 %. However, services 2 (nursery schools for children between 3 years old and mandatory school age), 1 (nursery schools for children under 3 years old), 4 (centres for older persons) and 5 (centres for people with disabilities) non-response rates are above 70 %, 80 % or 90 % (see Table 10), which represents very high sampling error (beyond +/- 5 %).

The analyses are conducted with the sample of individuals who responded. The survey results generalise this available subpopulation reference. Logically, the error is greater, and the sample size and the accuracy of the estimates lower (see Table 11).

Table 10. Univariate statistics

	Number of respondents	Mean	Standard deviation	Missing	
				Count	%
Q9a_1	890	8.16	1.86	4 495	83.47
Q9a_2	1 370	8.03	1.83	4 015	74.56
Q9a_3	4 719	7.56	1.99	666	12.37
Q9a_4	831	7.37	2.08	4 554	84.57
Q9a_5	445	7.30	2.17	4 940	91.74
Q9a_6	4 683	7.13	2.11	702	13.04
Q9a_7	4 501	7.53	1.90	884	16.42
Q9a_8	4 005	7.30	1.99	1 380	25.63
Q9a_9	2 963	7.82	1.77	2 422	44.98
Q9a_10	2 858	7.91	1.75	2 527	46.93
Q9a_11	4 641	7.95	1.90	744	13.82

Table 11. Sampling error of a proportion with a confidence level of 2σ and P=Q

	Number of respondents	% Sampling error (+/-)
Q9a_1	890	3.35
Q9a_2	1 370	2.70
Q9a_3	4 719	1.46
Q9a_4	831	3.47
Q9a_5	445	4.74
Q9a_6	4 683	1.46
Q9a_7	4 501	1.49
Q9a_8	4 005	1.58
Q9a_9	2 963	1.84
Q9a_10	2 858	1.87
Q9a_11	4 641	1.47

6.4. Analysis of reliability, validity and robustness

Once data quality has been guaranteed, other data requirements must be safeguarded: reliability, validity and robustness. Reliability is the overall consistency of a measure. Although reliability does not ensure validity, a lack of reliability limits validity. As for validity, it would prove that the measurements used are well-founded and correspond accurately to the real world (i.e. measuring what they claim to measure). Finally, robustness ensures that a small fraction of data, such as outliers, does not affect the results.

Reliability is the overall consistency of a measure. A measure is said to have a high reliability if it produces similar results under consistent conditions. Due to the nature of the questions and the context, multi-item measures were the focus. Multi-item measure reliability was measured with Cronbach's Alpha (see Tables 11.1 and 11.2 in Annex 2) in order to check the internal consistency. Following a well-known procedure, corrected item-total correlation was also checked. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the multi-item scale Q12 is a reliable measure.

The concept of validity can be split into three different aspects: content validity, criterion validity and construct validity.

- Content validity refers to the extent to which a measure represents all facets of a given social construct. It requires the use of recognised subject-matter experts to evaluate whether test items assess the defined content. As the questionnaire was developed by subject matter experts, the different concepts measured in the questionnaire could reasonably be expected to have content validity.

- Criterion validity is a measure of how well one variable or set of variables predicts an outcome based on information from other variables.

- Construct validity is 'the degree to which a test measures what it claims, or purports, to be measuring' (Brown, 1996). A single study does not prove construct validity. Rather, it is a continuous process of evaluation, re-evaluation, refinement and development. Correlations that fit the expected pattern contribute evidence of construct validity. Correlations among the constructs are provided in Annex 2 (Tables 11.3 to 11.14). Instead of checking for all possible correlations (a matrix of 154 × 154), attention was paid to those constructs that were expected to be related. As it can be seen in the tables, all of the correlations fit the expected pattern. For example, Table 29 shows that all measures of satisfaction and happiness are significantly correlated.

Robustness refers to the extent to which a change in the sample entails a big change in the parameters. The database can be analysed to check how the elimination of outliers changes the parameters in order to evaluate its robustness. Robust statistics can be used to ensure good performance for data drawn from a wide range of probability distributions.

Outliers were identified in a previous stage. Analyses without the outliers are replicated. Outliers were found in the following variables: Q15, Q17, Q18, Q19 and Q20.

In order to facilitate comparisons of changes in the parameters, previous results are included in Annex 2 (see Table 30). For example, when 32 outliers are eliminated, the mean of Q15 goes from 1.80 to 1.74 while the median does not change. With data from 1 845 interviewees, this change in the mean can be considered small. Meanwhile, 391 outliers of 2 837 cases were eliminated for Q17. In this case, although the median remains equal, the mean changes from 39.21 to 40.17. This change can nevertheless be considered as small. In summary, the data are considered robust.

6.5. Links to other sources

The possibility to link the results obtained in this survey to those provided by other sources is an additional tool to assess the quality of the data. The fourth European quality of life survey (EQLS) carried out by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) could be used to benchmark how respondents rate the quality of two relevant public services: health and transport.

Table 12 and Table 13 show that, despite EIGE´s survey providing higher rates than the Eurofound survey, the ranks by gender and cluster are exactly the same in both sources. Therefore, their consistency is assured.

Table 12. Quality (on an ascending scale from 1 to 10) of health services, by gender and cluster
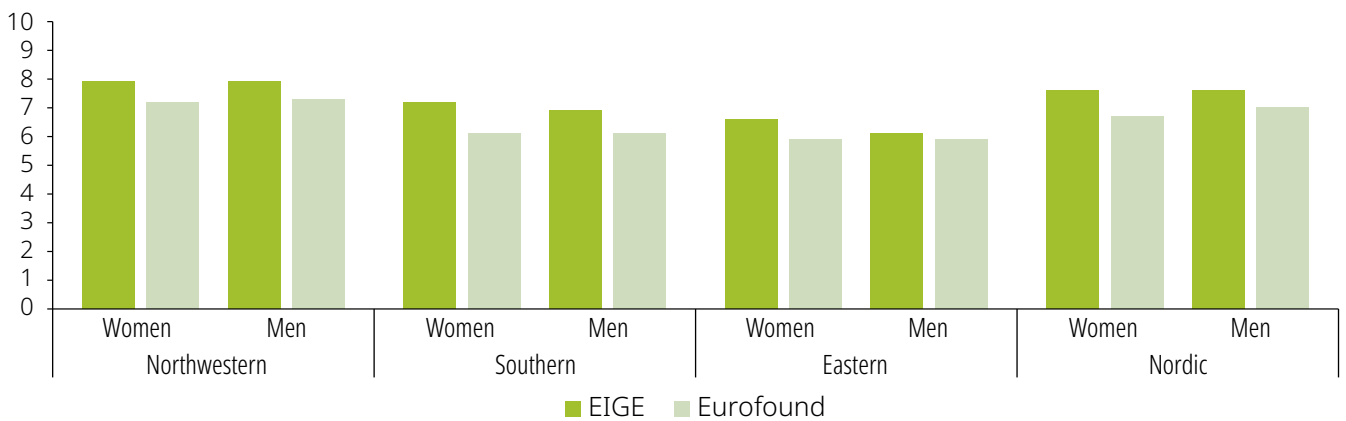
Table 13. Quality (on an ascending scale from 1 to 10) of public transport, by gender and cluster

7. Weighting

In this survey-based research, the selected sample size was proportional to the size of the adult population in every participating Member State. In particular, in each Member State, the sample size for the survey was 0.0001 % of the population size. The sample size of each Member State thus acts as an implicit weighting factor in the analyses and it is not necessary to use additional weights in the microdata to ensure that the sample is representative of the EU.

The sample was selected proportionally to age (18-39, 40-64 and ≥ 65) and gender. As it was a random selection of cases in each Member State, some discrepancies may have occurred between the age and gender distribution of the sample and that of the population. In order to determine the reach of these discrepancies by Member State, the percentage distribution by gender and age of the sample was calculated and compared to their distribution in the population.

Table 37 (Annex 3) shows the percentage distributions, where the unweighted percentage ('u (%)') refers to the proportion of the sample that belonged to that category, whereas the weighted percentage ('w (%)') is the proportion of the population belonging to that category.

For instance, the percentage of men aged 18-39 was 20.24 % and 17.38 % in the Austrian sample and population, respectively.

Columns 'u (%)' and 'w (%)' reveal the extent of the discrepancy/similarity between sample and population percentages, by Member State.

It is worth noting the lack of 18-39 male respondents in Luxembourg and Malta, even though the percentage of this part of the population is 19.60 % and 19.74 %, respectively.

Table 38 (Annex 3) shows a percentage distribution similar to that in Table 1, but with data disaggregated by sex and labour status (employed vs unemployed). It was a prerequisite that 30 % of respondents should be employed. Table 38 reveals the extent of compliance with the criterion in every MS, by gender.

Finally, Table 39 (Annex 3) includes the percentage distribution of rural, intermediate and urban areas in the sample and the population of each Member State. It was a prerequisite that 30 % of respondents should live in rural areas. Table 39 reveals the extent of compliance with the criterion in every MS, by gender.

8. Final database

8.1. Micro and macro data

The analysis of results may be carried out according to gender (female, male) and age group (18-39, 40-64, and ≥ 65) at European level and at cluster level, with the exception of some cases in Q9 and Q10.

Table 1 provides information on the sample sizes, both planned and final. Due to the filter question (Q8), some variables (Q9, Q10, Q11) have insufficient data to perform the analysis by cluster or Member State within an acceptable error level.

Annex 4 provides the sampling errors of a proportion of each question at Member State, cluster and EU-28 level, highlighting in green the cases with a sampling error that could be considered acceptable (≤ 5 %).

In some exceptional cases where the sample size is adequate for some items, depending on gender, sufficiently precise estimates could be calculated at Member State level. A rule of thumb could be to accept a sample size where it has at least 50 respondents in each category of interest.

The fact that this database only provides information for people with direct experience of the services evaluated is not a drawback. Rather, these data are highly valuable, as evaluations of the services are based on personal experience rather than on others' experience, word of mouth or intuitive inferences. Users with direct experience of the services analysed are likely to have clear perceptions and thus provide an accurate evaluation of the services. Drawing conclusions from the overall population is not possible, but drawing conclusions from service users certainly is.

The database at cluster and EU level is available on request in SPSS format (.sav) ([18]). The file includes all of the questions in the questionnaire, accompanied by additional contextual information (see Section 9 for description). The aggregation of the scale and ordinal variables was done using the arithmetic mean, while the nominal variables (Q8, Q14 and Q16) were aggregated through the median.

8.2. Contextual information

Perceptions of context are useful where individuals elaborate on the subjective perceptions that an ad hoc survey aims to measure. To facilitate testing the impact of the context, the database includes a set of macro indicators that aim to reconstruct the economic, health and political environments of each cluster, with special reference to gender inequality.

That system of context indicators (SCI) was compiled through different data sources and is structured according to the following indicator areas (see Annex 5):

- income and income distribution
- labour market
- gender
- transport
- social expenditure
- crime and corruption
- environment
- culture
- violence against women.

Income and income distribution

Income and income distribution contain GDP at market prices and per capita GDP, which allows for a measure of the income of each Member State. However, specific indicators have been included on income distribution (Gini Index) and poverty (money poverty, material deprivation

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and poverty with respect to housing) to take into account the inequality in income distribution and poverty.

Table 14. Indicators included in income and income distribution

Indicator	Year	Source
Income in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)	2014	Eurostat
GDP per capita in PPS (volume indices of real expenditure EU-28=100)	2014	Eurostat
Gini Index	2013	Eurostat
At risk of poverty rate	2013	Eurostat
At risk of material deprivation (*)	2013	Eurostat
Housing deprivation (**)	2013	Eurostat

NB: (*) 4 items or more (EU-SILC); (**) 2 items or more (EU-SILC);

Labour market

Labour market contains the gender-specific unemployment rates (number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force based on International Labour Organization (ILO) definition) for people aged 15-74, referenced to 2014 (Source: Eurostat).

Gender

Gender includes EIGE indicators on the Gender Equality Index its intermediate dimensions and the gender wage gap. The area was introduced to analyse how Member States/clusters characterised by different degrees of gender equality can show different degrees of satisfaction in the use and access to infrastructure that are considered to be particularly important from a gender perspective.

Table 15. Indicators included in gender

Indicator	Year	Source
Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Work domain in the Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Money domain in the Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Knowledge domain in the Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Time domain in the Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Power domain in the Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Health domain in the Gender Equality Index	2012	EIGE
Gender wage gap	2013	Eurostat

The Gender Equality Index is produced by EIGE and contains six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and two satellite domains – violence against women and intersecting inequalities – that are considered important to the European policy framework (EIGE, 2015).

The dataset included the single summary measure (Gender Equality Index) and the indicators of the core domains, referenced to 2012. The values range from 0 to 1, where 1 can be considered complete gender equality and 0 complete gender inequality.

The gender wage gap is the unadjusted gender pay gap, computed as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The reference population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more. Account must be taken of Member States characterised by lower and non-randomly selected female employment, as the unadjusted gender pay gap can underestimate the gap obtained by properly accounting for the non-random selection of women into employment. This finer indicator was not available for all of the Member States in the sample, thus the research unit used the gender pay gap indicator described above.

Transport

General government expenditure in transport as a percentage of GDP (Eurostat, gov_10a_exp).

Social expenditure

Expenditure as a percentage of GDP was included in the following.

• Social protection (expenditure on social protection includes social benefits that consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them, including:

sickness/healthcare; disability; old age; survivors; family/children; unemployment; housing; social exclusion not classified elsewhere).

- Housing (including interventions by public authorities to help households to meet the cost of housing).

- Family/children (support, except healthcare, in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth, childrearing and caring for other family members).

- Disability (social expenditure on disability, including pensions).

Environment expenditure

Total general government expenditure on environment as a percentage of GDP, from the Eurostat database on general government expenditure by function (COFOG) [Code: gov_10a_exp].

Culture expenditure

As a context variable, heterogeneity in cultural expenditure by government was taken into account by including the total government expenditure in recreation, culture and religion (GF08) as a percentage of GDP, from Eurostat database on the general government expenditure by function (COFOG) [Code: gov_10a_exp].

Violence against women

Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current and/or previous partner or by any other person since the age of 15 were included, from the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2014) ad hoc survey. More information on the problems that can arise in the violence against women indicators can be found in EIGE (2015).

Corruption and crime

This area includes a set of indicators on the degree of corruption and civicness in the Member State and statistics on perceptions of crime and violence.

The Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International expresses the perceived level of public-sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

This section includes indicators produced by the World Bank on voice and accountability, government effectiveness, and the control of corruption within the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project.

Voice and accountability is based on the perceptions of the extent to which European residents are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. The index ranges from – 2.5 to 2.5, where the highest value shows better voice and accountability achievement.

Government effectiveness reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

The control of corruption indicators reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests.

Health

This section includes healthy life years (HLYs) in absolute value at birth indicator (Eurostat), disaggregated by gender. It measures the number of years that a person – at birth – is expected to live in a healthy condition. As a context variable, heterogeneity in health expenditure was also taken into account by including the related total government expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

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10. Annexes

Annex 1: Master questionnaire

– The Questionnaire 'Benefits of gender equality by spending on public services'

MASTER QUESTIONNAIRE (CATI)
'The benefits of gender equality by the spending on public services'

PRESENTATION:

Hello. I am calling from [ENTER NAME OF YOUR ORGANISATION]. We are carrying out the [MEMBER STATE] part of a pan-European study on the importance of publicly funded services to people's lives. Your help will contribute to a better understanding of what people all over Europe believe are important private and public services to receive public funds. It will only take 20 minutes to answer the questions.

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION [DO NOT READ OUT]

Q0:

Respondent reached by mobile line: 'Do you also have a fixed line?' 1. Yes 2. No

Respondent reached by fixed line: 'Do you also have a mobile line?' 1. Yes 2. No

Q1: Indicate the gender of the respondent:[DO NOT READ OUT]

Woman ☐
Man ☐

Q2: Can you please tell me your age?

[_____] years

DK or refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT) ☐

Q2. FILTER: if age under 18 years old or DK/Refuse to answer, stop questionnaire! and say: I'm sorry, you are not old enough to take this survey. Thanks for your time!

Q3A [ask in COUNTRIES that stratify on the NUTS2 level, ask this as a close-ended question].

In which [enter NUTS2 term for region in your language, e.g. Province, County, Voivodeship] do you live?

[___names of regions____]

Not a resident of any region/the country ☐

DK or Refuse to answer [DO NOT READ OUT] ☐

Q3A FILTER: if not a resident or DK/Refuse to answer, stop questionnaire! and say: I'm sorry, you are not part of the group of people we are looking for this survey. Thanks for your time!

Q3B [asked in COUNTRIES that do not stratify on the NUTS2 level]:

Are you a resident of [this country]?

1. YES

2. NO

DK or Refuse to answer [DO NOT READ OUT]

Q3B FILTER: if not a resident or DK/Refuse to answer, stop questionnaire! and say: I'm sorry, you are not part of the group of people we are looking for this survey. Thanks for your time!

Q4. Where do you live?

The open countryside or a village

A small town

A medium to large town

A city or city suburb

Do not know [DO NOT READ OUT]

Q5. Could you please tell me what is your current employment status? [MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY: 'Main' status]

Student

Housewife/ Stay-at-home husband/partner

Retired or pensioner

Self- employed (might have employees)

Employee (by another person/company)

Unemployed

Other [DO NOT READ OUT]

B. Access and use of public services [do not read out]

Q6. [ASK ALL FOR EACH SERVICE] I have a list of 11 public services that some people might think are important, for example, because they help them with their everyday life or contribute to friendlier neighbourhoods.

By 'public services' I mean both public and subsidised private services.

Can you please tell me how important each one of the services is to your needs?

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service's is not important at all and 10 means that it is very important.

You can use the numbers in between to express intermediate levels of relevance.

Public services		Not important at all < -------------------- > Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
Q6.1	In your view, how important are NURSERY SCHOOLS for children under 3 years old?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.2	And NURSERY SCHOOLS for children from 3 year olds to mandatory school age?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.3	And HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CENTRES?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.4	And CENTRES FOR OLDER PERSONS (nursing homes, day centres)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.5	And CENTRES FOR PEOPLE WITH LONG-TERM DISABILITIES?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.6	PAVEMENTS AND FOOTPATHS?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.7	And PARKS AND GREEN AREAS?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.8	And PUBLIC TRANSPORT (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.9	And CULTURAL CENTRES FOR ACTIVITIES AND WORKSHOPS?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.10	And GYMS AND OTHER CENTRES FOR WORKOUT AND PLAY?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6.11	And STREET LIGHTS IN YOUR RESIDENTIAL AREA?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q7. [ASK ALL FOR EACH SERVICE]. Could you please assess the provision of these public services, where 1 means that to your knowledge you have no access to the service at all and 10 means you have full access.

You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of access.

By 'access' I mean whether the public service exists, whether it can be reached and whether you can afford it. In case you cannot use the service for one of these reasons, it means it is not accessible to you.

Public services	Access Level	DO NOT READ OUT: DK or N/A
What level of access do you have to …?		
Q7.1 NURSERY SCHOOLS (for children up to three years old)	[__]	☐
Q7.2 NURSERY SCHOOLS (3 year olds to mandatory school age)	[__]	☐
Q7.3 HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CENTRES	[__]	☐
Q7.4 CENTRES FOR OLDER PERSONS (nursing homes, day centres)	[__]	☐
Q7.5 CENTRES FOR PEOPLE WITH LONG-TERM DISABILITIES	[__]	☐
Q7.6 PAVEMENTS AND FOOTPATHS	[__]	☐
Q7.7 PARKS AND GREEN AREAS	[__]	☐
Q7.8 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (local trips, daily commuting)	[__]	☐
Q7.9 CULTURAL CENTRES FOR ACTIVITIES AND WORKSHOPS	[__]	☐
Q7.10 GYMS AND OTHER CENTRES FOR WORKOUT AND PLAY	[__]	☐
Q7.11 STREET LIGHTS IN YOUR RESIDENTIAL AREA	[__]	☐

Q8. [ASK ALL FOR EACH SERVICE] In the last 10 years, have you, or a person who depends on you used public services such as …

By 'dependent person', I mean a person that you care for, such as a child or older parent.

Public Services	1 YES 2 NO	DO NOT READ OUT: DK or N/A
Q8.1 NURSERY SCHOOLS for children up to three years old	[__]	☐
Q8.2 NURSERY SCHOOLS (3 year olds to mandatory school age)	[__]	☐
Q8.3 HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CENTRES	[__]	☐
Q7.4 CENTRES FOR OLDER PERSONS (nursing homes, day centres)	[__]	☐
Q8.5 CENTRES FOR PEOPLE WITH LONG-TERM DISABILITIES	[__]	☐
Q8.6 PAVEMENTS AND FOOTPATHS	[__]	☐
Q8.7 PARKS AND GREEN AREAS	[__]	☐
Q8.8 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (local trips, daily commuting)	[__]	☐
Q8.9 CULTURAL CENTRES FOR ACTIVITIES AND WORKSHOPS	[__]	☐
Q8.10 GYMS AND OTHER CENTRES FOR WORKOUT AND PLAY	[__]	☐
Q8.11 STREET LIGHTS IN YOUR RESIDENTIAL AREA	[__]	☐

Q9A. [DO NOT ASK Q9A FOR SERVICES NEVER USED]. [IF NONE OF THE ABOVE SERVICES WERE USED IN THE LAST TEN YEARS SKIP TO PART D].

How would you rate your satisfaction with the safety and security of the public services used?

Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means you have been not at all satisfied with the safety and 10 that you have been very satisfied with the safety of the services. You can use the numbers in between to express intermediate levels.

Public Services	Satisfaction level	DO NOT READ OUT: DK or N/A
Q9A.1 NURSERY SCHOOLS (less than 3 year olds)	[__]	☐
Q9A.2 NURSERY SCHOOLS (3 year olds to mandatory school age)	[__]	☐
Q9A.3 HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CENTRES	[__]	☐
Q9A.4 CENTRES FOR OLDER PERSONS (nursing homes,, day centres)	[__]	☐
Q9A.5 CENTRES FOR PEOPLE WITH LONG-TERM DISABILITIES	[__]	☐
Q9A.6 PAVEMENTS AND FOOTPATHS	[__]	☐
Q9A.7 PARKS AND GREEN AREAS	[__]	☐
Q9A.8 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (local trips, daily commuting)	[__]	☐
Q9A.9 CULTURAL CENTRES FOR ACTIVITIES AND WORKSHOPS	[__]	☐
Q9A.10 GYMS AND OTHER CENTRES FOR WORKOUT AND PLAY	[__]	☐
Q9A.11 STREET LIGHTS IN YOUR RESIDENTIAL AREA	[__]	☐

Q9B. [DO NOT ASK Q9B FOR SERVICES NEVER USED] [IF NONE OF THE ABOVE SERVICES WERE USED IN THE LAST TEN YEARS SKIP TO PART D].

How would you rate your satisfaction with the quality of the public services used?

Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means you have been not at all satisfied with the quality and 10 that you have been very satisfied with the quality of the services. You can use the numbers in between to express intermediate levels.

Public Services	Satisfaction Level	DO NOT READ OUT: DK or N/A
Q9B.1 NURSERY SCHOOLS (less than 3 year olds)	[__]	☐
Q9B.2 NURSERY SCHOOLS (3 year olds to mandatory school age)	[__]	☐
Q9B.3 HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CENTRES	[__]	☐
Q9B.4 CENTRES FOR OLDER PERSONS (nursing homes, day centres)	[__]	☐
Q9B.5 CENTRES FOR PEOPLE WITH LONG-TERM DISABILITIES	[__]	☐
Q9B.6 PAVEMENTS AND FOOTPATHS	[__]	☐
Q9B.7 PARKS AND GREEN AREAS	[__]	☐
Q9B.8 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (local trips, daily commuting)	[__]	☐
Q9B.9 CULTURAL CENTRES FOR ACTIVITIES AND WORKSHOPS	[__]	☐
Q9B.10 GYMS AND OTHER CENTRES FOR WORKOUT AND PLAY	[__]	☐
Q9B.11 STREET LIGHTS IN YOUR RESIDENTIAL AREA	[__]	☐

C. ASPECTS OF WELL-BEING [DO NOT READ OUT]

Q10. [DO NOT ASK FOR SERVICES NEVER USED]. I would like to ask you about seven different domains of your life, such as education, leisure and health. I am interested in how important has the role of various services been in enabling you to reach your goals and to live the life you want.

Q10.1 Education

To start with, I would like to ask about your participation in Education. I am interested in how various services have helped your ability to gain knowledge. For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means that it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express intermediate levels of relevance.

	Q10.1. Education	Not important at all <----------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been for you to be able to participate in Education?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been for you to be able to participate in Education?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q10.2 Participation in employment

As the next step, I would like to ask about your participation in employment. I am interested in how various services have helped you to work as an employee or self-employed. For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means that it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of relevance.

Q10.2. Employment		Not important at all <---------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been for you to be able to participate in Employment?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q10.3 Domestic and care activities

Now I would like to ask you about your ability to carry out domestic chores or care for a child or another adult at home. I am interested in how various services have helped you to carry out domestic and care activities. For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means that it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of relevance.

Q10.3. Domestic and care activities		Not important at all <---------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been for you to be able to carry out domestic and care activities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport(local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q10.4. Physical and mental health

Could you please tell me how various services have helped you to take care of you physical and mental health? For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of relevance.

Q10.4. Physical and mental health		Not important at all <---------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been for you to take care of your physical and mental health?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q10.5. Social relationships

Could you please tell me how various services have helped you to participate in social networks and associations? For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of relevance.

Q10.5. Social relationships		Not important at all <---------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been for you to participate in social networks and associations?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q10.6 Mobility

The next question concerns your ability to move around. Could you please tell me how various services have helped you to move from place to place and reach various destinations independently? For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of relevance.

	Q10.6. Mobility	Not important at all <---------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been for you to be able to move around?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q10.7 Leisure

Could you please tell me how various services have helped your ability to have leisure? For example, by freeing your time, providing opportunities and creating a safe environment.

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that the service has not been important at all and 10 means it has been very important. You can use the numbers in between to express other intermediate levels of relevance.

	Q10.7. Leisure	Not important at all <-------------> Very important										DO NOT READ OUT DK or N/A
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
1	How important have Nursery schools for children up to three years old been you to be able to have leisure?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	And how important have Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age children been?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	And Health services or medical centres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	And Centres for older persons?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	And Centres for people with long-term disabilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	And Pavements and footpaths?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	And Parks and green areas?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	And Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	And Street lights in your residential area?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

D. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING [DO NOT READ OUT]

Q11. Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means that you are not satisfied at all and 10 means you are very satisfied, how satisfied you are with…

		Scale of 1 to 10	[DO NOT READ OUT] DK or N/A
11.1	Your health	☐	99
11.2	The economic situation of your household	☐	99
11.3	FILTER: ONLY ASK Q11.3. if Q5 = 4 or 5: Your job or occupational activity	☐	99
11.4	How much free time you have	☐	99
11.5	Your domestic and care activities	☐	99
11.6	The neighbourhood where you live	☐	99
11.7	Your relationships with people who are close to you	☐	99
11.8	How various public services help your everyday life	☐	99

Q12. I am going to read four statements. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each statement on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means that you do not agree at all and 10 means you completely agree.

		Scale of 1 to 10	[DO NOT READ OUT] DK or N/A
12.1	In most ways my life is close to my ideal	☐	99
12.2	The conditions of my life are excellent	☐	99
12.3	So far I have gotten the important things I want in life	☐	99
12.4	If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing	☐	99

Q13. Taking everything in your life into consideration, could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with your life in general, where 1 means that you are not satisfied at all and 10 means you are very satisfied.

Not satisfied at all <--> Very satisfied										[DO NOT READ OUT] DK or N/A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

E. DETAILED BACKGROUND INFORMATION [DO NOT READ OUT]

To finish the survey, I would like to ask some general questions to help me understand more about you and your current situation.

Q14. Do you have any dependent children? By 'dependent children', I mean children that you are paying for or carrying for irrespective of whether they live with you.

1. Yes

2. No

FILTER: DO NOT ASK Q15 IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 'NO' (option 2) TO Q14

Q15. How many dependent children do you have?

[__][__]

Q16. Do you have other people who depend on you? By 'other people who depend on you', I mean older relatives/people with disabilities that you are paying for or carrying for irrespective of whether they live with you.

1. Yes

2. No

FILTER: ONLY ASK Q17 if Q5 = 4 or 5:

Q17. How many hours a week do you dedicate to paid work?

[__][__][__]

DK or refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)   ☐

ASK Q18 TO ALL

Q18. How many hours a week do you dedicate to domestic and care activities in general?

[__][__][__]

DK or refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)   ☐

FILTER: DO NOT ASK Q19 IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 'NO' (option 2) TO Q14

Q19. How many hours a week do you dedicate to caring for the children?

[__][__][__]

DK or refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)   ☐

FILTER: DO NOT ASK Q20 IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 'NO' (option 2) TO Q16

Q20. How many hours a week do you dedicate to taking care for other persons dependent on you?
[__][__][__]

DK or refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)

Q21. What is your highest completed level of education?

	Levels of education:	DO NOT READ OUT	
1	Early childhood education	(ISCED 0)	☐
2	Primary education	(ISCED 1)	☐
3	Lower secondary education	(ISCED 2)	☐
4	Upper secondary education	(ISCED 3)	☐
5	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	(ISCED 4)	☐
6	Short-cycle tertiary education	(ISCED 5)	☐
7	Bachelor's or equivalent level	(ISCED 6)	☐
8	Master's or equivalent level	(ISCED 7)	☐
9	Doctoral or equivalent level	(ISCED 8)	☐
99	Refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)		☐

Q22A. Please can you tell me how much your disposable personal income per MONTH usually is, in [insert Your national currency]? Just tell me the amount of money earned that you have left over after paying any tax. [WRITE IN AMOUNT].

[__][__][__][__][__][__]

DK or Refuse to answer [DO NOT READ OUT] [ASK 22B]

Q22B. If you don't know the exact figure, I will read figures of disposable income per month in [insert Your national currency]. Could you tell me to which range you belong?

(INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW)

		Tick as appropriate
1	Less than 100 EUR	☐
2	Between 100 and 300 EUR	☐
3	Between 301 and 600 EUR	☐
4	Between 601 and 800 EUR	☐
5	Between 801 and 1 000 EUR	☐
6	Between 1 001 and 1 500 EUR	☐
7	Between 1 501 and 2 000 EUR	☐
8	Between 2 001 and 3 000 EUR	☐
9	Between 3 001 and 4 000 EUR	☐
10	Between 4 001 and 5 000 EUR	☐
11	More than 5 001 EUR	☐
13	No income	☐
99	DK or refuse to answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	☐

Thank you for taking part in this survey, we appreciate your cooperation.

Annex 2: Descriptive analyses and quality assessment

Table 16. Q11 and Q12 Reliability statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha based on standardised items	No of elements
Q11	.776	.785	8
Q12	.848	.855	4

Table 17. Q11 and Q12 Item-total statistics

	Scale Mean if Item delated	Scale variance if item deleted	Corrected item-total correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if item deleted
Q11_1	51.31	77.327	.442	.758
Q11_2	52.09	72.152	.541	.741
Q11_3	51.53	72.432	.542	.741
Q11_4	52.74	69.548	.455	.760
Q11_5	52.10	71.574	.545	.740
Q11_6	51.31	74.757	.494	.750
Q11_7	50.57	80.024	.437	.760
Q11_8	52.33	74.268	.409	.765
Q12_1	20.53	32.321	.735	.789
Q12_2	20.46	31.978	.736	.788
Q12_3	20.05	32.690	.706	.800
Q12_4	20.56	30.533	.600	.856

Table 18. Correlations of measures related to nursery schools for children up to 3 years old

Correlations		Q6_1	Q7_1	Q9a_1	Q9b_1	Q10_1_1	Q10_1_2	Q10_1_3	Q10_1_4	Q10_1_5	Q10_1_6	Q10_1_7
Q6_1	Pearson correlation	1	.248**	.082*	.080*	.238**	.239**	.354**	.325**	.303**	.236**	.355**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.015	.018	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 178	4 460	882	874	842	816	843	836	838	822	852
Q7_1	Pearson correlation	.248**	1	.315**	.332**	.120**	.153**	.187**	.185**	.179**	.135**	.214**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 460	4 519	861	853	822	797	825	818	817	799	835
Q9a_1	Pearson correlation	.082*	.315**	1	.698**	.140**	.207**	.181**	.184**	.154**	.120**	.203**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	882	861	890	871	830	807	833	826	829	784	842
Q9b_1	Pearson correlation	.080*	.332**	.698**	1	.155**	.212**	.184**	.179**	.145**	.127**	.160**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	874	853	871	882	820	799	824	818	820	776	833
Q10_1_1	Pearson correlation	.238**	.120**	.140**	.155**	1	.414**	.400**	.390**	.327**	.331**	.282**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	842	822	830	820	847	801	816	813	813	774	820
Q10_1_2	Pearson correlation	.239**	.153**	.207**	.212**	.414**	1	.461**	.467**	.410**	.462**	.397**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	816	797	807	799	801	823	807	801	801	761	805
Q10_1_3	Pearson correlation	.354**	.187**	.181**	.184**	.400**	.461**	1	.597**	.547**	.504**	.572**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	843	825	833	824	816	807	850	831	826	786	836
Q10_1_4	Pearson correlation	.325**	.185**	.184**	.179**	.390**	.467**	.597**	1	.661**	.608**	.647**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	836	818	826	818	813	801	831	843	823	791	832
Q10_1_5	Pearson correlation	.303**	.179**	.154**	.145**	.327**	.410**	.547**	.661**	1	.627**	.636**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	838	817	829	820	813	801	826	823	845	786	831
Q10_1_6	Pearson correlation	.236**	.135**	.120**	.127**	.331**	.462**	.504**	.608**	.627**	1	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	822	799	784	776	774	761	786	791	786	829	794
Q10_1_7	Pearson correlation	.355**	.214**	.203**	.160**	.282**	.397**	.572**	.647**	.636**	.595**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	852	835	842	833	820	805	836	832	831	794	859

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 19. Correlations of measures related to nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age

Correlations		Q6_2	Q7_2	Q9a_2	Q9b_2	Q10_2_1	Q10_2_2	Q10_2_3	Q10_2_4	Q10_2_5	Q10_2_6	Q10_2_7
Q6_2	Pearson correlation	1	.359**	.127**	.147**	.235**	.261**	.293**	.321**	.282**	.220**	.287**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 201	4 589	1 360	1 361	1 281	1 242	1 282	1 258	1 274	1 256	1 284
Q7_2	Pearson correlation	.359**	1	.327**	.357**	.149**	.157**	.178**	.121**	.143**	.096**	.140**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	4 589	4 638	1 325	1 326	1 249	1 217	1 254	1 235	1 243	1 226	1 259
Q9a_2	Pearson correlation	.127**	.327**	1	.634**	.190**	.209**	.154**	.162**	.148**	.112**	.169**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1 360	1 325	1 370	1 354	1 264	1 226	1 264	1 241	1 259	1 210	1 268
Q9b_2	Pearson correlation	.147**	.357**	.634**	1	.202**	.263**	.197**	.194**	.191**	.164**	.178**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1 361	1 326	1 354	1 371	1 262	1 226	1 264	1 240	1 258	1 210	1 268
Q10_2_1	Pearson correlation	.235**	.149**	.190**	.202**	1	.432**	.405**	.379**	.340**	.337**	.274**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1 281	1 249	1 264	1 262	1 289	1 219	1 243	1 230	1 236	1 205	1 244
Q10_2_2	Pearson correlation	.261**	.157**	.209**	.263**	.432**	1	.508**	.475**	.448**	.451**	.411**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1 242	1 217	1 226	1 226	1 219	1 251	1 226	1 219	1 219	1 189	1 226
Q10_2_3	Pearson correlation	.293**	.178**	.154**	.197**	.405**	.508**	1	.622**	.544**	.508**	.588**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1 282	1 254	1 264	1 264	1 243	1 226	1 291	1 249	1 254	1 214	1 260
Q10_2_4	Pearson correlation	.321**	.121**	.162**	.194**	.379**	.475**	.622**	1	.622**	.609**	.629**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	1 258	1 235	1 241	1 240	1 230	1 219	1 249	1 267	1 237	1 212	1 248
Q10_2_5	Pearson correlation	.282**	.143**	.148**	.191**	.340**	.448**	.544**	.622**	1	.586**	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	1 274	1 243	1 259	1 258	1 236	1 219	1 254	1 237	1 284	1 215	1 258
Q10_2_6	Pearson correlation	.220**	.096**	.112**	.164**	.337**	.451**	.508**	.609**	.586**	1	.578**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	1 256	1 226	1 210	1 210	1 205	1 189	1 214	1 212	1 215	1 266	1 218
Q10_2_7	Pearson correlation	.287**	.140**	.169**	.178**	.274**	.411**	.588**	.629**	.595**	.578**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	1 284	1 259	1 268	1 268	1 244	1 226	1 260	1 248	1 258	1 218	1 293

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 20. Correlations of measures related to health services or medical centres

Correlations		Q6_3	Q7_3	Q9a_3	Q9b_3	Q10_3_1	Q10_3_2	Q10_3_3	Q10_3_4	Q10_3_5	Q10_3_6	Q10_3_7
Q6_3	Pearson correlation	1	.309**	.118**	.109**	.270**	.234**	.255**	.290**	.206**	.185**	.196**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 358	5 323	4 704	4 782	4 221	4 119	4 141	4 480	4 150	4 152	4 152
Q7_3	Pearson correlation	.309**	1	.428**	.434**	.130**	.137**	.104**	.243**	.074**	.095**	.115**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 323	5 339	4 696	4 773	4 215	4 116	4 135	4 477	4 146	4 147	4 147
Q9a_3	Pearson correlation	.118**	.428**	1	.700**	.124**	.143**	.106**	.269**	.087**	.107**	.130**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 704	4 696	4 719	4 702	4 201	4 096	4 118	4 438	4 128	4 120	4 126
Q9b_3	Pearson correlation	.109**	.434**	.700**	1	.148**	.161**	.109**	.312**	.115**	.147**	.175**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	0.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 782	4 773	4 702	4 796	4 213	4 114	4 132	4 474	4 145	4 136	4 145
Q10_3_1	Pearson correlation	.270**	.130**	.124**	.148**	1	.537**	.500**	.369**	.439**	.393**	.422**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 221	4 215	4 201	4 213	4 228	4 017	4 033	4 176	4 038	4 035	4 039
Q10_3_2	Pearson correlation	.234**	.137**	.143**	.161**	.537**	1	.541**	.443**	.522**	.455**	.502**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 119	4 116	4 096	4 114	4 017	4 127	3 984	4 100	3 984	3 985	3 992
Q10_3_3	Pearson correlation	.255**	.104**	.106**	.109**	.500**	.541**	1	.455**	.529**	.469**	.493**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 141	4 135	4 118	4 132	4 033	3 984	4 148	4 122	4 025	4 017	4 028
Q10_3_4	Pearson correlation	.290**	.243**	.269**	.312**	.369**	.443**	.455**	1	.414**	.374**	.406**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	4 480	4 477	4 438	4 474	4 176	4 100	4 122	4 489	4 136	4 128	4 139
Q10_3_5	Pearson correlation	.206**	.074**	.087**	.115**	.439**	.522**	.529**	.414**	1	.633**	.651**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	0.000
	N	4 150	4 146	4 128	4 145	4 038	3 984	4 025	4 136	4 158	4 037	4 053
Q10_3_6	Pearson correlation	.185**	.095**	.107**	.147**	.393**	.455**	.469**	.374**	.633**	1	.683**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000
	N	4 152	4 147	4 120	4 136	4 035	3 985	4 017	4 128	4 037	4 159	4 061
Q10_3_7	Pearson correlation	.196**	.115**	.130**	.175**	.422**	.502**	.493**	.406**	.651**	.683**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	4 152	4 147	4 126	4 145	4 039	3 992	4 028	4 139	4 053	4 061	4 159

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 21. Correlations of Measures related to Centres for older persons

Correlations		Q6_4	Q7_4	Q9a_4	Q9b_4	Q10_4_1	Q10_4_2	Q10_4_3	Q10_4_4	Q10_4_5	Q10_4_6	Q10_4_7
Q6_4	Pearson correlation	1	.250**	.136**	.111**	.357**	.286**	.297**	.269**	.263**	.226**	.235**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 230	4 686	826	826	766	757	784	778	761	766	773
Q7_4	Pearson correlation	.250**	1	.387**	.417**	.196**	.181**	.175**	.224**	.257**	.223**	.265**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 686	4 733	805	806	747	735	764	759	743	749	754
Q9a_4	Pearson correlation	.136**	.387**	1	.694**	.212**	.208**	.203**	.209**	.218**	.195**	.243**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	826	805	831	824	755	746	774	767	750	730	763
Q9b_4	Pearson correlation	.111**	.417**	.694**	1	.195**	.228**	.224**	.215**	.212**	.229**	.241**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	826	806	824	831	757	746	773	767	749	732	763
Q10_4_1	Pearson correlation	.357**	.196**	.212**	.195**	1	.528**	.465**	.458**	.435**	.466**	.378**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	766	747	755	757	771	737	747	750	736	717	741
Q10_4_2	Pearson correlation	.286**	.181**	.208**	.228**	.528**	1	.625**	.569**	.629**	.585**	.600**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	757	735	746	746	737	760	740	744	731	710	734
Q10_4_3	Pearson correlation	.297**	.175**	.203**	.224**	.465**	.625**	1	.629**	.583**	.571**	.636**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	784	764	774	773	747	740	787	760	746	728	754
Q10_4_4	Pearson correlation	.269**	.224**	.209**	.215**	.458**	.569**	.629**	1	.672**	.674**	.669**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	778	759	767	767	750	744	760	781	754	733	759
Q10_4_5	Pearson correlation	.263**	.257**	.218**	.212**	.435**	.629**	.583**	.672**	1	.715**	.731**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	761	743	750	749	736	731	746	754	765	721	753
Q10_4_6	Pearson correlation	.226**	.223**	.195**	.229**	.466**	.585**	.571**	.674**	.715**	1	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	766	749	730	732	717	710	728	733	721	771	729
Q10_4_7	Pearson correlation	.235**	.265**	.243**	.241**	.378**	.600**	.636**	.669**	.731**	.730**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	773	754	763	763	741	734	754	759	753	729	776

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 22. Correlations of measures related to centres for people with long-term disabilities

Correlations		Q6_5	Q7_5	Q9a_5	Q9b_5	Q10_5_1	Q10_5_2	Q10_5_3	Q10_5_4	Q10_5_5	Q10_5_6	Q10_5_7
Q6_5	Pearson correlation	1	.194**	.177**	.179**	.384**	.359**	.308**	.309**	.312**	.247**	.229**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 210	4 451	444	447	431	423	430	439	428	429	429
Q7_5	Pearson correlation	.194**	1	.484**	.454**	.165**	.233**	.152**	.232**	.202**	.252**	.223**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.001	.000	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 451	4 491	430	433	417	410	416	425	416	410	415
Q9a_5	Pearson correlation	.177**	.484**	1	.739**	.213**	.296**	.235**	.275**	.295**	.222**	.268**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	444	430	445	439	417	410	414	424	412	403	415
Q9b_5	Pearson correlation	.179**	.454**	.739**	1	.262**	.260**	.245**	.305**	.298**	.273**	.307**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	447	433	439	448	419	411	416	425	415	405	417
Q10_5_1	Pearson correlation	.384**	.165**	.213**	.262**	1	.612**	.476**	.525**	.506**	.461**	.473**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	431	417	417	419	432	413	412	424	415	403	415
Q10_5_2	Pearson correlation	.359**	.233**	.296**	.260**	.612**	1	.583**	.633**	.605**	.564**	.564**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	423	410	410	411	413	424	409	418	409	399	410
Q10_5_3	Pearson correlation	.308**	.152**	.235**	.245**	.476**	.583**	1	.647**	.618**	.587**	.630**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	430	416	414	416	412	409	431	426	414	408	418
Q10_5_4	Pearson correlation	.309**	.232**	.275**	.305**	.525**	.633**	.647**	1	.692**	.664**	.658**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	439	425	424	425	424	418	426	440	424	416	428
Q10_5_5	Pearson correlation	.312**	.202**	.295**	.298**	.506**	.605**	.618**	.692**	1	.641**	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	428	416	412	415	415	409	414	424	429	406	419
Q10_5_6	Pearson correlation	.247**	.252**	.222**	.273**	.461**	.564**	.587**	.664**	.641**	1	.713**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	429	410	403	405	403	399	408	416	406	430	413
Q10_5_7	Pearson correlation	.229**	.223**	.268**	.307**	.473**	.564**	.630**	.658**	.711**	.713**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	429	415	415	417	415	410	418	428	419	413	430

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 23. Correlations of measures related to pavements and footpaths

Correlations		Q6_6	Q7_6	Q9a_6	Q9b_6	Q10_6_1	Q10_6_2	Q10_6_3	Q10_6_4	Q10_6_5	Q10_6_6	Q10_6_7
Q6_6	Pearson correlation	1	.243**	.096**	.101**	.280**	.310**	.261**	.310**	.301**	.280**	.299**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 328	5 282	4 666	4 672	4 103	4 073	4 075	4 196	4 134	4 333	4 203
Q7_6	Pearson correlation	.243**	1	.505**	.506**	.146**	.157**	.068**	.138**	.145**	.236**	.132**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 282	5 312	4 658	4 665	4 103	4 071	4 073	4 194	4 135	4 330	4 203
Q9a_6	Pearson correlation	.096**	.505**	1	.731**	.180**	.173**	.097**	.160**	.161**	.217**	.166**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 666	4 658	4 683	4 671	4 102	4 071	4 074	4 192	4 134	4 319	4 200
Q9b_6	Pearson correlation	.101**	.506**	.731**	1	.213**	.230**	.140**	.200**	.205**	.248**	.212**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	0.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 672	4 665	4 671	4 690	4 106	4 075	4 076	4 196	4 137	4 324	4 209
Q10_6_1	Pearson correlation	.280**	.146**	.180**	.213**	1	.600**	.544**	.529**	.470**	.370**	.491**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 103	4 103	4 102	4 106	4 115	3 971	3 977	4 064	3 986	4 062	4 032
Q10_6_2	Pearson correlation	.310**	.157**	.173**	.230**	.600**	1	.573**	.561**	.580**	.463**	.526**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	.000	.000
	N	4 073	4 071	4 071	4 075	3 971	4 085	3 959	4 041	3 970	4 033	4 014
Q10_6_3	Pearson correlation	.261**	.068**	.097**	.140**	.544**	.573**	1	.623**	.583**	.413**	.534**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	.000	.000
	N	4 075	4 073	4 074	4 076	3 977	3 959	4 086	4 060	3 985	4 047	4 024
Q10_6_4	Pearson correlation	.310**	.138**	.160**	.200**	.529**	.561**	.623**	1	.634**	.506**	.625**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	.000	0.000
	N	4 196	4 194	4 192	4 196	4 064	4 041	4 060	4 208	4 073	4 149	4 129
Q10_6_5	Pearson correlation	.301**	.145**	.161**	.205**	.470**	.580**	.583**	.634**	1	.544**	.637**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	4 134	4 135	4 134	4 137	3 986	3 970	3 985	4 073	4 146	4 094	4 083
Q10_6_6	Pearson correlation	.280**	.236**	.217**	.248**	.370**	.463**	.413**	.506**	.544**	1	.570**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000
	N	4 333	4 330	4 319	4 324	4 062	4 033	4 047	4 149	4 094	4 343	4 164
Q10_6_7	Pearson correlation	.299**	.132**	.166**	.212**	.491**	.526**	.534**	.625**	.637**	.570**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	4 203	4 203	4 200	4 209	4 032	4 014	4 024	4 129	4 083	4 164	4 215

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 24. Correlations of measures related to Parks and green areas

Correlations		Q6_7	Q7_7	Q9a_7	Q9b_7	Q10_7_1	Q10_7_2	Q10_7_3	Q10_7_4	Q10_7_5	Q10_7_6	Q10_7_7
Q6_7	Pearson correlation	1	.273**	.138**	.196**	.306**	.273**	.280**	.354**	.308**	.292**	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 328	5 288	4 485	4 499	4 055	3 973	4 009	4 147	4 133	4 094	4 154
Q7_7	Pearson correlation	.273**	1	.444**	.501**	.123**	.100**	.097**	.232**	.143**	.146**	.175**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5 288	5 316	4 487	4 501	4 060	3 978	4 013	4 151	4 139	4 097	4 158
Q9a_7	Pearson correlation	.138**	.444**	1	.691**	.189**	.158**	.141**	.212**	.142**	.162**	.180**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 485	4 487	4 501	4 490	4 047	3 965	4 002	4 138	4 128	4 069	4 146
Q9b_7	Pearson correlation	.196**	.501**	.691**	1	.228**	.193**	.179**	.273**	.200**	.205**	.242**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	0.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 499	4 501	4 490	4 515	4 054	3 976	4 010	4 147	4 135	4 079	4 155
Q10_7_1	Pearson correlation	.306**	.123**	.189**	.228**	1	.600**	.570**	.446**	.470**	.483**	.440**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4 055	4 060	4 047	4 054	4 066	3 911	3 939	4 035	3 957	3 987	4 008
Q10_7_2	Pearson correlation	.273**	.100**	.158**	.193**	.600**	1	.631**	.470**	.536**	.566**	.429**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000	.000	.000	0.000	.000
	N	3 973	3 978	3 965	3976	3911	3984	3887	3961	3894	3914	3937
Q10_7_3	Pearson correlation	.280**	.097**	.141**	.179**	.570**	.631**	1	.522**	.553**	.549**	.471**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000		.000	0.000	0.000	.000
	N	4009	4013	4002	4010	3939	3887	4020	4000	3938	3952	3971
Q10_7_4	Pearson correlation	.354**	.232**	.212**	.273**	.446**	.470**	.522**	1	.597**	.540**	.592**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	.000	0.000
	N	4147	4151	4138	4147	4035	3961	4000	4158	4041	4057	4093
Q10_7_5	Pearson correlation	.308**	.143**	.142**	.200**	.470**	.536**	.553**	.597**	1	.562**	.577**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	4133	4139	4128	4135	3957	3894	3938	4041	4146	3988	4047
Q10_7_6	Pearson correlation	.292**	.146**	.162**	.205**	.483**	.566**	.549**	.540**	.562**	1	.519**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	.000	0.000		.000
	N	4094	4097	4069	4079	3987	3914	3952	4057	3988	4106	4046
Q10_7_7	Pearson correlation	.316**	.175**	.180**	.242**	.440**	.429**	.471**	.592**	.577**	.519**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	.000	
	N	4154	4158	4146	4155	4008	3937	3971	4093	4047	4046	4166

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 25. Correlations of measures related to public transport (local trips, daily commuting)

Correlations		Q6_8	Q7_8	Q9a_8	Q9b_8	Q10_8_1	Q10_8_2	Q10_8_3	Q10_8_4	Q10_8_5	Q10_8_6	Q10_8_7
Q6_8	Pearson correlation	1	.293**	.197**	.195**	.293**	.362**	.324**	.374**	.344**	.326**	.370**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5314	5231	3990	4000	3665	3618	3625	3689	3675	3853	3731
Q7_8	Pearson correlation	.293**	1	.461**	.555**	.259**	.297**	.219**	.246**	.262**	.342**	.296**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5231	5262	3980	3991	3663	3616	3624	3685	3673	3848	3728
Q9a_8	Pearson correlation	.197**	.461**	1	.694**	.253**	.244**	.215**	.237**	.242**	.283**	.247**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	3990	3980	4005	3993	3656	3609	3619	3678	3666	3821	3720
Q9b_8	Pearson correlation	.195**	.555**	.694**	1	.316**	.312**	.263**	.294**	.296**	.354**	.320**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.000	0.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4000	3991	3993	4015	3658	3611	3618	3679	3667	3824	3722
Q10_8_1	Pearson correlation	.293**	.259**	.253**	.316**	1	.555**	.509**	.516**	.479**	.426**	.474**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	3665	3663	3656	3658	3676	3560	3576	3621	3588	3614	3627
Q10_8_2	Pearson correlation	.362**	.297**	.244**	.312**	.555**	1	.551**	.574**	.579**	.561**	.576**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	0.000	0.000	.000	0.000
	N	3618	3616	3609	3611	3560	3629	3537	3584	3552	3570	3596
Q10_8_3	Pearson correlation	.324**	.219**	.215**	.263**	.509**	.551**	1	.694**	.587**	.446**	.582**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	0.000	.000	0.000
	N	3625	3624	3619	3618	3576	3537	3636	3606	3578	3587	3605
Q10_8_4	Pearson correlation	.374**	.246**	.237**	.294**	.516**	.574**	.694**	1	.653**	.524**	.655**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	.000	0.000
	N	3689	3685	3678	3679	3621	3584	3606	3700	3626	3642	3664
Q10_8_5	Pearson correlation	.344**	.262**	.242**	.296**	.479**	.579**	.587**	.653**	1	.568**	.701**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	3675	3673	3666	3667	3588	3552	3578	3626	3686	3632	3649
Q10_8_6	Pearson correlation	.326**	.342**	.283**	.354**	.426**	.561**	.446**	.524**	.568**	1	.654**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000
	N	3853	3848	3821	3824	3614	3570	3587	3642	3632	3867	3685
Q10_8_7	Pearson correlation	.370**	.296**	.247**	.320**	.474**	.576**	.582**	.655**	.701**	.654**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	3731	3728	3720	3722	3627	3596	3605	3664	3649	3685	3742

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 26. Correlations of measures related to cultural centres for activities and workshops

Correlations		Q6_9	Q7_9	Q9a_9	Q9b_9
Q6_9	Pearson correlation	1	.338**	.204**	.241**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	5256	5069	2955	3004
Q7_9	Pearson correlation	.338**	1	.427**	.497**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	5069	5108	2943	2989
Q9a_9	Pearson correlation	.204**	.427**	1	.641**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		0.000
	N	2955	2943	2963	2945
Q9b_9	Pearson correlation	.241**	.497**	.641**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	0.000	
	N	3004	2989	2945	3012

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 27. Correlations of measures related to gyms and other centres for workout and play

Correlations		Q6_10	Q7_10	Q9a_10	Q9b_10
Q6_10	Pearson correlation	1	.361**	.211**	.254**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	5205	5011	2848	2854
Q7_10	Pearson correlation	.361**	1	.487**	.525**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	5011	5065	2839	2845
Q9a_10	Pearson correlation	.211**	.487**	1	.684**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		0.000
	N	2848	2839	2858	2839
Q9b_10	Pearson correlation	.254**	.525**	.684**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	0.000	
	N	2854	2845	2839	2864

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 28. Correlations of measures related to street lights in your residential area

Correlations		Q6_11	Q7_11	Q9a_11	Q9b_11	Q10_11_1	Q10_11_2	Q10_11_3	Q10_11_4	Q10_11_5	Q10_11_6	Q10_11_7
Q6_11	Pearson correlation	1	.367**	.155**	.158**	.320**	.363**	.324**	.367**	.329**	.338**	.333**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5308	5248	4618	4686	4115	4085	4096	4182	4124	4282	4174
Q7_11	Pearson correlation	.367**	1	.622**	.634**	.180**	.198**	.127**	.184**	.157**	.241**	.164**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5248	5281	4609	4677	4114	4084	4096	4182	4125	4282	4177
Q9a_11	Pearson correlation	.155**	.622**	1	.798**	.242**	.204**	.159**	.201**	.189**	.244**	.186**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4618	4609	4641	4626	4117	4083	4096	4179	4122	4265	4172
Q9b_11	Pearson correlation	.158**	.634**	.798**	1	.258**	.243**	.187**	.250**	.227**	.277**	.230**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.000	0.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	4686	4677	4626	4709	4130	4096	4107	4194	4137	4279	4188
Q10_11_1	Pearson correlation	.320**	.180**	.242**	.258**	1	.631**	.623**	.585**	.527**	.478**	.554**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	.000	.000	0.000
	N	4115	4114	4117	4130	4135	4005	4018	4079	4018	4080	4060
Q10_11_2	Pearson correlation	.363**	.198**	.204**	.243**	.631**	1	.659**	.662**	.641**	.580**	.621**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	4085	4084	4083	4096	4005	4105	4002	4062	3996	4051	4033
Q10_11_3	Pearson correlation	.324**	.127**	.159**	.187**	.623**	.659**	1	.721**	.644**	.552**	.632**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	4096	4096	4096	4107	4018	4002	4117	4091	4030	4082	4061
Q10_11_4	Pearson correlation	.367**	.184**	.201**	.250**	.585**	.662**	.721**	1	.722**	.646**	.703**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	4182	4182	4179	4194	4079	4062	4091	4204	4090	4156	4139
Q10_11_5	Pearson correlation	.329**	.157**	.189**	.227**	.527**	.641**	.644**	.722**	1	.647**	.719**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	4124	4125	4122	4137	4018	3996	4030	4090	4145	4103	4093
Q10_11_6	Pearson correlation	.338**	.241**	.244**	.277**	.478**	.580**	.552**	.646**	.647**	1	.695**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	4282	4282	4265	4279	4080	4051	4082	4156	4103	4303	4154
Q10_11_7	Pearson correlation	.333**	.164**	.186**	.230**	.554**	.621**	.632**	.703**	.719**	.695**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	4174	4177	4172	4188	4060	4033	4061	4139	4093	4154	4196

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 29. Correlations of measures related to satisfaction and happiness.

Correlations		Q11_1	Q11_2	Q11_3	Q11_4	Q11_5	Q11_6	Q11_7	Q11_8	Q12_1	Q12_2	Q12_3	Q12_4	Q13
Q11_1	Pearson correlation	1	.384**	.339**	.147**	.301**	.238**	.284**	.210**	.398**	.407**	.311**	.284**	.409**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5371	5345	2892	5346	5215	5355	5342	5239	5340	5356	5337	5298	5353
Q11_2	Pearson correlation	.384**	1	.502**	.273**	.349**	.312**	.258**	.295**	.501**	.588**	.448**	.353**	.459**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5345	5354	2890	5331	5202	5340	5328	5228	5322	5339	5321	5284	5334
Q11_3	Pearson correlation	.339**	.502**	1	.313**	.333**	.333**	.303**	.270**	.462**	.473**	.423**	.319**	.421**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	2892	2890	2895	2892	2830	2893	2890	2871	2884	2892	2890	2876	2885
Q11_4	Pearson correlation	.147**	.273**	.313**	1	.468**	.268**	.171**	.225**	.285**	.336**	.247**	.224**	.241**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5346	5331	2892	5354	5213	5346	5334	5231	5324	5340	5323	5285	5335
Q11_5	Pearson correlation	.301**	.349**	.333**	.468**	1	.349**	.325**	.293**	.383**	.405**	.355**	.267**	.371**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5215	5202	2830	5213	5222	5215	5211	5126	5194	5209	5199	5164	5205
Q11_6	Pearson correlation	.238**	.312**	.333**	.268**	.349**	1	.416**	.309**	.361**	.393**	.342**	.300**	.377**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5355	5340	2893	5346	5215	5364	5345	5237	5331	5350	5330	5291	5345
Q11_7	Pearson correlation	.284**	.258**	.303**	.171**	.325**	.416**	1	.263**	.332**	.333**	.345**	.285**	.407**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5342	5328	2890	5334	5211	5345	5351	5235	5317	5337	5319	5281	5333
Q11_8	Pearson correlation	.210**	.295**	.270**	.225**	.293**	.309**	.263**	1	.335**	.362**	.272**	.219**	.276**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	5239	5228	2871	5231	5126	5237	5235	5246	5216	5232	5218	5185	5227
Q12_1	Pearson correlation	.398**	.501**	.462**	.285**	.383**	.361**	.332**	.335**	1	.738**	.619**	.519**	.623**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	5340	5322	2884	5324	5194	5331	5317	5216	5348	5339	5323	5287	5334
Q12_2	Pearson correlation	.407**	.588**	.473**	.336**	.405**	.393**	.333**	.362**	.738**	1	.634**	.509**	.652**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	5356	5339	2892	5340	5209	5350	5337	5232	5339	5367	5343	5304	5350
Q12_3	Pearson correlation	.311**	.448**	.423**	.247**	.355**	.342**	.345**	.272**	.619**	.634**	1	.555**	.625**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	5337	5321	2890	5323	5199	5330	5319	5218	5323	5343	5348	5300	5332
Q12_4	Pearson correlation	.284**	.353**	.319**	.224**	.267**	.300**	.285**	.219**	.519**	.509**	.555**	1	.574**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	5298	5284	2876	5285	5164	5291	5281	5185	5287	5304	5300	5308	5291
Q13	Pearson correlation	.409**	.459**	.421**	.241**	.371**	.377**	.407**	.276**	.623**	.652**	.625**	.574**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	5353	5334	2885	5335	5205	5345	5333	5227	5334	5350	5332	5291	5363

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 30. Statistics with and without outliers.

| Indicators | Parametric | | | | | | | |
| | Centralisation | | | | Dispersion | | Shape | |
	Valid cases	Missing values	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis
Q15 with outliers	1877	3508	1.80	2.00	4180	17 470	20 703	467 920
Q15 without outliers (q15<5)	1845	-	1.74	2.00	.783	.614	.769	.337
Q17 with outliers	2837	2548	39.21	40.00	14.198	201.597	.967	7.564
Q17 without outliers (q17<=60 and q17>20)	2446	-	40.17	40.00	7.871	61.949	.466	.694
Q18 with outliers	5175	210	18.20	12.00	19.493	379.976	3.065	14.503
Q18 without outliers (q18<=63)	5013	-	15.72	12	12.943	167.509	1.200	1.022
Q19 with outliers	1772	3613	25.23	16.00	29.768	886.120	2.518	7.730
Q19 without outliers (q19< 70)	1617	-	17.81	15.00	14.982	224.447	.901	.061
Q20 with outliers	769	4616	17.49	10.00	26.385	696.157	3.648	15.860
Q20 without outliers (q20<35)	668	-	9.61	8	7.985	63.767	.919	.190

Table 31. Gender

		Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid cases	Woman	2783	51.7	51.7
	Man	2602	48.3	100.0
	Total	5385	100.0	

Table 32. Cluster

		Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid cases	Northwestern	2317	43.0	43.0
	Southern	1329	24.7	67.7
	Eastern	1113	20.7	88.4
	Nordic	626	11.6	100.0
	Total	5385	100.0	

Table 33. Language of the questionnaire

		Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid cases	'Bulgarian'	81	1.5	1.5
	'Croatian'	42	.8	2.3
	'Czech'	117	2.2	4.5
	'Danish'	94	1.7	6.2
	'Dutch'	341	6.3	12.5
	'English'	682	12.7	25.2
	'Estonian'	10	.2	25.4
	'Finnish'	91	1.7	27.1
	'French'	684	12.7	39.8
	'German'	887	16.5	56.2
	'Greek'	117	2.2	58.4
	'Hungarian'	110	2.0	60.5
	'Italian'	601	11.2	71.6
	'Latvian'	14	.3	71.9
	'Lithuanian'	33	.6	72.5
	'Luxembourgish'	3	.1	72.6
	'Maltese'	4	.1	72.6
	'Polish'	430	8.0	80.6
	'Portuguese'	105	1.9	82.6
	'Romanian'	222	4.1	86.7
	'Slovak'	60	1.1	87.8
	'Slovenian'	23	.4	88.2
	'Spanish'	460	8.5	96.8
	'Swedish'	161	3.0	99.8
	'Russian'	13	.2	100.0
	Total	5385	100.0	

Table 34. Q4 Where do you live?

		Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid cases	The open countryside or a village	1446	26.9	26.9
	A small town	1082	20.1	47.0
	A medium to large town	1251	23.2	70.3
	A city or city suburb	1596	29.6	100.0
	Total	5375	99.8	
Missing values	DK or Refuse to answer	10	.2	
Total		5385	100.0	

Table 35. Current employment status

		Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid cases	Student	318	5.9	5.9
	Housewife/ Stay-at-home husband/partner	342	6.4	12.3
	Retired or pensioner	1358	25.2	37.5
	Self- employed (might have employees)	418	7.8	45.2
	Employee (by another person/company)	2480	46.1	91.3
	Unemployed	377	7.0	98.3
	Other	92	1.7	100.0
	Total	5385	100.0	

Annex 3: Main distributions

Table 36. Stratification criteria by Member State (%)

Member State of the survey	Age			Employed_Unemployed		Rural_Urban	
	18-39	40-64	65 or over	Employed	Unemployed	Rural	Urban
AT	33.3	42.9	23.8	58.0	42.0	63.1	36.9
BE	20.7	67.6	11.7	62.4	37.6	62.4	37.6
BG	28.4	48.1	23.5	60.0	40.0	39.5	60.5
HR	31.0	47.6	21.4	53.7	46.3	35.7	64.3
CY	50.0	50.0	.0	62.5	37.5	37.5	62.5
CZ	40.2	41.0	18.8	49.1	50.9	43.1	56.9
DK	31.9	43.6	24.5	51.1	48.9	36.2	63.8
EE	33.3	40.0	26.7	73.3	26.7	33.3	66.7
FI	31.9	39.6	28.6	47.8	52.2	46.7	53.3
FR	38.0	38.4	23.6	54.2	45.8	56.7	43.3
DE	34.4	46.0	19.7	61.5	38.5	42.1	57.9
EL	35.8	44.0	20.2	42.2	57.8	17.4	82.6
HU	37.3	41.8	20.9	52.3	47.7	44.5	55.5
IE	37.0	50.0	13.0	58.7	41.3	54.3	45.7
IT	30.8	45.8	23.5	40.0	60.0	61.1	38.9
LV	27.3	54.5	18.2	71.4	28.6	40.9	59.1
LT	36.4	42.4	21.2	62.5	37.5	42.4	57.6
LU	20.0	60.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	80.0	20.0
MT	25.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	25.0
NL	35.0	50.4	14.6	68.6	31.4	36.2	63.8
PL	39.8	45.3	14.9	54.9	45.1	43.5	56.5
PT	35.2	43.8	21.0	50.5	49.5	33.3	66.7
RO	36.5	43.2	20.3	44.4	55.6	55.0	45.0
SK	41.7	38.3	20.0	51.7	48.3	60.0	40.0
SI	34.8	47.8	17.4	39.1	60.9	39.1	60.9
ES	33.5	50.7	15.9	50.2	49.8	27.2	72.8
SE	41.6	29.8	28.6	51.3	48.7	45.0	55.0
UK	33.2	49.8	17.0	65.0	35.0	55.8	44.2
EU-28	**34.8**	**45.5**	**19.7**	**54.8**	**45.2**	**47.0**	**53.0**

Table 37. Percentage distributions by gender and age

EU Member States	MALES						FEMALES					
	18-39 years		40-64 years		65 or over		18-39 years		40-64 years		65 or over	
	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)
AT	20.24	17.38	19.05	21.53	9.52	9.42	13.1	17.05	23.81	21.85	14.29	12.78
BE	14.41	17.72	23.42	21.33	5.41	9.61	6.31	17.43	44.14	21.17	6.31	12.74
BG	19.75	17.98	14.81	20.66	12.35	9.46	8.64	16.8	33.33	21.19	11.11	13.9
HR	16.67	17.66	23.81	21.04	7.14	8.88	14.29	17.01	23.81	21.75	14.29	13.67
CY	12.5	21.14	37.5	18.93	0	7.94	37.5	21.99	12.5	20.62	0	9.38
CZ	22.22	19.36	17.95	20.6	6.84	8.68	17.95	18.37	23.08	20.6	11.97	12.39
DK	17.02	17.48	19.15	21.24	12.77	10.48	14.89	17.08	24.47	21.13	11.7	12.6
EE	20	18.74	13.33	19.37	13.33	7.56	13.33	17.71	26.67	21.63	13.33	14.99
FI	16.48	17.63	17.58	20.74	16.48	10.32	15.38	16.74	21.98	20.74	12.09	13.83
FR	18.51	17.06	17.88	20.81	11.23	9.79	19.46	17.23	20.57	21.76	12.34	13.34
DE	14.45	15.77	24.16	22.06	9.71	10.69	19.93	15.27	21.79	22.06	9.96	14.15
EL	20.18	17.15	18.35	19.94	10.09	10.99	15.6	16.8	25.69	21.25	10.09	13.87
HU	15.45	18.82	25.45	20.08	5.45	7.92	21.82	18.13	16.36	21.7	15.45	13.35
IE	21.74	20.21	19.57	20.84	8.7	7.85	15.22	20.94	30.43	21.01	4.35	9.16
IT	15.47	15.65	23.63	21.26	10.65	11	15.31	15.33	22.13	22.05	12.81	14.71
LV	18.18	18.07	22.73	19.11	4.55	7.49	9.09	17.43	31.82	22.34	13.64	15.56
LT	30.3	17.69	15.15	19.66	0	7.57	6.06	17.23	27.27	22.9	21.21	14.95
LU	0	19.6	40	22.36	0	7.76	20	19.18	20	21.19	20	9.92
MT	0	19.74	25	20.25	25	9.62	25	18.26	25	20.01	0	12.12
NL	15.36	17	25	22.27	8.57	9.82	19.64	16.77	25.36	22.15	6.07	11.98
PL	22.56	20.52	20.23	20.24	4.88	7	17.21	19.79	25.12	21.24	10	11.21
PT	17.14	16.49	19.05	20.26	10.48	10	18.1	16.95	24.76	22.15	10.48	14.14
RO	10.81	19.1	15.32	21	6.76	8.18	25.68	17.96	27.93	21.6	13.51	12.16
SK	23.33	21.24	11.67	20.55	13.33	6.34	18.33	20.25	26.67	21.33	6.67	10.28
SI	21.74	18.26	17.39	22.28	8.7	8.58	13.04	16.8	30.43	21.52	8.7	12.56
ES	16.74	17.91	23.7	21.27	8.26	9.5	16.74	17.39	26.96	21.32	7.61	12.61
SE	21.12	18.28	18.63	20.15	11.8	11.11	20.5	17.46	11.18	19.77	16.77	13.23
UK	18.08	18.43	22.8	20.25	7.7	10	15.09	18.27	27.04	20.82	9.28	12.23
EU-28	**17.33**	**17.51**	**21.34**	**21.01**	**9.04**	**9.71**	**17.44**	**17.12**	**24.16**	**21.55**	**10.7**	**13.12**

NB: u % = unweighted percentage; w % = weighted percentage

Table 38. Percentage distributions by gender and labour status

EU Member States	MALES						FEMALES					
	Employed		Unemployed		No answer		Employed		Unemployed		No answer	
	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)
AT	30.95	51.26	15.48	1.61	2.38	0.00	25.00	45.83	25.00	1.31	1.19	0.00
BE	24.32	51.12	17.12	2.55	1.80	0.00	36.94	44.41	19.82	1.92	0.00	0.00
BG	25.93	49.58	20.99	3.52	0.00	0.00	33.33	44.31	18.52	2.59	1.23	0.00
HR	28.57	49.04	16.67	4.86	2.38	0.00	23.81	41.43	28.57	4.67	0.00	0.00
CY	25.00	46.32	25.00	4.83	0.00	0.00	37.50	44.85	12.50	4.00	0.00	0.00
CZ	27.35	54.81	18.80	1.49	0.85	0.00	21.37	42.01	31.62	1.69	0.00	0.00
DK	29.79	50.79	19.15	1.76	0.00	0.00	21.28	45.76	29.79	1.69	0.00	0.00
EE	33.33	49.36	13.33	2.14	0.00	0.00	40.00	46.75	13.33	1.75	0.00	0.00
FI	25.27	48.74	25.27	2.55	0.00	0.00	21.98	46.68	26.37	2.04	1.10	0.00
FR	25.00	48.98	20.41	2.90	2.22	0.00	26.27	45.57	22.94	2.55	3.16	0.00
DE	32.13	51.93	15.44	1.47	0.75	0.00	28.64	45.48	22.67	1.12	0.37	0.00
EL	28.44	49.13	20.18	7.66	0.00	0.00	13.76	35.50	37.61	7.71	0.00	0.00
HU	27.27	51.95	19.09	2.13	0.00	0.00	24.55	44.02	28.18	1.90	0.91	0.00
IE	36.96	50.74	13.04	3.80	0.00	0.00	21.74	43.21	28.26	2.25	0.00	0.00
IT	27.62	53.96	21.13	3.68	1.00	0.00	11.81	39.20	38.10	3.16	0.33	0.00
LV	31.82	46.76	13.64	3.18	0.00	0.00	36.36	47.43	13.64	2.63	4.55	0.00
LT	33.33	46.25	12.12	3.25	0.00	0.00	27.27	48.03	24.24	2.47	3.03	0.00
LU	40.00	53.60	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	20.00	43.36	40.00	1.33	0.00	0.00
MT	25.00	59.51	25.00	1.97	0.00	0.00	25.00	37.47	25.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
NL	30.71	51.79	15.00	2.02	3.21	0.00	35.71	44.32	15.36	1.87	0.00	0.00
PL	30.70	52.65	16.98	2.47	0.00	0.00	23.72	42.61	27.67	2.28	0.93	0.00
PT	24.76	47.29	20.95	3.81	0.95	0.00	24.76	45.05	27.62	3.84	0.95	0.00
RO	25.68	54.41	20.72	2.20	1.35	0.00	17.57	41.99	33.33	1.40	1.35	0.00
SK	26.67	51.75	21.67	3.82	0.00	0.00	25.00	41.18	26.67	3.26	0.00	0.00
SI	21.74	51.65	26.09	2.56	0.00	0.00	17.39	43.21	34.78	2.58	0.00	0.00
ES	25.43	46.82	23.26	7.26	0.00	0.00	24.78	39.21	26.52	6.71	0.00	0.00
SE	30.43	50.02	20.50	2.28	0.62	0.00	19.88	45.76	27.33	1.93	1.24	0.00
UK	32.86	51.43	15.41	1.78	0.31	0.00	31.60	45.36	19.34	1.43	0.47	0.00
EU-28	**28.86**	**51.07**	**18.57**	**2.91**	**0.34**	**0.00**	**24.96**	**43.49**	**25.91**	**2.53**	**0.82**	**0.00**

NB: u % = unweighted percentage; w % = weighted percentage

Table 39. Percentage distributions by area

EU Member State	Urban regions		Intermediate regions		Rural regions	
	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)	u (%)	w (%)
AT	28,57	35,11	27,38	20,79	44.05	44,11
BE	19,27	67,78	40,37	23,60	40,37	8,61
BG	29,63	18.07	49,38	44,81	20,99	37,11
HR	30,95	18,76	54,76	25,15	14,29	56.09
CY	37,50	0.00	25.00	100.00	37,50	0.00
CZ	35,34	24,21	39,66	42,88	25.00	32,90
DK	25,53	22,37	54,26	48,75	20,21	28,87
EE	66,67	43,48	20.00	11,36	13,33	45,16
FI	23,33	29.08	50.00	30,49	26,67	40,43
FR	22,22	35,11	46,35	35,22	31,43	29,67
DE	32,25	41,68	51,31	41,98	16,44	16,35
EL	45,87	45,64	43,12	10,57	11.01	43,79
HU	33,64	17,66	31,82	35,61	34,55	46,73
IE	19,57	27,61	45,65	0.00	34,78	72,39
IT	16,47	36,92	41,26	43.01	42,26	20.07
LV	50.00	50,48	22,73	12,89	27,27	36,62
LT	33,33	27,39	45,45	31,13	21,21	41,49
LU	0.00	0.00	60.00	100.00	40.00	0.00
MT	0.00	100.00	75.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
NL	43,37	72,50	30,82	26,87	25,81	0,63
PL	26,28	28,29	45,58	38,52	28,14	33,20
PT	33,33	49,11	44,76	17.09	21,90	33,79
RO	29,28	11,44	25,68	43,64	45,05	44,91
SK	16,67	11,42	48,33	38,36	35.00	50,22
SI	17,39	0.00	56,52	56,57	26,09	43,43
ES	52,17	59,18	45.00	33,50	2,83	7,33
SE	30,63	22,43	39,38	61,63	30.00	15,95
UK	25,55	73,87	43,69	23,25	30,76	2,88
EU-28	**26,90**	**42,67**	**43,40**	**35.05**	**26,69**	**22,28**

NB: u % = unweighted percentage; w % = weighted percentage

Annex 4: Sampling errors of a proportion, with a confidence level of 2σ and P=Q

Table 40. Sampling error for q6 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q6_1	q6_2	q6_3	q6_4	q6_5	q6_6	q6_7	q6_8	q6_9	q6_10	q6_11
Northwestern	2.10	2.10	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.11	2.09
AT	11.11	11.11	11.04	10.98	10.98	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91
BE	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.49	9.53	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49
FR	4.03	4.01	3.98	4.01	4.01	3.98	3.98	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.98
DE	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.53	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.66	3.57
IE	14.91	14.91	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.91	14.91	14.91	14.91	14.91	14.91
LU	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72
UK	4.07	4.06	3.97	4.02	4.01	3.98	3.97	3.98	3.99	3.98	3.98
Southern	2.88	2.87	2.76	2.86	2.89	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.85	2.86	2.79
HR	17.41	17.41	15.43	19.25	20.85	16.01	15.81	15.81	16.67	16.90	15.43
CY	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	9.90	9.95	9.67	9.90	9.90	9.58	9.62	9.58	9.76	9.95	9.58
IT	4.48	4.42	4.13	4.37	4.46	4.19	4.21	4.24	4.38	4.39	4.22
MT	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	10.10	10.21	9.76	9.90	9.95	9.76	9.81	9.81	9.95	9.95	9.90
ES	4.67	4.67	4.66	4.68	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.68	4.68	4.66
Eastern	3.02	3.02	3.00	3.02	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.02	3.01	3.01
BG	11.11	11.18	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
CZ	9.28	9.28	9.25	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.25	9.25	9.28	9.37
EE	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
HU	9.58	9.58	9.62	9.62	9.58	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.58	9.53	9.62
LV	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32
LT	17.68	17.41	17.41	17.68	17.68	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41
PL	4.83	4.84	4.83	4.83	4.82	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.82
RO	6.84	6.79	6.73	6.84	6.82	6.74	6.71	6.76	6.88	6.79	6.71
SK	13.36	13.36	12.91	13.25	13.13	12.91	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	12.91
SI	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	21.32	20.85	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32
Nordic	4.02	4.01	4.00	4.01	4.01	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.01	4.00	4.00
DK	10.37	10.37	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.37	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31
FI	10.54	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.54	10.48	10.54	10.48	10.48
NL	5.99	5.99	5.98	5.99	5.99	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98
SE	7.98	7.96	7.88	7.93	7.93	7.91	7.88	7.88	7.96	7.91	7.91
EU-28	**1.39**	**1.39**	**1.37**	**1.38**	**1.39**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.38**	**1.39**	**1.37**

Table 41. Sampling error for q7 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q7_1	q7_2	q7_3	q7_4	q7_5	q7_6	q7_7	q7_8	q7_9	q7_10	q7_11
Northwestern	2.22	2.19	2.09	2.17	2.21	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.11	2.12	2.09
AT	11.87	11.55	10.91	11.55	11.70	10.91	10.91	10.98	10.91	11.11	10.91
BE	9.95	9.85	9.49	9.62	9.85	9.49	9.49	9.53	9.62	9.62	9.49
FR	4.16	4.10	3.99	4.12	4.17	3.99	3.99	4.01	4.00	4.01	3.99
DE	3.69	3.62	3.55	3.62	3.65	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.70	3.58
IE	15.43	15.43	14.74	15.08	15.62	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.91	14.74	14.91
LU	50.00	57.74	50.00	50.00	57.74	44.72	44.72	44.72	50.00	50.00	44.72
UK	4.46	4.45	3.97	4.31	4.43	3.98	3.98	3.98	4.11	4.00	3.99
Southern	3.18	3.14	2.76	3.04	3.18	2.80	2.80	2.83	2.94	2.95	2.81
HR	18.57	18.57	15.43	22.36	27.74	15.81	15.81	15.62	16.44	16.90	15.43
CY	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	11.70	11.79	9.58	10.43	10.91	9.62	9.62	9.71	10.10	10.10	9.58
IT	5.15	5.00	4.15	4.83	5.08	4.25	4.25	4.34	4.65	4.70	4.30
MT	57.74	57.74	50.00	50.00	57.74	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	11.04	11.04	9.76	10.26	10.54	9.81	9.76	9.95	10.05	9.90	9.76
ES	4.91	4.87	4.66	4.81	4.96	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.70	4.70	4.67
Eastern	3.25	3.19	3.01	3.21	3.24	3.01	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.05	3.00
BG	12.60	12.60	11.11	13.13	13.13	11.18	11.11	11.25	11.11	11.25	11.11
CZ	9.76	9.76	9.33	9.58	9.67	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37
EE	28.87	28.87	25.82	31.62	31.62	25.82	25.82	25.82	26.73	26.73	25.82
HU	10.05	9.90	9.62	10.10	10.31	9.62	9.58	9.62	9.58	9.62	9.58
LV	21.82	21.82	21.32	22.94	24.25	21.32	21.32	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82
LT	18.26	17.96	17.41	18.57	19.25	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.96	17.41
PL	5.23	5.09	4.83	5.13	5.12	4.82	4.82	4.83	4.85	4.86	4.82
RO	7.47	7.20	6.73	7.25	7.45	6.73	6.76	6.79	6.85	6.93	6.71
SK	14.14	14.14	12.91	13.36	13.87	12.91	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.36	12.91
SI	21.32	21.32	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	21.32	21.32	21.32	20.85
Nordic	4.26	4.25	4.00	4.23	4.49	4.01	4.00	4.01	4.07	4.02	4.00
DK	10.60	10.60	10.31	10.85	11.18	10.31	10.31	10.37	10.43	10.37	10.37
FI	11.47	11.55	10.54	11.25	12.04	10.60	10.48	10.54	10.72	10.54	10.54
NL	6.26	6.25	5.98	6.24	6.59	5.98	5.98	5.99	6.06	6.01	5.98
SE	8.70	8.64	7.88	8.54	9.25	7.91	7.91	7.93	8.08	7.91	7.88
EU-28	**1.49**	**1.47**	**1.37**	**1.45**	**1.49**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.38**	**1.40**	**1.41**	**1.38**

Table 42. Sampling error for q8 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q8_1	q8_2	q8_3	q8_4	q8_5	q8_6	q8_7	q8_8	q8_9	q8_10	q8_11
Northwestern	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.10
AT	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91	10.91
BE	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49
FR	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.99	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.99
DE	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.54	3.54	3.65
IE	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74
LU	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72
UK	3.98	3.98	3.97	3.98	3.99	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.98	3.97	3.97
Southern	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
HR	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43	15.43
CY	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	9.62	9.67	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58
IT	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08
MT	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	10.00	10.00	9.81	9.85	9.90	9.81	9.81	9.90	9.81	9.81	9.85
ES	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.68	4.68	4.67	4.68	4.68
Eastern	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
BG	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
CZ	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
EE	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
HU	9.58	9.58	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53
LV	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32
LT	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.68	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41
PL	4.82	4.82	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.83	4.82	4.82
RO	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71
SK	12.91	12.91	12.91	13.02	13.02	12.91	12.91	12.91	12.91	13.02	12.91
SI	22.94	22.94	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	20.85
Nordic	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
DK	10.31	10.37	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31
FI	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.54	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.54	10.48
NL	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98
SE	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88
EU-28	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.36**	**1.36**	**1.37**	**1.36**	**1.36**	**1.36**	**1.36**	**1.36**	**1.37**

Table 43. Sampling error for q9a (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q9a_1	q9a_2	q9a_3	q9a_4	q9a_5	q9a_6	q9a_7	q9a_8	q9a_9	q9a_10	q9a_11
Northwestern	4.90	3.93	2.24	4.62	6.52	2.23	2.23	2.37	2.69	2.76	2.25
AT	31.62	21.82	11.62	25.00	57.74	11.11	11.62	12.60	12.60	15.25	11.11
BE	20.41	15.81	10.15	16.01	26.73	9.95	10.10	10.31	11.04	11.04	9.71
FR	10.10	6.76	4.36	9.09	12.13	4.40	4.35	4.83	5.14	5.27	4.32
DE	8.61	7.22	3.87	7.98	12.04	3.77	3.83	3.96	4.36	5.11	3.92
IE	25.82	22.94	16.90	25.82	40.82	16.67	16.44	16.44	20.41	18.26	16.01
LU	100.00		70.71			44.72	50.00	70.71	57.74	100.00	50.00
UK	8.67	8.03	4.10	9.09	11.55	4.16	4.15	4.39	5.76	4.91	4.24
Southern	7.05	5.83	2.98	8.03	13.61	3.02	3.19	3.45	4.67	4.58	3.05
HR	30.15	28.87	15.62	35.36	57.74	20.85	18.90	20.00	27.74	26.73	15.43
CY	100.00	70.71	35.36		100.00	35.36	40.82		57.74	57.74	40.82
EL	23.57	26.73	10.66	28.87	40.82	9.81	10.15	10.78	12.60	14.91	9.62
IT	16.22	10.37	4.70	15.62	28.87	4.71	5.29	5.93	10.21	8.48	5.05
MT	100.00	100.00	50.00	70.71		50.00	50.00	57.74	70.71	70.71	50.00
PT	20.41	18.26	10.21	25.82	37.80	11.47	10.85	11.87	15.43	14.59	10.31
ES	9.62	8.39	4.78	11.40	20.00	4.79	4.95	5.19	6.47	6.65	4.82
Eastern	8.61	5.84	3.16	10.21	11.55	3.21	3.28	3.38	3.77	4.05	3.15
BG	25.82	25.00	11.32	57.74	50.00	11.32	11.32	13.02	13.25	15.08	11.11
CZ	27.74	18.26	10.10	25.82	25.00	9.62	9.81	10.26	10.60	12.04	9.62
EE	70.71	70.71	26.73	44.72	100.00	26.73	26.73	26.73	31.62	33.33	25.82
HU	40.82	21.82	9.58	70.71		9.58	10.05	9.81	11.40	16.90	9.62
LV	50.00	57.74	22.94	70.71	100.00	22.36	21.82	22.94	25.00	33.33	22.94
LT	33.33	35.36	18.57	40.82	70.71	17.96	18.26	18.90	20.41	21.82	18.57
PL	16.44	9.49	4.99	16.01	15.81	5.01	5.08	5.26	5.82	5.80	4.91
RO	18.26	11.47	7.54	27.74	35.36	8.54	8.94	8.84	11.87	11.40	7.91
SK	33.33	24.25	13.61	37.80	70.71	13.25	13.61	14.14	15.08	17.41	13.36
SI	31.62	33.33	20.85	50.00	100.00	22.94	22.94	25.00	22.94	25.00	22.36
Nordic	8.51	8.54	4.11	9.49	11.11	4.11	4.15	4.43	4.85	4.67	4.16
DK	22.36	21.32	10.98	30.15	25.00	10.98	11.11	11.87	13.25	13.02	11.47
FI	26.73	25.82	10.78	23.57	50.00	10.85	11.11	12.80	12.04	12.22	11.11
NL	12.31	13.25	6.09	14.59	14.43	5.99	6.00	6.38	7.25	6.79	6.00
SE	16.22	15.25	8.11	16.90	27.74	8.28	8.42	8.74	9.58	9.33	8.33
EU-28	**3.35**	**2.70**	**1.46**	**3.47**	**4.74**	**1.46**	**1.49**	**1.58**	**1.84**	**1.87**	**1.47**

Table 44. Sampling error for q9b (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q9b_1	q9b_2	q9b_3	q9b_4	q9b_5	q9b_6	q9b_7	q9b_8	q9b_9	q9b_10	q9b_11
Northwestern	4.91	3.94	2.23	4.62	6.51	2.22	2.23	2.37	2.69	2.76	2.24
AT	30.15	21.82	11.55	25.00	57.74	11.11	11.62	12.60	12.50	15.25	11.11
BE	21.32	15.62	10.15	16.22	25.82	9.95	10.00	10.26	11.04	11.11	9.67
FR	10.10	6.77	4.36	9.09	12.22	4.41	4.34	4.82	5.16	5.29	4.32
DE	8.54	7.24	3.84	7.96	11.95	3.75	3.82	3.96	4.36	5.14	3.90
IE	25.82	22.94	16.90	25.82	40.82	16.67	16.44	16.44	20.41	18.26	16.01
LU	100.00		70.71			44.72	50.00	70.71	57.74	70.71	50.00
UK	8.74	8.03	4.09	9.09	11.55	4.16	4.15	4.39	5.71	4.90	4.23
Southern	7.12	5.85	2.90	8.01	13.36	3.01	3.18	3.45	4.44	4.52	2.97
HR	30.15	28.87	15.62	35.36	57.74	20.85	18.90	20.00	27.74	26.73	15.43
CY	100.00	70.71	35.36		100.00	35.36	40.82		57.74	57.74	40.82
EL	25.00	28.87	10.91	28.87	37.80	9.85	10.15	10.98	12.60	14.91	9.67
IT	15.62	10.15	4.40	15.43	28.87	4.70	5.27	5.88	8.30	8.11	4.74
MT	100.00	100.00	50.00	70.71		50.00	50.00	57.74	70.71	70.71	50.00
PT	21.82	18.57	10.26	25.82	37.80	11.47	10.91	11.87	15.43	14.59	10.31
ES	9.71	8.48	4.77	11.40	19.61	4.79	4.95	5.19	6.47	6.65	4.80
Eastern	8.64	5.79	3.15	10.26	11.70	3.21	3.28	3.37	3.77	4.06	3.14
BG	25.82	25.00	11.32	57.74	50.00	11.40	11.32	12.91	13.25	14.91	11.11
CZ	27.74	17.68	9.90	25.00	25.82	9.58	9.67	10.15	10.54	12.04	9.41
EE	57.74	57.74	26.73	44.72	100.00	26.73	26.73	26.73	31.62	33.33	25.82
HU	40.82	21.82	9.62	70.71		9.62	10.10	9.81	11.40	16.90	9.67
LV	50.00	57.74	22.36	70.71	100.00	22.36	21.82	22.36	25.82	35.36	22.94
LT	33.33	35.36	18.57	40.82	70.71	17.96	18.26	18.90	20.41	21.82	18.57
PL	16.67	9.41	4.97	16.01	15.81	5.01	5.09	5.26	5.82	5.82	4.92
RO	18.57	11.40	7.54	28.87	37.80	8.54	8.94	8.80	11.70	11.40	7.91
SK	33.33	25.00	13.61	40.82	70.71	13.25	13.61	14.14	15.25	17.41	13.36
SI	31.62	33.33	20.85	50.00	100.00	22.94	22.94	25.00	22.94	25.00	22.36
Nordic	8.57	8.57	4.11	9.49	10.98	4.11	4.14	4.43	4.87	4.68	4.16
DK	23.57	21.82	10.98	30.15	24.25	10.98	11.11	11.87	13.36	13.13	11.47
FI	26.73	25.82	10.72	22.94	44.72	10.85	11.11	12.80	12.22	12.13	11.11
NL	12.31	13.25	6.09	14.59	14.43	5.99	6.00	6.38	7.27	6.79	6.00
SE	16.22	15.25	8.11	17.15	27.74	8.30	8.36	8.74	9.58	9.37	8.33
EU-28	3.37	2.70	1.44	3.47	4.72	1.46	1.49	1.58	1.82	1.87	1.46

Table 45. Sampling error for q10_1 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q10_1_1	q10_1_2	q10_1_3	q10_1_4	q10_1_5	q10_1_6	q10_1_7
Northwestern	4.98	5.04	4.94	4.96	4.99	5.01	4.95
AT	30.15	30.15	30.15	31.62	30.15	30.15	30.15
BE	20.85	20.41	20.41	20.41	20.41	20.41	20.41
FR	10.15	10.26	10.05	10.10	10.21	10.10	10.05
DE	8.61	8.91	8.57	8.54	8.61	8.64	8.57
IE	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	26.73	25.82
LU		100.00	100.00				100.00
UK	9.05	9.09	9.02	9.02	9.09	9.21	9.05
Southern	7.65	7.93	7.81	7.93	7.74	8.01	7.58
HR	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
CY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
EL	23.57	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	25.00	25.00
IT	26.73	35.36	30.15	40.82	28.87	44.72	23.57
MT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PT	21.32	21.82	21.82	22.36	22.36	21.82	21.82
ES	9.81	10.00	9.90	9.85	9.76	9.95	9.71
Eastern	8.51	8.61	8.45	8.51	8.48	8.61	8.54
BG	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
CZ	28.87	28.87	27.74	27.74	26.73	27.74	26.73
EE	70.71	70.71	57.74	57.74	57.74	70.71	57.74
HU	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82
LV	50.00	50.00	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72
LT	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	35.36
PL	15.62	15.81	15.81	16.01	15.81	16.01	16.01
RO	18.26	18.57	18.26	18.57	18.57	18.90	18.57
SK	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62
SI	33.33	35.36	33.33	33.33	35.36	35.36	35.36
Nordic	8.61	8.57	8.54	8.48	8.54	8.48	8.45
DK	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82
FI	26.73	26.73	26.73	26.73	26.73	26.73	26.73
NL	12.31	12.22	12.22	12.22	12.31	12.22	12.22
SE	17.15	17.15	16.90	16.44	16.67	16.44	16.22
EU-28	**3.44**	**3.49**	**3.43**	**3.44**	**3.44**	**3.47**	**3.41**

Table 46. Sampling error for q10_2 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q10_2_1	q10_2_2	q10_2_3	q10_2_4	q10_2_5	q10_2_6	q10_2_7
Northwestern	3.95	4.00	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.97	3.97
AT	21.82	21.82	21.82	22.36	21.82	21.82	21.82
BE	15.81	15.62	16.01	15.81	15.81	15.62	16.22
FR	6.77	6.90	6.77	6.82	6.85	6.77	6.79
DE	7.16	7.33	7.18	7.14	7.22	7.20	7.18
IE	22.94	22.94	23.57	23.57	23.57	24.25	24.25
LU							
UK	8.22	8.19	8.16	8.19	8.16	8.28	8.19
Southern	6.65	7.04	6.76	7.12	6.74	7.07	6.71
HR	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87
CY	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71
EL	26.73	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	28.87	28.87
IT	18.90	35.36	19.25	44.72	20.41	37.80	19.25
MT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PT	18.26	19.25	18.90	19.25	18.90	18.90	18.90
ES	8.48	8.48	8.57	8.54	8.45	8.51	8.45
Eastern	5.86	5.88	5.81	5.82	5.82	5.83	5.81
BG	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
CZ	19.25	18.57	18.26	18.26	17.41	17.96	17.41
EE	57.74	70.71	57.74	70.71	57.74	70.71	57.74
HU	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	22.36	21.82	21.82
LV	50.00	57.74	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
LT	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
PL	9.45	9.37	9.41	9.37	9.41	9.41	9.45
RO	11.47	11.70	11.40	11.47	11.55	11.47	11.47
SK	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
SI	35.36	37.80	35.36	35.36	37.80	37.80	37.80
Nordic	8.74	8.64	8.57	8.54	8.61	8.57	8.48
DK	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	21.32	20.85	20.85
FI	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
NL	13.13	13.13	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.13
SE	16.90	16.22	15.62	15.43	15.62	15.62	15.25
EU-28	2.79	2.83	2.78	2.81	2.79	2.81	2.78

Table 47. Sampling error for q10_3 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q10_3_1	q10_3_2	q10_3_3	q10_3_4	q10_3_5	q10_3_6	q10_3_7
Northwestern	2.27	2.30	2.30	2.24	2.29	2.28	2.28
AT	11.87	11.70	11.62	11.55	11.62	11.55	11.79
BE	10.15	10.31	10.31	10.15	10.31	10.15	10.31
FR	4.43	4.48	4.46	4.37	4.50	4.46	4.45
DE	3.86	3.91	3.91	3.85	3.91	3.88	3.88
IE	17.15	17.41	17.68	16.90	17.15	17.41	17.68
LU		100.00	70.71	100.00	100.00	100.00	70.71
UK	4.23	4.29	4.31	4.13	4.26	4.28	4.26
Southern	3.66	3.82	3.81	3.32	3.79	3.83	3.84
HR	15.81	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.81	15.62	15.81
CY	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	11.04	10.98	10.91	10.66	11.04	11.04	10.98
IT	10.43	14.59	15.08	6.51	13.25	16.90	16.90
MT	57.74	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	10.43	10.85	10.60	10.21	10.85	10.54	10.78
ES	4.83	4.89	4.89	4.79	4.88	4.87	4.86
Eastern	3.20	3.21	3.18	3.16	3.19	3.19	3.19
BG	11.32	11.55	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.40
CZ	10.54	10.43	10.37	10.00	10.05	10.21	10.00
EE	27.74	25.82	25.82	26.73	26.73	26.73	25.82
HU	9.81	9.81	9.62	9.67	9.95	9.81	9.71
LV	22.94	22.94	22.36	22.36	22.36	22.36	22.36
LT	19.25	18.57	19.25	18.57	18.90	19.61	20.00
PL	4.99	5.01	4.99	4.98	4.98	4.99	5.02
RO	7.76	7.88	7.67	7.58	7.81	7.72	7.74
SK	13.87	13.87	13.74	13.74	14.00	13.87	13.87
SI	20.85	21.32	21.32	20.85	21.32	21.32	21.32
Nordic	4.20	4.16	4.17	4.12	4.15	4.15	4.16
DK	11.40	11.11	11.11	11.04	11.11	11.04	11.25
FI	10.85	10.72	10.98	10.72	10.72	10.78	10.72
NL	6.15	6.12	6.11	6.09	6.10	6.10	6.13
SE	8.39	8.39	8.39	8.19	8.36	8.36	8.28
EU-28	**1.54**	**1.56**	**1.55**	**1.49**	**1.55**	**1.55**	**1.55**

Table 48. Sampling error for q10_4 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q10_4_1	q10_4_2	q10_4_3	q10_4_4	q10_4_5	q10_4_6	q10_4_7
Northwestern	4.67	4.72	4.68	4.66	4.72	4.70	4.70
AT	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25
BE	16.01	16.01	16.01	16.01	16.44	16.01	16.01
FR	9.17	9.53	9.25	9.13	9.49	9.33	9.28
DE	7.98	7.96	7.98	7.93	7.93	7.96	7.98
IE	27.74	26.73	26.73	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
LU							
UK	9.37	9.53	9.41	9.49	9.58	9.62	9.62
Southern	9.17	9.37	8.77	9.13	9.28	9.21	9.02
HR	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
CY							
EL	28.87	28.87	27.74	27.74	27.74	28.87	27.74
IT	44.72	40.82	24.25	40.82	37.80	40.82	31.62
MT	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71
PT	26.73	30.15	28.87	28.87	35.36	27.74	28.87
ES	11.32	11.55	11.32	11.25	11.32	11.40	11.32
Eastern	10.54	10.54	10.31	10.31	10.43	10.43	10.37
BG	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74
CZ	26.73	27.74	25.00	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
EE	44.72	50.00	44.72	44.72	50.00	50.00	44.72
HU	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71
LV	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71
LT	40.82	44.72	44.72	40.82	40.82	44.72	40.82
PL	16.44	16.01	16.01	16.01	16.22	16.01	16.22
RO	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87	28.87
SK	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80
SI	70.71	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74
Nordic	9.85	9.62	9.71	9.71	9.58	9.58	9.62
DK	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62	30.15	30.15	33.33
FI	22.94	22.94	23.57	23.57	22.94	22.94	22.94
NL	15.08	14.74	14.59	14.74	14.74	14.91	14.59
SE	18.26	17.41	17.96	17.68	17.41	17.15	17.41
EU-28	**3.60**	**3.63**	**3.56**	**3.58**	**3.62**	**3.60**	**3.59**

Table 49. Sampling error for q10_5

Cluster/ Member State	q10_5_1	q10_5_2	q10_5_3	q10_5_4	q10_5_5	q10_5_6	q10_5_7
Northwestern	6.54	6.62	6.64	6.51	6.58	6.62	6.64
AT	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72
BE	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82
FR	12.04	12.22	12.22	11.95	12.40	12.31	12.31
DE	11.95	12.22	12.31	12.04	11.95	12.13	12.13
IE	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82
LU							
UK	12.04	12.13	12.13	11.87	11.95	12.13	12.22
Southern	14.74	15.62	14.91	14.91	15.25	15.08	14.91
HR	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74
CY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
EL	37.80	40.82	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80
IT	57.74	100.00	100.00	100.00	70.71		100.00
MT							
PT	37.80	44.72	37.80	37.80	44.72	40.82	40.82
ES	20.00	20.00	19.61	19.61	20.00	19.25	19.25
Eastern	11.79	11.79	11.40	11.47	11.87	11.55	11.55
BG	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
CZ	25.82	25.82	24.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
EE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00
HU							
LV	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LT	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71
PL	16.01	15.81	15.62	15.62	15.81	15.62	15.62
RO	37.80	40.82	37.80	37.80	44.72	37.80	37.80
SK	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71	70.71
SI	100.00	100.00	70.71	70.71	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nordic	11.18	10.98	11.04	10.98	10.91	10.98	10.98
DK	24.25	23.57	23.57	23.57	23.57	23.57	23.57
FI	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	44.72	44.72	44.72
NL	14.74	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.59	14.59
SE	27.74	27.74	28.87	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74
EU-28	**4.81**	**4.86**	**4.82**	**4.77**	**4.83**	**4.82**	**4.82**

Table 50. Sampling error for q10_6 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q10_6_1	q10_6_2	q10_6_3	q10_6_4	q10_6_5	q10_6_6	q10_6_7
Northwestern	2.27	2.29	2.28	2.25	2.28	2.24	2.25
AT	11.32	11.40	11.25	11.18	11.18	11.18	11.25
BE	9.95	10.10	10.21	9.95	10.10	9.95	10.10
FR	4.47	4.52	4.49	4.43	4.53	4.42	4.46
DE	3.80	3.86	3.83	3.79	3.82	3.78	3.79
IE	17.41	16.90	17.68	17.15	16.67	16.90	16.67
LU	100.00	50.00	57.74	50.00	57.74	57.74	44.72
UK	4.32	4.31	4.34	4.24	4.30	4.22	4.24
Southern	3.90	3.90	3.93	3.84	3.82	3.54	3.77
HR	21.32	21.82	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85
CY	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	10.00	10.00	10.21	9.90	10.10	9.95	10.05
IT	19.25	16.90	18.57	15.81	11.87	7.88	11.87
MT	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	11.62	11.87	11.70	11.47	12.31	11.62	11.79
ES	4.86	4.90	4.91	4.86	4.90	4.83	4.84
Eastern	3.25	3.27	3.25	3.22	3.24	3.22	3.23
BG	11.47	11.55	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.40
CZ	10.21	10.26	10.21	9.90	9.71	9.76	9.67
EE	28.87	27.74	27.74	27.74	28.87	27.74	26.73
HU	9.76	9.81	9.62	9.62	9.95	9.67	9.71
LV	22.36	22.36	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82
LT	18.26	17.96	18.26	17.96	17.96	17.96	19.25
PL	5.02	5.04	5.03	5.02	5.02	5.01	5.03
RO	8.61	8.77	8.67	8.54	8.77	8.57	8.67
SK	13.48	13.36	13.36	13.25	13.36	13.25	13.36
SI	22.94	22.94	23.57	22.94	22.94	22.94	22.94
Nordic	4.19	4.16	4.18	4.13	4.16	4.12	4.15
DK	11.47	11.18	11.40	11.11	11.11	11.04	11.25
FI	10.91	10.91	11.04	10.85	10.91	10.85	10.85
NL	6.06	6.03	6.02	6.01	6.02	6.00	6.04
SE	8.54	8.48	8.57	8.36	8.51	8.33	8.39
EU-28	**1.56**	**1.56**	**1.56**	**1.54**	**1.55**	**1.52**	**1.54**

Table 51. Sampling error for q10_7 (%)

Cluster/ Member State	q10_7_1	q10_7_2	q10_7_3	q10_7_4	q10_7_5	q10_7_6	q10_7_7
Northwestern	2.26	2.30	2.29	2.24	2.28	2.26	2.25
AT	11.79	11.79	11.70	11.62	11.70	11.70	11.70
BE	10.00	10.15	10.15	10.00	10.15	10.00	10.05
FR	4.40	4.47	4.43	4.37	4.47	4.42	4.38
DE	3.84	3.93	3.89	3.83	3.88	3.85	3.85
IE	16.67	16.67	17.15	16.44	16.67	17.15	16.44
LU	100.00	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	57.74	50.00
UK	4.26	4.34	4.32	4.18	4.28	4.24	4.18
Southern	3.96	4.00	3.99	3.89	3.70	3.93	3.81
HR	19.25	19.61	18.90	19.25	18.90	18.90	18.90
CY	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82	40.82
EL	10.26	10.26	10.48	10.15	10.37	10.21	10.31
IT	20.85	19.61	18.90	15.62	8.84	17.68	11.62
MT	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	10.91	11.25	11.04	10.85	11.40	10.98	11.11
ES	5.01	5.08	5.08	5.00	5.03	5.00	4.99
Eastern	3.31	3.33	3.31	3.28	3.30	3.29	3.30
BG	11.40	11.55	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32
CZ	10.26	10.26	10.26	9.90	9.81	9.85	9.76
EE	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.74	26.73
HU	10.21	10.21	10.10	10.10	10.43	10.15	10.26
LV	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.82
LT	18.57	18.57	18.57	18.26	18.57	18.57	20.00
PL	5.08	5.11	5.10	5.07	5.08	5.08	5.10
RO	8.98	9.13	9.02	8.94	8.98	9.02	8.98
SK	13.87	13.87	13.74	13.74	13.74	13.61	13.74
SI	22.94	22.94	23.57	22.94	22.94	22.94	22.94
Nordic	4.23	4.20	4.21	4.16	4.17	4.16	4.16
DK	11.55	11.32	11.47	11.25	11.25	11.18	11.32
FI	11.18	11.11	11.32	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
NL	6.07	6.04	6.01	6.00	6.00	6.01	6.01
SE	8.70	8.61	8.64	8.42	8.57	8.42	8.42
EU-28	**1.57**	**1.58**	**1.58**	**1.55**	**1.55**	**1.56**	**1.55**

Table 52. Sampling error for q11 (%)

Cluster/Member State	q11_1	q11_2	q11_3	q11_4	q11_5	q11_6	q11_7	q11_8
Northwestern	2.08	2.08	2.71	2.08	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.09
AT	10.91	10.91	14.59	10.91	11.11	10.91	10.91	10.98
BE	9.53	9.53	12.22	9.53	9.58	9.53	9.53	9.62
FR	3.99	4.00	5.56	3.99	4.00	3.99	3.99	4.00
DE	3.53	3.54	4.54	3.53	3.55	3.53	3.53	3.54
IE	14.74	14.74	19.25	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.91
LU	44.72	44.72	57.74	44.72	44.72	44.72	44.72	50.00
UK	3.97	3.98	4.95	3.97	3.99	3.97	3.97	4.01
Southern	2.75	2.76	4.16	2.76	2.87	2.75	2.76	2.84
HR	15.43	15.62	21.32	15.81	17.41	15.43	15.43	16.01
CY	35.36	35.36	44.72	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	9.62	9.62	14.91	9.62	9.85	9.62	9.62	9.76
IT	4.09	4.11	6.70	4.13	4.45	4.10	4.14	4.38
MT	50.00	50.00	70.71	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	9.76	9.76	13.87	9.81	9.76	9.76	9.76	9.76
ES	4.67	4.67	6.59	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.66
Eastern	3.00	3.00	4.09	3.00	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.02
BG	11.11	11.11	12.31	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
CZ	9.25	9.25	13.36	9.25	9.67	9.25	9.25	9.25
EE	25.82	25.82	27.74	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.82	26.73
HU	9.53	9.53	13.25	9.53	9.62	9.53	9.53	9.58
LV	21.32	21.32	25.82	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.82
LT	17.41	17.41	22.36	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.68	17.41
PL	4.82	4.82	6.54	4.82	4.85	4.83	4.83	4.84
RO	6.73	6.74	10.21	6.74	6.71	6.73	6.73	6.82
SK	12.91	12.91	17.96	12.91	12.91	12.91	12.91	13.02
SI	20.85	20.85	33.33	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85
Nordic	4.00	4.00	5.29	4.00	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.02
DK	10.31	10.31	14.43	10.31	10.43	10.37	10.37	10.60
FI	10.54	10.48	15.25	10.48	10.54	10.54	10.54	10.48
NL	5.98	5.98	7.33	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98
SE	7.88	7.91	11.11	7.88	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.96
EU-28	**1.36**	**1.37**	**1.86**	**1.37**	**1.38**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.38**

Table 53. Sampling error for q12

Cluster/Member State	q12_1	q12_2	q12_3	q12_4
Northwestern	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.09
AT	11.04	10.91	11.04	10.98
BE	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49
FR	4.01	3.99	3.99	4.00
DE	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.54
IE	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74
LU	44.72	44.72	44.72	50.00
UK	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97
Southern	2.76	2.75	2.77	2.79
HR	15.62	15.43	16.01	16.44
CY	35.36	35.36	35.36	35.36
EL	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.62
IT	4.12	4.11	4.14	4.19
MT	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PT	9.76	9.76	9.76	9.81
ES	4.68	4.66	4.67	4.67
Eastern	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.02
BG	11.18	11.18	11.18	11.18
CZ	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.37
EE	25.82	25.82	26.73	27.74
HU	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.58
LV	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32
LT	17.41	17.41	17.41	17.41
PL	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83
RO	6.76	6.74	6.74	6.80
SK	12.91	12.91	12.91	12.91
SI	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85
Nordic	4.01	4.00	4.00	4.01
DK	10.37	10.31	10.31	10.31
FI	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48
NL	5.99	5.98	5.98	6.00
SE	7.91	7.88	7.88	7.93
EU-28	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**1.37**

Table 54. Sampling error for q13 (%)

Cluster/Member State	q13
Northwestern	2.08
AT	11.04
BE	9.49
FR	3.99
DE	3.54
IE	14.74
LU	44.72
UK	3.97
Southern	2.75
HR	15.62
CY	35.36
EL	9.67
IT	4.09
MT	50.00
PT	9.76
ES	4.67
Eastern	3.00
BG	11.11
CZ	9.25
EE	25.82
HU	9.53
LV	21.32
LT	17.41
PL	4.83
RO	6.71
SK	12.91
SI	20.85
Nordic	4.00
DK	10.31
FI	10.48
NL	5.99
SE	7.88
EU-28	1.37

Annex 5: System of Context Indicators

Tables related to contextual information at Member State Level: The System of Context Indicators (SCI).

Table 55. Transport

Indicator	Year		Source
Transport	2013	OECD	OECD metadata (http://stats.oecd.org/)
Government Expenditure in Transport	2013	Eurostat	General gov.expenditure by function Eurostat Metadata Code: gov:10a_exp

Table 56. Social Expenditure

Social Expenditure	Year		Source
Social Protection	2012	Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/data/database
Housing	2012	Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/data/database
Family/Children	2012	Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/data/database
Disability	2012	Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/data/database

Table 57. Environment expenditure

Environment	Year		Source
Government Expenditure in Environment	2013	Eurostat	General gov.expenditure by function Eurostat Metadata Code: gov:10a_exp

Table 58. Culture Expenditure

Culture	Year		Source
Government Expenditure in Recreation, Culture & Religion	2013	Eurostat	General gov.expenditure by function Eurostat Metadata Code: gov:10a_exp

Table 59. Violence against women

Gender Based Violence	Year		Source
% of women experiencing partner and non partner violence since the age of 15	2011-12	FRA	http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/vaw.php

Table 60. Indicators on perceptions of corruption and crime

Corruption and Crime	Year		Source
Corruption Perception Index	2014	Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results
Voice and Accountability	2013	World Bank	www.govindicators.org
Gov.effectiveness	2013	World Bank	www.govindicators.org
Control of Corr.	2013	World Bank	www.govindicators.org
Crime, violence and vandalism	2013	Eurostat	Eurostat metadata code: ilc_mddw03 Source: EU-SILC

Table 61. Health

Health	Year		Source
Healthy Life Years	2013	Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdph100&plugin=1 CODE:tsdph100
Government Expenditure in Health	2013	Eurostat	General government expenditure by function (COFOG) code:gov_10a_exp Eurostat Metadata

Annex 6: Statistical glossary

Cluster: group of individuals from the same population. Each one of those populations is defined according to various criteria of similarity such as cultural, historical, geographical or linguistic nature.

Effective response rate: actual proportion of individuals who have finally responded to a questionnaire about the total number of individuals in that population.

Expected response rate: proportion of individuals expected to answer a questionnaire about the total number of individuals in that population.

Non-response bias: error committed when some sample individuals do not respond to the questionnaire. In order to avoid this bias, a reserve sample is usually planned. However, this does not prevent that there is finally some error as a consequence of this non-response.

Outliers: observation in a dataset which value is significantly different from the rest, distorting the analysis of the dataset. In some cases, its origin is due to a measurement error.

Pearson correlation coefficient: it measures linear association between two variables. Negative values correspond to decreasing linear associations and positive values increasing linear associations. The value 0 means no linear correlation. The closer it gets to -1 or 1 the more intense the linear correlation is.

Sampling error: difference between the true value of a certain parameter and the estimate resulting from applying sampling methods. It is therefore the error of investigating a part of the population rather than the whole population.

Statistical significance: it refers to a result supported by a large empirical evidence or supported by a large probability.

Stratification: In social studies, it is common to classify individuals in a population into groups or strata according to some criterion. The individuals in each stratum, according to this criterion, are homogeneous among themselves and heterogeneous with respect to the individuals of the rest of the strata. In the current study, individuals from the same Member State can be divided into several strata according to their age and age group.

Stratified probabilistic sample: it consists of applying mechanisms of random selection of individuals from each of the strata independently.

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