

Deliverable 4

Well-being and gender equality: the role of
infrastructure

Final Report

Part III

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8. Annexes

Tables/figures of chapter 8. Annexes are organised as follows: first digit on every table/figure is 8, and indicates that belongs to chapter 8; second digit indicates the report's chapter number where the mentioned table/figure belongs; third digit refers to the report's section where the table/figure belongs; and fourth digit is numbered consecutively inside its own section.

8.3.2. Annex 3.2

Table 8.3.2.1 Analyses

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect index	size
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 5.85 Sd: 3.65 N: 4460	Mean: 5.56 Sd: 3.403 N: 4460	T(4459)=4.392; p=0.000	d=0.066	
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6.44 Sd: 3.678 N: 4589	Mean: 6.56 Sd: 3.256 N: 4589	T(4588)=-2.169; p=0.030	d=-0.032	
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8.79 Sd: 1.879 N: 5323	Mean: 7.71 Sd: 2.273 N: 5323	T(5322)= 31.939; p=0.000	d=0.438	
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 7.09 Sd: 3.122 N: 4686	Mean: 5.95 Sd: 2.961 N: 4686	T(4685)= 20.866; p = 0.000	d=0.305	
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 7.04 Sd: 3.232 N: 4451	Mean: 5.03 Sd: 2.982 N: 4451	T (4450)= 34.066; p = 0.000	d=0.511	
6. Sidewalks and pedestrian paths	Mean: 7.99 Sd: 2.218 N: 5282	Mean: 7.52 Sd: 2.469 N: 5282	T(5281)= 11.752; p = 0.000	d=0.162	
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 8.15 Sd: 2.062 N: 5288	Mean: 7.65 Sd: 2.358 N: 5288	T(5287)= 13.457; p = 0.000	d=0.185	
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 7.86 Sd: 2.445 N: 5231	Mean: 7.15 Sd: 2.655 N: 5231	T(5230)= 17.063; p = 0.000	d=0.236	
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 7.16 Sd: 2.370 N: 5069	Mean: 6.32 Sd: 2.619 N: 5069	T(5068)= 20.856; p = 0.000	d=0.293	

10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6.82 Sd: 2.654 N: 5011	Mean: 6.46 Sd: 2.753 N: 5011	T(5010)= 8.270; p = 0.000	d=0.117
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 8.11 Sd: 2.219 N: 5248	Mean: 7.93 Sd: 2.298 N: 5248	T(5247)= 5.060; p = 0.000	d=0.069

Table 8.3.2.2 Analyses by gender: Women

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect size index
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 6.03 Sd: 3.691 N: 2310	Mean: 5.68 Sd: 3.453 N: 2310	T(2309)= 3.767; p=0.000	d=0.078
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6.67 Sd: 3.694 N: 2371	Mean: 6.79 Sd: 3.272 N: 2371	T(2370)= -1.453; p=0.146	d=-0.029
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8.96 Sd: 1.770 N: 2749	Mean: 7.80 Sd: 2.295 N: 2749	T(2748)= 24.467; p=0.000	d=0.467
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 7.32 Sd: 3.088 N: 2431	Mean: 6.08 Sd: 3.002 N: 2431	T(2430)= 16.113; p = 0.000	d=0.327
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 7.20 Sd: 3.225 N: 2316	Mean: 5.05 Sd: 2.995 N: 2316	T(2315)= 25.76; p = 0.000	d=0.535
6. Sidewalks and pedestrian paths	Mean: 8.24 Sd: 2.116 N: 2718	Mean: 7.57 Sd: 2.482 N: 2718	T(2717)= 12.292; p = 0.000	d=0.236
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 8.41 Sd: 1.938 N: 2726	Mean: 7.73 Sd: 2.365 N: 2726	T(2725)= 13.420; p = 0.000	d=0.257
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 8.15 Sd: 2.323 N: 2711	Mean: 7.23 Sd: 2.679 N: 2711	T(2710)= 15.822; p = 0.000	d=0.304
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 7.41 Sd: 2.284 N: 2613	Mean: 6.38 Sd: 2.679 N: 2613	T(2612)= 18.255; p = 0.000	d=0.357

10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6.95 Sd: 2.623 N: 2575	Mean: 6.42 Sd: 2.844 N: 2575	T(2574)= 8.581; p = 0.000	d=0.169
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 8.35 Sd: 2.130 N: 2701	Mean: 8.00 Sd: 2.325 N: 2701	T(2700)= 7.146; p = 0.000	d=0.137

Table 8.3.2.3 Analyses by gender: Men

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect size index
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 5,65 Sd: 3,597 N: 2150	Mean: 5,43 Sd: 3,346 N: 2150	T(2149)= 2,388 ; p=0,017	d=0,052
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6,18 Sd: 3,644 N: 2218	Mean: 6,32 Sd: 3,222 N: 2218	T(2217)= -1,619 ; p=0,106	d=-0,034
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8,61 Sd: 1,974 N: 2574	Mean: 7,61 Sd: 2,247 N: 2574	T(2573)= 20,653 ; p=0,000	d=0,407
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 6,83 Sd: 3,138 N: 2255	Mean: 5,80 Sd: 2,910 N: 2255	T(2254)= 13,320 ; p = 0,000	d=0,280
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 6,87 Sd: 3,231 N: 2135	Mean: 5,00 Sd: 2,969 N: 2135	T (2134)= 22,342 ; p = 0,000	d=0,484
6. Sidewalks and pedestrian paths	Mean: 7,73 Sd: 2,294 N: 2564	Mean: 7,48 Sd: 2,454 N: 2564	T(2563)= 4,365 ; p = 0,000	d=0,086
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 7,86 Sd: 2,152 N: 2562	Mean: 7,56 Sd: 2,348 N: 2562	T(2561)= 5,626 ; p = 0,000	d=0,111
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 7,55 Sd: 2,535 N: 2520	Mean: 7,05 Sd: 2,625 N: 2520	T(2519)= 8,277 ; p = 0,000	d=0,165
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 6,90 Sd: 2,432	Mean: 6,26 Sd: 2,554	T(2455)= 11,135 ; p = 0,000	d=0,225

	N: 2456	N: 2456		
10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6,68 Sd: 2,680 N: 2436	Mean: 6,51 Sd: 2,653 N: 2436	T(2435)= 2,906 ; p = 0,004	d=0,059
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 7,85 Sd: 2,283 N: 2547	Mean: 7,86 Sd: 2,268 N: 2547	T(2546)= -0,023 ; p = 0,981	d=0,000

Table 8.3.2.4 Analyses by place of living: Open countryside or village

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect size index
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 5,86 Sd: 3,661 N: 1200	Mean: 5,10 Sd: 3,575 N: 1200	T(1199)= 5,771; p=0,000	d=0,167
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6,62 Sd: 3,645 N: 1237	Mean: 6,64 Sd: 3,312 N: 1237	T(1236)= -0,154; p=0,887	d=-0,015
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8,80 Sd: 1,927 N: 1424	Mean: 7,23 Sd: 2,475 N: 1424	T(1423)= 22,825; p=0,000	d=0,605
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 7,21 Sd: 3,080 N: 1271	Mean: 5,54 Sd: 3,125 N: 1271	T(1270)= 15,206; p = 0,000	d=0,427
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 7,24 Sd: 3,156 N: 1215	Mean: 4,49 Sd: 3,081 N: 1215	T (1214)= 23,751; p = 0,000	d=0,681
6. Sidewalks and pederastian paths	Mean: 7,78 Sd: 2,476 N: 1391	Mean: 6,60 Sd: 2,829 N: 1391	T(1390)= 13,346; p = 0,000	d=0,358
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 7,83 Sd: 2,387 N: 1392	Mean: 6,95 Sd: 2,802 N: 1392	T(1391)= 10,192; p = 0,000	d=0,273
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 7,62 Sd: 2,688 N: 1379	Mean: 6,00 Sd: 2,901 N: 1379	T(1378)= 17,918; p = 0,000	d=0,483
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 6,92 Sd: 2,518 N: 1332	Mean: 5,42 Sd: 2,769 N: 1332	T(1331)= 17,834; p = 0,000	d=0,489
10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6,81 Sd: 2,690 N: 1328	Mean: 5,70 Sd: 2,910 N: 1328	T(1327)= 12,627; p = 0,000	d=0,346
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 7,79 Sd: 2,585 N: 1382	Mean: 7,17 Sd: 2,773 N: 1382	T(1381)= 8,289; p = 0,000	d=0,223

Table 8.3.2.5 Analyses by place of living: Small town

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect size index
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 5,78 Sd: 3,619 N: 905	Mean: 5,70 Sd: 3,436 N: 905	T(904)= 0,581; p=0,562	d=0,019
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6,35 Sd: 3,713 N: 936	Mean: 6,76 Sd: 3,311 N: 936	T(935)= -3,174; p=0,002	d=-0,104
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8,81 Sd: 1,824 N: 1062	Mean: 7,73 Sd: 2,277 N: 1062	T(1061)= 14,605; p=0,000	d=0,448
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 7,05 Sd: 3,145 N: 962	Mean: 6,16 Sd: 2,963 N: 962	T(961)= 7,407; p = 0,000	d=0,239
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 6,96 Sd: 3,262 N: 917	Mean: 5,19 Sd: 3,006 N: 917	T (916)= 13,376; p = 0,000	d=0,442
6. Sidewalks and pederastian paths	Mean: 7,92 Sd: 2,094 N: 1061	Mean: 7,67 Sd: 2,272 N: 1061	T(1060)= 2,930; p = 0,003	d=0,089
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 8,04 Sd: 1,941 N: 1060	Mean: 7,79 Sd: 2,189 N: 1060	T(1059)= 3,231; p = 0,001	d=0,099
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 7,62 Sd: 2,444 N: 1042	Mean: 6,72 Sd: 2,649 N: 1042	T(1041)= 9,293; p = 0,000	d=0,288
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 7,06 Sd: 2,418 N: 1013	Mean: 6,15 Sd: 2,633 N: 1013	T(1012)= 10,211; p = 0,000	d=0,321
10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6,61 Sd: 2,711 N: 999	Mean: 6,49 Sd: 2,754 N: 999	T(998)= 1,240; p = 0,215	d=0,039
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 8,01 Sd: 2,201 N: 1060	Mean: 8,00 Sd: 2,172 N: 1060	T(1059)= 0,095; p = 0,925	d=0,003

Table 8.3.2.6 Analyses by place of living: Medium to large town

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect size index
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 5,86 Sd: 3,569 N: 1032	Mean: 5,83 Sd: 3,277 N: 1032	T(1031)= 0,247; p=0,805	d=0,008
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6,44 Sd: 3,591 N: 1066	Mean: 6,56 Sd: 3,160 N: 1066	T(1065)= -1,057; p=0,291	d=-0,032
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8,71 Sd: 1,919 N: 1243	Mean: 7,79 Sd: 2,133 N: 1243	T(1242)= 13,237; p=0,000	d=0,375
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 7,06 Sd: 3,042 N: 1098	Mean: 6,16 Sd: 2,828 N: 1098	T(1097)= 8,447; p = 0,000	d=0,256
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 6,92 Sd: 3,181 N: 1030	Mean: 5,16 Sd: 2,853 N: 1030	T (1029)= 14,957; p = 0,000	d=0,466
6. Sidewalks and pederastian paths	Mean: 8,04 Sd: 2,154 N: 1240	Mean: 7,82 Sd: 2,243 N: 1240	T(1239)= 2,907; p = 0,004	d=0,083
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 8,27 Sd: 1,918 N: 1243	Mean: 7,78 Sd: 2,175 N: 1243	T(1242)= 6,747; p = 0,000	d=0,191
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 7,82 Sd: 2,405 N: 1224	Mean: 7,43 Sd: 2,401 N: 1224	T(1223)= 4,644; p = 0,000	d=0,133
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 7,22 Sd: 2,289 N: 1188	Mean: 6,64 Sd: 2,382 N: 1188	T(1187)= 7,375; p = 0,000	d=0,214
10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6,91 Sd: 2,638 N: 1164	Mean: 6,76 Sd: 2,591 N: 1164	T(1163)= 1,749; p = 0,081	d=0,051
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 8,23 Sd: 2,072 N: 1225	Mean: 8,18 Sd: 2,038 N: 1225	T(1224)= 0,724; p = 0,469	d=0,021

Table 8.3.2.7 Analyses by place of living: City or city suburb

Public services	Q6. How important are...?	Q7. What level of access do you have to...?	Paired-t-test	Effect size index
1. Nursery schools for children under 3 years old	Mean: 5,88 Sd: 3,724 N: 1313	Mean: 5,68 Sd: 3,279 N: 1313	T(1312)= 1,700; p=0,089	d=0,047
2. Nursery schools for children from 3 years old to mandatory school age	Mean: 6,34 Sd: 3,743 N: 1340	Mean: 6,36 Sd: 3,235 N: 1340	T(1339)= -0,203; p=0,839	d=-0,006
3. Health services and medical centres	Mean: 8,83 Sd: 1,845 N: 1584	Mean: 8,07 Sd: 2,112 N: 1584	T(1583)= 13,073; p=0,000	d=0,328
4. Centres for the elderly	Mean: 7,03 Sd: 3,198 N: 1347	Mean: 6,02 Sd: 2,865 N: 1347	T(1346)= 10,160; p = 0,000	d=0,255
5. Centres for people with long-term disabilities	Mean: 7,02 Sd: 3,312 N: 1282	Mean: 5,30 Sd: 2,905 N: 1282	T (1281)= 15,786; p = 0,000	d=0,441
6. Sidewalks and pederastian paths	Mean: 8,19 Sd: 2,094 N: 1580	Mean: 8,01 Sd: 2,197 N: 1580	T(1579)= 2,754; p = 0,006	d=0,069
7. Parks and green areas	Mean: 8,40 Sd: 1,899 N: 1583	Mean: 8,07 Sd: 2,026 N: 1583	T(1582)= 5,655; p = 0,000	d=0,142
8. Public transport (local trips, daily commuting)	Mean: 8,27 Sd: 2,185 N: 1576	Mean: 8,20 Sd: 2,103 N: 1576	T(1575)= 1,126; p = 0,260	d=0,028
9. Cultural centres for activities and workshops	Mean: 7,39 Sd: 2,243 N: 1526	Mean: 6,96 Sd: 2,407 N: 1526	T(1525)= 6,092; p = 0,000	d=0,156
10. Gyms and other centres for workout and play	Mean: 6,89 Sd: 2,588 N: 1510	Mean: 6,88 Sd: 2,590 N: 1510	T(1509)= 0,152; p = 0,879	d=0,004
11. Street lights in your residential area	Mean: 8,35 Sd: 1,945 N: 1571	Mean: 8,36 Sd: 1,922 N: 1571	T(1570)= -0,120; p = 0,904	d=-0,003

Table 8.3.2.8 Description of variables

Explanatory variables	Definition
Male	
Age	
Place of residence 1	Open countryside or village
Place of residence 2	Small town
Place of residence 3	Medium to large town
Place of residence 4	City or city suburb
Education 1	Early childhood education
Education 2	Primary education
Education 3	Lower secondary education
Education 4	Upper secondary education
Education 5	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
Education 6	Short-cycle tertiary education
Education 7	Bachelor's or equivalent level
Education 8	Master's or equivalent level
Education 9	Doctoral or equivalent level
Transport expenditure	Investment in inland transport infrastructure (% of GDP)
Social expenditure	Expenditure on social protection (% of GDP)
Family	Expenditure on family/children (% of GDP)
Corruption	Corruption perception index
Crime	Crime, violence and vandalism
Poverty	Percentage of population at risk of poverty
Dependent variables	
Employed	1 if respondent is employed
Transport access	Could you please assess the provision of public transport, where 1 means that to your knowledge you have no access to the service at all and 10 means that you have full Access?

Transport safety	How would you rate your satisfaction with the safety and security of public transport (where 1 means that you are not at all satisfied with the safety and 10 means that you are very satisfied with the safety)?
Transport quality	How would you rate your satisfaction with the quality of public transport (where 1 means that you are not at all satisfied with the quality and 10 means that you are very satisfied with the quality)?

Table 8.3.2.9 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 1 (nursery schools for children up to 3 years old) and regression models.

		Q6_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old (What level of access do you have to ...?)
Q6_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation	1	.248(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)		.000
	N	5178	4460
Q7_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation	.248(**)	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.000	
	N	4460	4519

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

The correlation is significant, $r_{xy}=0.248$; $p=.000$ and of average magnitude between the importance in the first public service and the level of access. This means that when the importance is greater, the level of access will be greater, or conversely. It is not possible to establish a cause-effect relation with correlations. Next, a multiple regression model is formulated.

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2693.176	2	1346.588	125.639	.000(a)
	Residual	37866.294	3533	10.718		
	Total	40559.471	3535			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable : Q7_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old (What level of access do you have to ...?)

		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.290	.106		40.491	.000
	Q6_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old - How important is each public service to your needs?	.239	.015	.258	15.819	.000
	Income	-1.02E-006	.000	-.001	-.077	.939

a Dependent variable: Q7_1 Nursery schools for children up to 3 years old (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The model is statistically significant: $F(2,3533)=125.639$; $p=0.000$ (see table ANOVA). However, if each predictor is tested separately (see table Coefficients), it appears that the first predictor (q6_1) in this model is significant ($p=0.000$), but the second predictor (monthly income) is not significant ($p=0.939$). This means that the importance of this first service is statistically related to the level of access (it is a good predictor), but the income is not related (it is not a good predictor).

Table 8.3.2.10 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 2 (nursery schools for 3 years old to mandatory school age) and regression models.

		Q6_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age (What level of access do you have to ...?)
Q6_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	1 5201	.359(**) .000 4589
Q7_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	.359(**) .000 4589	1 4638

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4875.599	2	2437.799	272.317	.000(a)
	Residual	32460.217	3626	8.952		
	Total	37335.815	3628			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients (a)

Model	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	SE	Beta		

1	(Constant)	4.698	.102		46.180	.000
	Q6_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age - How important is each public service to your needs?	.313	.013	.360	23.201	.000
	Income	-1.21E-005	.000	-.015	-.997	.319

a Dependent variable: Q7_2 Nursery schools for 3 year olds to mandatory school age (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is the same as in service 1. There is a significant and positive relation between importance and level of access: $r_{xy}=0.248$; $p=.000$. The total model is significant: $F(2, 3626)= 272.317$; $p=0.000$ but separately the predictor "Income" is not significant ($p=0.319$).

Table 8.3.2.11. Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 3 (health services or medical centres) and regression models.

Correlations

		Q7_3 Health services or medical centres (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Q6_3 Health services or medical centres - How important is each public service to your needs?
Q7_3 Health services or medical centres (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation	1	.309(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)		.000
	N	5339	5323
Q6_3 Health services or medical centres - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation	.309(**)	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.000	
	N	5323	5358

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1872.776	2	936.388	202.412	.000(a)
	Residual	19008.877	4109	4.626		
	Total	20881.654	4111			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_3 Health services or medical centres - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_3 Health services or medical centres (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients

		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.600	.163		28.261	.000
	Q6_3 Health services or medical centres - How important is each public service to your needs?	.362	.018	.298	20.043	.000
	Income	9.16E-006	.000	.028	1.876	.061

a Dependent variable: Q7_3 Health services or medical centres (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is the same as in services 1 and 2. There is a significant and positive relation between importance and level of access: $r_{xy}=0.309$; $p=.000$. The total model is significant: $F(2, 4109)= 202.412$; $p=0.000$ but separately the predictor "Income" is not significant ($p=0.061$).

Table 8.3.2.12 Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 4 (centres for the elderly) and regression models.

Correlations

		Q7_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Q6_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) - How important is each public service to your needs?
Q7_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	1 4733	.250(**) .000 4686
Q6_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	.250(**) .000 4686	1 5230

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1975.230	2	987.615	122.613	.000(a)
	Residual	29609.238	3676	8.055		
	Total	31584.468	3678			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients

Model	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	SE	Beta		

1	(Constant)	4.390	.118		37.343	.000
	Q6_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) - How important is each public service to your needs?	.235	.015	.250	15.620	.000
	Income	4.65E-007	.000	.001	.040	.968

a Dependent variable Q7_4 Centres for the elderly (nursing homes, day centres) (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is the same as in services 1, 2 and 3. There is a significant and positive relation between importance and level of access: $r_{xy}=0.250$; $p=.000$. The total model is significant: $F(2.3676)=122.613$; $p=0.000$ but separately the predictor "Income" is not significant ($p=0.968$).

Table 8.3.2.13 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 5 (centres for people with long-term disabilities) and regression models.

Correlations

		Q7_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Q6_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities - How important is each public service to your needs?
Q7_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	1 4491	.194(**) .000 4451
Q6_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	.194(**) .000 4451	1 5210

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1115.425	2	557.713	65.636	.000(a)
	Residual	29824.710	3510	8.497		
	Total	30940.135	3512			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.909	.118		33.067	.000
	Q6_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities - How important is each public service to your needs?	.174	.015	.190	11.447	.000
	Income	2.77E-008	.000	.000	.002	.998

a Dependent variable: Q7_5 Centres for people with long-term disabilities (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is the same as in services 1, 2, 3 and 4. There is a significant and positive relation between importance and level of access: $r_{xy}=0.194$; $p=.000$. The total model is significant: $F(2,3510)=65.636$; $p=0.000$ but separately the predictor "Income" is not significant ($p=0.998$).

Table 8.3.2.14 Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 6 (sidewalks and pedestrian paths) and regression models.

Correlations

	Q7_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Q6_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths - How important is each public service to your needs?
Q7_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths (What level of access do you have to ...?)	1	.243(**)
		.000
N	5312	5282
Q6_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths - How important is each public service to your needs?	.243(**)	1
	.000	
N	5282	5328

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1634.998	2	817.499	147.345	.000(a)
	Residual	22714.301	4094	5.548		
	Total	24349.299	4096			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable Q7_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients(a)

Model	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	SE	Beta		
1 (Constant)	5.328	.140		38.155	.000

Q6_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths - How important is each public service to your needs?	.285	.017	.256	16.942	.000
Income	1.54E-005	.000	.043	2.879	.004

a Dependent variable: Q7_6 Sidewalks and pedestrian paths (What level of access do you have to ...?)

There is a significant relation between the importance and the level of access: $r_{xy}=0.243$; $p=.000$. The model is statistically significant: $F(2.4094)=147.345$; $p=0.000$. In this case both predictors are significant being the income variable statistically significant, $p=0.004$ (<0.05). This means that the importance and the monthly income (both are good predictors) are related to the level of access to the sidewalks and pedestrian paths.

Table 8.3.2.15 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 7 (parks and green areas) and regression models

Correlations

	Q6_7 Parks and green areas - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_7 Parks and green areas (What level of access do you have to ...?)
Q6_7 Parks and green areas - How important is each public service to your needs?	1	.273(**)
		.000
	5328	5288
Q7_7 Parks and green areas (What level of access do you have to ...?)	.273(**)	1
	.000	
	5288	5316

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)
ANOVA(b)

Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1604.491	2	802.246	160.965	.000(a)

Residual	20459.229	4105	4.984		
Total	22063.721	4107			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_7 Parks and green areas - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_7 Parks and green areas (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.236	.144		36.255	.000
	Q6_7 Parks and green areas - How important is each public service to your needs?	.306	.017	.268	17.827	.000
	Income	1.13E-005	.000	.033	2.225	.026

a Dependent variable: Q7_7 Parks and green areas (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is similar to service 6. There is a significant relation between the importance and the level of access: $r_{xy}=0.273$; $p=.000$. The model is statistically significant: $F(2, 4105)=160.965$; $p=0.000$. Both predictors are significant being the income variable statistically significant, $p=0.026$ (<0.05). This means that the importance and the monthly income (both are good predictors) are related to the level of access to the Parks and green areas.

Table 8.3.2.16 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 8 (public transport) and regression models

Correlations

	Q6_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) (What level of access do you have to ...?)
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Q6_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation	1	.293(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)		.000
N		5314	5231
Q7_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation	.293(**)	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.000	
N		5231	5262

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)
ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2634.232	2	1317.116	211.095	.000(a)
	Residual	25407.077	4072	6.239		
	Total	28041.309	4074			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.666	.132		35.311	.000
	Q6_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) - How important is each public service to your needs?	.329	.016	.306	20.483	.000
	Income	1.08E-005	.000	.028	1.897	.058

a Dependent variable: Q7_8 Public transport (local trips, daily commuting) (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is the same as in services 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. There is a significant and positive relation between importance and level of access: $r_{xy}=0.293$; $p=.000$. The total model is significant: $F(2.4072)=65.636$; $p=0.000$ but separately the predictor "Income" is not significant ($p=0.058$).

Table 8.3.2.17 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 9 (cultural centres for activities and workshops) and regression models.

Correlations

		Q6_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops (What level of access do you have to ...?)
Q6_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	1 5256	.338(**) .000 5069
Q7_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	.338(**) .000 5069	1 5108

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3221.775	2	1610.887	272.022	.000(a)
	Residual	23634.277	3991	5.922		
	Total	26856.051	3993			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients(a)

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.668	.124		29.638	.000
	Q6_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops - How important is each public service to your needs?	.382	.016	.346	23.290	.000
	Income	1.05E-005	.000	.028	1.896	.058

a Dependent variable: Q7_9 Cultural centres for activities and workshops (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is the same as in services 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8. There is a significant and positive relation between importance and level of access: $r_{xy}=0.338$; $p=.000$. The total model is significant: $F(2, 3991)=272.022$; $p=0.000$ but separately the predictor "Income" is not significant ($p=0.058$).

Table 8.3.2.18 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 10 (gyms and other centres for work out and play) and regression models.

Correlations

		Q6_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play (What level of access do you have to ...?)
Q6_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	1 5205	.361(**) .000 5011

Q7_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation	.361(**)	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.000	
	N	5011	5065

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)
ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3831.667	2	1915.834	292.801	.000(a)
	Residual	25773.339	3939	6.543		
	Total	29605.006	3941			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients(a)

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	SE	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.981	.113		35.125	.000
	Q6_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play - How important is each public service to your needs?	.372	.015	.358	24.064	.000
	Income	1.69E-005	.000	.043	2.900	.004

a Dependent variable: Q7_10 Gyms and other centres for workout and play (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is similar to services 6 and 7. There is a significant relation between the importance and the level of access: $r_{xy}=0.361$; $p=.000$. The model is statistically significant: $F(2, 3939)=292.801$; $p=0.000$. Both predictors are significant being the income variable statistically significant, $p=0.004$ (<0.05). This means that the importance and the monthly income (both are good predictors) are related to the level of access to the gyms and other centres for workout and play.

Table 8.3.2.19 . Correlations between the importance and level of access in service 11 (street lights in your residential area) and regression models.

Correlations

		Q6_11 Street lights in your residential area - How important is each public service to your needs?	Q7_11 Street lights in your residential area (What level of access do you have to ...?)
Q6_11 Street lights in your residential area - How important is each public service to your needs?	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	1 5308	.367(**) .000 5248
Q7_11 Street lights in your residential area (What level of access do you have to ...?)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (bilateral) N	.367(**) .000 5248	1 5281

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

ANOVA(b)

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2766.930	2	1383.465	312.102	.000(a)
	Residual	18045.665	4071	4.433		
	Total	20812.594	4073			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income , Q6_11 Street lights in your residential area - How important is each public service to your needs?

b Dependent variable: Q7_11 Street lights in your residential area (What level of access do you have to ...?)

Coefficients(a)

Model	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	SE	Beta		
1 (Constant)	4.937	.128		38.599	.000
Q6_11 Street lights in your residential area - How important is each public service to your needs?	.377	.015	.364	24.950	.000
Income	9.81E-006	.000	.030	2.052	.040

a Dependent variable: Q7_11 Street lights in your residential area (What level of access do you have to ...?)

The interpretation is similar to services 6, 7 and 10. There is a significant relation between the importance and the level of access: $r_{xy}=0.367$; $p=.000$. The model is statistically significant: $F(2, 4071)= 312.102$; $p=0.000$. Both predictors are significant being the income variable statistically significant, $p=0.040$ (<0.05). This means that the importance and the monthly income (both are good predictors) are related to the level of access to streets lights in the residential area.

8.4. Annex 4

8.4.1. Annex 4.1

Table 8.4.1.1 Importance of infrastructures in education

Role for education	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	6.9	3.2	847
Nursery schools 3-5	7.3	3.1	1289
Health Services	6.7	2.9	4228
Elderly	5.8	3.1	771
Long-term disabilities	6.4	3.1	432
Pedestrian areas	6.3	3.0	4115
Parks	6.4	2.9	4066
Transport	7.1	2.7	3676
Lights	6.6	3.0	4135

Table 8.4.1.2 Importance of infrastructures in education by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	
Role for education	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	t-test
Kindergarten	6.8	3.2	382	7.1	3.2	465	-0.3	-1.3
Nursery schools 3-5	6.8	3.1	578	7.6	3.0	711	-0.8	-4.7
Health Services	6.5	2.9	2032	6.9	3.0	2196	-0.4	-3.9
Elderly	5.3	3.1	359	6.2	3.2	412	-0.9	-4.0
Long-term disabilities	6.5	3.1	201	6.5	3.0	231	0.0	0.5
Pedestrian areas	6.2	2.9	1990	6.6	2.9	2125	-0.4	-3.5
Parks	6.3	2.8	1966	7.3	2.8	2100	-1.0	-3.3
Transport	6.9	2.7	1747	6.8	3.0	1929	0.1	-4.0
Lights	6.36	3.0	2004	6.35	3.4	2131	0.01	-4.9

statistically
significant

Table 8.4.1.3 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment

Role for employment	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	7.2	3.3	823
Nursery schools 3-5	7.3	3.2	1251
Health	6.5	3.1	4127
Elderly	5.6	3.3	760
Long-term disabilities	6.2	3.3	424
Pedestrian areas	6.0	3.1	4085
Parks	5.3	3.1	3984
Transport	6.9	3.0	3629

Lights	6.3	3.1	4105
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Table 8.4.1.4 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	
Role for employment	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	t-test
Kindergarten	6.7	3.4	379	7.6	3.2	444	-0.9	-3.7
Nursery schools 3-5	6.8	3.3	569	7.7	3.1	682	-1.0	-5.5
Health	6.3	3.0	1993	6.7	3.1	2134	-0.3	-3.7
Elderly	5.0	3.2	349	6.2	3.3	411	-1.2	-5.0
Long-term disabilities	6.1	3.2	199	6.3	3.3	225	-0.2	-0.5
Pedestrian areas	5.7	3.1	1975	6.3	3.1	2110	-0.6	-6.2
Parks	5.1	3.1	1923	5.5	3.2	2061	-0.4	-4.4
Transport	6.5	3.1	1729	7.1	3.0	1900	-0.6	-5.9
Lights	5.9	3.1	1986	6.6	3.1	2119	-0.7	-7.2
statistically significant								

Table 8.4.1.5 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender & age

Age group	18-30			31-45			46-55			56-65			66-75			over 75		
Role for employment	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.6	7.5	-0.9	7.2	7.7	-0.5	7.1	7.7	-0.7	5.6	7.2	-1.6	5.3	7.2	-1.9	3.3	9.7	-6.5
Nursery schools 3-5	6.3	7.1	-0.8	7.3	8.0	-0.7	6.6	7.4	-0.9	6.4	7.9	-1.5	5.7	7.4	-1.7	6.3	10.0	-3.8
Health	6.1	6.5	-0.4	6.3	6.6	-0.3	6.4	6.7	-0.3	6.5	6.8	-0.3	6.1	6.9	-0.8	6.9	6.7	0.2

Elderly	4.4	4.9	-0.5	5.7	5.6	0.1	5.3	6.9	-1.6	4.9	6.2	-1.3	4.4	6.6	-2.2	6.5	7.4	-0.9
Long-term disabilities	5.7	5.3	0.4	6.6	6.3	0.4	5.9	6.5	-0.6	6.1	6.7	-0.5	5.4	6.5	-1.1	7.0	5.7	1.3
Pedestrian areas	5.9	6.4	-0.5	5.7	5.9	0.2	5.4	6.2	-0.8	5.8	6.5	-0.8	5.4	6.5	-1.1	6.1	6.8	-0.7
Parks	4.9	4.9	0.0	5.1	5.2	0.1	4.8	5.4	-0.6	5.3	6.0	-0.7	5.4	6.4	-1.0	5.6	6.3	-0.7
Transport	6.9	7.4	-0.4	6.7	6.9	0.2	6.0	7.0	-0.9	6.5	7.2	-0.7	6.3	7.3	-1.0	6.2	7.6	-1.4
Lights	6.0	6.5	-0.4	5.8	6.0	0.3	5.6	6.6	-1.0	6.2	7.0	-0.8	5.9	7.1	-1.2	6.5	7.5	-1.0

Table 8.4.1.6 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender & education

Age group	Primary or less			Lower Secondary			Diploma			Post-secondary			Degree or over		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.7	6.4	0.3	7.9	8.4	-0.5	7.0	7.5	-0.5	5.9	7.6	-1.7	6.6	7.6	-1.0
Nursery schools 3-5	6.1	7.4	-1.3	6.9	8.4	-1.5	7.0	7.9	-0.9	6.6	7.5	-0.9	6.8	7.6	-0.8
Health	7.2	6.6	0.6	6.6	6.5	0.1	6.4	6.9	-0.5	6.3	6.6	-0.3	6.1	6.6	-0.5
Elderly	7.3	6.0	1.3	5.0	6.5	-1.5	4.7	6.7	-2.0	5.2	6.5	-1.3	4.8	5.5	-0.7
Long-term disabilities	7.4	6.4	1.0	6.8	6.5	0.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.6	7.3	-0.7	5.5	5.7	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	7.3	6.6	0.7	6.2	6.2	0.0	5.9	6.8	-0.9	5.7	6.6	-0.9	5.2	5.9	-0.7
Parks	6.9	6.3	0.6	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.3	6.1	-0.8	5.4	6.1	-0.7	4.6	5.0	-0.4
Transport	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.1	-0.1	6.7	7.6	-0.9	6.3	7.1	-0.8	6.3	6.9	-0.6
Lights	7.5	7.4	0.1	6.2	6.8	-0.6	6.4	7.0	-0.6	5.9	6.9	-1.0	5.4	6.1	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.7 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender & living area

Living	Countryside			Small Town			Medium Town large			City or suburb		
Role for employment	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.3	7.3	-1.0	6.5	7.5	-1.0	6.9	7.6	-0.7	6.9	7.8	-0.9
Nursery schools 3-5	6.4	7.9	-1.5	6.3	7.6	-1.3	7.0	7.7	-0.7	7.1	7.8	-0.7
Health	6.4	6.8	-0.4	6.1	6.4	-0.3	6.2	6.8	-0.6	6.5	6.7	-0.2
Elderly	4.5	6.2	-1.7	5.3	6.3	-1.0	5.2	6.3	-1.1	4.9	6.0	-1.1
Long-term disabilities	5.9	5.9	0.0	6.5	7.0	-0.5	6.3	6.7	-0.4	5.7	5.6	0.1
Pedestrian areas	5.4	5.9	-0.5	5.4	6.0	-0.6	5.8	6.6	-0.8	5.9	6.5	-0.6
Parks	5.0	5.5	-0.5	4.8	5.2	-0.4	5.2	5.8	-0.6	5.3	5.6	-0.3
Transport	6.2	6.7	-0.5	6.0	6.7	-0.7	6.6	7.2	-0.6	7.0	7.6	-0.6
Lights	5.8	6.3	-0.5	5.8	6.4	-0.6	6.0	6.9	-0.9	6.0	6.8	-0.8

Table 8.4.1.8 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender & presence of dependent children

Presence of Kids	With Children			Without Kids		
Role for employment	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.3	7.9	-0.6	5.4	6.6	-1.2
Nursery schools 3-5	7.3	8.0	-0.7	5.6	7.0	-1.4
Health	6.4	6.7	-0.3	6.3	6.6	-0.3
Elderly	5.4	6.5	-1.1	4.8	6.0	-1.2
Long-term disabilities	6.1	6.4	-0.3	6.0	6.2	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	5.5	6.1	-0.6	5.8	6.4	-0.6
Parks	4.9	5.4	-0.5	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Transport	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.7	7.3	-0.6
Lights	5.7	6.3	-0.6	6.0	6.8	-0.8

Table 8.4.1.9 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender & presence of other dependent

Presence of Kids	With Other dep.	Without Other dep.
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Role for employment	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.8	7.7	-0.9	6.7	7.6	-0.9
Nursery schools 3-5	6.6	7.8	-1.2	6.8	7.7	-0.9
Health	6.3	6.5	-0.2	6.3	6.7	-0.4
Elderly	5.5	6.1	-0.6	4.7	6.2	-1.5
Long-term disabilities	6.3	6.2	0.1	6.0	6.3	-0.3
Pedestrian areas	5.7	6.1	-0.4	5.7	6.3	-0.6
Parks	5.0	5.6	-0.6	5.1	5.5	-0.4
Transport	6.4	7.0	-0.6	6.6	7.2	-0.6
Lights	5.8	6.5	-0.7	5.9	6.6	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.10 Importance of infrastructures on participation in employment by gender & care role

Care load	With Kids+other dep.			With Kids or Other dep			Without kids and other dep		
Role for employment	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.3	7.8	-0.5	7.2	7.9	-0.7	5.3	6.4	-1.1
Nursery schools 3-5	6.9	7.8	-0.9	7.2	7.9	-0.7	5.6	7.1	-1.5
Health	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.3	6.6	-0.3	6.3	6.7	-0.4
Elderly	5.6	6.2	-0.6	5.4	6.3	-0.9	4.6	6.0	-1.4
Long-term disabilities	6.7	6.0	0.7	6.1	6.4	-0.3	6.1	6.1	0.0
Pedestrian areas	5.9	6.0	-0.1	5.5	6.1	-0.6	5.8	6.5	-0.7
Parks	5.1	5.5	-0.4	4.9	5.4	-0.5	5.3	5.7	-0.4
Transport	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.7	7.3	-0.6
Lights	5.8	6.1	-0.3	5.7	6.4	-0.7	6.1	6.9	-0.8

Table 8.4.1.11 Importance of infrastructures in participation in employment by gender & income

Income quintiles	First (lowest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
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Role for employment	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.4	7.9	-1.5	6.4	7.3	-0.9	7.0	7.7	-0.7	6.7	7.6	-0.9	7.1	7.8	-0.7
Nursery schools 3-5	6.5	8.0	-1.5	6.3	7.4	-1.1	6.8	7.9	-1.1	6.9	8.0	-1.1	7.2	7.9	-0.7
Health	6.6	7.0	-0.4	6.5	7.1	-0.6	6.3	6.8	-0.5	6.3	6.4	-0.1	6.1	6.4	-0.3
Elderly	5.1	6.4	-1.3	4.7	6.5	-1.8	5.1	6.1	-1.0	5.3	5.8	-0.5	5.0	6.0	-1.0
Long-term disabilities	7.4	7.4	0.0	6.2	6.8	-0.6	5.7	6.4	-0.7	6.1	5.4	0.7	5.8	6.0	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	6.3	7.1	-0.8	6.3	6.9	-0.6	5.6	6.2	-0.6	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Parks	6.2	6.3	-0.1	5.6	6.4	-0.8	5.2	5.5	-0.3	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.5	4.6	-0.1
Transport	7.1	7.6	-0.5	6.8	7.4	-0.6	6.5	7.0	-0.5	6.7	6.9	-0.2	6.1	6.9	-0.8
Lights	6.7	7.6	-0.9	6.4	7.2	-0.8	6.0	6.4	-0.4	5.8	6.0	-0.2	5.3	5.8	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.12 Importance of infrastructure in domestic and care activities

Role for Care	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	6.7	3.3	850
Nursery schools 3-5	7.0	3.2	1291
Health	6.6	3.1	4148
Elderly	6.2	3.2	787
Long-term disabilities	6.4	3.2	431
Pedestrian areas	5.7	3.2	4086
Parks	5.7	3.2	4020
Transport	6.1	3.2	3636
Light	6.0	3.2	4117

Table 8.4.1.13 Importance of infrastructure in domestic and care activities by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	
Role for Care	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	t-test
Kindergarten	6.8	3.2	388	6.7	3.4	462	0.1	0.2
Nursery schools 3-5	6.8	3.1	584	7.2	3.2	707	-0.4	-2.3
Health	6.3	3.1	1989	6.9	3.1	2159	-0.6	-6.3
Elderly	5.8	3.2	371	6.6	3.1	416	-0.8	-3.5
Long-term disabilities	6.5	3.3	203	6.4	3.1	228	0.1	0.4
Pedestrian areas	5.5	3.1	1969	6.0	3.2	2117	-0.5	-5.3
Parks	5.5	3.1	1936	6.0	3.2	2084	-0.4	-4.5
Transport	5.8	3.1	1721	6.3	3.2	1915	-0.5	-4.6
Light	5.7	3.1	1983	6.3	3.2	2134	-0.6	-5.6

statistically significant

Table 8.4.1.14 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & age

Age group	18-30			31-45			46-55			56-65			66-75			76-95		
Role for care	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.0	6.4	0.6	6.8	6.9	-0.1	6.2	6.4	-0.2	5.9	7.8	-1.9	3.7	9.7	-6.0
Nursery schools 3-5	6.5	6.9	-0.4	7.1	7.0	0.1	6.6	7.4	-0.9	6.7	7.6	-0.9	5.2	7.6	-2.4	5.7	8.6	-2.9
Health	6.2	6.5	-0.3	6.4	6.7	-0.3	6.2	7.0	-0.8	6.2	6.9	-0.7	6.1	7.2	-1.1	7.0	6.9	0.1
Elderly	5.6	5.5	0.1	6.6	6.5	0.1	5.9	6.5	-0.6	5.6	6.8	-1.2	4.9	7.1	-2.2	6.5	6.2	0.3
Long-term disabilities	5.8	5.6	0.2	7.1	6.4	0.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	6.3	6.9	-0.6	5.8	7.3	-1.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
Pedestrian areas	5.4	5.5	-0.1	5.6	5.8	-0.2	5.3	6.0	-0.7	5.4	6.2	-0.8	5.5	6.3	-0.8	6.3	7.2	-0.9
Parks	5.1	5.3	-0.2	5.7	5.8	-0.1	5.5	6.0	-0.5	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.6	6.5	-0.9	6.5	6.8	-0.3
Transport	5.7	5.9	-0.2	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.6	6.4	-0.8	5.7	6.6	-0.9	6.0	6.7	-0.7	7.2	7.6	-0.4

Lights	5.6	5.8	-0.2	5.7	5.8	-0.1	5.6	6.4	-0.8	5.7	6.7	-1.0	6.0	6.9	-0.9	6.7	7.6	-0.9
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Table 8.4.1.15 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & education

	Primary or less			Lower Secondary			Diploma			Post-secondary			Degree or over		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.0	6.5	0.5	7.3	7.3	0.0	6.9	6.7	0.2	6.7	7.3	-0.6	6.7	6.4	0.3
Nursery schools 3-5	6.7	7.0	-0.3	6.8	7.9	-1.1	7.1	7.6	-0.5	6.8	7.3	-0.5	6.6	6.7	-0.1
Health	7.2	7.0	0.2	6.2	6.4	-0.2	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.8	7.2	-0.4	6.3	6.8	-0.5
Elderly	7.9	7.2	0.7	5.8	6.8	-1.0	5.7	6.8	-1.1	6.3	6.2	0.1	5.4	6.3	-0.9
Long-term disabilities	9.4	6.0	3.4	5.8	6.9	-1.1	6.7	6.3	0.4	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.0	6.1	-0.1
Pedestrian areas	7.0	6.7	0.3	5.4	5.5	-0.1	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.6	6.5	-0.9	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Parks	7.0	6.6	0.4	5.3	5.5	-0.2	5.7	6.1	-0.4	5.6	6.5	-0.9	5.3	5.7	-0.4
Transport	7.1	6.9	0.2	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	6.6	-0.7	5.7	6.6	-0.9	5.6	6.0	-0.4
Lights	7.2	7.3	-0.1	5.7	6.0	-0.3	6.1	6.5	-0.4	5.9	6.9	-1.0	5.4	5.9	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.16 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & living area

Living	Countryside			Small Town			Medium Town large			City or suburb		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.0	6.1	-0.1	7.3	6.7	0.6	6.7	6.9	-0.2	7.0	7.0	0.0
Nursery schools 3-5	6.3	7.2	-0.9	6.7	7.3	-0.6	6.9	7.1	-0.2	7.1	7.2	-0.1
Health	6.3	7.0	-0.7	6.2	6.6	-0.4	6.1	6.9	-0.8	6.3	6.8	-0.5
Elderly	5.5	6.5	-1.0	6.8	6.6	0.2	5.9	6.5	-0.6	5.5	6.6	-1.1
Long-term disabilities	6.0	6.0	0.0	5.2	6.5	-1.3	6.8	6.9	-0.1	6.4	6.0	0.4
Pedestrian areas	5.3	5.8	-0.5	5.4	5.7	-0.3	5.8	6.3	-0.5	5.5	6.1	-0.6
Parks	5.4	5.8	-0.4	5.4	5.6	-0.2	5.6	6.2	-0.6	5.6	6.1	-0.5

Transport	5.4	6.1	-0.7	5.4	5.7	-0.3	6.0	6.4	-0.4	6.1	6.7	-0.6
Lights	5.8	6.2	-0.4	5.6	6.0	-0.4	5.8	6.5	-0.7	5.7	6.4	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.17 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & presence of dependent children

	With Children			Without Children		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.1	6.7	0.4	6.0	6.8	-0.8
Nursery schools 3-5	7.1	7.2	-0.1	5.9	7.1	-1.2
Health	6.6	7.0	-0.4	6.1	6.7	-0.6
Elderly	6.0	6.6	-0.6	5.7	6.5	-0.8
Long-term disabilities	6.9	6.4	0.5	6.2	6.4	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	5.6	6.1	-0.5	5.4	5.9	-0.5
Parks	5.7	6.1	-0.4	5.4	5.9	-0.5
Transport	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.8	6.4	-0.6
Lights	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.8	6.4	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.18 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & presence of other dependants

	With Dep.			Without Dep.		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.1	6.1	1.0	6.7	6.9	-0.2
Nursery schools 3-5	6.6	6.9	-0.3	6.8	7.2	-0.4
Health	6.4	6.7	-0.3	6.2	6.9	-0.7
Elderly	6.6	6.5	0.1	5.4	6.6	-1.2
Long-term disabilities	7.0	6.3	0.7	6.2	6.4	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	5.4	6.2	-0.8	5.5	5.9	-0.4
Parks	5.5	6.2	-0.7	5.5	5.9	-0.4
Transport	5.6	6.6	-1.0	5.8	6.2	-0.4

Lights	5.6	6.4	-0.8	5.8	6.3	-0.5
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Table 8.4.1.19 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & care role

	With Kids+other dep.			With Kids or Other dep			Without kids and other dep		
Role for care	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.5	6.1	1.4	7.0	6.7	0.3	5.9	6.9	-1.0
Nursery schools 3-5	6.9	7.0	-0.1	7.0	7.2	-0.2	5.9	7.1	-1.2
Health	6.8	7.1	-0.3	6.5	6.9	-0.4	6.1	6.8	-0.7
Elderly	6.3	6.5	-0.2	6.3	6.6	-0.3	5.3	6.5	-1.2
Long-term disabilities	6.8	6.0	0.8	7.0	6.4	0.6	0.2	6.3	-6.1
Pedestrian areas	5.8	6.6	-0.8	5.5	6.0	-0.5	5.4	5.9	-0.5
Parks	5.7	6.6	-0.9	5.6	6.0	-0.4	5.4	5.9	-0.5
Transport	5.7	6.6	-0.9	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.9	6.3	-0.4
Lights	5.9	6.5	-0.6	5.6	6.2	-0.6	5.8	6.4	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.20 Importance of infrastructures in care by gender & income

Income quintiles	First (lowest)			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth		
Role for care	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.0	8.0	-1.0	7.0	7.3	-0.3	7.2	6.7	0.5	6.9	6.8	0.1	6.4	5.3	1.2
Nursery schools 3-5	7.1	8.3	-1.2	7.1	7.4	-0.3	7.2	7.3	0.0	6.5	7.2	-0.6	6.5	5.8	0.7
Health	7.0	7.7	-0.7	6.8	7.5	-0.7	6.1	6.7	-0.6	6.1	6.3	-0.2	5.8	6.1	-0.3
Elderly	5.9	6.6	-0.7	6.0	7.3	-1.4	6.0	6.3	-0.3	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Long-term disabilities	8.3	6.8	1.5	6.7	7.0	-0.4	6.2	6.8	-0.7	5.8	4.9	0.9	6.7	6.0	0.8

Pedestrian areas	6.6	7.1	-0.5	6.1	6.8	-0.6	5.5	5.9	-0.4	5.2	5.3	-0.1	4.7	4.8	-0.1
Parks	6.7	7.1	-0.3	6.2	6.8	-0.6	5.6	6.0	-0.4	5.1	5.1	0.0	4.9	4.7	0.1
Transport	6.6	7.5	-0.9	6.5	6.9	-0.4	5.8	6.1	-0.4	5.6	5.5	0.1	5.1	5.1	-0.1
Lights	7.0	7.7	-0.7	6.4	7.0	-0.6	5.5	6.2	-0.7	5.5	5.2	0.2	4.9	4.9	0.0

Table 8.4.1.21 Importance of infrastructures in health

Role for Health	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	6.4	3.4	843
Nursery schools 3-5	6.6	3.2	1267
Health	7.8	2.4	4489
Elderly	6.1	3.2	781
Long-term disabilities	6.6	3.2	440
Pedestrian areas	6.3	2.9	4208
Parks	7.2	2.6	4158
Transport	6.4	3.0	3700
Lights	6.4	3.0	4204

Table 8.4.1.22 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	
Role for Health	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	t-test
Kindergarten	6.2	3.3	386	6.5	3.4	457	-0.3	-1.4
Nursery schools 3-5	6.2	3.2	571	6.9	3.2	696	-0.7	-4.0
Health	7.6	2.4	2179	8.0	2.4	2310	-0.4	-5.4
Elderly	5.6	3.3	364	6.4	3.1	417	-0.8	-3.5
Long-term disabilities	6.6	3.1	208	6.5	3.2	232	0.0	0.0
Pedestrian areas	6.1	2.9	2035	6.5	2.9	2173	-0.5	-5.1
Parks	6.9	2.6	2004	7.4	2.5	2154	-0.4	-5.3
Transport	6.1	2.9	1761	6.6	3.0	1939	-0.5	-5.0
Lights	6.1	3.0	2032	6.7	3.0	2172	-0.6	-6.2

statistically significant



Table 8.4.1.23 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & age

Age group	18-30			31-45			46-55			56-65			66-75			76-95		
Role for health	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.3	6.4	-0.1	6.0	6.5	-0.5	5.3	6.5	-1.2	6.2	6.6	-0.4	4.5	8.7	-4.2
Nursery schools 3-5	6.3	6.6	-0.3	6.5	7.0	-0.5	5.8	6.4	-0.6	5.8	7.7	-1.9	5.3	6.9	-1.6	7.3	8.0	-0.7
Health	7.7	8.1	-0.4	7.5	7.9	-0.4	7.5	8.0	-0.5	7.7	8.1	-0.4	7.8	8.0	-0.2	7.9	7.9	0.0
Elderly	4.5	5.0	-0.5	6.3	6.1	0.2	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.7	7.0	-1.3	5.7	7.2	-1.5	7.7	6.9	0.8
Long-term disabilities	6.4	5.9	0.5	6.9	6.1	0.8	6.5	6.2	0.3	6.5	7.2	-0.7	6.0	7.5	-1.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
Pedestrian areas	6.3	6.2	0.1	6.0	6.2	-0.2	5.9	6.4	-0.5	5.9	6.9	-1.0	6.1	7.0	-0.9	6.7	6.9	-0.2
Parks	7.1	7.2	-0.1	7.0	7.2	-0.2	6.8	7.2	-0.4	6.8	7.6	-0.8	6.9	7.7	-0.8	7.0	7.7	-0.7
Transport	6.1	6.0	0.1	6.0	6.2	-0.2	5.8	6.6	-0.8	6.2	7.0	-0.8	6.5	7.5	-1.0	7.2	7.7	-0.5
Lights	6.0	6.1	-0.1	6.1	6.2	-0.1	5.9	6.7	-0.8	6.2	7.2	-1.0	6.5	7.4	-0.9	7.1	7.6	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.24 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & education

	Primary or less			Lower Secondary			Diploma			Post-secondary			Degree or over		
Role for health	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap

Kindergarten	6.2	6.6	-0.4	7.4	7.5	-0.1	6.4	6.7	-0.3	6.5	6.9	-0.4	5.7	6.1	-0.4
Nursery schools 3-5	6.1	7.3	-1.2	6.7	7.7	-1.0	6.5	7.4	-0.9	6.7	6.9	-0.2	5.7	6.3	-0.6
Health	8.1	7.9	0.2	7.8	8.1	-0.3	7.3	8.1	-0.8	7.6	7.8	-0.2	7.7	8.0	-0.3
Elderly	8.1	7.4	0.7	6.0	6.7	-0.7	5.6	6.8	-1.2	5.7	6.4	-0.7	5.2	5.9	-0.7
Long-term disabilities	8.4	6.6	1.8	6.9	7.4	-0.5	6.6	6.4	0.2	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.1	6.3	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	7.2	7.0	0.2	6.2	6.0	0.2	6.2	6.7	-0.5	6.1	6.8	-0.7	5.8	6.4	-0.6
Parks	7.4	7.5	-0.1	7.0	7.3	-0.3	7.0	7.5	-0.5	6.8	7.3	-0.5	6.9	7.4	-0.5
Transport	7.4	7.4	0.0	6.5	6.6	-0.1	6.2	6.9	-0.7	6.1	6.8	-0.7	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Lights	7.4	7.4	0.0	6.3	6.6	-0.3	6.3	7.0	-0.7	6.3	6.9	-0.6	5.8	6.3	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.25 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & living area

Living	Countryside			Small Town			Medium Town			large City or suburb		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.7	6.2	-0.5	6.5	6.4	0.1	6.1	6.7	-0.6	6.4	6.6	-0.2
Nursery schools 3-5	5.9	7.0	-1.1	6.0	6.6	-0.5	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.4	7.1	-0.7
Health	7.6	7.9	-0.3	7.4	8.0	-0.6	7.5	8.1	-0.6	7.8	8.1	-0.2
Elderly	5.0	6.5	-1.4	6.1	6.3	-0.2	6.3	6.6	-0.3	5.3	6.4	-1.1
Long-term disabilities	6.0	6.3	-0.3	6.5	7.8	-1.4	7.3	6.4	0.9	6.5	5.9	0.5
Pedestrian areas	5.8	6.4	-0.5	6.0	6.2	-0.3	6.2	6.6	-0.4	6.2	6.8	-0.6
Parks	6.7	7.1	-0.4	6.7	7.1	-0.3	7.0	7.4	-0.4	7.2	7.7	-0.5
Transport	5.8	6.2	-0.4	5.8	6.2	-0.4	6.0	6.7	-0.6	6.4	7.0	-0.6
Lights	6.0	6.5	-0.5	6.0	6.5	-0.5	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.2	6.9	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.26 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & presence of dependent children

	With Children			Without Kids		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.3	6.7	-0.4	5.9	6.0	-0.1
Nursery schools 3-5	6.4	7.0	-0.6	5.7	6.7	-1.0
Health	7.6	8.0	-0.4	7.6	8.0	-0.4

Elderly	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.6	6.6	-0.9
Long-term disabilities	6.4	6.7	-0.3	6.6	6.4	0.2
Pedestrian areas	6.0	6.3	-0.3	6.1	6.6	-0.5
Parks	6.8	7.3	-0.5	7.0	7.4	-0.4
Transport	5.7	6.4	-0.7	6.3	6.7	-0.4
Lights	5.9	6.5	-0.6	6.3	6.9	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.27 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & presence of other dependants

	With Dep.			Without Dep.		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.9	6.2	0.7	6.0	6.6	-0.5
Nursery schools 3-5	6.4	6.5	-0.1	6.1	7.0	-0.8
Health	7.6	7.7	0.0	7.6	8.1	-0.5
Elderly	6.0	6.1	-0.2	5.5	6.6	-1.1
Long-term disabilities	6.9	6.4	0.5	6.4	6.6	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	5.9	6.5	-0.6	6.1	6.5	-0.4
Parks	6.8	7.3	-0.5	7.0	7.4	-0.4
Transport	5.9	6.8	-0.9	6.1	6.6	-0.4
Lights	5.9	6.8	-0.9	6.2	6.7	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.28 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & care role

	With Kids+other dep.			With Kids or Other dep			Without kids and other dep		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.8	6.6	0.3	6.4	6.6	-0.2	5.5	6.1	-0.6
Nursery schools 3-5	6.5	6.9	-0.4	6.4	6.9	-0.5	5.6	6.9	-1.3
Health	7.9	7.9	0.0	7.6	7.9	-0.3	7.7	8.1	-0.5
Elderly	5.5	5.9	-0.4	5.9	6.2	-0.4	5.4	6.7	-1.3
Long-term disabilities	6.6	6.7	-0.1	6.7	6.6	0.1	6.4	6.5	-0.2

Pedestrian areas	6.1	6.7	-0.6	6.0	6.3	-0.4	6.1	6.7	-0.5
Parks	7.0	7.3	-0.3	6.8	7.3	-0.5	7.1	7.4	-0.4
Transport	5.6	6.7	-1.1	5.8	6.4	-0.7	6.3	6.7	-0.4
Lights	5.9	6.7	-0.8	5.9	6.5	-0.6	6.3	6.9	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.29 Importance of infrastructures in health by gender & income

	First (lowest)			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth		
Role for health	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.3	7.2	0.0	6.0	7.0	-1.0	6.4	6.6	-0.2	6.2	6.4	-0.2	5.7	5.8	-0.1
Nursery schools 3-5	7.2	7.8	-0.6	6.4	7.4	-1.0	6.5	7.2	-0.8	6.0	6.7	-0.7	5.5	5.8	-0.3
Health	8.0	8.2	-0.2	7.5	8.1	-0.6	7.6	8.0	-0.4	7.7	7.9	-0.2	7.6	8.0	-0.4
Elderly	5.8	6.4	-0.6	4.7	6.9	-2.3	6.2	6.3	-0.1	5.8	6.2	-0.4	5.5	6.4	-0.9
Long-term disabilities	8.0	7.0	1.0	5.9	7.1	-1.2	6.9	7.0	-0.2	6.2	5.5	0.7	6.0	6.0	0.0
Pedestrian areas	6.9	7.3	-0.4	6.4	6.9	-0.4	6.0	6.4	-0.4	6.0	6.0	0.0	5.7	5.9	-0.3
Parks	7.6	7.7	-0.2	7.3	7.7	-0.4	6.9	7.4	-0.5	7.0	7.0	0.0	6.7	7.1	-0.4
Transport	6.7	7.6	-0.9	6.5	6.9	-0.4	6.1	6.4	-0.4	6.1	5.8	0.3	5.5	6.0	-0.4
Lights	7.0	7.7	-0.7	6.5	7.2	-0.7	6.1	6.5	-0.4	6.0	5.8	0.2	5.6	5.9	-0.3

Table 8.4.1.30 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships

Role for Social Relations	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	5.9	3.4	845
Nursery schools 3-5	6.3	3.2	1284
Health	5.5	3.2	4158
Elderly	5.5	3.2	765
Long-term disabilities	6.0	3.2	429

Pedestrian areas	5.9	3.0	4146
Parks	6.3	2.9	4146
Transport	6.4	3.0	3686
Lights	6.0	3.1	4145

Table 8.4.1.31 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	t-test
	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	
Kindergarten	5.7	3.3	382	6.1	3.2	231	-0.5	-2.0
Nursery schools 3-5	5.9	3.2	580	6.7	3.3	225	-0.8	-4.3
Health	5.2	3.1	2009	5.7	3.1	228	-0.5	-5.0
Elderly	5.0	3.2	358	6.0	3.2	232	-1.0	-4.1
Long-term disabilities	6.2	3.2	204	5.8	3.3	225	0.4	1.4
Pedestrian areas	5.6	2.9	2019	6.1	3.0	2127	-0.5	-5.2
Parks	6.1	2.8	2016	6.6	2.8	2130	-0.5	-6.0
Transport	6.2	3.0	1752	6.6	3.0	1934	-0.5	-4.6
Lights	5.7	3.0	2009	6.3	3.2	2136	-0.6	-6.0

statistically significant

Table 8.4.1.32 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender & age

Age group	18-30			31-45			46-55			56-65			66-75			76-95		
Role for social relation	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.9	6.4	-0.5	5.8	6.1	-0.3	5.4	5.7	-0.3	5.4	6.9	-1.5	5.7	7.7	-2.0	2.0	6.1	-4.1
Nursery schools 3-5	5.6	6.4	-0.8	6.3	6.8	-0.5	5.4	6.0	-0.6	6.1	7.4	-1.3	5.4	7.2	-1.8	3.5	7.2	-3.7
Health	4.8	5.3	-0.5	5.2	5.3	-0.1	5.1	5.5	-0.4	5.5	6.1	-0.6	5.6	6.7	-1.1	5.7	5.9	-0.2
Elderly	4.0	5.2	-1.2	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.3	5.7	-0.4	5.0	6.1	-1.1	5.1	7.1	-2.0	6.2	6.1	0.1
Long-term disabilities	5.6	5.4	0.2	5.6	6.3	-0.7	6.3	5.2	1.1	6.5	6.2	0.3	5.4	6.4	-1.0	7.5	6.4	1.1

Pedestrian areas	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.6	5.8	-0.2	5.4	5.9	-0.5	5.6	6.5	-0.9	5.7	6.8	-1.1	5.9	6.2	-0.3
Parks	6.4	6.6	-0.2	6.3	6.5	-0.2	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.8	6.7	-0.9	5.8	7.0	-1.2	6.3	6.6	-0.3
Transport	6.5	6.7	-0.2	6.1	6.1	0.0	5.9	6.4	-0.5	6.0	6.9	-0.9	6.2	7.4	-1.2	6.4	7.0	-0.6
Lights	5.7	5.9	-0.2	5.6	5.7	-0.1	5.6	6.1	-0.5	5.7	6.8	-1.1	6.0	7.2	-1.2	6.3	7.2	-0.9

Table 8.4.1.33 Importance of infrastructures on social relationships by gender & education

	Primary or less			Lower Secondary			Diploma			Post-secondary			Degree or over		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.4	6.6	-0.3	6.9	6.7	0.2	5.4	6.1	-0.7	6.0	6.5	-0.6	5.4	5.9	-0.4
Nursery schools 3-5	6.1	7.5	-1.4	6.6	7.3	-0.6	5.7	6.9	-1.2	6.2	6.9	-0.7	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Health	6.6	6.6	0.0	5.7	5.8	-0.1	5.3	6.1	-0.8	5.4	6.0	-0.6	4.8	5.2	-0.3
Elderly	6.9	7.5	-0.6	5.4	6.6	-1.2	5.0	6.6	-1.6	5.1	5.7	-0.6	4.7	5.1	-0.4
Long-term disabilities	7.3	6.1	1.2	6.2	6.8	-0.6	6.1	5.7	0.4	6.8	5.9	0.9	5.9	5.3	0.6
Pedestrian areas	6.8	6.2	0.6	6.2	6.1	0.2	5.8	6.6	-0.7	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.2	5.8	-0.6
Parks	6.8	6.6	0.2	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.1	6.8	-0.7	6.3	6.7	-0.4	5.8	6.5	-0.7
Transport	7.0	6.8	0.2	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.4	7.0	-0.7	6.0	6.6	-0.6	5.9	6.3	-0.4
Lights	6.9	7.0	-0.1	6.2	6.5	-0.2	5.9	6.7	-0.7	5.9	6.4	-0.5	5.2	5.8	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.34 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender & living area

Living	Countryside			Small Town			Medium large Town			City or suburb		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	4.8	5.6	-0.8	6.1	6.3	-0.2	6.0	6.3	-0.3	5.8	6.3	-0.5
Nursery schools 3-5	5.1	6.7	-1.6	6.0	6.7	-0.7	6.4	6.7	-0.2	6.2	6.7	-0.4
Health	5.2	5.8	-0.7	5.1	5.5	-0.3	5.4	5.7	-0.3	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Elderly	4.4	5.7	-1.3	5.4	6.0	-0.7	5.4	6.2	-0.8	4.9	6.2	-1.3
Long-term disabilities	5.4	5.5	-0.1	6.2	6.5	-0.3	6.9	6.1	0.8	6.0	5.1	0.9

Pedestrian areas	5.4	5.8	-0.4	5.5	5.6	-0.2	5.7	6.4	-0.7	5.7	6.4	-0.7
Parks	5.7	6.3	-0.6	5.9	6.1	-0.2	6.2	6.7	-0.5	6.3	7.0	-0.7
Transport	5.8	6.1	-0.4	5.8	6.2	-0.4	6.2	6.8	-0.7	6.6	7.1	-0.5
Lights	5.7	6.2	-0.5	5.6	5.8	-0.3	5.8	6.5	-0.6	5.7	6.5	-0.8

Table 8.4.1.35 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender & presence of dependent children

	With Children			Without Children		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Role for social relations						
Kindergarten	5.8	6.3	-0.5	5.3	5.6	-0.3
Nursery schools 3-5	6.1	6.8	-0.6	5.4	6.4	-1.0
Health	5.3	5.6	-0.3	5.2	5.8	-0.6
Elderly	5.2	5.9	-0.8	5.0	6.0	-1.0
Long-term disabilities	6.2	5.9	0.3	6.2	5.6	0.5
Pedestrian areas	5.3	6.0	-0.7	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Parks	5.9	6.5	-0.7	6.2	6.6	-0.5
Transport	5.7	6.3	-0.6	6.4	6.8	-0.4
Lights	5.4	5.9	-0.5	5.9	6.5	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.36 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender & presence of other dependents

	With Dep.			Without Dep.		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Role for social relations						
Kindergarten	5.9	5.9	-0.1	5.9	6.2	-0.3
Nursery schools 3-5	5.5	6.3	-0.9	5.5	6.7	-1.3
Health	5.0	5.5	-0.5	5.0	5.7	-0.7
Elderly	5.5	5.6	-0.1	5.5	6.2	-0.6

Long-term disabilities	6.2	5.6	0.6	6.2	5.9	0.3
Pedestrian areas	5.2	6.0	-0.8	5.2	6.1	-0.9
Parks	5.8	6.5	-0.7	5.8	6.6	-0.8
Transport	5.8	6.5	-0.8	5.8	6.6	-0.9
Lights	5.2	6.3	-1.1	5.2	6.3	-1.1

Table 8.4.1.37 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender & care role

	With Kids+other dep.			With Kids or Other dep			Without kids and other dep		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Role for social relations									
Kindergarten	5.8	6.3	-0.4	5.8	6.3	-0.4	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Nursery schools 3-5	5.6	6.7	-1.1	6.1	6.7	-0.6	5.5	6.6	-1.2
Health	5.1	5.5	-0.4	5.2	5.5	-0.4	5.3	5.9	-0.6
Elderly	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.3	5.9	-0.6	4.8	6.1	-1.3
Long-term disabilities	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.2	5.8	0.3	6.2	5.6	0.6
Pedestrian areas	5.2	6.2	-1.0	5.3	6.0	-0.7	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Parks	5.7	6.8	-1.1	5.9	6.5	-0.6	6.2	6.7	-0.5
Transport	5.5	6.4	-0.9	5.8	6.4	-0.6	6.5	6.9	-0.4
Lights	5.1	6.3	-1.2	5.4	6.0	-0.6	5.9	6.5	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.38 Importance of infrastructures in social relationships by gender & income

	First (lowest)			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Role for social relations															
Kindergarten	6.2	6.8	-0.6	5.6	6.3	-0.7	6.8	6.4	0.4	5.7	5.3	0.4	5.0	5.8	-0.8
Nursery schools 3-5	6.4	7.5	-1.1	6.2	7.0	-0.8	6.6	6.9	-0.4	5.6	6.1	-0.5	5.4	6.0	-0.6
Health	5.7	6.8	-1.1	5.8	6.3	-0.5	5.5	5.3	0.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	4.8	4.9	-0.2
Elderly	4.6	6.5	-1.9	4.7	6.7	-1.9	5.4	6.0	-0.6	5.3	5.1	0.2	4.9	5.8	-0.9

Long-term disabilities	7.4	6.4	1.0	5.5	6.2	-0.7	6.3	6.0	0.3	5.7	5.1	0.5	6.3	5.2	1.0
Pedestrian areas	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.0	6.4	-0.4	5.7	5.9	-0.2	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.2	5.6	-0.4
Parks	6.8	7.4	-0.5	6.5	7.1	-0.6	6.3	6.5	-0.2	6.1	6.2	-0.1	5.4	5.9	-0.5
Transport	6.6	7.4	-0.8	6.5	6.9	-0.3	6.3	6.5	-0.2	6.4	6.3	0.0	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Lights	6.5	7.3	-0.9	6.1	6.8	-0.7	5.8	6.4	-0.6	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.2	5.5	-0.3

Table 8.4.1.39 Importance of infrastructures in mobility

Role for Mobility	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	5.6	3.5	829
Nursery schools 3-5	5.8	3.5	1266
Health	5.4	3.4	4159
Elderly	5.1	3.4	771
Long-term disabilities	5.6	3.4	430
Pedestrian areas	7.3	2.6	4343
Parks	6.0	3.0	4106
Transport	7.7	2.7	3867
Lights	7.0	2.8	4303

Table 8.4.1.40 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	
Role for Mobility	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	t-test
Kindergarten	5.4	3.6	384	5.8	3.5	445	-0.4	-1.6
Nursery schools 3-5	5.4	3.4	575	6.1	3.5	691	-0.7	-3.6
Health	5.2	3.3	2007	5.7	3.4	2152	-0.5	-4.5
Elderly	4.6	3.3	362	5.6	3.3	409	-1.0	-4.1
Long-term disabilities	5.6	3.4	209	5.6	3.4	221	0.0	-0.1
Pedestrian areas	7.1	2.6	2106	7.5	2.6	2237	-0.4	-4.9
Parks	5.8	3.0	1991	6.2	3.0	2115	-0.5	-5.0

Transport	7.5	2.6	1858	7.8	2.7	2009	-0.2	-2.7
Lights	6.8	2.7	2085	7.2	2.8	2218	-0.4	-5.2

statistically significant

Table 8.4.1.41 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & age

Age group	18-30			31-45			46-55			56-65			66-75			76-95		
Role for mobility	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.5	5.6	-0.1	5.6	5.7	-0.1	5.1	6.0	-0.9	5.2	5.5	-0.3	2.8	6.8	-4.0
Nursery schools 3-5	5.2	6.1	-0.9	5.7	5.9	-0.2	5.0	5.7	-0.7	5.4	6.9	-1.5	5.0	6.4	-1.4	3.5	6.9	-3.4
Health	4.6	5.1	-0.5	5.1	6.6	-1.5	5.0	5.3	-0.3	5.7	6.3	-0.6	5.8	6.7	-0.9	6.1	6.3	-0.2
Elderly	3.6	4.3	-0.7	5.1	5.2	-0.1	4.7	4.9	-0.2	4.5	6.2	-1.7	5.0	6.5	-1.5	4.8	7.1	-2.3
Long-term disabilities	5.6	5.2	0.4	5.3	4.9	0.4	5.4	5.3	0.1	5.7	6.2	-0.5	6.0	6.6	-0.6	6.3	6.6	-0.3
Pedestrian areas	7.6	7.9	-0.3	7.2	7.4	-0.2	6.7	7.2	-0.5	6.7	7.3	-0.6	6.9	7.5	-0.6	6.7	7.6	-0.9
Parks	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.7	5.9	-0.2	5.5	6.1	-0.6	6.0	6.7	-0.7	5.9	6.9	-1.0	5.6	7.3	-1.7
Transport	8.1	8.2	-0.1	7.6	7.7	-0.1	7.1	7.4	-0.3	7.0	7.6	-0.6	7.6	7.9	-0.3	7.8	8.2	-0.4
Lights	6.9	7.2	-0.3	6.9	6.8	0.1	5.6	7.1	-1.5	6.7	7.5	-0.8	7.0	7.6	-0.6	7.0	8.0	-1.0

Table 8.4.1.42 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & education

	Primary or less			Lower Secondary			Diploma			Post-secondary			Degree or over		
Role for mobility	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.2	6.4	-0.2	7.4	6.6	0.7	5.5	6.1	-0.5	5.3	5.9	-0.6	5.0	5.4	-0.4
Nursery schools 3-5	5.8	6.9	-1.2	6.5	7.4	-0.9	5.5	6.7	-1.2	5.3	6.0	-0.7	5.1	5.3	-0.2
Health	6.6	6.9	-0.3	5.7	6.0	-0.3	5.4	6.0	-0.6	5.1	6.0	-0.9	4.8	4.9	-0.1

Elderly	7.0	6.7	0.3	5.2	6.6	-1.4	4.7	6.3	-1.6	4.1	5.7	-1.6	4.1	4.2	-0.1
Long-term disabilities	7.4	6.3	1.0	6.1	7.2	-1.1	5.8	5.9	0.0	5.1	6.5	-1.5	5.2	4.5	0.6
Pedestrian areas	7.4	7.0	0.4	7.2	7.3	-0.2	7.2	7.6	-0.5	6.9	7.4	-0.4	7.0	7.5	-0.5
Parks	7.2	6.9	0.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.2	6.5	-0.3	5.8	6.6	-0.8	5.3	5.9	-0.6
Transport	7.9	7.5	0.4	7.7	7.8	-0.2	7.7	8.0	-0.3	7.4	7.9	-0.5	7.4	7.6	-0.2
Lights	7.7	7.6	0.1	7.0	7.4	-0.4	7.1	7.4	-0.3	6.9	7.3	-0.4	6.4	7.0	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.43 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & living area

Living	Countryside			Small Town			Medium Town large			City or suburb		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	4.5	5.4	-0.8	5.6	5.4	0.2	5.5	5.9	-0.4	5.9	6.3	-0.4
Nursery schools 3-5	5.1	6.4	-1.3	5.3	5.7	-0.5	5.5	6.0	-0.5	5.7	6.2	-0.6
Health	5.4	5.8	-0.4	5.0	5.3	-0.3	5.2	5.8	-0.6	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Elderly	4.3	5.5	-1.2	5.0	5.6	-0.6	4.5	5.8	-1.3	4.5	5.4	-0.9
Long-term disabilities	5.9	5.0	0.9	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.6	6.1	-0.6	5.2	5.1	0.2
Pedestrian areas	6.7	7.0	-0.2	6.8	7.3	-0.5	7.1	7.7	-0.6	7.4	7.7	-0.3
Parks	5.8	6.0	-0.2	5.5	5.9	-0.4	5.9	6.4	-0.5	5.8	6.5	-0.7
Transport	7.2	7.2	0.0	7.0	7.3	-0.3	7.5	8.0	-0.5	8.0	8.3	-0.2
Lights	6.6	6.9	-0.3	6.7	7.0	-0.3	6.7	7.4	-0.6	7.0	7.6	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.44 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & presence of dependent children

	With children			Without children		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.7	6.1	-0.4	4.9	5.2	-0.3
Nursery schools 3-5	5.6	6.1	-0.5	4.9	6.1	-1.1
Health	5.2	5.4	-0.2	5.2	5.8	-0.6

Elderly	4.9	5.3	-0.4	4.5	5.7	-1.2
Long-term disabilities	5.2	5.6	-0.3	5.8	5.6	0.1
Pedestrian areas	7.0	7.4	-0.5	7.1	7.5	-0.4
Parks	5.6	6.1	-0.5	5.9	6.4	-0.5
Transport	7.3	7.6	-0.3	7.7	7.9	-0.2
Lights	6.7	7.0	-0.3	6.9	7.4	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.45 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & presence of other dependants

	With Dep.			Without Dep.		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.4	5.9	-0.4	5.4	5.8	-0.4
Nursery schools 3-5	5.1	6.2	-1.1	5.4	6.1	-0.6
Health	5.1	5.5	-0.4	5.2	5.7	-0.5
Elderly	5.0	5.3	-0.3	4.4	5.7	-1.3
Long-term disabilities	5.9	5.5	0.4	5.4	5.7	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	6.9	7.3	-0.4	7.1	7.5	-0.4
Parks	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.8	6.2	-0.4
Transport	7.1	7.5	-0.4	7.6	7.8	-0.2
Lights	6.3	7.0	-0.7	6.9	7.3	-0.4

Table 8.4.1.46 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & care role

	With Kids+other dep.			With Kids or Other dep			Without kids and other dep		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.5	6.0	-0.5	5.6	6.0	-0.4	4.9	5.2	-0.3
Nursery schools 3-5	5.1	5.5	-0.4	5.5	6.1	-0.6	5.0	6.0	-1.1
Health	5.3	6.7	-1.4	5.1	5.4	-0.3	5.2	5.9	-0.7

Elderly	5.2	5.0	0.2	4.9	5.3	-0.4	4.3	5.8	-1.5
Long-term disabilities	5.0	5.5	-0.5	5.7	5.6	0.1	5.5	5.7	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	7.0	7.2	-0.2	6.9	7.4	-0.5	7.2	7.5	-0.3
Parks	5.6	6.2	-0.6	5.6	6.1	-0.5	5.9	6.4	-0.4
Transport	6.7	7.3	-0.6	7.3	7.6	-0.3	7.7	7.9	-0.2
Lights	6.3	6.7	-0.5	6.6	7.0	-0.4	6.9	7.4	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.47 Importance of infrastructures in mobility by gender & income

	First (lowest)			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth		
Role for mobility	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.8	6.5	-0.8	5.3	6.3	-1.0	6.1	6.0	0.1	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.2	5.1	0.1
Nursery schools 3-5	6.2	7.1	-0.9	5.4	6.3	-1.0	5.9	6.2	-0.3	5.0	5.7	-0.7	4.9	5.2	-0.3
Health	5.7	6.5	-0.8	5.6	6.3	-0.7	5.3	5.5	-0.2	4.9	5.0	-0.1	4.9	4.6	0.3
Elderly	4.7	6.1	-1.4	4.9	6.1	-1.2	5.0	5.5	-0.5	4.8	5.5	-0.7	4.0	4.8	-0.8
Long-term disabilities	7.5	6.5	1.0	4.4	6.2	-1.8	6.0	5.8	0.2	5.6	5.1	0.4	4.7	4.8	-0.1
Pedestrian areas	7.6	7.9	-0.3	7.3	7.5	-0.2	6.8	7.2	-0.4	7.2	7.5	-0.3	7.0	7.4	-0.4
Parks	6.8	7.0	-0.2	6.2	6.7	-0.5	5.7	6.3	-0.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2	5.4	5.4	0.1
Transport	8.0	8.0	-0.1	7.7	7.9	-0.2	7.4	7.7	-0.2	7.7	7.8	-0.1	7.3	7.7	-0.4
Lights	7.6	7.9	-0.4	7.0	7.5	-0.5	6.5	7.0	-0.5	6.8	6.9	-0.2	6.5	6.7	-0.2

Table 8.4.1.48 Importance of infrastructures in leisure

Role for Leisure	mean	SD	n.obs
Kindergarten	6.2	3.4	859
Nursery schools 3-5	6.3	3.3	1293
Health	5.2	3.3	4159
Elderly	5.5	3.3	776
Long-term disabilities	5.9	3.3	430

Pedestrian areas	6.3	2.9	4215
Parks	7.2	2.6	4166
Transport	6.7	2.9	3742
Lights	6.4	3.0	4196

Table 8.4.1.49 Importance of infrastructures on leisure by gender

	Men			Women			Gender gap	
Role for Leisure	mean	S.D.	Obs.	mean	S.D.	Obs.	M-F	t-test
Kindergarten	6.0	3.4	391	6.4	3.4	468	-0.4	-1.5
Nursery schools 3-5	6.0	3.2	579	6.5	3.3	714	-0.6	-3.1
Health	5.1	3.2	1998	5.3	3.3	2161	-0.3	-2.5
Elderly	5.1	3.3	365	5.8	3.3	411	-0.8	-3.3
Long-term disabilities	6.2	3.2	204	5.6	3.3	226	0.6	2.0
Pedestrian areas	6.1	2.9	2041	6.5	3.0	2174	-0.4	-4.8
Parks	7.0	2.6	2016	7.4	2.6	2150	-0.4	-5.2
Transport	6.5	2.9	1786	6.9	2.9	1956	-0.4	-4.1
Lights	6.1	3.0	2032	6.7	3.0	2164	-0.6	-6.4

statistically significant

Table 8.4.1.50 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & age

Age group	18-30			31-45			46-55			56-65			66-75			76-95		
Role for mobility	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.1	6.9	-0.8	6.3	6.2	0.1	5.7	6.1	-0.4	5.2	6.0	-0.8	6.3	6.6	-0.3	1.0	7.0	-6.0
Nursery schools 3-5	5.6	6.5	-0.9	6.4	6.5	-0.1	5.4	6.3	-0.9	6.0	6.8	-0.8	5.6	6.8	-1.2	1.0	7.0	-6.0

Health	4.5	4.8	-0.3	5.0	4.8	0.2	5.0	5.2	-0.2	5.4	5.6	-0.2	5.8	6.4	-0.6	6.0	6.2	-0.2
Elderly	3.9	4.5	-0.6	6.3	5.6	0.7	5.2	5.5	-0.3	4.6	6.2	-1.6	5.2	7.0	-1.8	6.3	5.7	0.6
Long-term disabilities	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.5	5.6	0.9	6.4	5.0	1.4	6.0	6.2	-0.2	5.4	6.3	-0.9	6.7	4.8	1.9
Pedestrian areas	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.2	6.3	-0.1	5.7	6.4	-0.7	5.9	6.6	-0.7	6.0	6.9	-0.9	6.1	6.5	-0.4
Parks	7.3	7.4	-0.1	7.2	7.4	-0.2	6.6	7.3	-0.7	6.8	7.5	-0.7	6.8	7.6	-0.8	6.8	7.5	-0.7
Transport	6.8	7.0	-0.2	6.5	6.6	-0.1	6.2	6.6	-0.4	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.8	7.5	-0.7	6.9	7.8	-0.9
Lights	6.2	6.3	-0.1	6.2	6.2	0.0	5.7	6.6	-0.9	6.1	7.0	-0.9	6.2	7.4	-1.2	6.5	7.5	-1.0

Table 8.4.1.51 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & education

	Primary or less			Lower Secondary			Diploma			Post-secondary			Degree or over		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.8	7.1	0.3	7.8	8.0	-0.5	5.9	6.6	-0.5	5.9	6.1	-1.7	5.7	5.9	-1.0
Nursery schools 3-5	5.3	7.0	-1.3	7.1	8.1	-1.5	6.3	7.1	-0.9	6.0	6.4	-0.9	5.6	5.8	-0.8
Health	6.5	6.3	0.6	5.5	5.7	0.1	5.1	5.6	-0.5	5.1	5.7	-0.3	4.8	4.7	-0.5
Elderly	7.4	7.0	1.3	5.2	6.8	-1.5	5.0	6.3	-2.0	5.1	5.7	-1.3	4.7	5.0	-0.7
Long-term disabilities	7.3	5.7	1.0	5.9	7.0	0.3	6.2	5.7	0.0	6.6	6.2	-0.7	5.9	4.7	-0.2
Pedestrian areas	7.4	6.3	0.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	6.1	6.8	-0.9	6.4	6.8	-0.9	5.8	6.5	-0.7
Parks	7.9	7.2	0.6	7.2	7.2	0.2	7.0	7.7	-0.8	7.2	7.3	-0.7	6.8	7.4	-0.4
Transport	7.3	7.0	0.0	7.0	6.9	-0.1	6.5	7.2	-0.9	6.4	7.2	-0.8	6.4	6.6	-0.6
Lights	7.8	7.4	0.1	6.5	6.5	-0.6	6.2	6.9	-0.6	6.4	6.9	-1.0	5.6	6.5	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.52 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & living area

Living	Countryside	Small Town	Medium Town	large	City or suburb
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Role for leisure	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	5.1	6.0	-0.9	6.8	6.5	0.2	5.8	6.3	-0.5	6.3	6.5	-0.2
Nursery schools 3-5	5.3	6.6	-1.3	6.0	6.6	-0.6	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.3	6.6	-0.3
Health	5.0	5.3	-0.3	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.1	5.5	-0.4	5.2	5.4	-0.3
Elderly	4.2	5.5	-1.2	5.8	6.1	-0.4	5.2	5.6	-0.4	5.1	6.1	-1.0
Long-term disabilities	5.7	5.3	0.4	6.7	6.1	0.6	6.4	5.7	0.7	5.9	5.2	0.8
Pedestrian areas	5.7	6.1	-0.4	6.1	6.4	-0.3	6.2	6.6	-0.4	6.3	6.8	-0.5
Parks	6.7	7.1	-0.4	6.8	7.2	-0.4	7.2	7.5	-0.3	7.2	7.7	-0.6
Transport	6.0	6.2	-0.2	6.1	6.5	-0.4	6.5	7.0	-0.5	7.0	7.5	-0.5
Lights	5.9	6.3	-0.4	5.9	6.5	-0.6	6.3	6.9	-0.6	6.2	6.9	-0.8

Table 8.4.1.53 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & presence of dependent children

	With Children			Without Children		
Role for leisure	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.3	6.5	-0.2	5.2	5.9	-0.7
Nursery schools 3-5	6.2	6.7	-0.4	5.4	6.2	-0.8
Health	5.0	5.1	-0.2	5.1	5.5	-0.3
Elderly	5.4	5.6	-0.2	4.9	6.0	-1.0
Long-term disabilities	6.8	5.6	1.2	5.8	5.5	0.3
Pedestrian areas	6.0	6.4	-0.5	6.1	6.6	-0.4
Parks	7.0	7.4	-0.4	7.0	7.4	-0.4
Transport	6.1	6.7	-0.7	6.7	7.0	-0.3
Lights	5.9	6.4	-0.5	6.2	6.9	-0.7

Table 8.4.1.54 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & presence of other dependants

	With Dep.			Without Dep.		
Role for leisure	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap

Kindergarten	6.4	5.9	0.5	5.9	6.4	-0.5
Nursery schools 3-5	5.9	6.1	-0.2	6.0	6.6	-0.6
Health	5.1	5.2	-0.1	5.1	5.4	-0.3
Elderly	6.0	5.6	0.4	4.7	5.9	-1.3
Long-term disabilities	6.7	5.3	1.4	5.9	5.7	0.2
Pedestrian areas	5.6	6.2	-0.6	6.2	6.6	-0.4
Parks	6.6	7.2	-0.6	7.1	7.5	-0.4
Transport	6.3	6.7	-0.4	6.6	6.9	-0.4
Lights	5.7	6.6	-1.0	6.2	6.7	-0.5

Table 8.4.1.55 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & care role

Role for leisure	With Kids+other dep.			With Kids or Other dep			Without kids and other dep		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	7.0	6.0	1.0	6.3	6.5	-0.2	5.2	5.9	-0.8
Nursery schools 3-5	6.1	6.3	-0.2	6.1	6.6	-0.5	5.4	6.3	-0.9
Health	5.4	5.2	0.2	5.0	5.1	-0.2	5.2	5.5	-0.3
Elderly	5.9	5.3	0.6	5.7	5.7	0.0	4.5	6.0	-1.5
Long-term disabilities	7.4	5.3	2.1	6.6	5.5	1.1	5.6	5.6	0.0
Pedestrian areas	5.9	6.2	-0.3	5.8	6.4	-0.6	6.3	6.6	-0.4
Parks	7.0	7.3	-0.2	6.8	7.4	-0.5	7.1	7.5	-0.4
Transport	5.9	6.6	-0.7	6.2	6.7	-0.6	6.8	7.1	-0.3
Lights	5.7	6.3	-0.5	5.8	6.5	-0.6	6.3	6.9	-0.6

Table 8.4.1.56 Importance of infrastructures in leisure by gender & income

Role for leisure	First (lowest)			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth		
	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap	M	F	Gap
Kindergarten	6.1	7.3	-1.2	6.4	6.3	0.1	6.3	6.3	0.0	5.9	6.5	-0.5	5.8	5.8	0.0
Nursery schools 3-5	6.2	7.7	-1.4	6.3	6.5	-0.2	6.4	6.3	0.1	5.6	6.8	-1.1	5.8	5.6	0.2
Health	5.6	6.1	-0.5	5.3	5.7	-0.3	5.0	5.1	-0.1	5.0	5.1	-0.1	4.8	4.4	0.4

Elderly	4.6	5.9	-1.3	4.8	6.3	-1.5	5.2	5.7	-0.5	5.3	5.9	-0.6	5.2	5.5	-0.4
Long-term disabilities	7.6	6.4	1.2	5.4	5.9	-0.5	5.8	5.5	0.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	6.8	5.2	1.6
Pedestrian areas	7.0	7.0	0.0	6.5	6.8	-0.2	6.1	6.5	-0.4	6.3	6.3	0.0	5.5	5.7	-0.2
Parks	7.9	7.8	0.1	7.4	7.8	-0.3	6.8	7.4	-0.6	7.0	7.2	-0.2	6.6	6.9	-0.3
Transport	7.0	7.4	-0.4	6.8	7.1	-0.2	6.5	6.9	-0.4	6.6	6.8	-0.2	6.2	6.2	-0.1
Lights	7.1	7.4	-0.4	6.6	7.2	-0.5	6.0	6.6	-0.6	6.0	6.1	0.0	5.4	5.9	-0.5

8.4.3. Annex 4.3

In this sense the first model consists in regressing 22 equations¹ that can be represented as:

$$(1)-(11) \quad SWB_i = \alpha_h + \beta_h A_{hi} + \lambda(A_{hi} * f_i) + Z_i' \gamma_h + \varepsilon_{hi}$$

$$(12)-(22) \quad SWB_i = \delta_h + \pi_h Q_{hi} + \mu(A_{hi} * f_i) + Z_i' \phi_h + \varepsilon_{hi}$$

Where SWB stands for Subjective Well-being, A for access to the infrastructure, Q for quality of the infrastructure, f is a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the subject is women and 0 for men, Z is a vector of control variables, h is an index for each one of the eleven infrastructure and i is the index for the subject.

The β and π coefficients are interpreted as the effect on subjective well-being of a one unit increase in each infrastructure access and quality. And the interaction with the “f” variable allows for differentiating the effect between men and women, for example for infrastructure h the effect on SWB of a higher access to infrastructure is β_h for men, and for women or female is $\beta_h + \lambda_h$, that is λ_h represents the difference of the effect between women and men. For an improvement of quality the effect for men is π_h and for women $\pi_h + \mu_h$.

The model presented is a superior alternative to t-tests of differences of means on subjective well-being for low and high access or quality, because it allows controlling for socio-demographic characteristics included in Z. However, it should be noted that not all the infrastructure access and qualities are included in just one equation. Then in every individual

¹ The regressions are a multivariate statistical technique that relates a dependent variables, in our case SWB, with several independent variables, in our case the access and quality to infrastructures, other control variable and the gender. Individual regressions were estimated between SWB and each type of access and quality to infrastructures. As we count with 11 infrastructures, then there are 22 possible access and quality evaluations of infrastructures.

regression the problem of omitted relevant variables might arise, making a positive bias in β and π very likely. Therefore, actual estimated coefficients are higher than their real population values because the estimations are taking not only the effect of the access or quality of infrastructure h , but also the ones of the infrastructure omitted in the h equation.

For this reason equations (1) to (22) only give an idea of how access or quality to infrastructure h improves in subjective well-being, and if the effect is different by gender. But it is not advisable to estimate a total effect on increasing access or quality in all infrastructure just adding the coefficients, because they are upward biased. Rather than obtaining the total effect in overall access or quality on subjective well-being, the average of score of access and quality for the eleven infrastructures has been calculated, and afterwards SWB on these averages has been regressed.

The equations (1) to (22) were estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS) controlling for the subject socio-demographic profile (age, income, labour status, family role, dependents and others) and country-fixed effects. Estimating robust to heteroscedasticity standard errors did not change the significance tests thus OLS standard errors is reported. Alternatively, residuals across equations might be correlated so again in efficiency might be achieved employing a Feasible Generalized Least Squares method and/or Zellner (1962). Seemingly Unrelated Relationships (SUR). However, it was decided not to do it, because a specification error in one equation might translate to the rest of the system, and also 300 new residual covariances should be estimated.

However the estimations are not free of problems. First, owing to limitations of severe multicollinearity, it was not possible to take the influence of all types of infrastructure access, qualities and their interactions with female in one overall equation, thus it is not possible to test differences in the effects of quality versus access. Second, the quality models are run with smaller sample sizes because of the problem of truncated data discussed before, making almost impossible to perform the regression for the weighted average. Third, the well-being, access and quality scales are subjective and reported by the individual, hence a likely problem of reverse causation can be present. Therefore, even when it is plausible that better access and quality of infrastructure make people happier, it is also possible that happier individuals view things in a more optimistic way, giving higher scores to access and quality.

Table 8.4.3.1 Effect of Access to infrastructure on Subjective Well-being by gender

Variable	Men	Women	Difference	N	r ²	F
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.2347*** (0.0491)	0.3955*** (0.0470)	0.1608*** (0.0436)	3.503	0,0944	25.9562***
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	0.2871*** (0.0504)	0.4113*** (0.0481)	0.1242*** (0.0387)	3.592	0,0941	26.5381***
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.5856*** (0.0629)	0.7188*** (0.0607)	0.1332*** (0.0329)	4.039	0,1037	33.2618***
Centers for Elderly	0.3007*** (0.0537)	0.442*** (0.0514)	0.1413*** (0.0421)	3.646	0,0919	26.2539***
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.2469*** (0.0553)	0.4214*** (0.0550)	0.1745*** (0.0495)	3.475	0,0889	24.105***
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.2933*** (0.0586)	0.4455*** (0.0574)	0.1522*** (0.0336)	4.035	0,0866	27.2287***
Parks and green areas	0.4666*** (0.061)	0.592*** (0.0592)	0.1254*** (0.0332)	4.045	0,095	30.2315***
Public Transport	0.3278*** (0.0548)	0.4592*** (0.0533)	0.1314*** (0.0349)	4.012	0,0886	27.7605***
Cultural Centers for Activities and Workshops	0.4436*** (0.0564)	0.5936*** (0.0545)	0.1500*** (0.0393)	3.943	0,0993	30.9191***
Gyms and another centers for workout and play	0.4522*** (0.0531)	0.6133*** (0.0520)	0.1611*** (0.0385)	3.905	0,1062	33.0296***
Street Lights	0.4206*** (0.0616)	0.5593*** (0.0603)	0.1387*** (0.0323)	4.017	0,0935	29.4833***
Weighted Average by Importance	1.0287*** (0.0968)	1.1743*** (0.0949)	0.1456*** (0.0423)	2.974,00	0,1277	30.95***
Source: Estimated by the authors with EIGE survey data						
Note: ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1						

Table 8.4.3.2 Effect of Infrastructure Quality on Subjective Well-being by gender

Variable	Men	Women	Difference	N	r ²	F
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.767*** (0.1775)	0.8672*** (0.1677)	0.1002 (0.0745)	744	0,1067	6.2164***
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	1.163*** (0.1465)	1.2661*** (0.1374)	0.1031* (0.0623)	1.095	0,1488	13.4883***
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.8441*** (0.073)	1.0006*** (0.0713)	0.1565*** (0.0355)	3.647	0,1296	38.6233***
Centers for Elderly	0.8447*** (0.1794)	1.0813*** (0.1751)	0.2366*** (0.091)	664	0,1153	6.0405***
Centers for people with long term disabilities	1.071*** (0.2495)	1.437*** (0.2528)	0.366*** (0.1383)	366	0,1503	4.4346***
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.8311*** (0.071)	0.9863*** (0.0705)	0.1552*** (0.0366)	3.607	0,1256	36.8499***
Parks and green areas	1.0104*** (0.0823)	1.1281*** (0.0804)	0.1177*** (0.0352)	3.510	0,1293	37.0815***
Public Transport	0.6884*** (0.0771)	0.8416*** (0.0763)	0.1532*** (0.0402)	3.133	0,1195	30.24***
Cultural Centers for Activities and Workshops	0.7769*** (0.1004)	0.9066*** (0.0972)	0.1297*** (0.0416)	2.425	0,1277	25.2121***
Gyms and another centers for workout and play	1.0993*** (0.1011)	1.2548*** (0.1000)	0.1555*** (0.0418)	2.283	0,1449	27.4433***
Street Lights	0.7978*** (0.0737)	0.9368*** (0.0728)	0.139*** (0.0338)	3.625	0,1277	37.7432***
Weighted Average by Importance	2.46** 0,9923	2.5808** 1,0734	0,1208 0,5871	32	0,1828	3.24*
Source: Estimated by the authors with EIGE survey data						
Note: ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1						

8.4.4. Annex 4.4

This Annex describes in detail the form in which UMGEIP was built in section 4.1. Departing from the Flow chart contained in Figure 4.12, the UMGEIP seeks to measure the effect of improving in one unit the access of any Infrastructure h , into all possible Capabilities k it can affects, and from the improved Capabilities k into the Subjective Well-being (SWB).

Hence the index involves the estimation of two set of parameters: (1) the size of the strenght of each infrastructure on the Capabilities included in the survey, what it is called as weights and denoted as w_{kh} (k and h sub indexes are for Capabilites and Infrastructures respectively), (2) and the coefficients that reflects the improvement in SWB that can be achieved if any Capability increases one unit, or β_{dk} (d and k sub-indexes are for SWB and Capabilities respectively).

Step 1:

As explained in the text, we used the Scores to Question 10 estimate the weights. In symbols let be Shk the Score for the importance of infrastructure h in forming Capability k , and they are from 1 to 10 depending on the importance of the infrastrcture in participating in the Capabilities. Then the weight is rescaled between zero to one using the followig standarization

$$(1) \ w_{kh} = \frac{S_{kh} - \text{Min}(S_{kh})}{\text{Max}(S_{kh}) - \text{Min}(S_{kh})}$$

where the Minimum and the Maximum are taken over all infrastructures h that forms the Capability k .

The next step is to mapping the access to infrastructure into particular Capabilities. That is the infrastructures impact in different ways to the Capabilities considered according to the weights. Thus we estimated the Capabilities built in the access to the infrastructures as the product of the weights and the reported scores of access to infrastructures. In symbols the Capabilities are estimated according to (2)

$$(2) \ C_{ik} = \sum_{h=1}^{11} w_{ikh} A_{ih}$$

Where “ i ” is the index for the individual, w is the importance of infrastructure h in forming capability k and A is the score to infrastructure h . Adding across infrastructures we obtain an index of the access to Capabilities through infrastructures.

Step 2:

The next important step is obtaining the coefficients that links Capabilities to SWB. As explained in the section, this is done using regressions models. In symbols the regression of Well-being in life dominion d, "SWBd", in function of their associated Capability "Ck" and the vector Z of control variables for individual "i" might be represented as:

$$(3) \quad SWB_{id} = \alpha_d + \beta_{dk}C_{ik} + Z'_i\gamma_d + \varepsilon_{id}$$

The parameter of interest is the regression coefficient or loading β_{dk} . Satisfaction with the eight life domains provides estimates of the response of subjective well-being to an increase in the associated capability due to improved access to infrastructure. A set of 8 regressions are needed for the 12 groups thus 96 estimated coefficients can be obtained. These coefficients measure the strength of the second arrow in the flow chart. The variables that proved more useful are income, children, other dependants, and dummy variables for the largest countries in the sample.

In order to estimate the regression coefficient in the subjective well-being equations, Ordinary Less Squares (OLS) were applied. Only the associated capability regressor was included in the satisfaction level of each life domain, the ones specified in the previous equation as well as the controls. In general the method does not constrain to use just one capability. Trials were done including for example Education and Public Transportation in the Satisfaction with Public Services or Education and Employment in Satisfaction with Job, but clearly one of them dominated the other. Moreover, the capabilities variables are highly collinear (correlation coefficients between 0.5 to 0.75) so including more capabilities does not add more information and might inflate the standard errors of the regression coefficients. Besides, using standard errors robust to heteroscedasticity did not alter the results, thus OLS standard errors are reported.

Regarding the estimation method, if the model is well specified, OLS to each equation separately bring unbiased estimates, although there might be gains in efficiency estimating all the equations as a system and allowing correlation of the residuals across regressions as in the Seemingly Unrelated Relationships (SUR) of Zellner (1962). However, it was decided to estimate equation by equation with OLS in order to keep the estimation simple, in order to prevent that one specification error of one equation contaminates the rest of the equations and save the effort of estimating a 9,216 covariances among all the residuals (96 in total).

As the 8 regression pack for each of the 12 groups is performed, this is equivalent to allow for the unconstrained estimation of all parameters across groups. Implicitly, gender, age and the size of the city act as moderators of the relationship between capabilities and well-being. Alternatively, a pooled OLS for all the subjects could be used, allowing for differences in intercepts and slopes for gender, age and size and all their interactions. While this estimation increases the degrees of freedom and tests hypotheses about coefficients of different equations, it constrains all the coefficients of the control variables, introduces multicollinearity among the main regressors and complicates the interpretation of the three and two-way

interaction. Therefore, it was decided not to use this pooled version and estimate OLS equation by equation.

Step 3:

The final step performed to arrive to the UMGEIP is to multiply the weights by the coefficients. For any of the 12 groups specified, the typical index would be the product of the weight by the regression coefficient, for any infrastructure h, Capability k and Life Domain d:

$$(4) I_{ikhd} = w_{ikh} * \beta_{dk}$$

The total effect on Subject Well-being of increasing 1 unit the access to infrastructure h is then:

$$(5) I_{ih} = \sum_d \sum_k w_{ikh} * \beta_{dk}$$

Equation (5) is the UMGEIP in the raw form. To facilitate the interpretation a couple of transformations to these indexes were performed. The UMGEIP presented in table Table 8.105 is as an index where 100 corresponds to the mean average of the considered infrastructure for the whole sample. Table 8.106 presents a further normalization of this index to arrive to a measure of the importance of each infrastructure in terms of well-being in a scale of 0 (least important) to 100 (the most important) using the same standarization formula as in (1) but for the UMGEIP index.

Table 8.4.4.1 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Education

		Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.751	0.388	0.529	0.729	0.799	0.853	0.613	0.416	0.884	1.000	1.000	0.983	0.000
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.981	0.897	1.000	0.442	1.000	0.825	0.821	0.999	0.522
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.616	0.716	0.485	0.283	0.661	0.569	0.529	0.581	0.739	0.526	0.616	0.782	0.844
Centers for Elderly	0.000	0.000	0.314	0.242	0.163	0.000	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.180
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.378	0.832	0.269	0.281	0.000	0.232	0.000	0.622	0.759	0.581	0.836	0.903	0.179
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.351	0.428	0.000	0.000	0.689	0.405	0.394	0.470	0.438	0.116	0.661	0.428	0.635
Parks and green areas	0.402	0.448	0.116	0.091	0.392	0.504	0.542	0.410	0.510	0.352	0.576	0.591	0.651
Public Transport	0.881	0.696	0.486	0.393	1.000	1.000	0.797	1.000	0.829	0.464	0.918	1.000	1.000
Street Lights	0.528	0.449	0.226	0.429	0.574	0.531	0.687	0.458	0.610	0.522	0.551	0.527	0.821

Table 8.4.4.2 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Employment

		Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.944	0.934	0.868	0.749	0.990	0.989	0.469	0.827	0.995	0.445	0.827	1.000	0.222
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.758	1.000	1.000	0.365	1.000	0.798	1.000	0.954	0.689
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.592	0.669	0.569	0.319	0.618	0.461	0.415	0.735	0.725	0.884	0.629	0.565	0.882
Centers for Elderly	0.149	0.321	0.482	0.180	0.000	0.376	0.115	0.000	0.203	0.000	0.000	0.277	0.000
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.433	0.508	0.341	0.463	0.085	0.482	0.000	0.181	0.731	1.000	0.649	0.557	0.297
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.340	0.512	0.235	0.116	0.657	0.323	0.342	0.562	0.231	0.348	0.584	0.314	0.578
Parks and green areas	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.171	0.000	0.102	0.156	0.000	0.173	0.227	0.000	0.412
Public Transport	0.774	0.788	0.562	0.393	1.000	0.689	0.759	1.000	0.548	0.689	0.951	0.734	1.000
Street Lights	0.482	0.498	0.365	0.432	0.688	0.420	0.565	0.762	0.358	0.681	0.559	0.316	0.771

Table 8.4.4.3 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Domestic/Care

		Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.814	0.862	0.362	0.493	1.000	0.668	0.485	1.000	0.936	0.789	1.000	0.760	0.298
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.735	1.000	1.000	0.691	1.000	0.636	0.797	0.816	0.939
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.672	0.698	0.867	0.574	0.662	0.721	0.499	0.664	0.721	0.617	0.429	0.364	1.000
Centers for Elderly	0.366	0.211	0.555	0.588	0.209	0.506	0.235	0.495	0.595	0.196	0.065	0.364	0.000
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.558	0.573	0.000	0.656	0.000	0.573	0.202	0.289	0.697	1.000	0.372	1.000	0.491
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.000	0.024	0.103	0.000	0.289	0.000	0.000	0.174	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.000	0.379
Parks and green areas	0.017	0.077	0.100	0.011	0.141	0.009	0.120	0.000	0.187	0.081	0.000	0.014	0.551
Public Transport	0.267	0.000	0.248	0.226	0.591	0.242	0.356	0.270	0.081	0.151	0.288	0.229	0.940
Street Lights	0.242	0.067	0.268	0.426	0.482	0.136	0.313	0.335	0.255	0.380	0.153	0.048	0.696

Table 8.4.4.4 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Health

		Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.169	0.753	0.000	0.259	0.442	0.346	0.000	0.804	0.226	0.089	0.690	0.165	0.000
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	0.290	0.764	0.341	0.649	0.315	0.537	0.660	0.448	0.302	0.043	0.655	0.253	0.117
Health Services and Medical Centers	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Centers for Elderly	0.000	0.000	0.135	0.448	0.051	0.129	0.304	0.000	0.015	0.021	0.000	0.146	0.231
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.273	0.758	0.189	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.181	0.498	0.321	0.276	0.624	0.804	0.492
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.133	0.484	0.197	0.000	0.359	0.166	0.509	0.576	0.138	0.000	0.539	0.031	0.368
Parks and green areas	0.624	0.737	0.584	0.491	0.727	0.684	0.893	0.809	0.621	0.449	0.823	0.709	0.677
Public Transport	0.163	0.321	0.133	0.203	0.375	0.259	0.654	0.498	0.000	0.186	0.477	0.074	0.494
Street Lights	0.206	0.347	0.259	0.361	0.423	0.228	0.665	0.497	0.187	0.235	0.458	0.000	0.478

Table 8.4.4.5 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Social Relationships

		Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.480	0.871	0.224	0.431	0.659	0.738	0.000	0.443	0.549	0.572	0.899	0.367	0.000
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	0.909	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.510	1.000	0.668	0.133	0.943	0.603	0.986	0.597	0.610
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.000	0.329	0.189	0.134	0.214	0.000	0.383	0.410	0.113	0.221	0.297	0.000	0.609
Centers for Elderly	0.075	0.000	0.195	0.378	0.309	0.380	0.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.300	0.230
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.515	0.842	0.000	0.349	0.000	0.178	0.092	0.510	0.512	1.000	0.667	1.000	0.908
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.411	0.296	0.436	0.000	0.602	0.432	0.757	0.726	0.422	0.407	0.707	0.231	0.591
Parks and green areas	0.914	0.677	0.834	0.177	0.884	0.890	0.887	1.000	1.000	0.538	0.973	0.576	0.751
Public Transport	1.000	0.568	0.637	0.371	1.000	0.826	1.000	0.984	0.753	0.758	1.000	0.603	1.000
Street Lights	0.558	0.277	0.496	0.411	0.622	0.439	0.879	0.691	0.618	0.699	0.682	0.214	0.702

Table 8.4.4.6 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Mobility

	Total	Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
		18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.216	0.601	0.208	0.000	0.428	0.325	0.000	0.135	0.209	0.258	0.579	0.274	0.006
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	0.265	0.616	0.494	1.000	0.350	0.294	0.218	0.226	0.351	0.020	0.435	0.201	0.278
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.131	0.287	0.272	0.365	0.155	0.022	0.288	0.160	0.162	0.424	0.241	0.000	0.417
Centers for Elderly	0.000	0.000	0.133	0.580	0.012	0.000	0.109	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.000
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.197	0.553	0.000	0.768	0.000	0.116	0.044	0.309	0.284	0.751	0.511	0.128	0.168
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.849	1.000	0.985	0.749	0.849	0.839	0.874	0.852	0.917	0.855	0.910	0.819	0.779
Parks and green areas	0.363	0.490	0.538	0.309	0.333	0.312	0.597	0.452	0.370	0.525	0.497	0.253	0.485
Public Transport	1.000	0.965	1.000	0.977	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Street Lights	0.755	0.808	0.859	0.948	0.698	0.714	0.891	0.692	0.829	0.947	0.738	0.705	0.748

Table 8.4.4.7 Weight of Infrastructure in the Capability of Leisure

	Total	Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
		18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	0.488	1.000	0.462	0.201	0.696	0.544	0.293	0.294	0.637	0.623	0.802	0.533	0.000
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	0.529	0.818	0.771	0.534	0.598	0.492	0.654	0.195	0.494	0.543	0.700	0.611	0.345
Health Services and Medical Centers	0.000	0.040	0.091	0.000	0.256	0.000	0.173	0.000	0.000	0.312	0.242	0.000	0.407
Centers for Elderly	0.134	0.000	0.247	0.611	0.146	0.294	0.304	0.048	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.519	0.029
Centers for people with long term disabilities	0.321	0.610	0.000	0.564	0.000	0.275	0.000	0.637	0.546	0.850	0.566	0.895	0.235
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	0.547	0.528	0.609	0.467	0.733	0.597	0.601	0.642	0.438	0.588	0.777	0.546	0.562
Parks and green areas	1.000	0.887	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Public Transport	0.753	0.553	0.633	0.604	0.971	0.765	0.916	0.730	0.520	0.715	0.895	0.771	0.927
Street Lights	0.594	0.398	0.617	0.866	0.750	0.622	0.824	0.608	0.422	0.721	0.691	0.542	0.643

Table 8.4.4.8 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Whole Sample)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Domestic/Free Time Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services	
Employment		0.031*** (0.0038)	0.0296*** (0.0046)					
Domestic/Care				0.0352*** (0.0041)				
Health	0.0318*** (0.0038)							
Social Relationships					0.0335*** (0.0033)	0.0207*** (0.0028)		
Mobility							0.0852*** (0.0045)	
Leisure				0.0356*** (0.0046)				
N	3136	3135	1888	3131	3093	3133	3132	3107
r ²	0,0603	0,1387	0,0681	0,157	0,0532	0,068	0,033	0,1369
F	15,4092	38,646	10,5287	44,6527	13,3085	17,5005	8,1965	37,7277

Table 8.4.4.9 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Women 18 to 30 years in Small Towns)								
Variable	Satisfaction with your							
	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0969*** (0.0196)	0.0648*** (0.0209)					
Domestic/Care					0.1299*** (0.0298)			
Health	0.0685*** (0.0208)							
Social Relationships						0.104*** (0.0231)	0.0352** (0.0166)	
Mobility								0.0712*** (0.0192)
Leisure				0.0908*** (0.0249)				
N	124	123	79	124	124	124	124	124
r ²	0,1547	0,2594	0,3761	0,2226	0,2115	0,2219	0,216	0,2334
F	1,693	3,2104	3,3155	2,6494	2,4815	2,6385	2,5488	2,8162

Table 8.4.4.10 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Women 31 to 55 years in Small Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0468*** (0.012)	0.044*** (0.013)					
Domestic/Care					0.0598*** (0.0163)			
Health	0.0995*** (0.0221)							
Social Relationships						0.0387*** (0.014)	0.0371*** (0.0115)	
Mobility								0.0828*** (0.0133)
Leisure				0.0333** (0.0164)				
N	373	373	300	372	372	372	373	372
r ²	0,1753	0,1492	0,0984	0,085	0,079	0,1087	0,0812	0,1616
F	5,8711	4,8433	2,4004	2,5566	2,3631	3,3568	2,4414	5,306

Table 8.4.4.11 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Women 55 or more years in Small Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0482*** (0.0173)	0.0406*** (0.0341)					
Domestic/Care					0.0405*** (0.0143)			
Health	0.0423*** (0.0164)							
Social Relationships						0.067*** (0.0167)	0.0342*** (0.0129)	
Mobility								0.0868*** (0.0127)
Leisure				0.028* (0.0169)				
N	275	276	69	273	271	275	274	266
r ²	0,1035	0,199	0,2481	0,1235	0,1375	0,1288	0,122	0,1951
F	2,3178	5,0079	1,5399	2,8067	3,1514	2,9683	2,7778	4,6981

Table 8.4.4.12 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Women 18 to 30 years in Large Towns)								
Variable	Satisfaction with your							
	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0543*** (0.0208)	0.0568** (0.0269)					
Domestic/Care					0.0605** (0.024)			
Health	0,025 (0.0276)							
Social Relationships						0.063*** (0.0221)	0.0057*** (0.0158)	
Mobility								0,0923 (0.0264)
Leisure				0.0961*** (0.0228)				
N	161	160	89	161	161	161	161	161
r ²	0,1443	0,1612	0,159	0,2217	0,1076	0,101	0,0942	0,1398
F	1,9073	2,1586	1,0906	3,2207	1,3631	1,2705	1,1759	1,8376

Table 8.4.4.13 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Women 31 to 55 years in Large Towns)								
Variable	Satisfaction with your							
	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0083 (0.0132)	0.0257** (0.0128)					
Domestic/Care					0.032** (0.0141)			
Health	0.0475*** (0.0186)							
Social Relationships						0.0573*** (0.0126)	0.0212** (0.0108)	
Mobility								0.1316*** (0.0183)
Leisure				0.0546*** (0.018)				
N	337	336	270	337	335	337	337	337
r ²	0,1131	0,1519	0,0974	0,1444	0,0847	0,1333	0,0548	0,1956
F	3,1693	4,4358	2,1255	4,1934	2,2861	3,8213	1,4403	6,0404

Table 8.4.4.14 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Women 55 or more years in Large Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0541*** (0.019)	-0.1106*** (0.0376)					
Domestic/Care					0.0632*** (0.0193)			
Health	0.0196 (0.0181)							
Social Relationships						0.0822*** (0.015)	0.0364*** (0.0138)	
Mobility								0.0753*** (0.0195)
Leisure				0.0403** (0.0173)				
N	315	315	76	315	316	316	316	307
r ²	0,0981	0,2351	0,3812	0,2045	0,0732	0,1563	0,0678	0,1105
F	2,5198	7,1182	3,2342	5,9532	1,8361	4,3032	1,6903	2,7998

Table 8.4.4.15 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Men 18 to 30 years in Small Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0063 (0.0231)	0.0032 (0.0262)					
Domestic/Care					0.0132 (0.025)			
Health	0.0276* (0.0168)							
Social Relationships						0.0689*** (0.0206)	0.0101 (0.0168)	
Mobility								0.103*** (0.026)
Leisure				0.0204 (0.0295)				
N	127	127	94	126	124	127	127	127
r ²	0,0863	0,1697	0,1773	0,1839	0,0965	0,1791	0,1118	0,2193
F	0,897	1,9417	1,4544	2,122	0,9883	2,0731	1,1952	2,668

Table 8.4.4.16 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Men 31 to 55 years in Small Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0063** (0.0231)	0.0032*** (0.0262)					
Domestic/Care					0.0132*** (0.025)			
Health	0.0276*** (0.0168)							
Social Relationships						0.0689*** (0.0206)	0.0101*** (0.0168)	
Mobility								0.103*** (0.026)
Leisure				0.0204*** (0.0295)				
N	127	127	94	126	124	127	127	127
r ²	0,0863	0,1697	0,1773	0,1839	0,0965	0,1791	0,1118	0,2193
F	0,897	1,9417	1,4544	2,122	0,9883	2,0731	1,1952	2,668

Table 8.4.4.17 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Men 55 or more years in Small Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0369*** (0.014)	-0.0029 (0.0286)					
Domestic/Care					0.0427*** (0.0161)			
Health	0.0921*** (0.0354)							
Social Relationships						0.0378*** (0.0109)	0.0423*** (0.0124)	
Mobility								0.1095*** (0.0171)
Leisure				0.0341** (0.0134)				
N	266	266	80	265	261	265	263	259
r ²	0,1168	0,237	0,087	0,1771	0,0735	0,0936	0,0533	0,1902
F	2,5636	6,0226	0,484	4,1541	1,5074	1,9944	1,078	4,4267

Table 8.4.4.18 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Men 18 to 30 years in Large Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0466** (0.0193)	0.0042 (0.0248)					
Domestic/Care					0.0423* (0.0266)			
Health	0.0025 (0.0182)							
Social Relationships						0.0452*** (0.0177)	0.0367** (0.0151)	
Mobility								0.0988*** (0.0235)
Leisure				0.0592** (0.0244)				
N	158	158	107	158	155	157	157	158
r ²	0,0519	0,1584	0,1341	0,2062	0,0916	0,1313	0,2	0,1697
F	0,6069	2,0844	1,1079	2,8771	1,0943	1,6628	2,7504	2,2637

Table 8.4.4.19 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Men 31 to 55 years in Large Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0259*** (0.0104)	0.0305*** (0.0111)					
Domestic/Care					0.0434*** (0.0125)			
Health	0.0233 (0.0178)							
Social Relationships						0.0746*** (0.0126)	0.0392*** (0.0118)	
Mobility								0.1327*** (0.018)
Leisure				0.04*** (0.0125)				
N	392	392	339	392	386	391	392	392
r ²	0,0533	0,1757	0,1231	0,1281	0,0989	0,162	0,0639	0,1872
F	1,6371	6,197	3,5086	4,2739	3,1405	5,6044	1,9841	6,699

Table 8.4.4.20 Regression results from Satisfaction with life dominions on Capabilities

(Men 55 or more years in Large Towns)								
Satisfaction with your								
Variable	Health	Economic Situation	Job	Free Time	Domestic/ Care	Relationships Neighbourhood	Close	Public Services
Employment		0.0359** (0.0147)	0.0209 (0.0246)					
Domestic/Care					0.0483*** (0.0126)			
Health	0.0574*** (0.0183)							
Social Relationships						0.0327*** (0.0131)	0.0357*** (0.0092)	
Mobility								0.1251*** (0.0196)
Leisure				0.0272 (0.0181)				
N	275	275	97	274	266	274	274	271
r ²	0,0987	0,2841	0,2355	0,1682	0,1654	0,143	0,1682	0,2079
F	2,199	7,9681	1,9667	4,044	3,8406	3,3379	4,0447	5,1878

ble 8.4.4.21 Index BGEIP: The effect of an increase of 1 unit of access to each infrastructure on Subjective Well Being through Capabilities

		Women						Men					
		Small Town			Large Town			Small Town			Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	109.7	408.1	107.6	105.2	238.8	144.6	11.4	70.4	75.9	109.2	189.5	138.1	19.9
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	140.3	430.9	234.3	257.8	187.3	168.9	101.5	44.9	108.8	91.2	180.1	153.4	126.9
Health Services and Medical Centers	73.4	241.7	174.1	99.7	134.3	63.9	72.9	66.1	49.9	160.0	82.5	50.9	186.8
Centers for Elderly	22.0	56.8	89.2	117.8	36.1	58.0	58.2	5.4	9.9	7.4	2.0	66.7	21.4
Centers for people with long term disabilities	79.3	301.4	35.6	162.8	6.7	56.6	21.9	74.8	75.9	210.2	135.3	186.4	113.5
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	99.6	200.1	130.5	63.3	207.6	140.3	122.1	130.3	102.3	113.3	163.8	125.6	161.5
Parks and green areas	97.9	193.7	147.0	67.3	167.2	142.1	150.3	121.7	112.6	132.9	144.5	112.0	163.5
Public Transport	163.2	249.0	165.7	137.6	294.2	201.9	160.0	159.4	128.6	173.1	211.7	204.4	250.3
Street Lights	114.7	175.8	146.3	157.0	211.7	137.4	147.3	117.3	110.9	175.7	147.4	114.3	189.1
Average	100.0	250.8	136.7	129.8	164.9	123.7	94.0	87.8	86.1	130.3	139.6	128.0	137.0

Table 8.4.4.22 Index BGEIP within groups: Rescaled from 0 to 100

		Women							Men						
		Small Town				Large Town			Small Town				Large Town		
	Total	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more	18-30	31-55	55 or more		
Nursery Schools up to 3 years	62.1	93.9	36.2	21.5	80.7	60.6	0.0	42.2	55.6	50.2	89.4	56.8	0.0		
Nursery Schools 3-5 years	83.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.8	77.3	60.6	25.7	83.3	41.3	84.9	66.8	46.4		
Health Services and Medical Centers	36.4	49.4	69.7	18.7	44.4	5.0	41.4	39.4	33.7	75.2	38.4	0.0	72.4		
Centers for Elderly	0.0	0.0	26.9	28.0	10.2	1.0	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.6		
Centers for people with long term disabilities	40.6	65.4	0.0	51.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	45.1	55.6	100.0	63.6	88.3	40.6		
Sidewalks and pedestrians paths	54.9	38.3	47.7	0.0	69.9	57.7	74.5	81.1	77.9	52.2	77.2	48.7	61.5		
Parks and green areas	53.7	36.6	56.1	2.0	55.8	58.9	93.5	75.5	86.5	61.9	67.9	39.8	62.3		
Public Transport	100.0	51.4	65.5	38.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.7	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Street Lights	65.6	31.8	55.7	48.1	71.3	55.6	91.4	72.7	85.1	83.0	69.3	41.3	73.4		
Average	55.2	51.9	50.9	34.2	55.0	46.2	55.5	53.5	64.2	60.6	65.6	50.2	50.8		

8.4.5. Annex 4.5

Figure 8.4.5.1

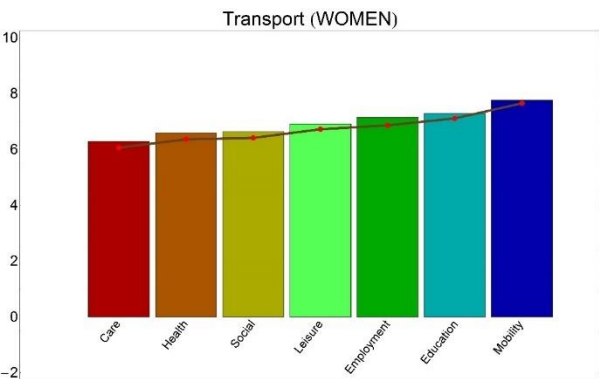


Figure 8.4.5.2

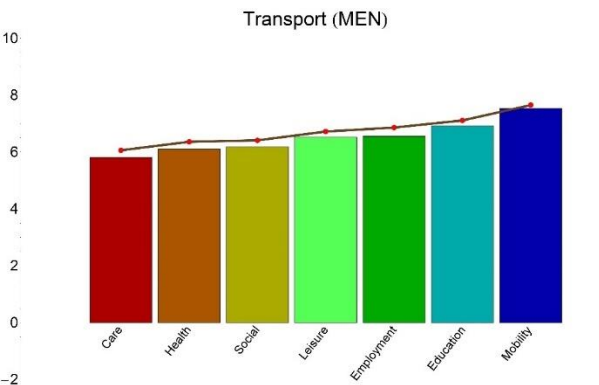


Figure 8.4.5.3

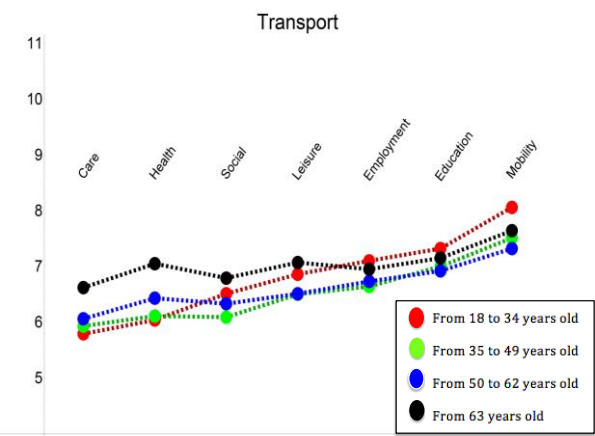


Figure 8.4.5.4

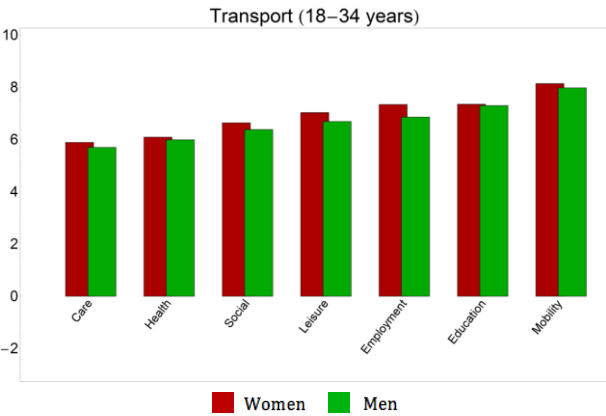


Figure 8.4.5.5

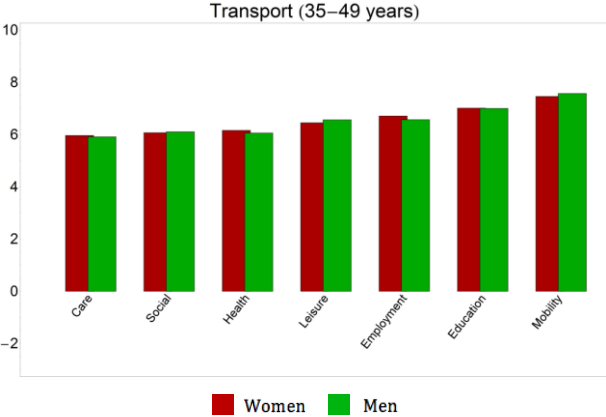


Figure 8.4.5.6



Figure 8.4.5.7



Figure 8.4.5.8

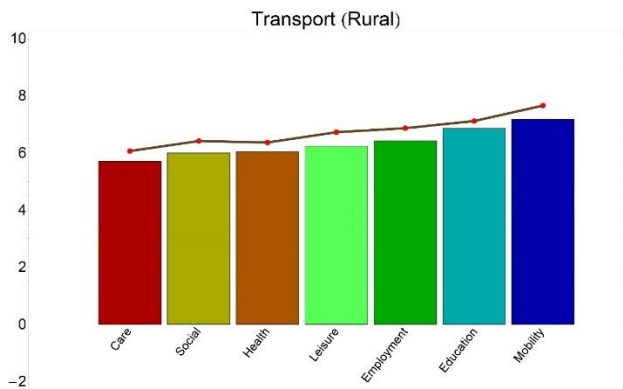


Figure 8.4.5.9

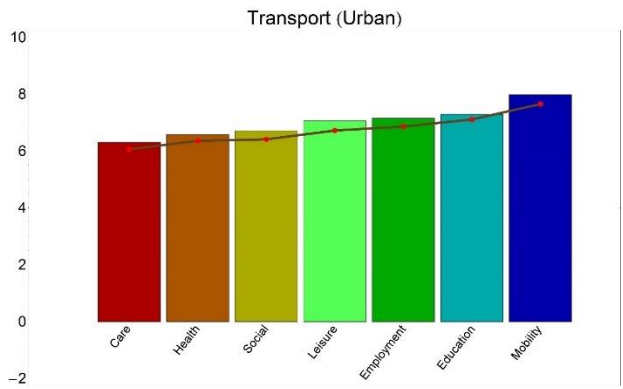


Figure 8.4.5.10

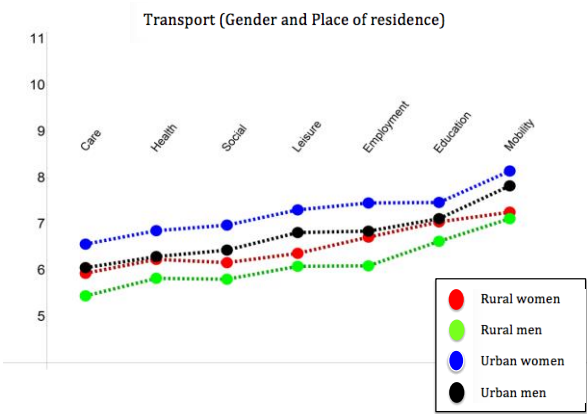


Figure 8.4.5.11

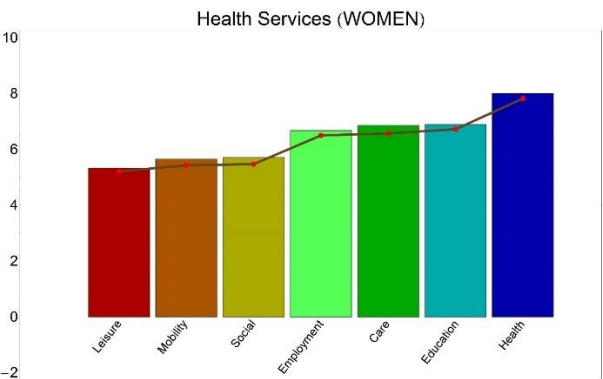


Figure 8.4.5.12

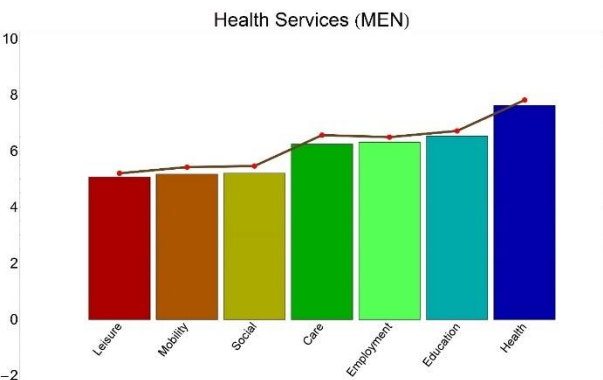


Figure 8.4.5.13

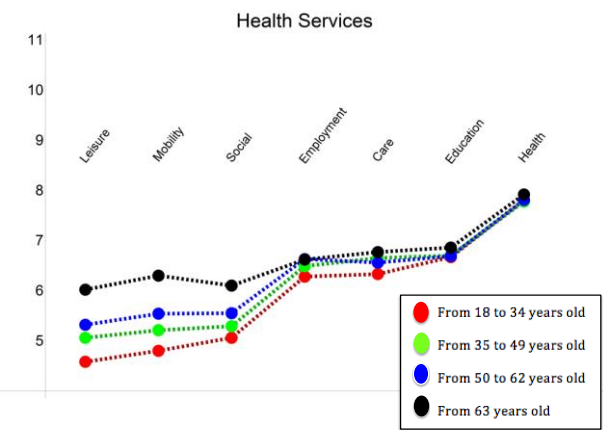


Figure 8.4.5.14

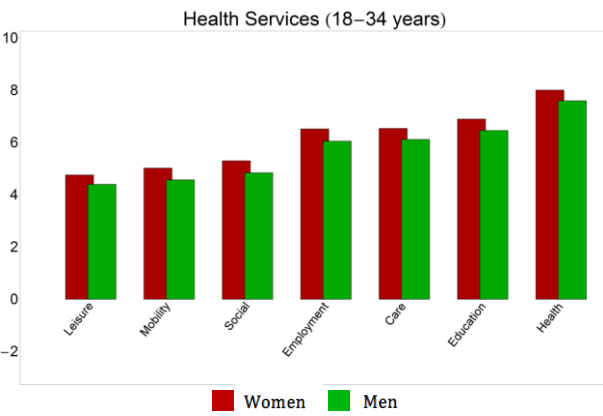


Figure 8.4.5.15

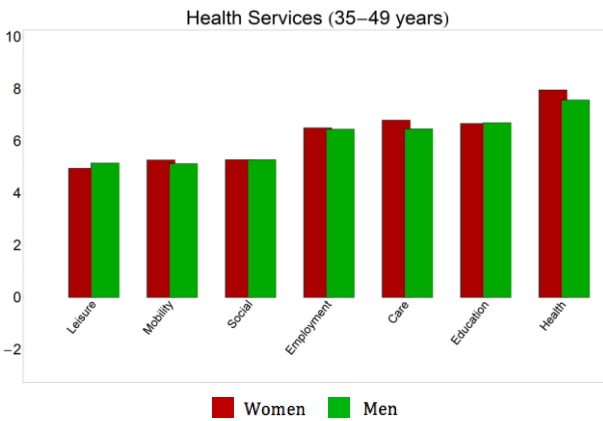


Figure 8.4.5.16

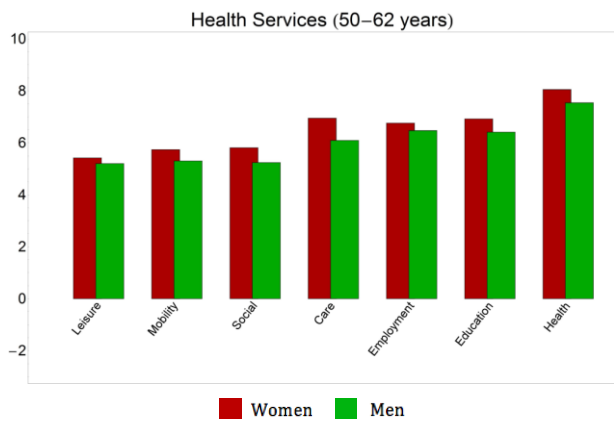


Figure 8.4.5.17

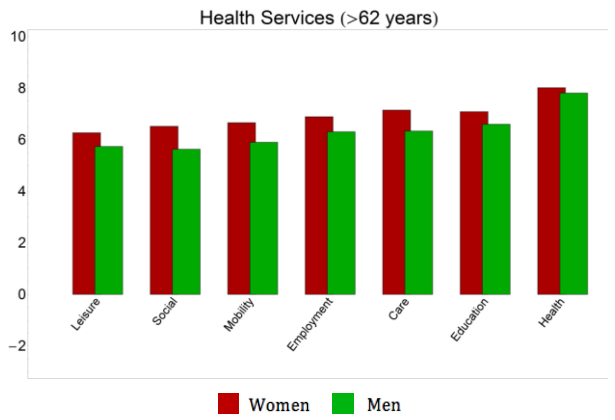


Figure 8.4.5.18

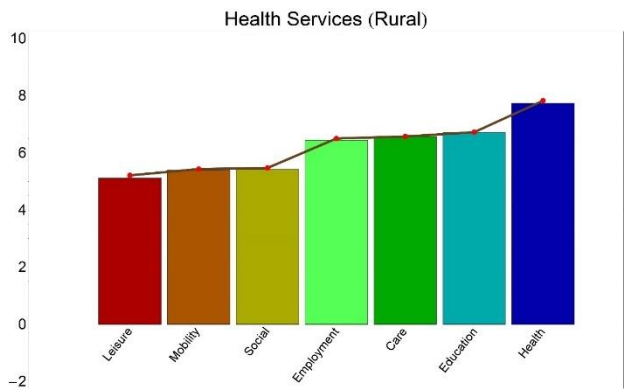


Figure 8.4.5.19

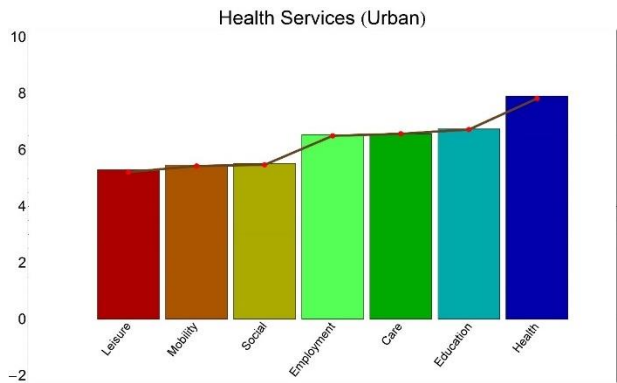


Figure 8.4.5.20

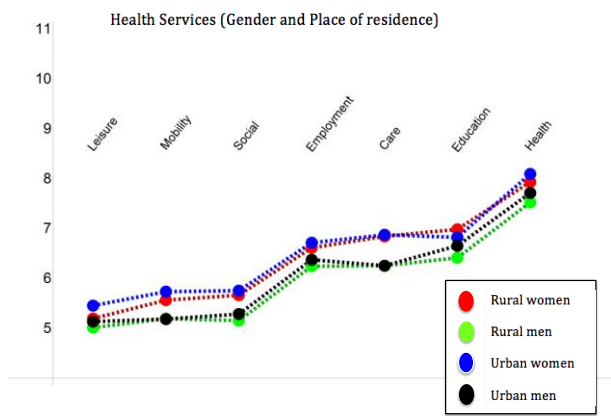


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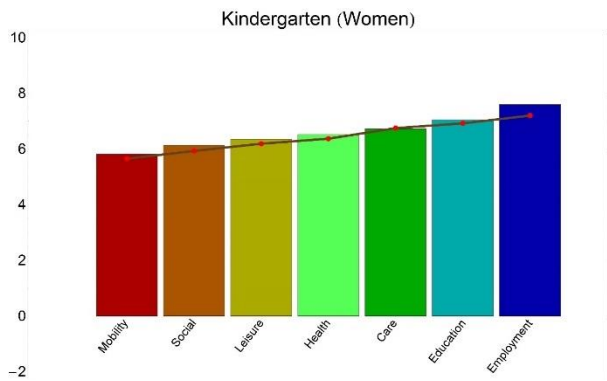


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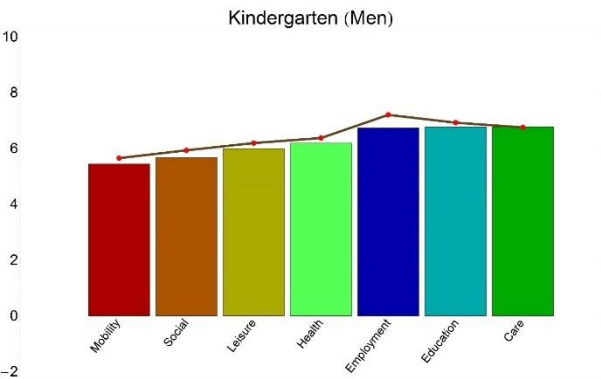


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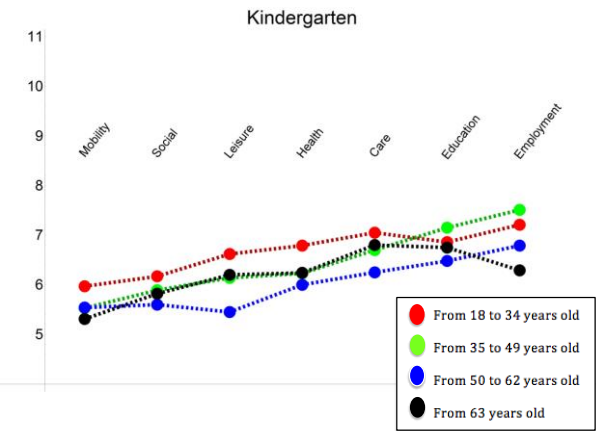


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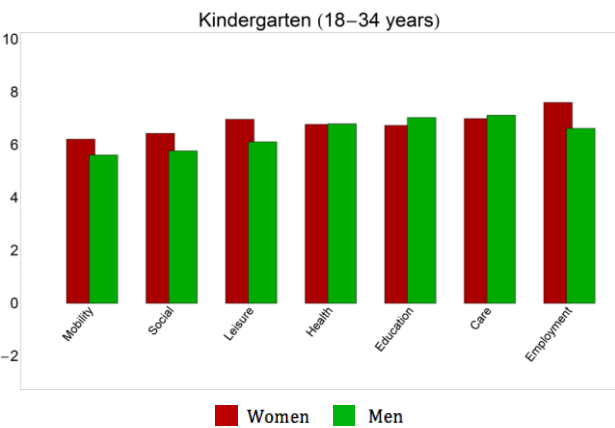


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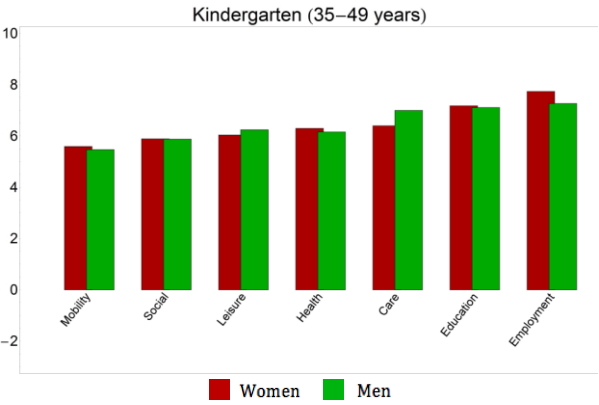


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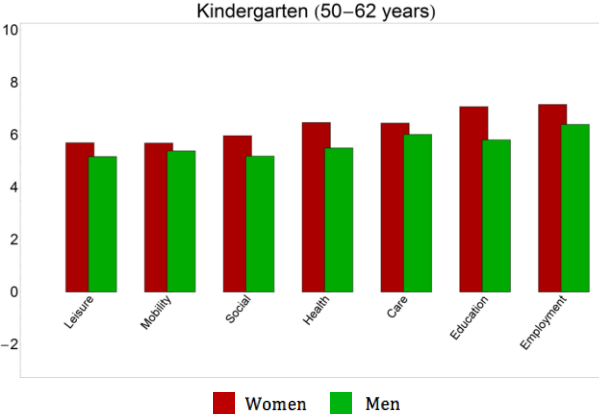


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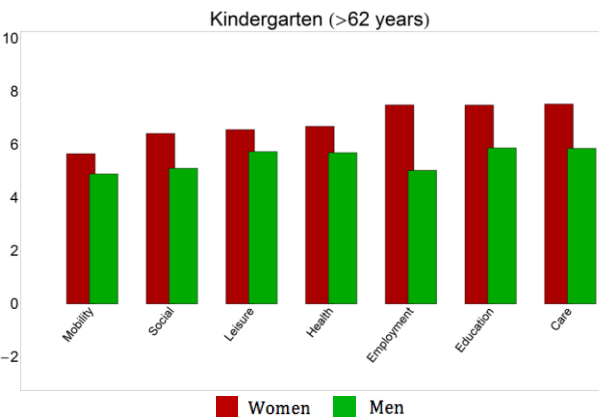


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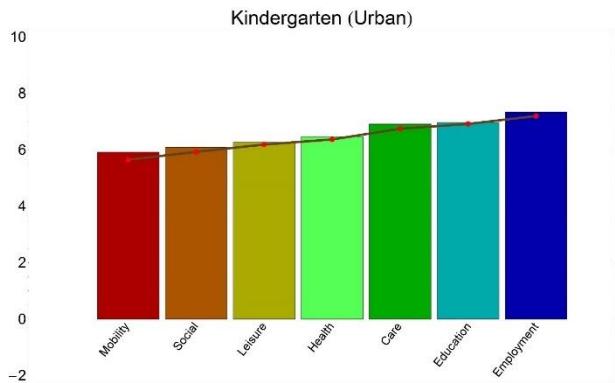


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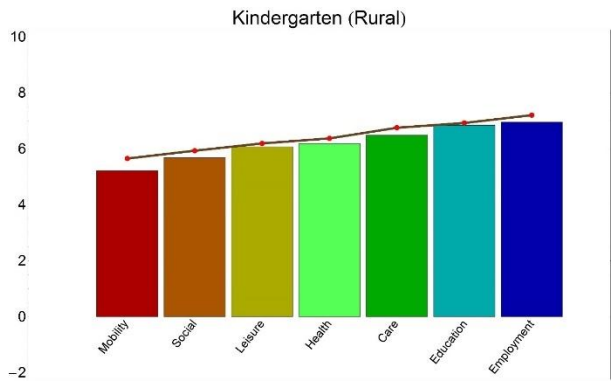


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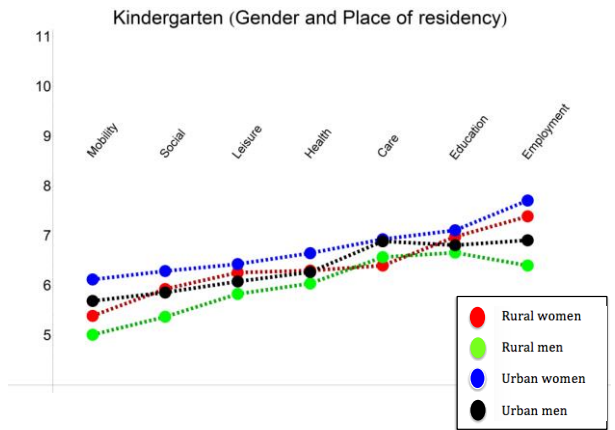


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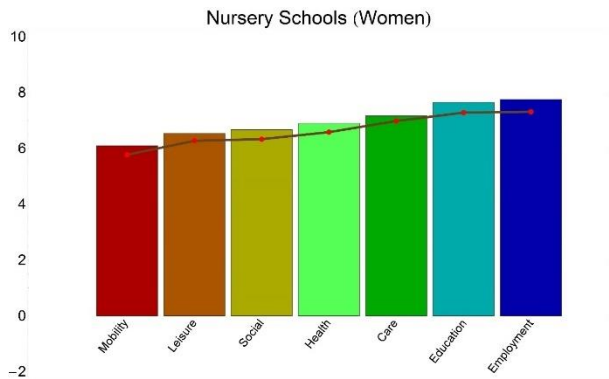


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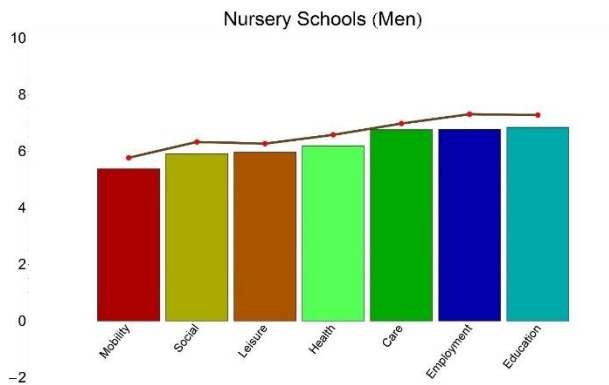


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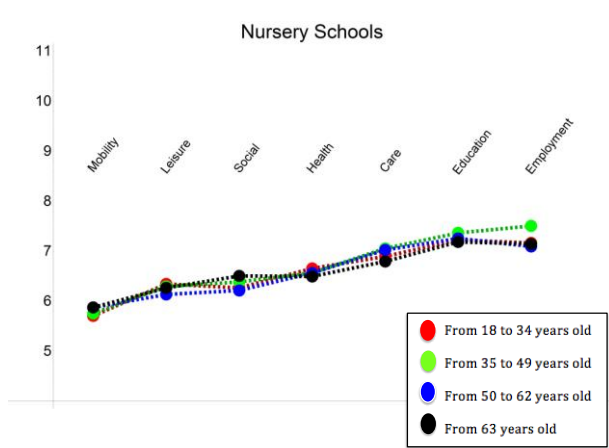


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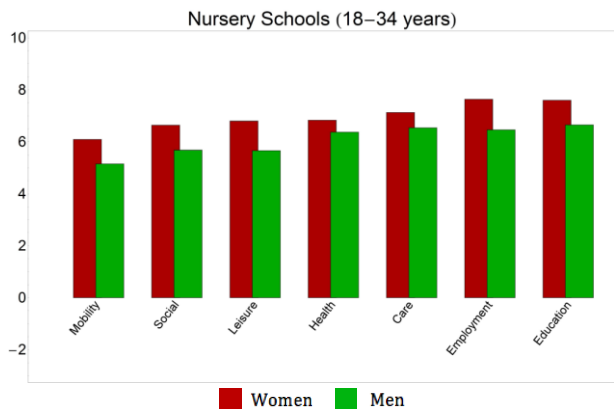


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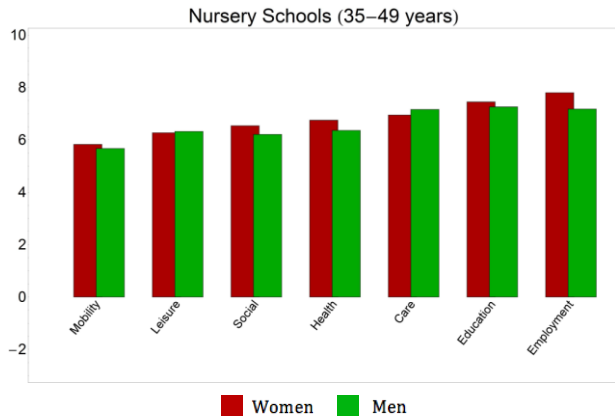


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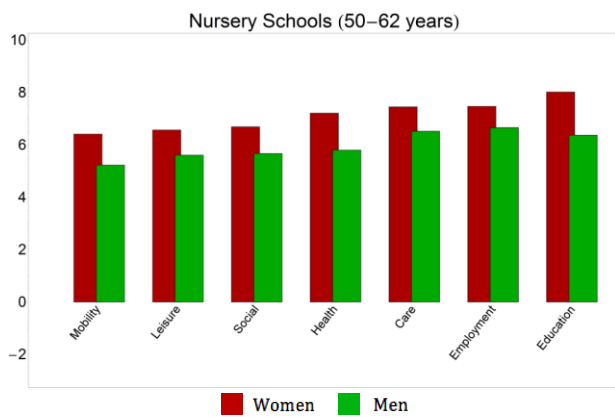


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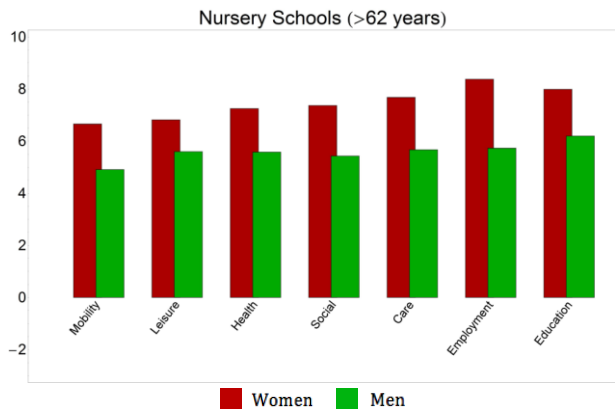


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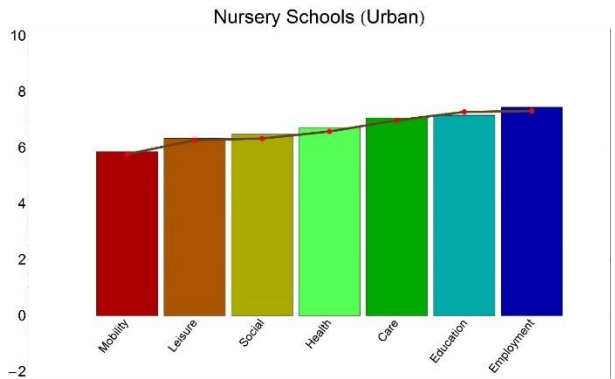


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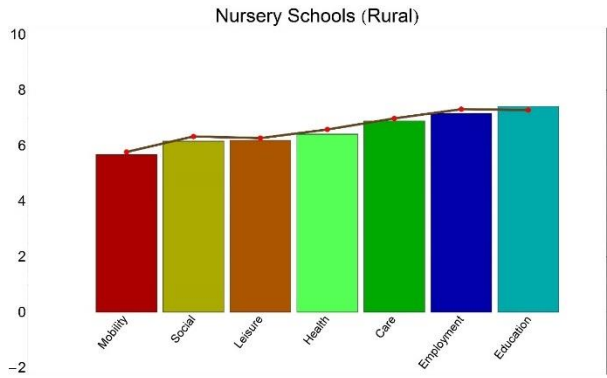


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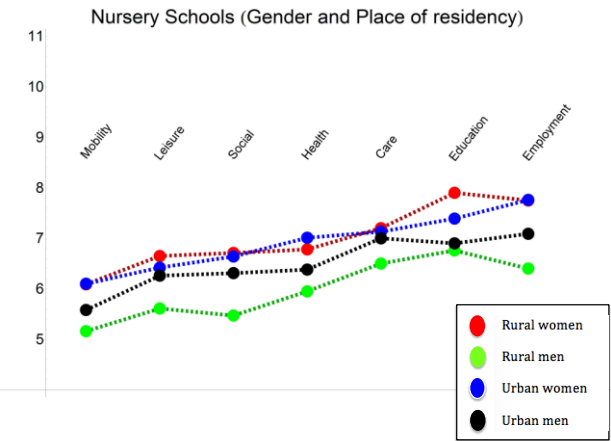


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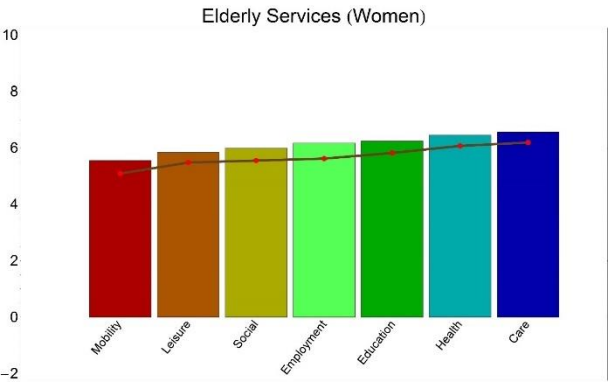


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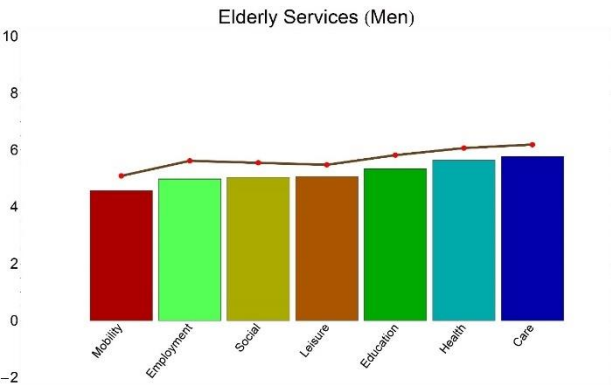


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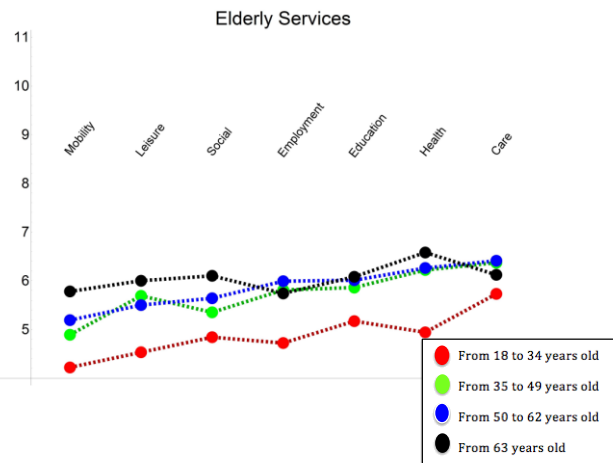


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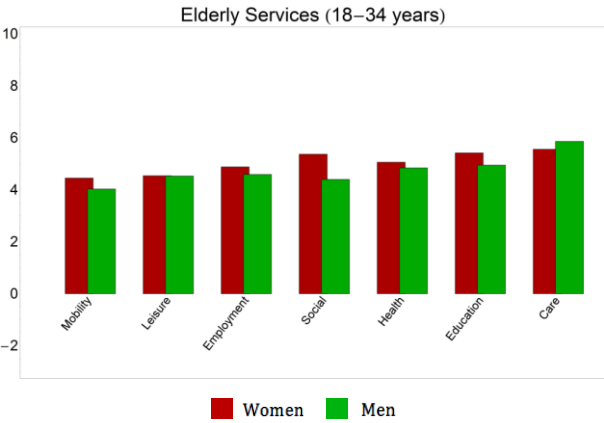


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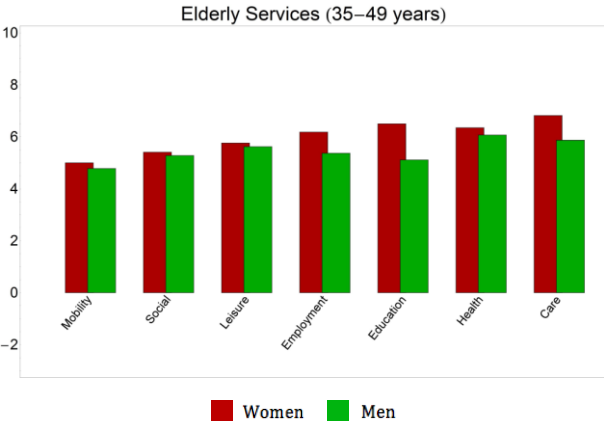


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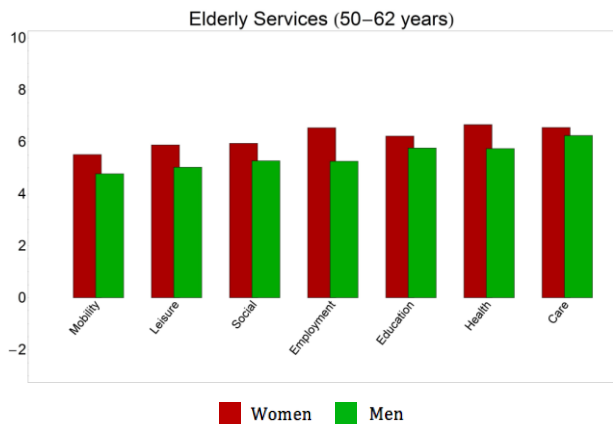


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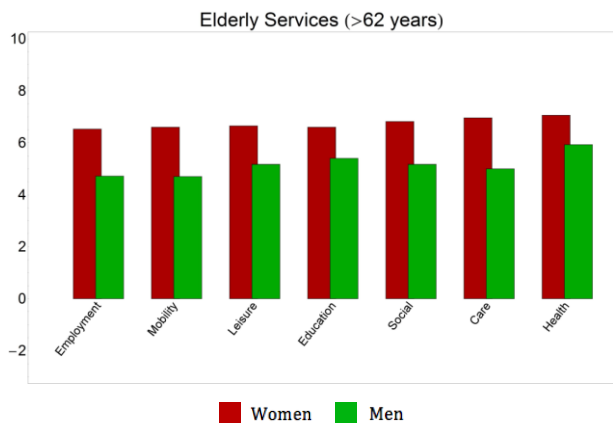


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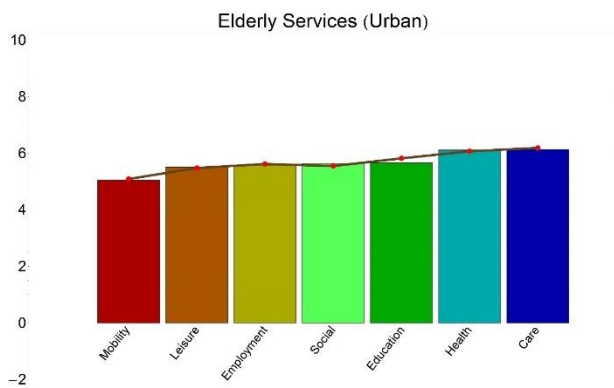


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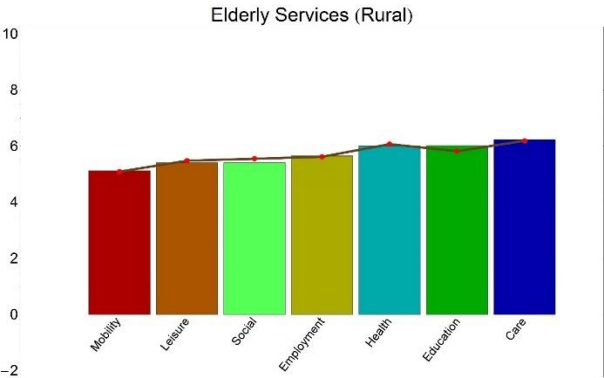


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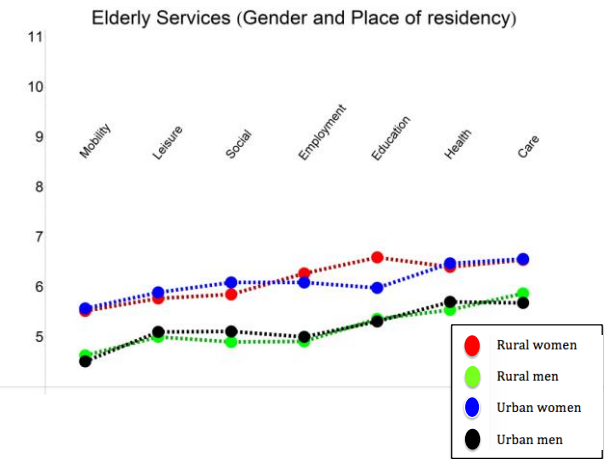


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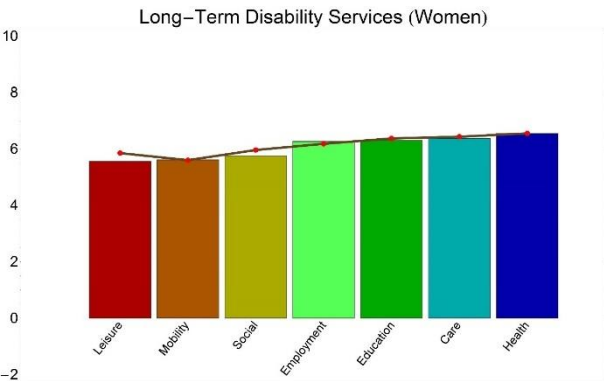


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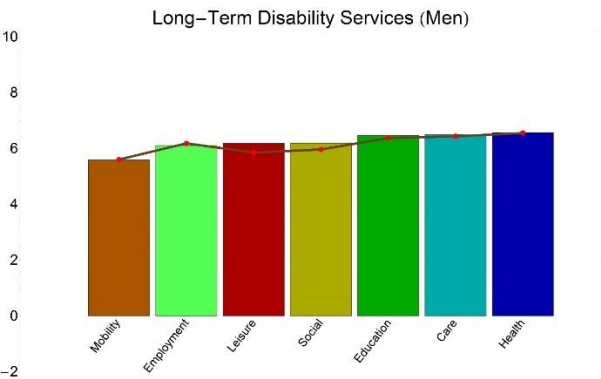


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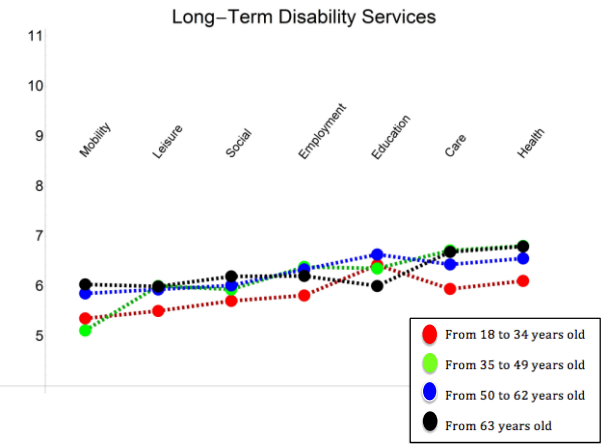


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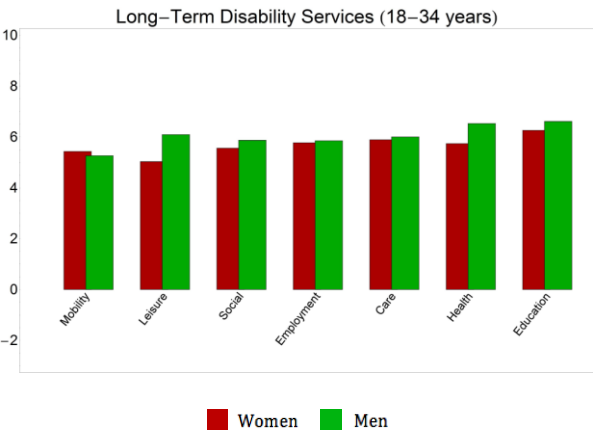


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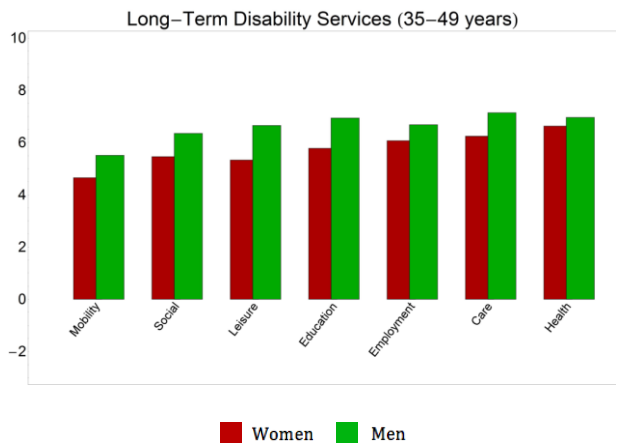


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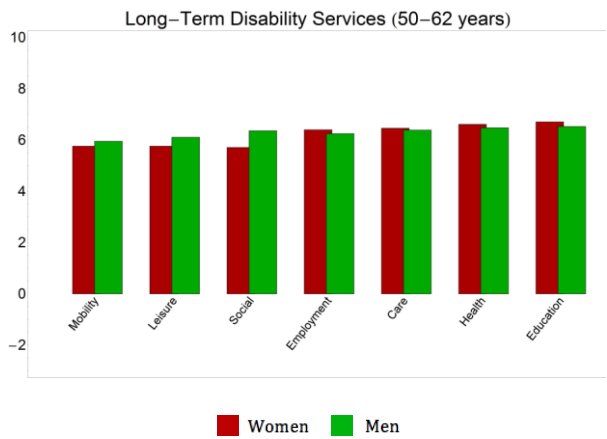


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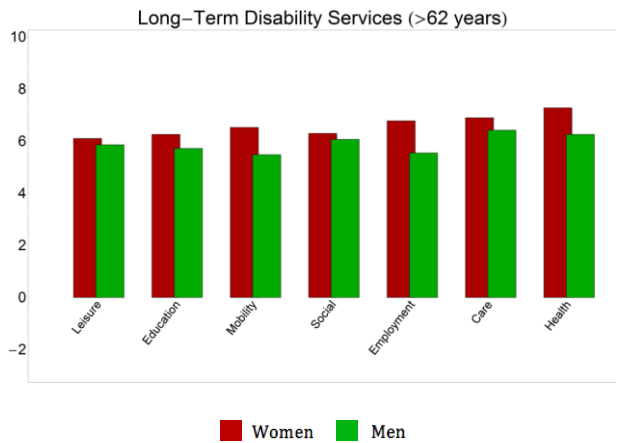


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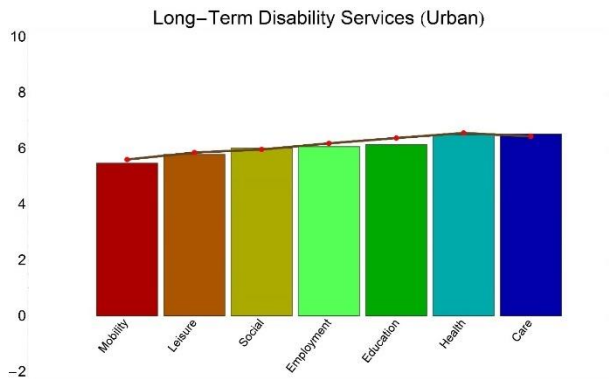


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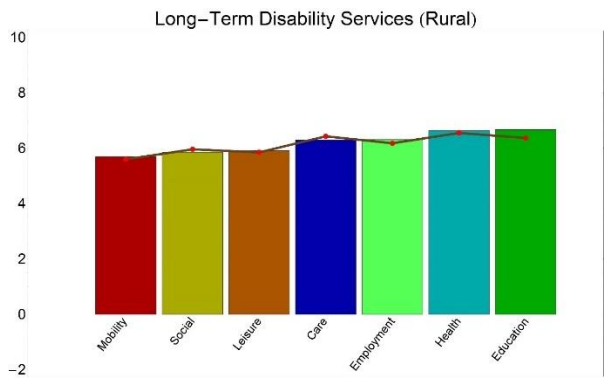


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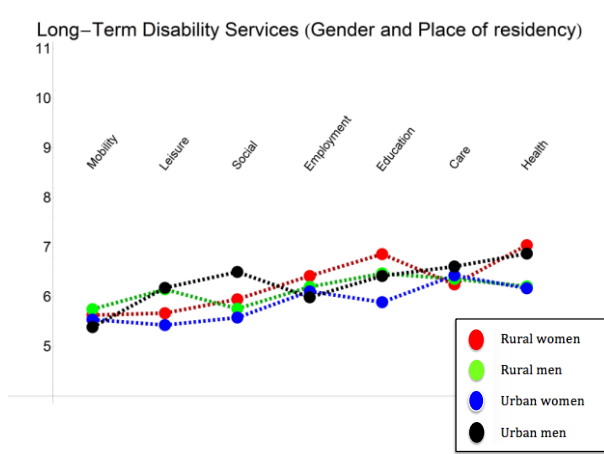


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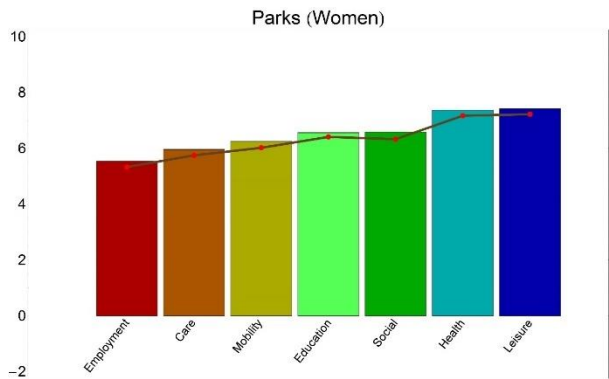


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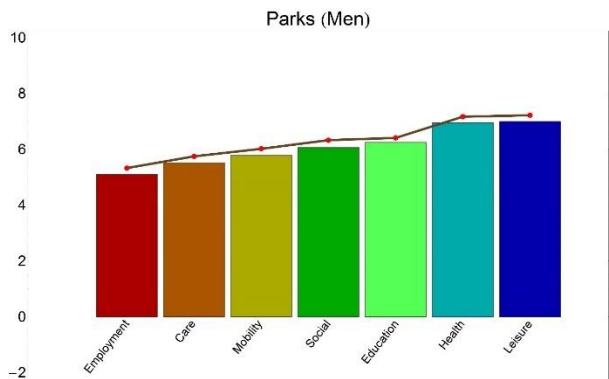


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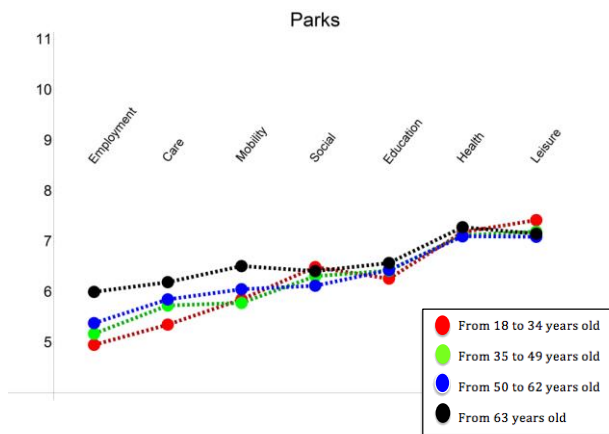


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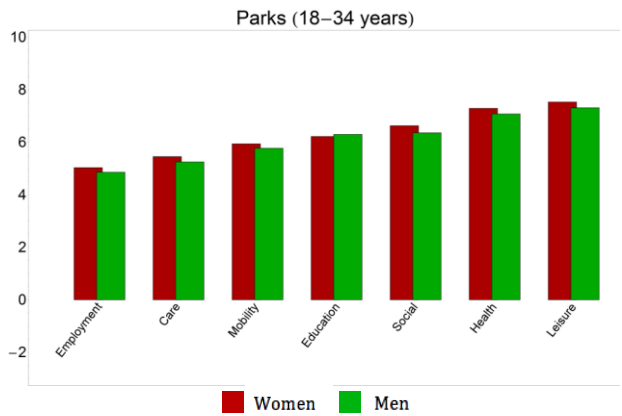


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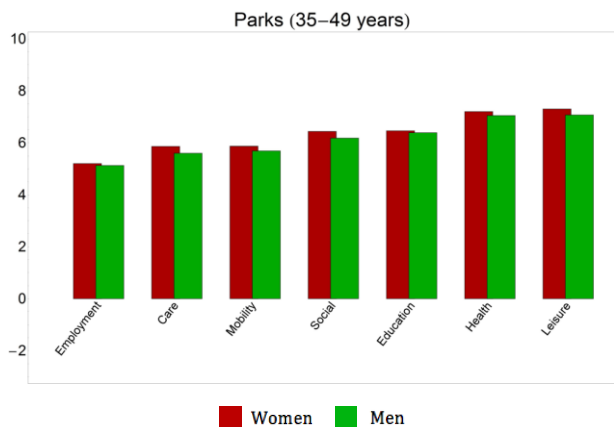


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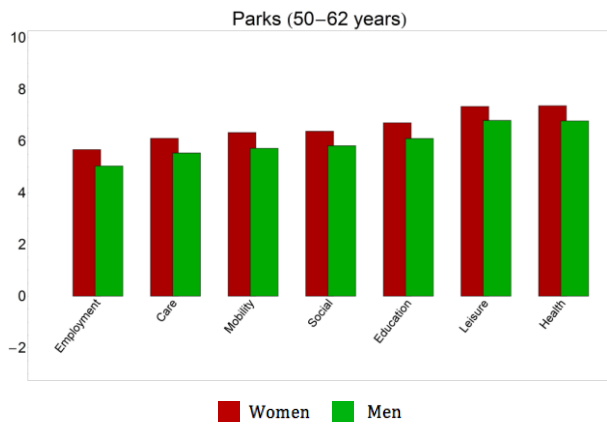


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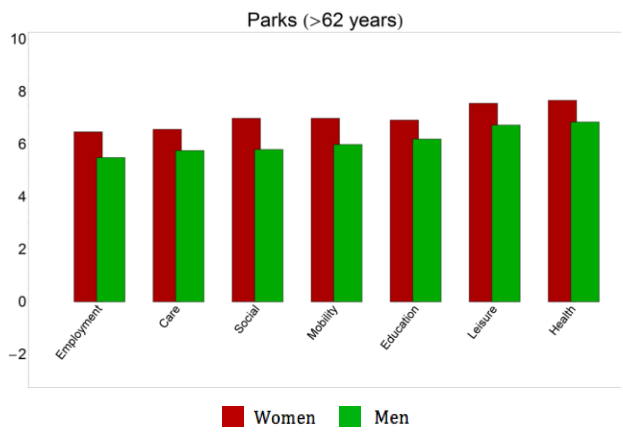


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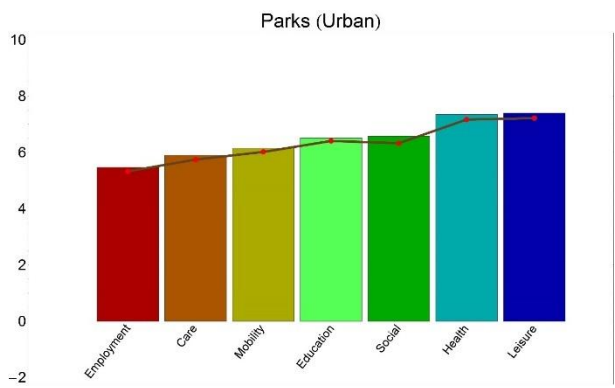


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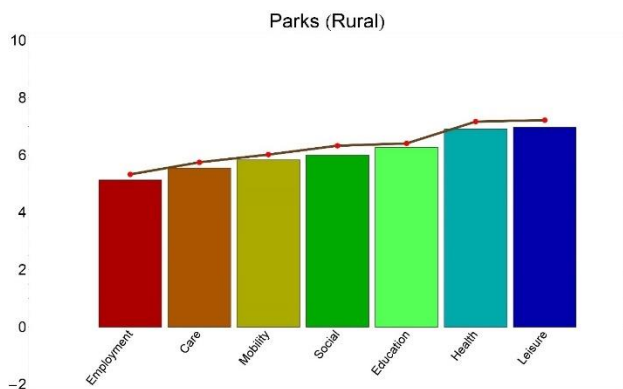


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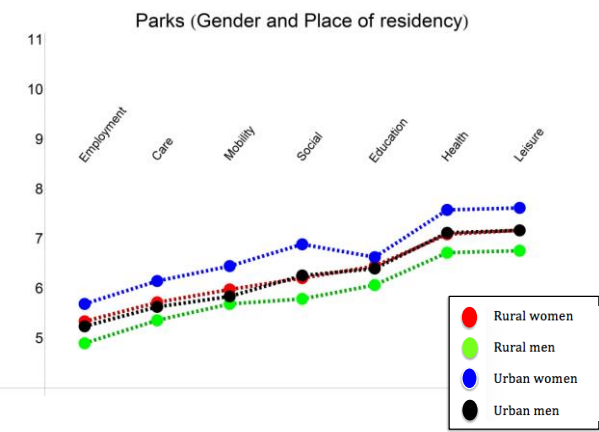


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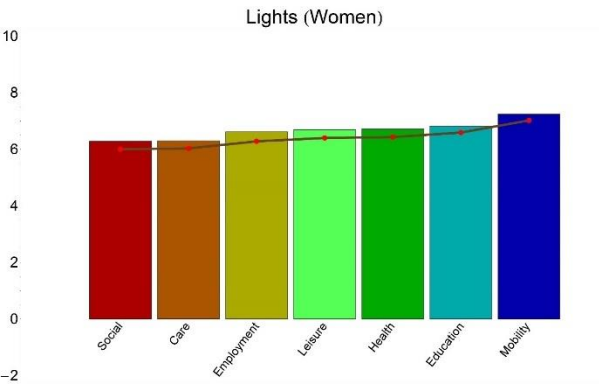


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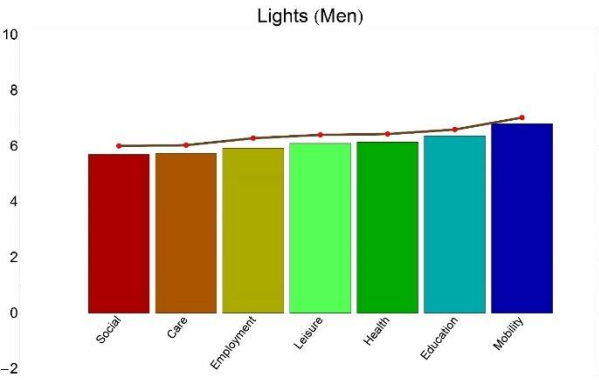


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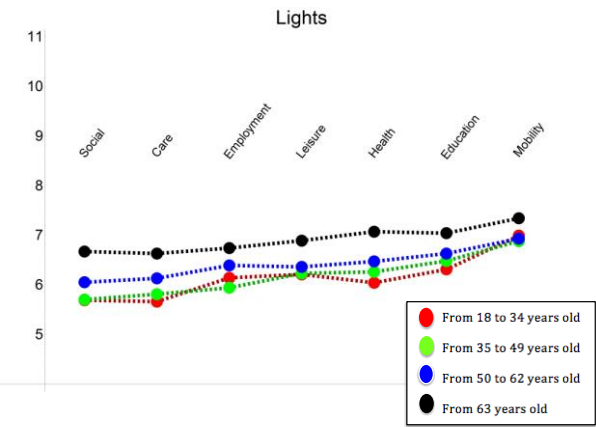


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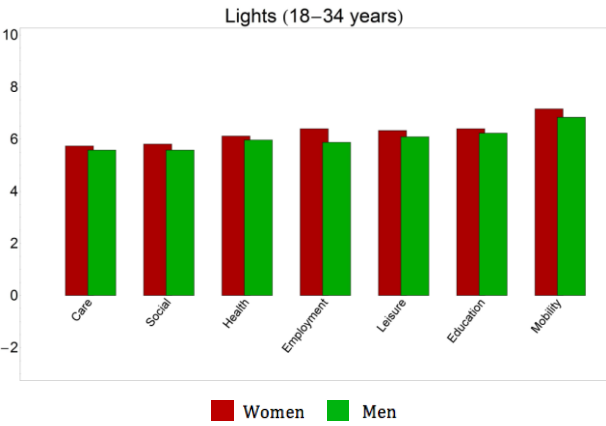


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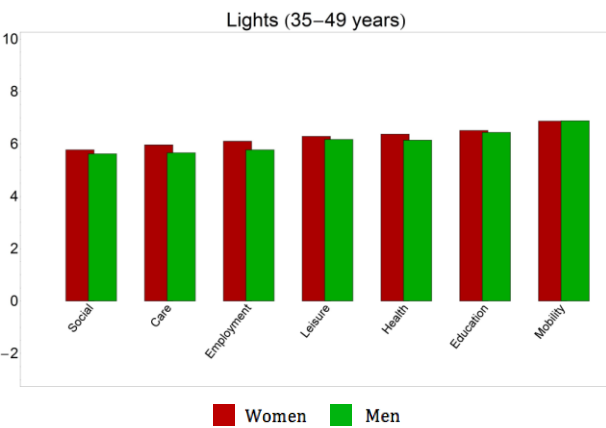


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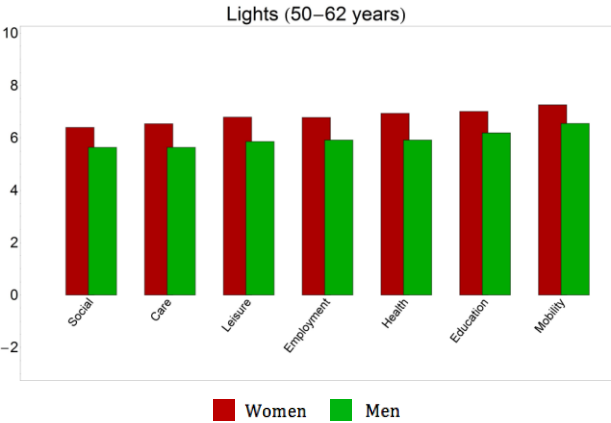


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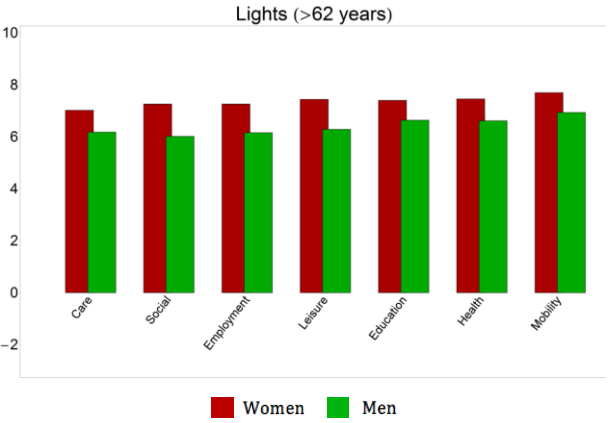


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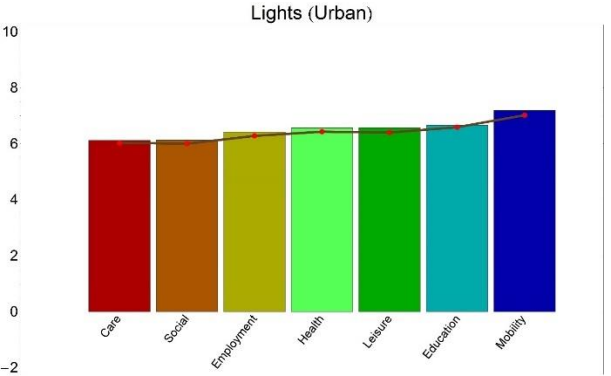


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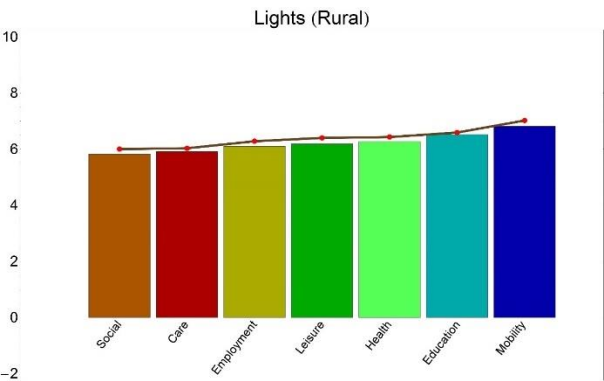


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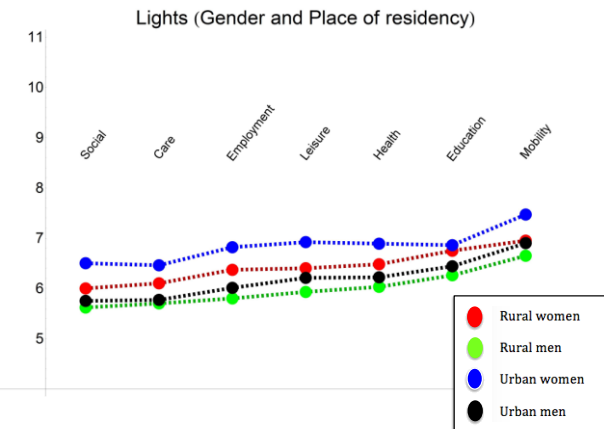


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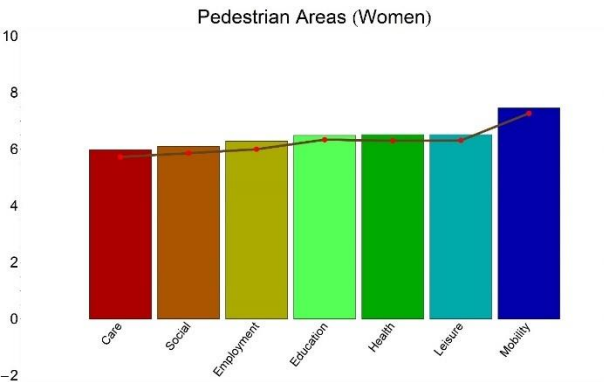


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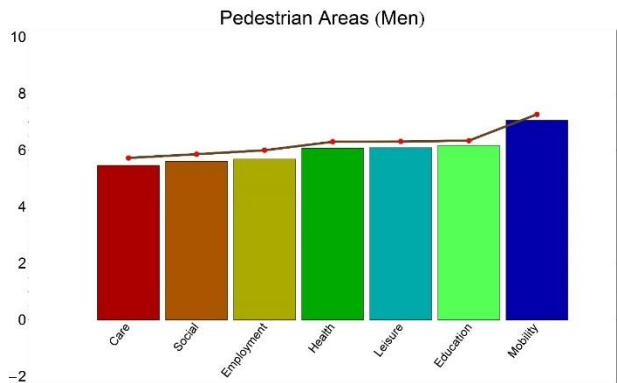


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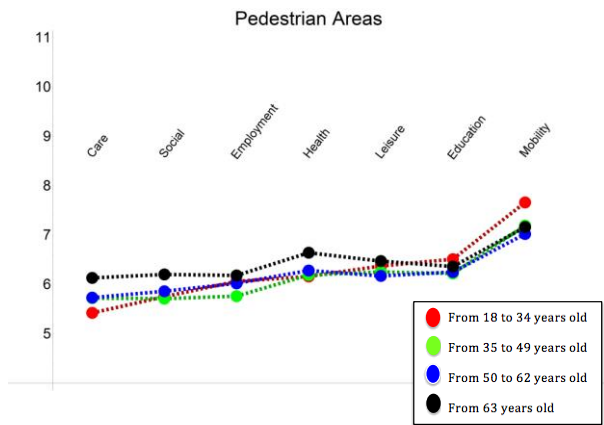


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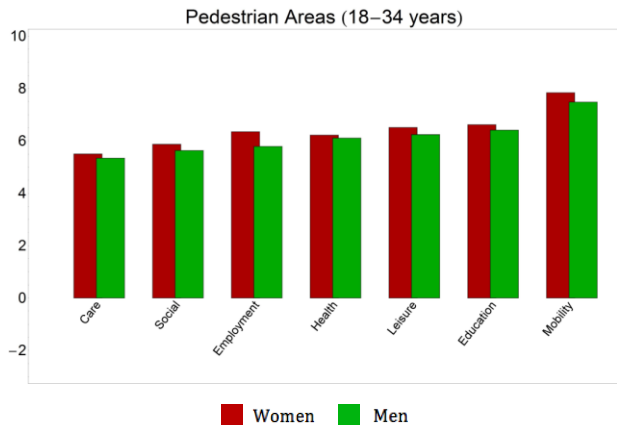


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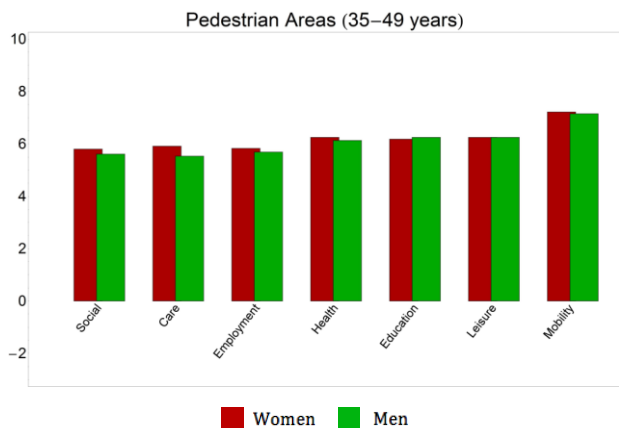


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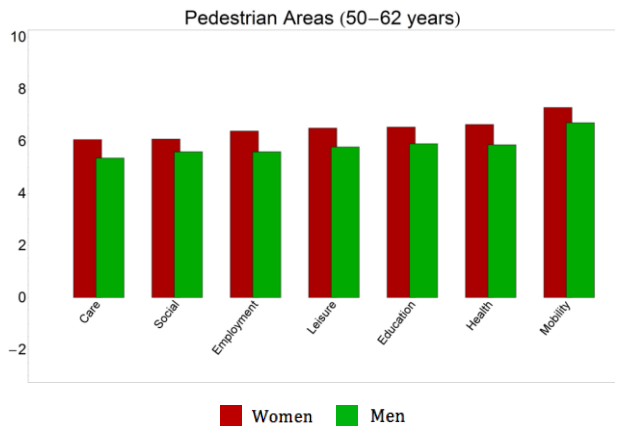


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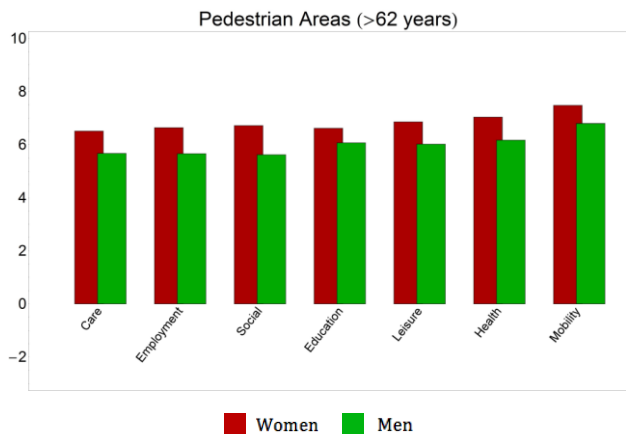


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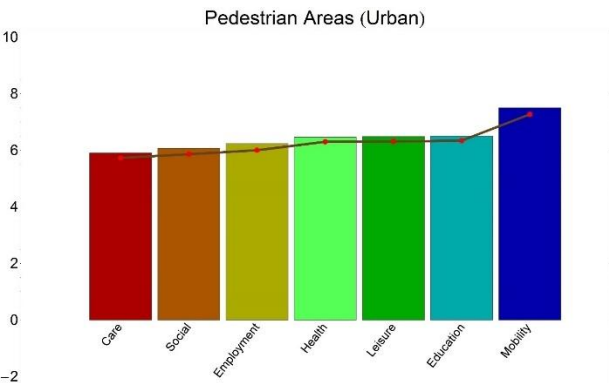


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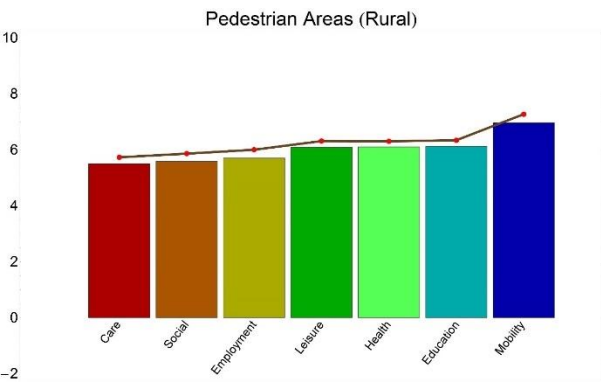


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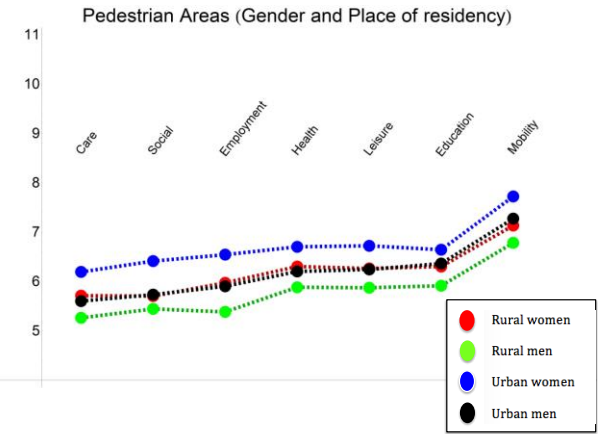


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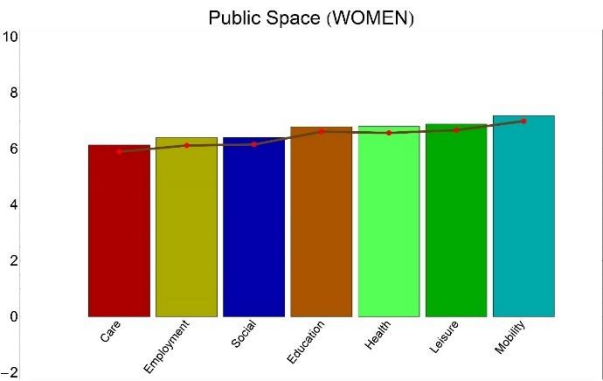


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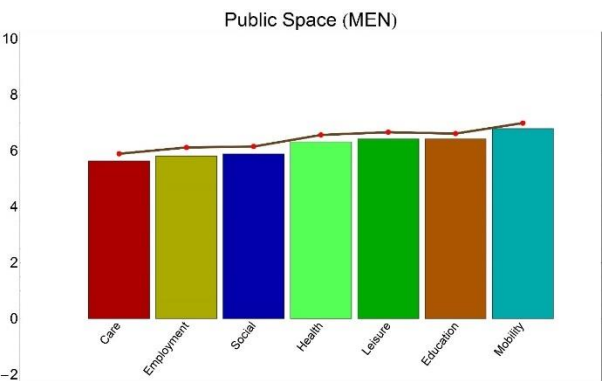


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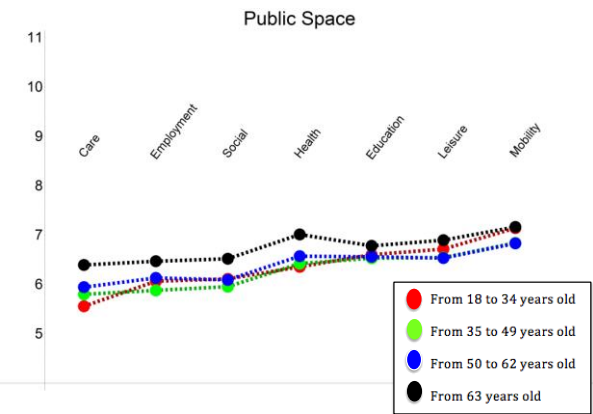


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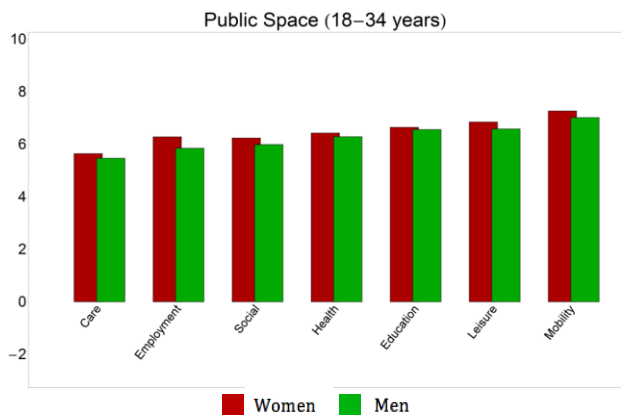


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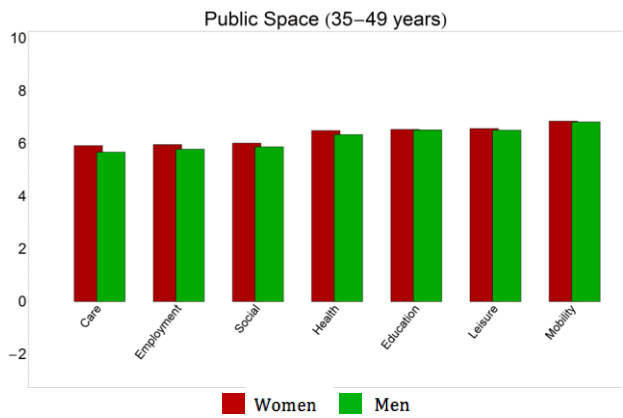


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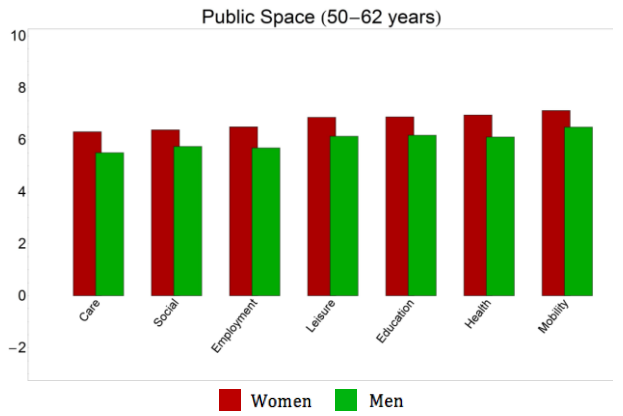


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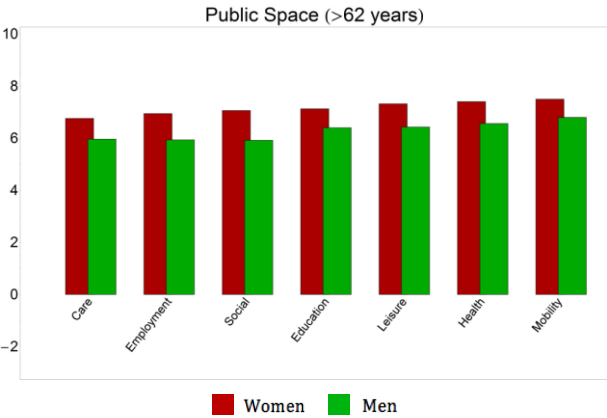


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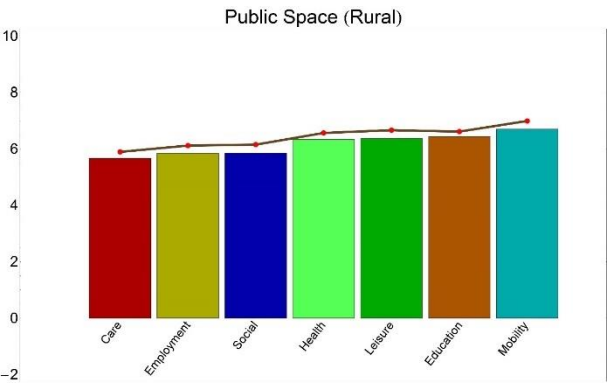


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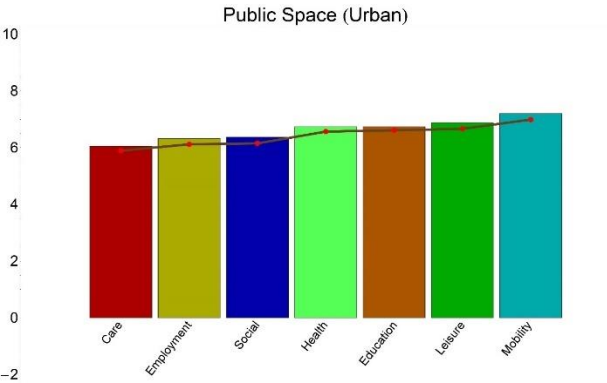


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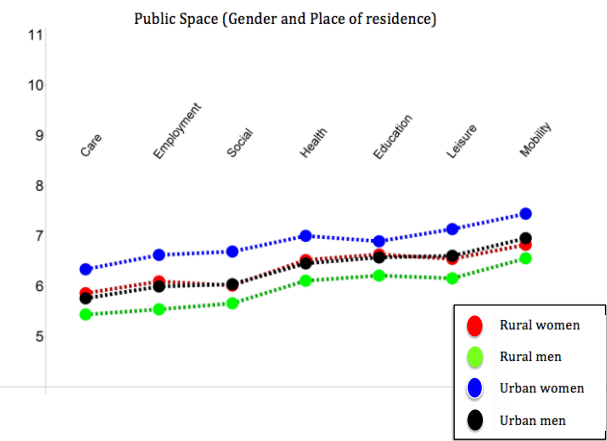


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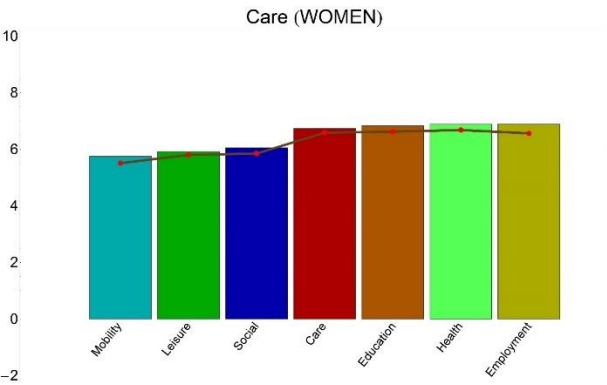


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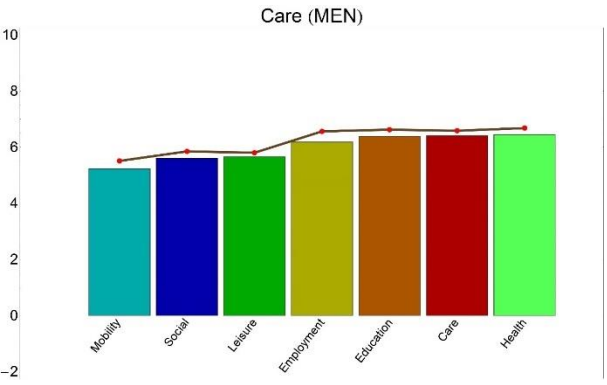


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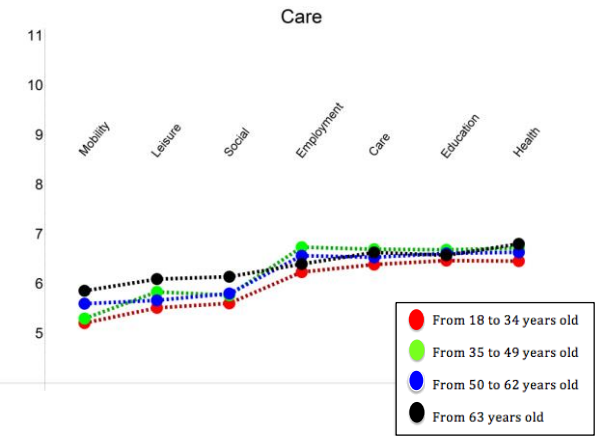


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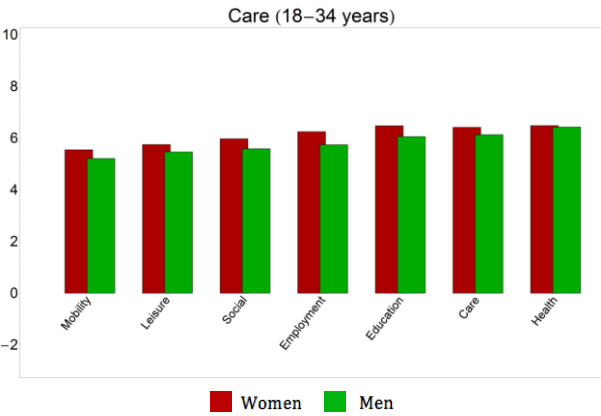


Figure 8.4.5.105

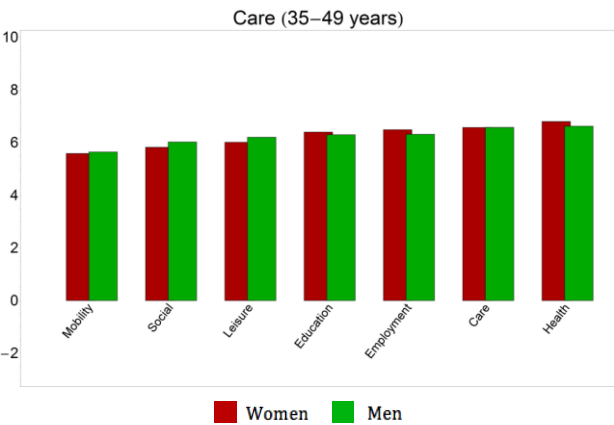


Figure 8.4.5.106

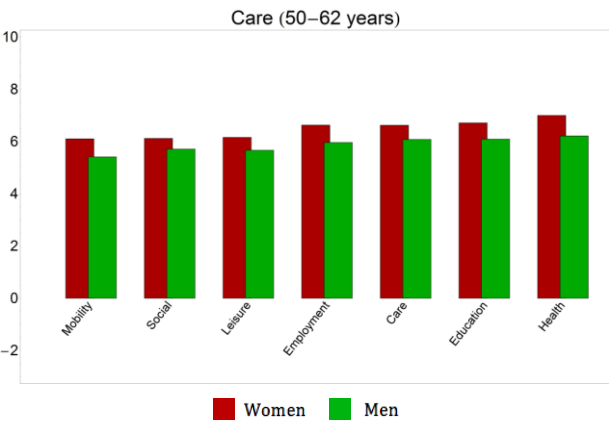


Figure 8.4.5.107

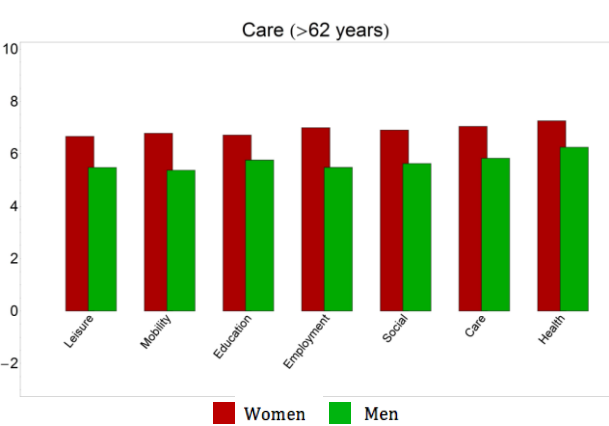


Figure 8.4.5.108

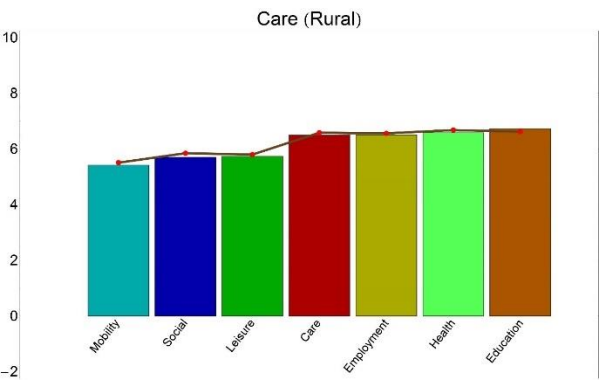


Figure 8.4.5.109

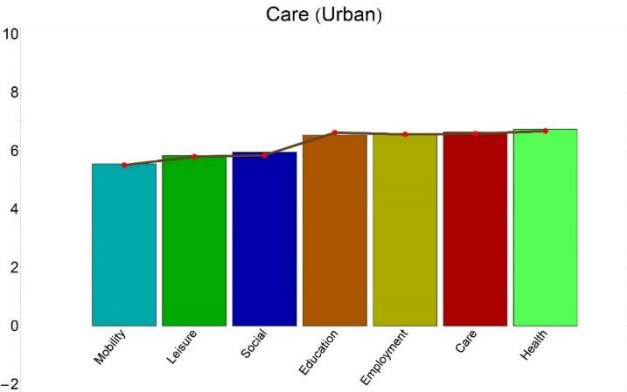


Figure 8.4.5.110

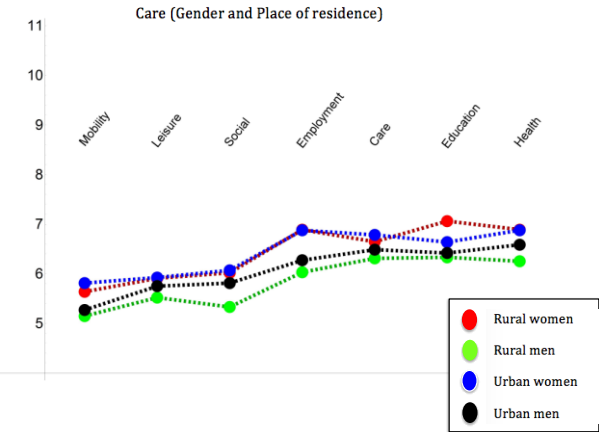


Figure 8.4.5.111

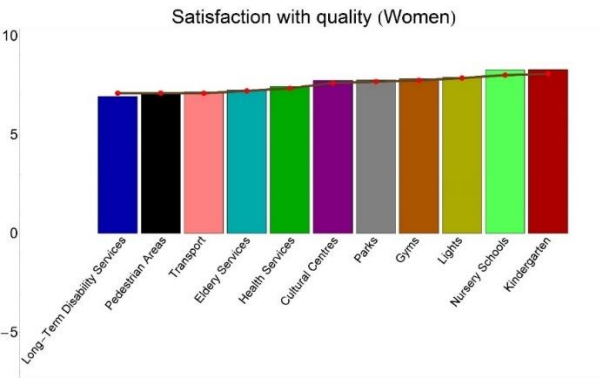


Figure 8.4.5.112

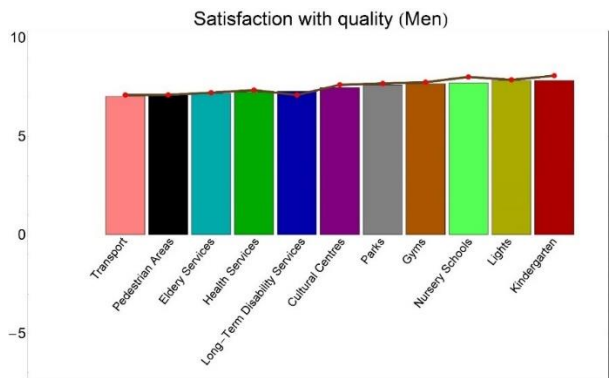


Figure 8.4.5.113

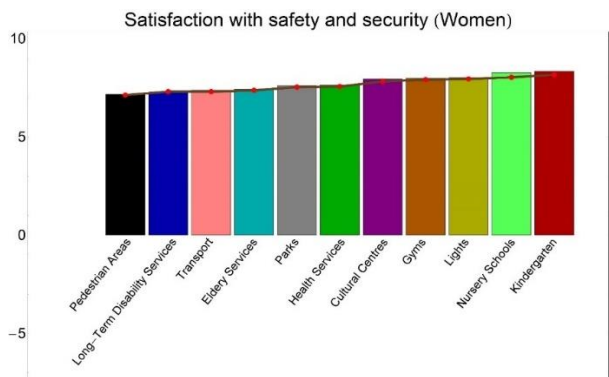


Figure 8.4.5.114

